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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

VOL. 17.

JULY TO DEC. 1850.

LONDON:
WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, STRAND.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

JUNE 29, 1850, TO DECEMBER 31, 1850.

JUNE.

29.—Her Majesty's steam-sloop, *Medea*, arrived at Plymouth, having the celebrated Koh-i-Noor diamond on board. —Mr. Green's Nassau balloon dropped into the water between Gravesend and the Nore: the aëronauts with difficulty extricated.—Sir Robert Peel thrown from his horse in St. James's Park.—About forty feet of the Table Rock, Niagara Falls, gave way.—Designs selected for the reverses of Exhibition Prize Medals, by the commissioners appointed.

JULY.

1.—Second annual Scottish *Ale* in Lord Holland's Park.—Four slaves captured on the coast of Brazil, by H.M. steam-frigate *Cormorant*, which afterwards destroyed the fort of Paranagua, for firing on her.

2.—Sir R. Peel died, in the 62d year of his age.

3.—Lord Petre died.

4.—The anniversary of American Independence celebrated throughout the Union.

5.—Mr. Cayley's motion for a repeal of the Malt-tax lost in the Commons.—Robert Pate committed for trial for striking the Queen on the face with a cane.

7.—M. Poitevin made a balloon ascent, seated on a horse attached to the car, from the Champ de Mars, Paris.

8.—Duke of Cambridge died.

9.—Sir Robert Peel buried, in Drayton Bassett Church.—Mr. Locke's motion on the Postal Disarrangements lost in the Commons, by a majority of 83.—General Taylor, President of the United States, died.—Great fire in Philadelphia: 367 houses destroyed; 22 persons killed, and about 90 more or less wounded: loss about a million dollars.—Gunpowder explosion at Dinapore, on the Ganges: 91 boats destroyed.

10.—Count de Montemolin married to the Princess Caroline of Naples.—Mr. Fillmore sworn in President of the United States of America.

11.—Robert Pate tried for assaulting the Queen, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.—Law passed in the French National Assembly, compelling the attaching the names of their writers to the articles in newspapers.—Terrific hurricane on this and following day in the West Indies: vast deal of property destroyed, and many ships lost.—Brazilian slave brigantine *Julia* captured by H.M.S. *Sharpshooter*.

12.—Queen Isabella of Spain delivered of a son, who died a few minutes afterwards.—Walter Watts, formerly lessee of Marylebone Theatre, and Donovan, an ex-pugilist, committed suicide in Newgate, shortly after having received their respective sentences.

13. General Taylor, President of the United States, buried.

15.—News of the Cuban Government having resolved to release their American prisoners.—Violent shock of earthquake at Delhi.—The second reading of the Attorneys' Certificates Bill carried in the Commons by a majority against the Government of 17.—News of the Holstein army having taken possession of Eckernförde.—Senora Martinez (the "Black Malibran") appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre.

16.—Terrific thunderstorm in Lancashire; several persons killed.—Duke of Cambridge buried at Kew.—Sir J. Jervis sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas.—Mrs. Glover, the celebrated actress, died.—New Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Great Stanmore, consecrated.

17.—Sir T. Wilde (Lord Truro) took his seat as Lord Chancellor.—News of a great fire at San Francisco, on the 4th of May: 400 buildings burnt.—Large water-spout appeared at New Galloway, Scotland.

18.—Grand banquet, at Exeter, of the Royal Agricultural Society: upwards of 1200 sat down.

19.—£12,000 per annum, voted for the present Duke of Cambridge.

20.—Influential meeting at the Mansion House respecting a Peel Memorial.—Grand banquet to Lord Palmerston at the Reform Club.

21.—Montes, the Spanish *Matador*, seriously wounded at a bull-fight, by his bovine antagonist.

22.—Mr. H. Bell made an ascent from Vauxhall Gardens in his "patent aërial machine," which the inventor stated was capable of being guided through the air; but the result was anything but satisfactory.—The *Red Rover* steam-boat exploded at Bristol: 10 persons killed, and many were frightfully wounded.—Mr. C. E. Stanley elected M.P. for Chester.

23.—Explosion of fire-damp in a coal-pit at Commonside, near Glasgow: nineteen persons killed.—Meeting of the aristocracy at Willis's Rooms respecting a memorial to Sir R. Peel.—Grand meeting of the High Church party (opposed to Mr. Gorham) at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

24.—Tercentenary celebration of the Dutch and French Protestant Churches in London.

25.—Halévy's "Juive" produced at the Royal Italian Opera.—Last tube of the Britannia-bridge floated.—Dr. Fulford consecrated Bishop of Montreal at Westminster Abbey.—Great battle at Idstedt: the Schleswig-Holsteiners compelled to retire, after fighting obstinately for eleven hours. The Danes had to lament the loss of General Schleppegrell.—Cholera raging in St. Louis and Cincinnati (U. S.); 20 to 60 deaths a day in each city.

26.—Mr. W. O. Stanley took his seat as M.P. for Chester. —Baron Rothschild appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, and desired to be sworn on the Old Testament. He was desired to withdraw, when a discussion ensued, which was adjourned to the next Monday.—Great fire at Poole: loss about £40,000.

27.—The number of inmates in the Irish Union houses in the week ended this day was 235,793; persons receiving out-door relief, 101,486.

28.—A. Mrs. Harper drowned near Vauxhall; she had been married but a few hours previously.

29.—Mr. Hume's motion, that Baron Rothschild be sworn on the Old Testament, carried by a majority of 54.—Mercantile Marine Bill passed.—Richard Marsh completed his walk of 1000 miles in 1000 hours, at Sheffield.—Explosion in a gunpowder manufactory at Etterstad, Norway: eight persons killed.

30.—Sir R. Peel (son of the late Sir Robert) took his seat as M.P. for Tamworth.—Stormy debate in the Commons on Baron Rothschild's claim.—Destructive fire at Parkhurst Prison, wilfully caused by some of the prisoners.—The Great Exhibition Building commenced in Hyde-Park.—Plymouth Royal Botanic Gardens opened.—A cotton mill fell at Stockport, killing eleven persons.

31.—The British Association met at Edinburgh.

AUGUST.

1.—The Goodwood Cup won by Canezon.—Collision on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway; three persons killed.—Aged Freemasons' Asylum, Croydon, opened.

2.—News of Garibaldi, the Roman exile, having arrived at New York.

3.—News of a series of earthquakes at Amboyna: the shocks occurred at intervals during nine days, committing frightful ravages.

4.—1400 Parisian excursionists arrived in London by the South-Eastern Railway.

5.—Baron Rothschild declared not entitled to sit in the House of Commons, unless he take the oath of abjuration as prescribed, by a majority of 74.—Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill passed.—Great meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern against the Sabbatarian postal regulations.—Desperate affray at New York between the police and a mob of tailors: several lives lost.

6.—Rev. G. C. Gorham admitted to the vicarage of Brampford Speke.—News of the King of Naples having determined to pay the English indemnity.

7.—The Great Northern Railway opened from London to Peterborough.—W. Williams, Esq. (late M.P. for Coventry), returned to Parliament for the borough of Lambeth.—Terrific explosion in the ammunition laboratory at Rendsburg: 91 persons killed.—Mrs. Graham's balloon destroyed by fire, near Edmonton.—The King of Denmark contracted a morganatic marriage with Lola Rasmussen.—Indian outrages on the increase in Texas.

8.—Terrific thunderstorm at Halifax: a boy killed by the lightning.

9.—Total subscriptions to the Manchester Peel monument, up to this day, £4878.—Foundation-stone laid of new free Grammar School at Loughborough.—Destructive storm and high tide in the Lower Shannon, Ireland.

10.—The French Legislative Assembly prorogued.—Festival in commemoration of the Royal visit to Ireland, at Belfast: £630 collected for the General Hospital of that town.—Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, died.

11.—Jenny Lind arrived at Margate from Ostend.—Terrific fire at Gravesend: loss about £30,000.—Rev. Mr. Gorham inducted into the living of Brampford Speke, Devon. —60 persons died of cholera at Malta.

12.—Louis Napoleon commenced his "progress" through the departments.—Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill passed in the Lords.—Sale of the picture-gallery of the late King of Holland, commenced, at the Hague: the pictures produced upwards of £236,000.—Strike of drivers, &c., on the Eastern Counties Railway, terminating ultimately in the discomfiture of the men.—Important meeting held in Sydney, condemnatory of the Governor's conduct; 4000 persons present.

13.—Sailing-boat capsized in the Thames; two persons drowned.—A child murdered by its mother at Gravesend, in a fit of insanity.—Hon. Charles Ewan Law, Recorder of London, died, aged 58.—A woman died of hydrophobia, at Sunderland; having been bitten in the hand by a cat four or five months previously.

15.—Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person.—4000 gallons of smuggled whiskey seized at St. Katherine's Wharf, London.—A tall chimney attached to Wilkinson's bleach-works, near Bury, fell: damage about £500.

16.—Dr. Wiseman left town, *en route* for Rome.—Severe gale at Barbadoes.

17.—Disastrous inundations in Belgium: several lives lost.—Boat capsized in the Mersey; eight persons drowned. —A man committed suicide on the Eastern Counties Railroad, by laying his head on the rail; the skull was completely smashed.

18.—Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy, died, aged 81.—M. de Balzac, the French novelist, died.—A mill boiler exploded at Oldham: one man killed.

—Railway opened near Wolfenbuttel, Germany: five persons killed, and 26 wounded.—Violent earthquake in Dalmatia.

20.—820 delegates to the Peace Congress at Frankfort left the London-bridge station *en route*.—Two females thrown out of a "hichflyer" swing at Camberwell Fair and killed.—The brig *William Rushton* run down in the Channel: seven of the crew drowned.

21.—The Queen and Prince Albert sailed from Osborne-pier direct for Ostend. The Bricklayers' Arms Railway station (still) now near filled.—The Neapolitan Ambassador arrived at Paris.—Jenny Lind sailed from Liverpool for America.—News of the differences between America and Portugal having been settled.

22.—Opening of the Roman Catholic Synod at Thurles, Ireland.—The Queen arrived at Ostend, on board the Royal yacht.—Human bones discovered near Newgate: one log-bone having a felon's iron attached. Proceedings of the Peace Congress opened at Frankfort.

23.—A man killed in a coal-pit at Radcliffe, through the roof falling in.—Dr. Fulford (Bishop of Montreal) left England for his distant diocese.—Indian ravages continue in Texas.

25.—Thirty-seven bottle-nose whales captured in the Frith of Forth, Scotland.

26.—Her Majesty's Theatre closed for the season.—A man died in King William-street, Strand, through drinking a bottle of brandy.—Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French, died at Claremont.—A man in High-street, Marylebone, had his brains dashed out through falling from the top of a shop-front, the lead on which he was standing having given way.

27.—Preparations made for removing the marble arch at Buckingham Palace.—A man died from lock-jaw, in Shire-lane, London, caused by a rusty nail puncturing one of his toes.—Her Majesty arrived at Castle Howard, on a visit to the Earl of Carlisle.—Rowing match between Combes of London, and Chitty of Richmond: won by the latter.—Grand Corporation Banquet at Southampton to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London.—The Assembly of States of Electoral Hesse dissolved.

28.—The Submarine Telegraph between Dover and Calais completed, and messages transmitted thereby.—The Great Sea-Serpent said not only to have been seen on the Irish coast, but actually fired at.

29.—Her Majesty arrived at Edinburgh.—Baroness Rothschild died, aged 68.

30.—First stone of the National Gallery, Edinburgh, laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

31.—The Royal Italian Opera closed for the season.—Her Majesty arrived at Balmoral, in the Highlands.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—The Sabbatarian Postal Regulations rescinded, and the old system of country Sunday delivery restored.—Twelve persons baptized in the river Avon, in presence of 2000 spectators.—Three grisly bears from California arrived at Southampton, on board the *Avon*.—Jenny Lind arrived at New York, and was most enthusiastically received.

2.—A field of barley (between four and five acres) destroyed, near Chelmsford, by a spark from a steam-engine falling thereon.—A farm house and twenty-one cottages destroyed by fire, in the village of Harboys, near St. Ives.—A cock-fight between Irish distillery seized in Bethnal Green.

Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn died, aged 75.—Louis Philippe, of France, buried at Weybridge.

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SEPTEMBER.

1.—An address presented by the clergy of London to their diocesan, condemnatory of the late Papal Aggression.—A Bavarian and Austrian corps entered Hanau, in Hesse.

2.—The new Vice-Chancellor Rolfe sworn in.—A Prussian corps entered Hesse, as a check on the Austrians.—Lady Carden accidentally shot.

3.—An Austrian officer arrived at Kiel, commanding the Schleswig-Holsteiners to cease hostilities, on pain of being compelled by the troops of the Bund.—M. Von Radowitz, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigned.

4.—Lord John Russell addressed his celebrated letter to the Bishop of Durham, condemnatory of the Papal Aggression. —Mr. C. L. Eastlake elected President of the Royal Academy.

5.—A grisly bear successfully operated on for cataract, at the Regents' Park Zoological Gardens.—Guy Fawkes' Day celebrated throughout the country with immense enthusiasm, on account of the rapidly increasing popular indignation against the Pope.

6.—Count Brandenburg, Prime Minister of Prussia, died. —The Nepaulese Ambassador arrived at Bombay.

7.—The American steamer *Telegraph* exploded: many lives lost.—The insurgents at Aleppo defeated by the Government troops: 1800 slain.

8.—First turf of the Norwich Estuary Works turned.—Collision between Prussian troops and those of the Bund, originating in a misunderstanding.—Explosion on board the French 120-gun ship *Valmy*: nine persons killed, and several wounded.

9.—Lord Mayor's Day celebrated with increased pomp.—Belmont-house, near Southampton, burnt down: the fire supposed to have originated in the spontaneous combustion of grain, with which it was filled.—The Prussian *landwehr* called out.—Two shocks of earthquake felt at Antigua.

11.—Terrible explosion of fire-damp in Houghton pit, Durham: 26 lives lost.—The French Legislative Assembly re-assembled in session.

12.—The message of the French President read in the National Assembly.

13.—Parliament prorogued to the 17th of December.—Cholera raging fearfully at Jamaica: deaths at the rate of 200 a day.

14.—Cockermouth Church destroyed by fire.

16.—M. Alexandre, the chess-player, died.—Extensive fire in Bermondsey: damage about £26,000.—A Dahomean Princess presented to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.—Mr. Wombwell, the menagerie proprietor, died.

18.—Terrific storm and high tide at Limerick: several lives lost and much damage done.

19.—Violent storm of wind in Paris, doing considerable damage.—News of a fire at San Francisco: 1200 houses destroyed.—One man killed and two wounded, by the falling of a girder at the Great Exhibition Works, Hyde Park.

20.—North Surrey district School ground.—The barque *Edmund* wrecked on the Duggerra rocks: 36 lives lost.

21.—Alfred Tennyson, Esq., appointed Poet Laureate.—Extensive fire in Princes-square, Finsbury, in Hyam's Incifer match manufactory.—The Prussian Parliament opened.

22.—Great Anti-Papal procession at Salisbury: the Pope, Cardinal Wiseman, and twelve Bishops burned in effigy.

23.—The Sardinian Parliament opened.

25.—Eleven men lost, near Worthing, in an attempt to assist the barque *Lalla Rookh* in distress.—The brig *Gazelle* lost off Ramsgate: all hands perished.—Great meeting in the Guildhall, London, to protest against the Papal Aggression.

27.—Terrific boiler explosion at Messrs. Ward's mills, Bradford, Yorkshire: several lives lost.

29.—Terrific boiler explosion at Halifax: ten lives lost

30.—An inquest held at Camberwell on two children killed with Goffrey's cordial.—Destructive tornado on the Mississippi: many buildings destroyed, and several lives lost.

DECEMBER.

1.—A prisoner (Hackett) effected his escape from Pentonville Model Prison in an extraordinary manner.—A lad, 13 years of age, hanged himself in Manchester borough gaol.

2.—Decree put in force in Paris prohibiting meetings of stock-jobbers after business hours.—News of the Elector of Hesse having resolved to return to his dominions independent of his allies.—Meeting of Congress of the United States, and delivery of President Fillmore's message, which savoured of protection.

3.—The *Oriental* arrived in the West India docks, being the first Australian ship which had done so since the alteration in the Navigation Laws.

4.—The Prussian Parliament prorogued to the 3rd of January.—The Rev. Mr. Bennett resigned his living of St. Barnabas, &c.—Gen. Egerton's gardener, near Tarporley, in Lancashire, gathered a dish of green peas grown in the open air.

5.—Sharp engagement between Schleswig-Holstein and Danish advanced posts, near Gottorp.—A large vat, containing 500 hogsheads of porter, burst at Messrs. Beamish's brewery, Cork.

6.—Cardinal Wiseman enthroned at St. George's Church, Southwark.—Collision on the Croydon Railway: several persons injured.—Wesleyan Chapel set on fire and burnt down in Haydock Rushy-park Colliery: four lives lost.

7.—Dense fog at Glasgow: two lives lost.

9.—General Willisen assumed the command of the Schleswig-Holstein troops.—A man fell into the Mardyke Colliery, Cork, a depth of 120 feet, and was dashed to pieces.

9.—An explosion of fire-damp and fire-fog at Lund's mine took place, inquest held on a glazier, who met his death by the breaking of a window-sill on which he was standing cleaning windows, in Hanover-street, Bloomsbury.—Mdlle. Lind appeared at Baltimore, when the receipts were £3000.

10.—Addresses, expressive of indignation at the Papal Aggression, presented to her Majesty, at Windsor, from the City of London and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.—The second anniversary of Louis Napoleon's election celebrated in Paris.—News of the pacific solution of the difficulties between Austria and Prussia.—Annual exhibition of the Smithfield Club opened to the public.—Annual exhibition of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Agricultural Association held in Broad-street, Birmingham.—Mr. Spence, Q.C., committed suicide.

11.—A child died from fright, caused by a boy with a mask.—Destructive fire in Halifax (United States): 100 houses destroyed.

12.—Cholera subsiding in Jamaica.

13.—A steam-boat boiler explosion near New Orleans: several lives lost.

14.—St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico, closed.—Terrific thunderstorm at Aberdeen: a barn and corn fire by the lightning, causing damage to the amount of £1000.

16.—A committee of the French National Assembly reported against a discussion, at present, on the electoral law.—The *Constitutionnel* (Paris paper) fined 21,496 francs, for printing some copies without the printer's name.—News of the attempted escape of Mr. Smith O'Brien from Maria Island.—Liverpool Lunatics' Home opened.—Two men drowned in a sewer near Hungerford Market.—A man crushed to death by the falling in of a portion of the King's Cross tunnel of the Great Northern Railway.—The port of Plymouth opened as a Government mail-packet station.

17.—Parliament further prorogued to the 4th of February.

18.—Free conferences commenced at Dresden.—The publisher of *Le Vote Universel* (French paper) sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 6000 francs fine for a libellous article.—Messrs. Weguelin's dye-works, near Canterbury, destroyed by fire: damage upwards of £16,000.—Collision on the Leeds and Selby Railway: three lives lost.—Serious collisions on the Eastern Counties Railway: many persons seriously injured.—The 500th anniversary of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, celebrated.—The Grand National Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre closed.—Order issued from the Home Office decreeing the abolition of Christmas-boxes in the Government offices.—On this and following day her Majesty's bounty distributed to 1000 poor and aged persons.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Great Exhibition works, Hyde-park.

24.—Riots between the South German troops and Prussian garrison in Cassel: martial law proclaimed.—Mr. Bell (free-trader) returned M.P. for St. Albans.—Explosion of fire-damp in Springfield colliery, Hindley: two lives lost.

26.—News of the cloth factory of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Boston, being destroyed by fire: damage £40,000.—Christian Schmidt committed suicide in the Middlesex House of Detention.

27.—In answer to a numerously signed address of Mr. Bennett's supporters, the Bishop of London expressed his determination to adhere to his acceptance of the rev. gentleman's resignation.—The Elector of Hesse returned to his capital.—Mr. F. Calvert, Q.C., returned M.P. for Aylesbury.

29.—News of Austria and Prussia having resolved to march upon Holstein.

31.—The British Museum closed till the 8th of January, 1851.

THE GETTY CENTER LIBRARY

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 434.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1850. TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

THE country has lost its greatest statesman, under circumstances the most melancholy and deplorable. In the noon-time of his fame, in the ripe vigour of his intellect, and while, to all outward appearance, he stood upon the calm hill-top of a long and brilliant life, and looked complacently toward the serene evening of a day in which there was still much work that he could do, Sir Robert Peel has been snatched from his countrymen by a sudden and shocking death. His loss is regarded by millions as a national, and by many thousands as a private and personal calamity. It has administered a shock to the feelings of all classes of the people which will not speedily subside, and has read the world a deeply-impressive and most mournful lesson on the instability of human power and greatness, and on the transitory nature of all the blessings which men most enthusiastically prize, and most ardently struggle for. In the remembrance of his services and his fate we may well exclaim—

> Could not the grave forget thee, and lay low
> Some less majestic, less beloved head?
> Those who weep not for Kings shall weep for thee,
> And Freedom's heart grow heavy at thy loss.

It is too soon to attempt to do full justice to the genius and character of a man who played so great and often so thankless a part in the history of his country. But, notwithstanding all the animosities which some of his greatest measures excited during his useful and remarkable career—animosities which had by no means subsided when the rude hand of calamity deprived the nation of his warning voice and his directing hand — his contemporaries are not blind to the eminent virtues of his character, to the greatness and purity of his aims, and to the immense influence of his opinions and acts upon the present and future destinies of Great Britain. Even those who raised the loudest outcry against him for abandoning his party on more than one occasion, admit, now that his ear is deaf to popular censure as to popular applause, his personal integrity, and the greatness of the sacrifices which he made from a sense of imperative duty. Enmity sleeps in his untimely grave; and a halo of affectionate interest, which might not otherwise have surrounded his name, has gathered upon it, now that he has been so suddenly removed from the Senate which he swayed, and from the society which he adorned. Opinions will still differ upon the tendency of his measures—more especially of the last; and many politicians will not cease to condemn the statesman for his acts, though they may think more kindly of the man than if he had been still a gladiator in his old arena. All bitter feeling against the individual will be allayed;—for who can look down upon such a grave "without a compunctious throb" that he should ever have imputed base and unworthy motives to one so gifted, so sagacious, and so unfortunate?

We shall not attempt in this place to recapitulate the events of his career. They will be found amply recorded in another portion of our Journal. On all the great questions of his time, that of the currency alone excepted, Sir Robert Peel had the misfortune in early life to be implicated with a losing party before his judgment was matured. Hence, when placed in the high position of a minister, and swayed to one direction by party ties, and by the ghost of his own consistency; and to another by the unanswerable convictions of his extended experience, he encountered the obloquy of the friends he left, without receiving the gratitude of those of whose measures he became the supporter. But on those great occasions of his life—the passing of the act for the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, and his complete conversion to the principles of Free-Trade, he avowed, in the most manly, open and honest manner, the change that had come over him, and the causes which had wrought it:—"I have," said he, in 1829, "for years attempted to maintain the exclusion of Roman Catholics from Parliament and the high offices of the state. I do not think it was an unnatural or an unreasonable struggle. I resign it in consequence of the conviction that it can no longer be advantageously maintained, from believing that there are not adequate materials or sufficient instruments for its effectual and permanent continuance. I yield, therefore, to a moral necessity which I cannot control, being unwilling to push resistance to a point which might endanger the establishments that I wish to defend." On the question of the Corn-laws, while his career was painfully similar, his opinions underwent a more complete change. His conversion was, perhaps, more thorough, because it was more gradual; and when *he* yielded to adverse argument, the last impediment in the way of Free-Trade was removed. Moral conviction placed him under the moral necessity of acting as it dictated, and he obeyed its command at a greater sacrifice of friendship, and of all the ties that men are accustomed to hold dear, than was ever made by any other statesman of whom our history makes mention. Throughout his career, he may be said to have acted the pre-eminently useful part of a breakwater against the sweeping storms of democratic change. The men who commenced the struggle for Catholic Emancipation and for the repeal of the Corn-laws were men before their time; and, had those great questions been carried without the opposition which they encountered, they might, perhaps, have been carried in vain, or carried only to be re-enacted. His resistance ripened public opinion and his own; and when both had simultaneously arrived at maturity, he yielded at the very moment when to yield was to conquer. His wise resistance until the point when resistance became foolish, and his wise concession when not to have conceded would have been perilous or fatal, enabled him to do for those great causes what their professed friends would never have done without his aid. Whilst his political opponents were too often mere men of theory, he was the man, not of theory, but of practice—a man who was sometimes upon a wrong track, but who always steadily kept marching towards a right one—a man who was always pressing forward, but never too hastily—and who never once, in any change of opinion, changed without long, patient, earnest, and honest consideration. No man knew better than Sir Robert Peel how vain, evanescent, and worthless a thing was the applause of the mob. Yet no man more ardently longed for applause than he did. But he looked far beyond the loud voices and the clapping hands of to-day. He looked, like "mighty Verulam," to foreign nations and to posterity, to confirm the verdict of his own time, if it should happen to be favourable; or to reverse it, if it should happen to be against him. As regards foreign nations, his wish was abundantly gratified before he died. His was the name that represented alike the common-sense, the business-tact, and the enlightened statesmanship of England. Europe rang with his fame; and nations who never heard of his rivals or his enemies, were familiar with his actions and respected England in his person. But this, however gratifying, was not sufficient to an intellect and an ambition like his. A fair page in his country's history was the dearest object of his life; and though we, his contemporaries, living amid the heat and dust of the conflicts in which he was engaged, are neither enabled nor entitled to speak for those who shall come after us, we do not run any great risk of committing an error when we assert, that the unborn historian, who shall write the full and impartial history of the first half of the nineteenth century in Great Britain, will find in civil life no purer or higher reputation to identify with it, than that of Sir Robert Peel.

A word upon his private virtues may be expected from us. Though apparently cold to those who did not know him, his heart was warm and affectionate. He was a kind friend, and an unostentatious but liberal patron of merit, in whatever walk of intellectual eminence it was displayed. Misery never sued to him in vain; and his conduct towards a suffering artist—which startled the world with admiration when it was accidentally made known—was but one instance out of a thousand in which his generosity and kindliness of heart were exerted in behalf of the unfortunate and the struggling. A judicious patron of literature and the arts, an exemplary citizen, a wise statesman, an elegant scholar, and a good and humane man, unsullied in his life and morals—such, in few words, is the character of Sir Robert Peel. There are many bright names on the page of English history. There can be no doubt that his will appear among them, and that it will do no discredit to the glorious confraternity.

Robert Peel

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts from Paris this week are wholly devoid of interest.

Sir R. Peel's death was received with the deepest feelings of sorrow by all classes.

Dissensions among the Legitimists increase, and it is believed that they will offer a formidable opposition to several measures which are about to be brought in by the Government.

M. Gros, the Minister Plenipotentiary from France to Greece, has been raised to the rank of Commander in the National Order of the Legion of Honour.

The Opposition press continues to indulge in a tone of the most bitter hostility to the President of the Republic. The *Ordre* and the *Assemblée Nationale* affirm that the most ambitious designs are meditated by the friends of Louis Napoleon.

The director of the *National* was sentenced by the Police Court of Paris, on Tuesday, to imprisonment for three months, and to pay a fine of 200 francs, for having announced a subscription to pay a fine imposed on a Socialist journal.

The presidents and secretaries of the standing committees of the National Assembly were nominated on Tuesday. They are all Conservatives.

PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon of the 26th ult., which are principally occupied with the long-standing claims, amounting to 350,000 dollars, of the American Government upon the Portuguese Cabinet. The latter refused to acknowledge them to the extent made, in consequence of which Mr. Clay, the Chargé d'Affaires from the United States, insisted upon the demands being complied with in the course of 20 days, or he should demand his passports, and the American squadron would be ordered to make reprisals. Lord Palmerston has also put in claims on the part of Great Britain, connected with the outfit of Don Pedro's expedition in 1832. His Lordship likewise insists upon the faithful execution of the treaty of commerce so long violated in the imposition of a differential export duty on port wine.

GERMAN STATES.

Accounts from Berlin state that it was reported in well-informed circles that peace had been concluded between Prussia and Denmark, on the basis of an ultimatum of M. de Vredom. The details of the treaty were not known.

From Stuttgard, under date 26th ult., we learn that the Chamber of Representatives having voted the impeachment of ministers, the latter deemed it prudent to resign, which resignation was accepted by the King. The trial, therefore, will not take place.

The *Presse* of Brunn announces that the Emperor Nicholas of Russia will abdicate on the 4th of December next, in favour of his son, the Cesarewitch, heir to the throne!!

The new Wirtemberg Ministry is as follows:—Interior, Linden; Police, Plissen; Foriga, Reinhard; Finance, Knoppe; War, Muller; Worship, Kummer.

INDIA.

We have some further accounts from India this week. A terrible calamity, at Benares, by which upwards of one thousand persons lost their lives from the explosion of magazine-boats loaded with gunpowder (Illustrated at page 16), forms the chief topic of the present mail.

Doctor Butter and Captain Fagan, formerly directors of the Benares Bank, have been tried by court-martial and dismissed the service. The charges against them were that they had induced parties to purchase stock by representing the bank as flourishing, when they knew it to be the reverse. The result of misconduct such as this has been the ruin of the shareholders of the bank, and the sentence seems not more severe than is deserved. The Commander-in-Chief rebuked the Court, and refused their recommendation to mercy.

Colonel Grant has resigned the appointment of Adjutant-General of the Bengal army, and been succeeded by Colonel Tucker, a young but able and eminently popular officer.

India is tranquil throughout. The Affredees have lately behaved peaceably, and appear anxious for an accommodation. The Supreme Government is understood to have rescinded its orders respecting the working of the salt mines at Kohat, which had occasioned the disaffection of the Affredees and Wuzarees, and rendered those tribes accessible to the intrigues of Dhost Mahomed. The hill tribes have, therefore, succeeded in compelling the adoption of Free-Trade principles as respects salt.

CANADA.

From Canada we have no political intelligence worth recording. Two dreadful fires had occurred; one on board the steam-ship *Griffith*, trading between Buffalo and Toledo, which was burnt on Lake Erie on the 16th ult. Two hundred and fifty lives were lost on the occasion. The second fire was at Montreal on Saturday evening, the 15th ult. The flames spread with great rapidity, and were subdued only by the strenuous exertions of the firemen. Among the buildings destroyed were St. Ann's Church, and a number of valuable private dwellings. One or two women perished in the flames.

UNITED STATES.

We have news this week from New York to the 19th ult. There has been very little progress made in Congress on the Slavery Compromise Report. No division has taken place. The health of Mr. Clay gives some uneasiness to his friends.

The Cuban invasion has lost its interest. The Spanish authorities have wisely resolved upon pursuing a mild policy with regard to the rebels who have fallen into their hands. They have all been released, and will, no doubt, be tried by the tribunals of the United States. The decision thus arrived at has given much satisfaction to the commercial world, and to the supporters of General Taylor's non-intervention policy. The islanders who assisted in expelling the invaders were being liberally and honourably remunerated for their efforts.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has delivered its opinion on the petition of Professor Webster, for a writ of error. The judges have unanimously dismissing the petition, being of opinion that every form necessary to constitute a legal trial had been complied with. The Governor and Council are now in session, but it is not known whether they will consider the case immediately, or at the session to be held in July.

Edwin Forest, the American actor, has made his appearance before the public in the new character of a "bully." Accompanied by one or two companions, he lately met Nathaniel P. Willis, the editor and author, in Washington-square, New York. Willis was knocked down by Forest from behind, and then beaten by him with a whip of gutta percha. He was thoroughly thrashed, and declared that as Willis said he would bring no charge there against Forest, they were each bound over to keep the peace. The assault was connected with the controversy on the subject of the divorce case between Forest and his wife (late Miss Sinclair, of England), daughter of Sinclair the vocalist.

WEST INDIES.

The West India mail has brought papers from Jamaica of June 7; Demerara, June 5; Trinidad, June 7; Barbadoes, June 9; and Antigua, June 10. The political news possesses no interest. The sugar crop, it was estimated, would be 19,000 hogsheads less than last year. Drought has been the cause of this deficiency.

Incendiary fires, we regret to notice, were of frequent occurrence in Jamaica, particularly on the north side of the island.

Two extraordinary dwarfs were exhibited in Kingston. They are natives of San Salvadore, in Central America. They weigh together 33 pounds—the male 19, the female 14. Many hundred persons had crowded to see them.

The island remained perfectly healthy.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have news to May 19th from the Cape. It conveys the assurance that, notwithstanding the excitement and dissatisfaction which recently prevailed on the convict question, the concession by the Government to the colonists of a Legislative Council has restored confidence, and created a lively satisfaction amongst all ranks.

Her Majesty's troop ship *Apollo*, with the 95th on board for England, had arrived at the Cape a few days prior to the above date. A sad tale has to be told of them. Dysentery was prevalent amongst them, and 47 died on the passage from Hong Kong. Numbers were in the hospital at the Cape, and the rest were quartered in humble lodgings in the naval yard at Simon's Town.

An amusing scene was lately witnessed in Boston, U.S., on the occasion of Mr. Gliddon, the lecturer on Egypt, having unrolled a mummy. Mr. Gliddon translated inscriptions, dwelt with much unction on the process of embalming, and on the presumed condition and character of the deceased when in life, describing the mummy as that of a priestess, as shown by vestments, inscriptions, and other unmistakable signs; and, to do Mr. Gliddon justice, he produced a solemn, deep, and absorbing interest, a profound attention and contemplation in a very large and intellectual audience. But, alas! for the errors of science and antiquarianism! In the midst of the grave impression produced by the unrolling of the mummy, and the learned lessons of the mortal part of the idol priestess, and the (to the imagination) actual and shadowy presence of phantom gods and goddesses—of Isis and Osiris—a medical man present declared, from more unmistakable signs than any referred to by Mr. Gliddon, that the priestess was a man! Imagine the uproar, the laughter, the disappointment, and the exclamations. Some wag explained that there must have been an error all through the business—that the body entombed was not an Egyptian at all, but the mortal remains of a noble Roman, who accompanied Mark Antony into Egypt, and who was named "Spurius Mummius."

The will of the late Henry Robinson Hartley, Esq., has just been proved in Doctors' Commons, and the property sworn under £99,000, the interest of the greater part of which princely sum will eventually come into the hands of the corporation of Southampton, for the promotion of literary and scientific purposes.

The grounds of the Brighton Pavilion, recently purchased of the Woods and Forests by the commissioners of Brighton, under powers conferred on them by an act of the present parliament, have been opened to the public.

Workmen have removed the massive iron gates at St. Paul's Cathedral facing Ludgate-hill, not, however, it is stated, for the purpose of carrying out the projected improvements, but for repair, and new foundation-stones are being laid down.

A parliamentary paper has just been printed, showing the number of parliamentary electors in Great Britain and Ireland, according to the registration of 1848-49 and 1849-50. In 1848-49 the total number was 1,041,203, whilst in 1849-50 the number was 1,030,187, in the United Kingdom. In England, on the present registration, the number of voters is 839,797, and in Wales 48,019; in Scotland, 90,305; making the total of Great Britain, 978,121, and in Ireland, 72,066; making the total in counties, cities, and boroughs, 1,050,187.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J G S, Nottingham—1. The King at Chess can never be taken. 2. When a player gives check to his adversary's King, he is bound to cry "Check!"

JUVENTUS—It requires remodelling, as the Black Bishop at present is in an impossible situation.

CROCUS—You have placed two pieces on one square, which is an innovation few players will be disposed to tolerate.

H M—We shall be glad to see some future specimens; these sent, though ingenious, are too easy.

A E A—The "triple manœuvre" of your Madras Brahmin was in strict accordance, we believe, with the rules of Chess in the East. Did you record any of the games wherein it occurred?

W G, Beverley—The two last are a decided advance on your previous efforts, and shall have a place shortly.

M G, ——— Yacht, Cowes—The want complained of no longer exists. A Chess-Club, under the promising direction of the veteran Harry Wilson, has just been established at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and is destined, if we mistake not, at no distant date to rank, both in numbers and skill, with the most successful of the kind in the country. We are not in possession of the Regulations, list of Members, &c.; but these, with full particulars, may be obtained by addressing a note to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Captain Hathorne, R.N., Spring Vale, near Ryde

HERR R, Stuttgart—A private communication has been forwarded

C M J—We are sorry to say both your own Problem, and the Solution of Herr Ries, are defective

G F S—Next week, if possible. In the meanwhile, we shall be glad to receive a companion game between the same competitors

G D C—Very promising, indeed. It shall have a corner anon

R H G—Many thanks for the end game (No. 33), certainly the most elegant and subtle of any with which you favoured us

SIGMA—You may obtain the "Chess-Player's Text-Book" at Louchars, in Piccadilly. The price is 3s.

R H J—In the letter from the Secretary of the Northumberland Chess Club, in the current number of the *Chess-Players' Chronicle*, the passage at page 213, "was in the proportion of 5 to 22," should be "was in the proportion of 5 to 272"

A T R is mistaken

SOLUTIONS, by H, A D, Louvain; M P, Simple Simon, Thurnscoe, Reboot, Dr. Field, Juventus, H W, Oxford; L W D, Q, Percy, Regular Reader, A C, K, Yarmouth; Crocus, Orion, R D M, C A B H F, R F, Rosmarinet, Bath Duo, Holus, J A W, E H G, M E A, R S C, J P, Hyde; Bellamy, K E, Stuttgard; H L, C S, Romford Club; W S, W A W, are correct. All others are wrong

*** Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game by Correspondence may hear of an opponent by applying to ALPHA, Hill, Langport, Somerset.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 334.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q Kt takes K P	P to Q 6th, or *(a)*	3. B to K B 2d	P takes B
2. B to K 3d	P to K B 3d	4. P to K 4th—Mate.	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1.	P to K N 3d	3. Kt to K N 2d	P takes Kt
2. B to K B 6th	P to Q 6th	4. P to K Kt 4th—Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 335.

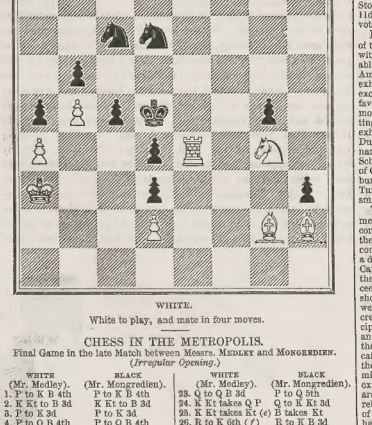
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 2d	Q to K R 4th (ch)	covering check)	P to K 5th
	(a)	4. B takes P (ch)	K to his 3d
2. Kt to K Kt 4th	P to K 4th	5. K R Mates.	
3. K to his 2d (dis-			

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1.	Kt to K 6th	4. K to Kt 3d (dis. ch)	Q to K B 6th
2. B to K R 8c	Kt to Kt 7th	5. B takes Q—Mate.	
3. K takes Kt	Q to K B 4th		

PROBLEM No. 337.

By Mr. EICHSTADT ("Berliner Schachzeitung").

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Final Game in the late Match between Messrs. MEDLEY and MONGREDIEN.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Medley).	BLACK (Mr. Mongredien).	WHITE (Mr. Medley).	BLACK (Mr. Mongredien).
1. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	23. Q to Q B 3d	P to Q 7th
2. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	24. K Kt takes Q P	Q to K Kt 3d
3. P to K 3d	P to K 3d	25. K Kt takes Kt *(c)*	B takes Kt
4. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	26. R to K 6th *(f)*	R to K B 3d
5. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q R 3d	27. B takes P	Q to K B 2d
6. P to Q Kt 3d	B to Q 3d	28. R takes B	R takes R
7. P to Q 3d	Castles	29. B to K 4th	Q R to Q sq
8. Castles	Q Kt to B 3d	30. B takes K R	R to Q 8th (ch)
9. Q B to Q Kt 2d	B to Q B 2d	31. K to B 2d	B takes K B P
10. Q R to B sq	P to Q Kt 3d	32. K to K 3d *(g)*	R to Q 7th (ch)
11. K B to Q Kt sq	P to Q 4th	33. K to K sq	Q to K 2d (ch)
12. Q Kt to K 2d	Kt to K 6th	34. K to B sq	R to Q 8th (ch)
13. P to Q 3d	Kt to K B 3d	35. K to B 2d	B takes Kt (ch)
14. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Kt to K Kt 6th	36. P takes B	Q to K Kt 4th
15. Q to Q 2d	P to Q 5th	37. K to K 2d	R to K R 8th
16. P takes P	P takes P	38. Q to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3d
17. Q R to K sq *(a)*	Kt to K 6th	39. B to K 4th	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
18. R takes Kt	P takes R *(b)*	40. Q takes Q	R takes Q
19. Q takes P	Q to K sq	41. B to Q 4th	R to Q B 4th
20. R to K sq	Q to K R 4th	42. P to K R 4th	Q to K Kt 4th
21. P to Q 4th *(c)*	B to Q 2d	43. B takes Q Kt P	R takes P
22. P to Q 6th *(d)*	P takes P	44. B to K B 3d	

And, after a few moves, Black resigned the game and the match.

(a) Played without due consideration. White must now suffer the loss of a Pawn or the "Exchange."

(b) Better apparently than taking the K B P with Bishop, since in that case White might have taken a Pawn with his Kt.

(c) The loss of the Exchange, instead of daunting, serves, as it ought, to stimulate White to renewed exertion. He now threatens to win the K R Pawn.

(d) The combination beginning with this move is highly ingenious, but we are inclined to believe that playing Q to Q B 3d, before advancing the Pawn to Q 6th, would have given White a still more marked advantage. Let us for a moment suppose,

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
22. Q to Q B 3d	Q to K B 3d, or K Kt 3d (He appears to have no better move)	23. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q sq (or he loses a piece)
	And Black can never save the game.	24. P takes P	Kt takes P, or *
		25. Q Kt takes K B P	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
* 24.	Q B takes P	26. Q Kt takes B	
25. B takes K B P	P takes B (best)	And wins.	

(e) We should have a preference to 25. K Kt takes K B P, threatening to win the Queen next move. In that case, the following moves are likely:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
25. K Kt takes K B P	Q B takes Kt	27. Q to K Kt 3d, or Q to K B 3d	
26. Kt takes B	Q to K B 3d	And White ought to win easily.	

(f) Good chess all this undoubtedly; yet we cannot but think more was to be made of the position. Let us try:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
26. R to K 7th	R to K B 3d (best)	28. Q takes Q	P takes Q †
27. B takes K B P	Q to K B 3d (best)	29. K B to K 5th, and wins	

† If the R takes Q, then Bishop takes B, and White must equally win.

(g) An oversight, which might have enabled Black to draw the game. He should rather have moved—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
31. B to Q 5th	B takes B	34. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
32. P takes B	B to K 5th (dis. ch)	35. Kt to K 4th	
33. Q to K B 3d	B takes B	And ought to win	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 588.—By S. ANGAS.

White: K at his Kt 4th, B at K Kt 5th, P at K B 6th and K Kt 6th.

Black: K at his R 3d, P at K R 2d.

White to mate in five moves.

No. 589.—By AN AMATEUR.

White: K at his B 3d, R at K 3d, B at Q Kt 3d, Kt at Q B 4th, P at Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at Q 5th, P at Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEPUTATION OF NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—A deputation of London Newspaper proprietors waited upon the Marquis of Clanricarde, Postmaster-General, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, at his residence in Carlton-terrace, in order to urge upon his Lordship, and through him upon the Government, the immediate necessity that exists for the abrogation of the recent Post-office regulation suspending the delivery of letters and newspapers on Sunday. The Marquis of Clanricarde said that his own opinion was, and he believed the same opinion was entertained by all the members of the Government, that this arrangement, which the House of Commons had decided should be carried into effect, would be of extreme inconvenience to the country, as it would prevent the transmission of news as well as letters to individuals. Newspapers had a strong claim to attention in all matters having relation to speedy conveyance by post on account of the stamp duty; but, at the same time, the alteration of the order must depend upon the public. The public were represented in Parliament; the Government were merely the executive; and, although there were doubtless occasions when it was well for a Minister of the Crown to interpose, yet it must be obvious that there were serious objections to the exercise of Government being put forward as opposing the wishes of the people, as expressed in the late address, and in a matter upon which strong religious feelings existed. Very considerable agitation had taken place. The motion was not hastily proposed. It was announced early in the session, and was put off from time to time, due notice having been given of the day upon which it was actually brought on. Upon all those occasions, neither the people nor their representatives came forward to oppose this motion. He believed, however, a motion now stood for an early day; and, of course, if the House of Commons reverses, upon re-consideration, its judgment, he should be of opinion —and he might say all her Majesty's Ministers would be of opinion, though he was not in a position to pledge the Government in any way—that the original rule should be reverted to. His own opinion upon the matter was perfectly clear, because, when he came into office, he was anxious to provide for the wants that then existed, namely, the transmission through London of the mails that came up from the provinces on Sunday. In conclusion, the noble Lord said the Government would abide by the decision of the House of Commons when the matter came to be re-considered next week, and he suggested that the committee had by a majority of four to two, determined upon recommending the continuance of the charter of the company. This was subsequently overruled by the shareholders, and a resolution for a memorial to the Government, complaining of the manner in which they had been treated, was agreed upon, and a committee appointed to draw up such memorial. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

SOUTH SEA COMPANY.—A meeting of the proprietors of this company took place on Thursday, at the South Sea House, Threadneedle-street, City; Mr. Charles Franks in the chair. The report showed that the receipts for the half-year ending July 5th, 1850, amounted to £154,828 1s. 3d., and the outgoings to £89,538 0s. 10d., leaving a balance of £64,990 0s. 5d. Half-a-year's dividend on £3,662,784 8s. 6d., South Sea Stock, at 1¾ per cent., amounted to £64,098 14s. 6d., being a balance of £891 5s. 11d. A dividend of 1¾ was proposed by the chairman and carried, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The last of the attractive exhibitions of this society took place on Wednesday, at the gardens in Regent's Park. Notwithstanding the doubtful state of the weather, there was a crowded and fashionable attendance. The collection of flowers was very good, but the beauty of the American flowering plants, one of the most striking features of the previous exhibitions, was now exhausted. The collection of orchidaceous plants was very excellent, and the cut roses were very abundant; but even these general favourites were eclipsed by the fruit, of which the competing collections were more than usually numerous, comprising the names of many of the most distinguished of the nobility. A very interesting feature of this portion of the exhibition was some exotic fruits, grown at Sion House, the seat of the Duchess of Northumberland; and there was a new strawberry, of great size, named the "Goliath." Amongst the company were the Prince and Princess Schwartzenburg, the Dukes of Norfolk, Beaufort, and Grafton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester and Lichfield, the Marquises of Aileabury and Bristol; the Marchioness of Downshire, Earl Mansfield; the Austrian, Turkish, Mexican, and Portuguese Ambassadors, Countess Minto, Baron Goldsmid, Viscountess de Monconvo, &c.

THE BAKING TRADE.—A public meeting of the bakers of the metropolis was held in St. Martin's Hall, on Saturday evening last, to take into consideration the best means of obtaining redress for the grievances under which the trade at present labours, and to establish a society for improving the social and moral condition of the class. Lord Robert Grosvenor presided, and was supported by a deputation from the National Association for the Protection of Industry and Capital, at the head of which was Mr. Paul Foskett. A report was read from the Bakers' Operative Society, giving an account of the progress of their proceedings prior to the introduction of the motion by Lord R. Grosvenor, and showing that the expenses had a little exceeded the receipts. Two resolutions were passed, to the effect that the meeting viewed with alarm the rapidly-increasing evils and distress of the baking trade caused by the present unprincipled system of competition by the employment of juvenile and foreign labour, and the long hours of labour exacted from the former for low wages; that the meeting was of opinion that it was the duty of all persons to assist in eradicating the evils complained of, by every constitutional and practical means; that the meeting was convinced that the present system of unbridled and unlimited hours of labour was detrimental to the best interests of the employers, and extremely injurious to the physical and moral well-being of the employed, who are, in consequence, deprived of the means of enjoying domestic enjoyment and religious instruction; and that the best means of abolishing the evils complained of was to establish a society upon more extended principles of co-operation than have hitherto been adopted. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Paul Foskett delivered an admirable address, counselling the meeting to be more united in their purpose, and to make their wishes known to the Legislature by petitions numerously signed. This gentleman's speech was frequently responded to by a person in the body of the hall, who declared that Free Trade, on its present confined basis, was more injurious than beneficial to the working man, a sentiment which was loudly cheered by the meeting. In reply to a very cordial vote of thanks to the noble chairman, his lordship delivered some seasonable advice to the journeymen present as regards their future conduct, after which the proceedings terminated.

MEDICAL REFORM.—The following is a copy of the propositions presented to the Secretary of State for the Home Department on behalf of the combined deputation of the provincial physicians and surgeons, dated the 2nd day of May, 1850:—Propositions to be submitted to the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., by delegates from the provincial physicians and surgeons of Manchester, Stockport, the county of Essex, the county of Salop, and North Wales; May 2, 1850. 1. That the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, once placed in harmonious relation with their respective members, and re organised so as to insure uniformity and sufficiency of education to all, are amply sufficient for the requirements of the medical profession in England, and that the creation of a college of general practitioners, under such circumstances, would be a needless complication, prejudicial to the interests of the profession and the public. 2. That the charter granted to the College of Surgeons in 1843 forms the principal obstacle in the path of medical legislation; and that the recent alteration of the said charter proposed by the Council of the College of Surgeons is insufficient, unsatisfactory, and unjust, as also the resolution of the Council of the 23rd April, 1850. 3. That all who were members of the college prior to the charter of 1843, as they attain respectively a standing of fifteen years, shall be admitted to the fellowship, and that fellows established in the provinces shall reside in the council, of which they may constitute one third part. 4. That, as no fine was demanded from those on whom the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons was originally conferred, those who were members in 1843 claim the fellowship on the same terms. 5. That, in the election of the Council, the Fellows resident in the country shall have the privilege of voting by balloting papers. 6. That all who shall enter the profession after the passing of this act shall be registered by no other title than that of physician or surgeon, and that such gentlemen as are now in practice shall be registered according to their respective qualifications.—On behalf of the Conference, W. BATSON BEEVER, Chairman.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The installation festival of this institution, for affording pensions of £30 per annum to the widows and unmarried daughters of military and naval officers, clergymen, members of the learned professions, professors of the fine arts, gentlemen engaged in mercantile pursuits, and others of a superior station in society, and for the erection of almshouses, was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday evening; the Earl of Cardigan in the chair. Various appropriate speeches having been made, and toasts drunk, the usual business commenced the subscriptions, which amounted to above £1000.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of this society was held on Monday evening; W. Spence, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a specimen of *Pezocella tusserella*, taken by Mr. Hewetson, at Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland; and Mr. Bond exhibited several specimens of the same insect, from the fens of Cambridgeshire. Mr. J. F Stephens exhibited the pupa-cases of *Zeuzera æsculina* in the stems of reeds; and Mr. Bond remarked that these pupæ were able to move up and down inside the reeds as rapidly as the larvæ. Mr. S. Stevens showed some living specimens of *Gracilia minuta* which had perforated the lid of a hamper. Mr. F. Smith stated, that having last year found *Baris laticollis* at the roots of *Sisymbrium officinale*, he had been examining that plant again, but had met instead with larvæ which he supposed were *Lexostena punctata*. Mr. Westwood read the commencement of a paper on Strepsiptera.

MORTALITY IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF LONDON.

The deaths in the public institutions of London have been published every week during the present year. It was thought desirable to have, at given dates, a return of the number of inmates, for comparison with the deaths. This the Registrar-General has been able to procure through the co-operation of the Poor-law Commissioners, of the Lunacy Commissioners, and of the governing bodies and officers of the hospitals and other charitable institutions. With the same assistance the Registrar-General hopes that he shall be able to continue, and to render this return more correct than it is at present. The most general view of the public and charitable institutions of London of the greatest cities in the world cannot fail to be as useful as it is interesting.

The public institutions of London contained 40,783 inmates in the quarter ending March 31, 1850; namely, on an average of the two periods given in the table, 3,779 in the military and naval asylums, 670 in military and naval hospitals, 23,972 in the workhouses, 3067 in hospitals for the treatment of common diseases, 3849 in lunatic asylums, and 3436 in prisons. Of 10,000 inhabitants of London are in workhouses, 38 in prisons, 17 in lunatic asylums, 14 in hospitals, 183 in one kind of public institution or other. In other words, 1 in 93 of the inhabitants are in workhouses, 1 in 736 in hospitals, 1 in 578 in lunatic asylums, 1 in 410 in prison.

The deaths are in very different proportions. Of 13,219 deaths in London during the 18 weeks, 2363 took place in public institutions. This is 18 per cent. of the total deaths. If the proportion of deaths should continue the same, it will follow that 1 in 3 or 6 of the inhabitants of London ends his days in a public institution, 1 in 10 in the workhouses, 1 in 21 in hospitals, 1 in 102 in lunatic asylums; and, taking adults only, the proportion of deaths in public institutions is much greater.

After much suffering and much struggling, in the last stages of their illness, in weakness and in poverty, great numbers are carried into the London hospitals and to workhouses. The division of the deaths by the population of such institutions for the reception of the sick naturally exhibits a high ratio; and the resulting mortality is very different from that which the whole population exhibits. Thus, there are districts in England in which the annual mortality does not exceed 17 in 1000; in all England the annual rate of mortality was 22 in 1000; in London, 1838–44, the annual rate of mortality was 25 in 1000; in the first quarter of 1850 it was at the rate of 24 in 1000 annually; in the second quarter, the mortality in the public institutions was at at such a rate that, if it continued uniform for a year, 230 would die to 1000 inmates. The mortality was 23 per cent.

HOSPITALS.—The annual rate of mortality in the general hospitals was 82 per cent., in the consumptive hospital 82 per cent., in the fever and small-pox hospitals about 302 and 304 per cent. In the lying-in hospitals the mortality of the women and children has not this quarter been distinguished. No inference should be drawn from the return in respect to the mortality of particular hospitals; thus, as at King's College Hospital, the mortality may be high because patients having been received in a dying state, or from an accidental occurrence of circumstances; or the mortality may be low from the removal of patients in the last stage of illness. It is well known that the mortality is also so high among cases described as those of medical cases. The mortality in the military is lower than in the civil hospitals.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The annual rate of mortality in lunatic asylums was 13 per cent. The rate in Bethlehem was 7 per cent.; in other asylums the mortality varied from 13 to 22 per cent.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS.—The mortality among the Greenwich pensioners in the hospital was 19 per cent.; among the Chelsea pensioners 16 per cent. The mortality of these institutions depends to some extent on the ages of the pensioners. The mortality in London of men of 65–75 is 9 per cent., of men of 75–85 is 18 per cent., of men of 85–95 is 32 per cent. The mortality of the Greenwich pensioners, it will be seen, lies between the rates of mortality at the first two periods of old age.

WORKHOUSES.—The general mortality in the London workhouses was at the rate of 23 per cent. annually. This return will be chiefly of use to the parishes themselves, as the workhouses are very differently composed. Like the Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, they sometimes contain old people; at other times there was attached to workhouse infirmaries, which not only receive those who fall sick in the workhouse, but out-door paupers, who should in strictness be separately returned. Other workhouses contain children at ages when the mortality is kept down by natural vigour of youth; thus, in the Strand workhouse children in London is 1·2 per cent. at the age 5—10, and only 0·5 per cent. at the age 10—15: at the latter age, only 1 in 207 boys die in a year. It is, how ever, well worthy of remark, that the mortality in the large workhouses of Finsbury and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields does not exceed 9 per cent.; and it may be well to compare the arrrngements there with those in workhouses which experience an annual rate of mortality exceeding 30 per cent.

BARRY, THE ARCHITECT.—On Saturday last, a party of about twenty gentlemen, pupils and assistants of Mr. Barry, the eminent architect, met to entertain that gentleman at a dinner at the Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich, on the occasion of their forming a society or club among themselves for the purpose of continuing and increasing the friendship that the members have formed one with another while in the office of that gentleman, and to evince their appreciation of the high talent of Mr Barry, and of the advantages they have derived from his instructions. The health of Mr. Barry was enthusiastically received, and in his reply that gentleman expressed his pleasure at seeing his old pupils and assistants again around him, and in accepting the compliment of being named patron of the embryo club.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—On Sunday, during three services, a very crowded congregation assembled in the newly-consecrated chapel of the above hospital, in consequence of three distinguished members of the bench of Bishops having intimated their intention of preaching the successive sermons after the reading of the ordinary services by the chaplain of the institution. The first discourse was delivered by the Right Rev. Prelate of Lincoln, whose eloquent advocacy of the peculiar claims of the charity was responded to by a collection to the amount of £364 11s. 4d. The sermon in the afternoon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, and in the evening by the Bishop of Oxford. On each occasion, the objects of the hospital, and the much good it conferred upon society at large, were energetically dwelt upon; and the respective collections reached £50 and £79 17s. 7d., making an aggregate amount of £493 8s. 11d. The founder and many distinguished supporters of the charity were present on this the first time of opening the new chapel since its consecration, a few days since, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of London.

ACCIDENT AT THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS STATION.—On Monday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, an accident of a fearful character occurred at the Bricklayers' Arms railway station, Old Kent-road, whereby a man, named Isaac Banks, aged 32 years, received such serious injuries that no hopes are given of his recovery. The unfortunate man was a carpenter in the employ of Mr. Kell, the extensive builder, carrying on business in Westminster, and was one of a large number of workmen who have been engaged in making considerable improvements at the terminus, which will be shortly opened for additional traffic. At the time named, Banks ascended to the roof of a large building to perform his ordinary occupation, when he missed his footing and fell to the ground, with fearful violence. Several persons ran to his assistance, and found him to be in an insensible condition. He was removed to a proper place, and seen by a surgeon of the neighbourhood, who discovered that he had sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh, fractured his scull, and other contusions about the body and head. He was immediately placed in a cab and conveyed to the accident ward of Guy's Hospital, where he lies in a very precarious state.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—A serious accident, by which two lives were lost and several other persons placed in great jeopardy, occurred on Saturday night last on the river Thames, about midway between the Hungerford Suspension and Westminster Bridges, in the following manner:—Mr. Hawtrey, the eldest son of one of the members of the Court of Common Council for Bread-street Ward, and four other gentlemen, hired a random skiff of Mrs. Needham, the boat-builder, at St. Paul's Wharf, for the purpose of a pleasure trip on the river. On arriving near Bennett's wharf, in the Belvidere-road, they were run down by the *Dahlia* penny steamer, and Mr. Hawtrey and a nephew of Mrs. Needham were drowned.

FIRE IN SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND.—A fire, which threatened serious consequences to the inmates, broke out on Wednesday morning, in the house No. 22, in the above-named street. The occupants had some difficulty in saving themselves from destruction, and a considerable amount of property was destroyed.

FIRE.—About half-past ten o'clock on Monday morning, a very extensive loss of property took place in Hart-street, Covent-garden. It originated at the rear of a range of buildings occupied by Mr. M'Clandish, engineer; Mr. Reeve, carpenter, and others, principally used as workshops. The engines were kept in operation for nearly an hour, when the flames were arrested in their progress, but not before a great loss of property had occurred. The origin of the fire was not known, and it is believed that none of the property destroyed is insured.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered during the week ending Saturday, June 29: Males, 748; females, 699: total, 1447. Deaths during the same period: Males, 536; females, 429: total, 965. The increase on the return of the previous week, when only 775 deaths occurred, arises not from an increased rate of mortality, but from a influx of deaths, which had been the subjects of coroners' inquests at various periods in the last three months, but were not registered till the end of the quarter. The corrected average for 10 corresponding weeks 1840–9 is 994; compared with which, the deaths of last week exhibit a decrease of 29. Ten persons, of whom 9 were children, died of smallpox. 17 of measles, 14 of scarlatina, 19 of hooping-cough, and 34 of typhus; all of these diseases showing much less than the usual mortality; except the last, which differs little from the average. But diarrhœa shows a considerable increase; in the last three weeks, the fatal cases being 78, 108, and 128. Two deaths from cholera were registered. On the 25th of June, at 4, Princes-street, Cripplegate, a porter, aged 38 years, died of "acute rheumatism (10 days), cholera (3 days)." The deceased had a severe attack of cholera in August last, and since that time his health has not been good. On the 28th of June, at 23, Windmill-row, the wife of a labourer, aged 54 years, died of "bilious cholera (45 hours)." The certificate adds that "there was no purging in this case." Mr. Mears, the registrar, when cholera prevailed last year, described this row as in a filthy condition, and similarly adapted to generate disease.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.885 inches. The mean temperature was 64 2 deg. It was more than 7 deg above the average on the first four days, and it was below it during the remainder of the week.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

Most engrossing and most unhappy is the one grand subject of this week's Town Talk and Table Talk. Since the evening of last Sunday, all London has been ringing with the mournful theme as with a peal of funeral bells. Alike in drawingroom and humble parlour, in saloon and in garret, with feelings of sorrow, or sympathy, or grief, or horror, or dismay. It was so fearful in its suddenness, so appalling in its utter unexpectedness, that for hours the mind could hardly grasp and fully comprehend the stern reality. Everywhere you saw about you, everywhere you heard about you "the DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL." The catastrophe was so new, so startling in its suddenness, that the announcement somehow looked unreal, otherwise a nightmare sort of terror from which you could shake yourself free. What! Sir Robert Peel dead for ever! The great man who a few brief hours ago, stood, statue-like, in the height of his popularity with the great British people—statue-like in the glory and the might of his massive and unclouded intellect—gone from amongst us while the House of Commons was still ringing with the sonorous echoes of his eloquence? Gone at the very height and climax of his sagacity and his wisdom? Gone, just as the great game of politics appeared to be taking a new turn, as new combinations began to be whispered, as old prevarications were fairly healing, as men began to muse themselves from their long-continued political apathy, and to look again curiously and hopefully towards Sir Stephen's, and to ask each other "What next?"

I heard his last speech on Friday night. It was in the best style, luminous and dignified, comprehensive and minute, gravely moderate; and, although spoken in the full heat of a virulent party debate, full of expressions of appreciative sympathy, of conciliatory kindness towards opponents, which poleyed to disagreed. Truly it may be said that Sir Robert has gone out from amongst us with the words of peace and goodwill upon his lips. "I have so site disposition," he said, "for entering into any angry or hostile controversy, that I shall make no reference whatever to many of the topics which have been introduced into that most able and temperate speech;" that of Lord Palmerston. "a speech which made us proud of the man who delivered it." His then proceeded to state his own views, with a simple perspicuity and a lucidity of order that would have made John Russell expressly acknowledged. Within a few hours the greatest statesman of his age was a stricken frame of suffering humanity.

The Commons rose early—the Lords sit late, but they, too, had he died It was an occasion not to be forgotten. There were pale faces gliding about lobby and corridor—there were faltering words of sympathy and horror:—there were tears in the eyes of hardened men. "I feel" the expression was a thousand times repeated, so general was the sentiment—"I feel as if I had lost an intimate acquaintance, a dear relative of my own." The event, people said, was so terrible, that they could not realise it. For my own part, I can hardly trust myself to say that I saw the familiar face and form before me, walking up slowly, as he was wont, from the House to Whitehall-gardens, and leaning heavily upon the arm of one of the younger men who had been brought up in his Parliamentary school—Mr. Sidney Herbert or Mr. Cardwell. I saw the head, slightly bowed, gliding gait, the flat collar, and the loose folds of that well-remembered blue frock coat; nay, even the neatly and tightly-rolled umbrella, which he almost constantly carried—all these little personal characteristics, which, as I looked for it, before many a dimmed and moistened eye. There was, indeed, a degree of strong and of unaffected personal grief excited by the demise of Sir Robert Peel, in the minds of those who only knew him from the constant habit of seeing him in the House and listening to his voice, which I believe would not be excited, at least to any such extent, by the death of any other member of the Legislature whatever.

And this feeling was, of course, in a modified degree, universally spread throughout those more humble ranks of life, the members of which seldom take much interest in the personal antecedents of a man removed from them. There was a quiet and sad and solemn sense enacted from day to day in Whitehall Gardens, where the great man lay silently on the brink of death—a scene which had its high significance and its grand import. There were unbroken lines of carriages hurrying from every West-End street and square with anxious occupants, eagerly enquiring the latest news; there were hourly messengers from the greatest and the most exalted in the land. But there stood also before the outer gate a small crowd of youths, and middle aged men, and elderly people, but always there, by night and by day. They spoke to each other in whispers, and with sad downcast looks. Men dressed like mechanics and labourers lingered, reading the bulletins with twitching lips and moistened eyes. Women with shabby shawls stood grasping the rails, and looking intently up to the blind-darkened windows. As they retired, and gained the open street, many of them addressed casual passengers, telling them that He was worse—that there was little hope—that there was no hope. That silent, solemn crowd betokened the unknown depth to which love and reverence for the great practical statesman had sunk in the minds of humble men and women. Unknowing the significance of their own appearance, these poor folk were, in reality, the guard of honour accorded to the last hours of Sir Robert Peel—by the People. How impossible was it to look upon his form, and not call to mind Sir Robert's own noble words, spoken on the last retirement from office—"It may be, sir, that I shall leave behind me a name sometimes remembered with expressions of goodwill in those dwellings which are the abodes of men whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread." The knit of his brows; a name remembered with expressions of goodwill when they shall recruit their strength with abundant and unvexed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice!"

That name Sir Robert Peel has left behind him. The fame and the love which guerdon that achievement Sir Robert Peel has nobly earned. The people of England know that he has been during the most eventful years of his manufactures, and correspondingly solemn and sad is the wail which his premature death has awakened in every humble household of the land.

It is almost painful to make the transition from the death of Sir Robert Peel to any ordinary topic of conversation or interest. Still, however, we must risk the effort, and proceed with a few morsels of our ordinary Town and Table Talk.

The Nepaulese Princes continue to form one of the most brilliant eyesores of the day. They are, certainly, great lions through the length of the whole season in London, as for diamonds, the brilliant eruption appears to take new forms and still more glittering features every time the Oriental magnets appear in public. Prince Jeerhang used sometime to wear diamond shirt-studs and diamond garter-buckles, but he has boasted of losing from £80 to £100 worth every time he [illegible]. If the Nepaulese garments are not better made, it must be quite a [illegible] to the jewellers to have to replace such [illegible] every parties, fêtes, and balls, with the humble but laudable object of picking up the [illegible] that fall from the rich man's coat. We will trust, however, that their [illegible] have not employed more unremunerative tailors—although, perhaps, jewellers may have had more to do with the manufacture of their raiment. What a grand notion it is, that of sending to a jeweller to take your measure for a jacket, or a trunk, and consolingly reminding the man of gems that he had better bring a good variety of pearls, rubies, emeralds, turquoises and brilliants, so that you may choose your own pattern!

Is it news to the bulk of my readers that the Nepaulese Minister is the Regent for an infant Prince; that his brothers, who accompany him, were shrewdly suspected to be his rivals for the possession of the reins of power, and that the project of politely requesting that they would be his *compagnons de voyage* in his western tour was generally regarded in Nepaul as a masterly *coup d'état*, which would have the undoubted effect of preventing anything like political advantage being gained by any of the Oriental Whigs, Tories, Radicals, or Protectionists, during the Regent's absence. In the matter of eating, the Nepaulese Princes gentlemen continue to keep rigidly to their rules of faith and custom. As regards animal food, they eat mutton and goat's-flesh (odd, by the way, that we have no Norman name—*vide* the opening chapter of "Ivanhoe"—for the latter), named species of food. Of course, these dishes are cooked after their own fashion by their own retainers. Fruit is the only refreshment, as my readers may be aware, of which the Nepaulese will partake, with the single exception of Gaour; and in consuming even it, the most curiously rigid system of isolation appears to be requisite. At a recent *fête*, at which all artistic and aristocratic London were present, the Nepaulese, before they sat down to their collation of peaches, nectarines, and so forth, were not only surrounded by a closed ring with trusty sentinels at the door, but the carpet of the apartment in which they sat, and which was of the same place as that which covered the floor of the adjoining chamber, was, at their request, covered at its edges with sheets, stuck on either side, so as to destroy the idea of any immediate connexion or communication between themselves and the neighbouring infidels. The first remark made by the Ambassador when introduced to Her Majesty's Theatre, *apropos* of the female *artistes*, is worth recording. It was, literally, "There are singers and dancers in my own country, but these are spirits—or angels!"

Thanks, we suppose, in some degree to the rivalry of the Yankees, our ocean steaming is advancing with strides worthy of the seven-leagued boots. As the Clyde took the lead in building the first tiny river boats propelled by paddles, so it keeps the Lot best in the humorous and ever-increasing task of bridging over the Atlantic. The *Asia*, the last Clyde-built boat, has fairly beaten the *Atlantic*, her New York-born rival. The former caught sight of Ireland seven days and seven hours after losing sight of America—a wonderful feat, and made the distance from wharf to wharf in nine days, seven hours [illegible] showing a difference of nineteen hours, [illegible] rival. The greatest distance performed within the twenty-four hours by the *Asia*, was 316 miles, a speed rather above thirteen miles an hour. Now the question comes to be in these go-ahead times, whether she were not a much quicker done still. We build Channel boats capable of going—*vide* the *Banshee* and the *Vivid*—from sixteen to seventeen miles an hour; why should we not have ocean boats of corresponding power? Despair, despair, despair,

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE GOVERNORS OF BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM HOSPITALS, IN THE HALL, BRIDEWELL.

G. Robinson, M.A., churchwarden of St. James's, churchwardens of St. John's, sidesmen of St. James's, sidesmen of St. John's, overseers of the parish, with numerous influential inhabitants of the parish.

The guests numbered 150. The dinner and wines, supplied by Mr. Richard Rouse, of the Belvidere Tavern, gave unqualified satisfaction. The cloth having been drawn, the health of the Queen was given, and responded to with great enthusiasm, the elder children, boys and girls, taking an effective part in the "National Anthem," which followed. They walked round the room, and having taken up their appointed stations, an address was spoken by the senior boy and girl; after which the whole school sang a hymn, with good effect. The cleanly and healthy appearance of the children was extremely interesting.

The Chairman, in introducing the toast of the evening, made an earnest and felicitous appeal on behalf of an institution which had done so much good for so long a period; and he hoped the scene they had that night witnessed would stimulate all present to increased exertions in the furtherance of so noble and so truly Christian a charity.

The Rev. Mr. Faulkner delivered a kindly address to the children before they left the school-room.

In the course of the evening, Mr. B. Bond Cabbell, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting on behalf of the charity, the result of which was shown in the long list of subscriptions read by the secretary, amounting in all to about £220; and including donations of £10 from the Marquis of Salisbury, £10 10s. from Mr. B. B. Cabbell, £10 10s. from the Chairman, and £5 5s. from T. S Duncombe, Esq., M.P.

JUBILEE DINNER OF THE CLERKENWELL PAROCHIAL CHARITY SCHOOLS.

THE SCOTTISH FETE, IN LORD HOLLAND'S PARK.

THE SCOTTISH FETE.

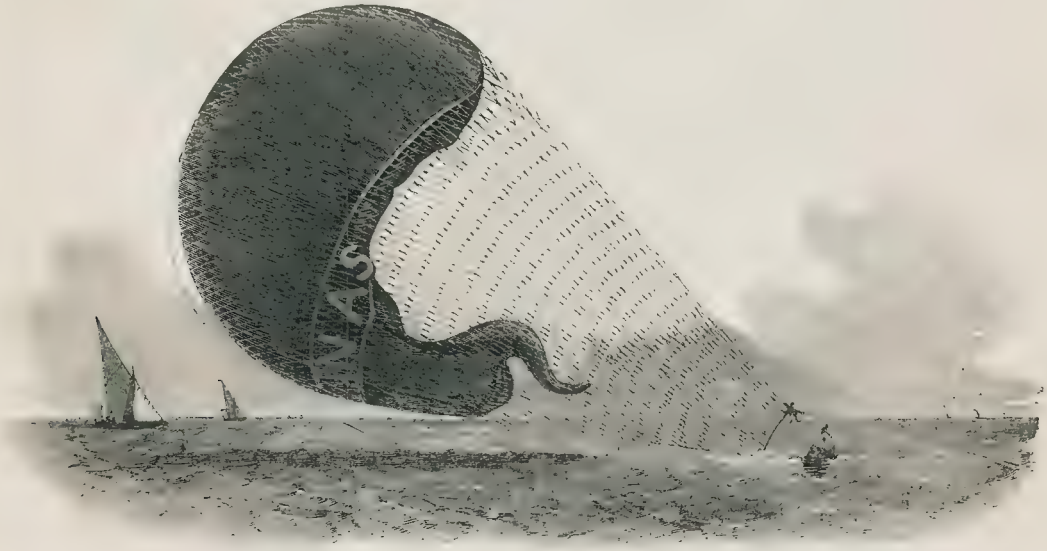
On Monday the second annual "gathering" of the members of the Highland and Scottish Societies took place in Lord Holland's Park at Notting-hill, on the occasion of a grand national *fête*, similar, in all its leading characteristics, to that of the preceding year. The object of this undertaking was to afford encouragement to those who desire to uphold the sports and pastimes of the people of Scotland, and at the same time to carry out the principle that a wholesome entertainment may be derived from the exercise of those pleasures which, whilst they offer an agreeable relaxation to the spectators, are calculated to display the goodwill of the performers in an honourable competition of strength and skill.

The use of Holland Park was kindly granted for the exhibition of these sports, games, and contests last year, and on the present occasion the same place was made use of. Several grand stands were erected for the accommodation of ladies and other visitors; and in front of these, in a large open space, the proceedings of the day were carried on. This space was railed in; the spectators who were not accommodated on the stands being ranged on the outside of these lines, with the exception of a favoured few, who were admitted to a closer view of the combatants and participators in the varied strife. The scene was a very gay one, enlivened as it was by the beautiful dresses of the lady visitors, and the characteristic Highland costumes of the participators in the sports, representing the different clans. There were also military bands; and bagpipes in abundance, foremost amongst whom was Mackay, the Queen's piper, added to the excitement by their shrill strains.

It should be observed that prizes to the amount of five hundred guineas were announced to be awarded to the successful competitors. Those for archery were open to all England, Scotland, and Ireland; but the prizes for other sports and pastimes were restricted to those who should appear in the old Caledonian costume, "in kilts or trews." It appears that the competition in archery excited the attention of many English societies. Members had been enrolled as competitors from the Broughton archers, Manchester; English Archers, London; Fraternity of St. George, London; Heath-common Archers, Wakefield; Leeds Archers, Leeds; Lichfield Archers, Lichfield, Queen's-park Archers, Brighton; Royal Toxophilites, London; Royal Sherwood Archers, Nottingham; Salisbury Archers, Edinburgh; Thirsk Bowmen, Yorkshire; West Berks Archers, Newbury; West Norfolk Archers, Worcestershire Archers; and the York Archers, York. It also appeared that candidates who had recently gained prizes in the Scottish National Games at Inverness, Braemar, Perth, Blair Atholl, Taymouth (in the presence of her Majesty), Dunkeld, St. Fillans, Lochabar, Castle Grant, Ardverykie (in presence of her Majesty), Edinburgh, Roslin, Stirling, and in Holland-park last year (in the presence of her Majesty), had also been enrolled to compete for the championship in running, leaping, throwing the hammer, putting the stone, tossing the caber, broadsword exercise, sword and target opposed to the bayonet, sword-dance, reels, strathspeys, and performances on the great Highland bagpipe—so that there was no diminution in the interest or activity of the sports as compared with the exhibition of last year.

The hour of commencement had been fixed for one o'clock, and before that hour very considerable numbers of visitors had arrived. The proceedings commenced with feats of archery, in which the various competitors showed great skill. Then came the "gillie callum" or sword-dance, and afterwards in quick succession the various trials of strength and skill, known as throwing the light hammer, reel and strathspey, tossing the caber, foot race, highland fling, broadsword exercise, putting the light stone, reel of Tulloch, throwing the heavy hammer, feats of skill with the sabre, foot race, strathspey and reel steps, tossing the caber (first class), gillie callum, putting the heavy stone, claymore and target opposed to the bayonet, and the general strathspey and reel. Into the mysteries of all these performances we do not pretend to enter. It is enough to say that they were all of the best—the dancing, especially, full of spirit and national character. Some of the feats of strength, in "tossing the caber" and in "throwing the heavy hammer," were really astounding; and the encounter between the bayonet, and broadsword and target, especially interesting.

At about a quarter past five o'clock the Queen arrived, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Prussia, and some members of their respective



ACCIDENT TO THE MASS... BALLOON, AND ITS DESCENT, ALARM, AND THE NOTE —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

suites. The Queen was received on the terrace in front of Holland House by Lord Holland, who afterwards joined her Majesty and Prince Albert in the Park, where the Royal visitors were met by a guard of honour composed of Scottish gentlemen of the different clans. The Queen was greeted with enthusiastic cheering; the horses were taken from the carriages, and the Royal visitors witnessed a great portion of the sports, with which they seemed highly amused.

After the games, her Majesty returned to "the green retreat" and alighted at the flower-gardens, where the Royal party were conducted through the new ball-room and conservatory, by Mr. Browne, Lord Holland's architect; the Queen and Prince were next received by Lord and Lady Holland, at the north front of the mansion, and conducted through the various apartments, which were much admired by the Royal party, who then took leave.

In the evening Lord Holland gave a *fête* to the inhabitants of Kensington: the conservatory, ball-room, and pleasure-ground were tastefully illuminated: refreshments were liberally served; and there was a brilliant display of fireworks.

On Tuesday, the gates of the several entrances to Holland Park on the Notting-hill side were opened at an early hour, and the archery commenced, and was continued up to about one o'clock. In the meantime, however, a competition in archery and reel dancing on the violin, as performed in the Highland districts, took place at the Prince of Wales Tavern, beyond Norland-square, it being understood that three prizes would be given away to the best three performers. The Neil Gow quadrille band played the dancers to action on the stage to keep up that style of music cannot fail to be interesting; and assuredly the present "candidates for honours" gave the best practical evidence that the genius of Neil Gow still animates the minds and hearts of Scotchmen. There were nine competitors in the field—James Allan, of Forfar; John Cumming, of Inverness; William Carrie, Peterhead; Ewen Fraser, Fort William; John M'Intosh, Granton; John M'intosh, Edinburgh; John M'Kenzie, Edinburgh; Duncan MacKercher, Dunkeld; John M'Kenzie, of the band of the 93rd. Sir C. R. M'Kenzie, of Scotsbury, Tulloch, Cluny, William Menzies, of London, and John Cameron M'Phee were the judges on this occasion. Each performer on this occasion was required to play a strathspey and a reel, the one to follow the other without breaking off. The decision of the judges was ultimately in favour of William Currie, of Peterhead; Duncan MacKercher, and Ewen Fraser.

On our return to the Park we found a repetition of the previous day's sports. The contests between the sabre and target, and the musket and bayonet, were, in our judgment, the most interesting of the day; and the spirit-stirring fife and drum assaults was greatly in favour of the sabre and target. The play of Benson and Cragg, Ailing and Tuoby, and of Corporal Newton and Bombardier Keating, and of Collins and Chapman, gave great satisfaction. A foot-race of 1450 yards was well contested by three competitors, and was won by Mitchell Sowerby; the second in being Charles Gow, and the third John Forbes Notman. Notman's Highland fling, too, was much admired. Another foot-race took place, which was won by Donald M'Craw, from Strathclyde Black Hill.

His Excellency the Nepaulese Ambassador, accompanied by his brothers and suite, arrived at a late hour. A guard of honour was formed, and the distinguished party remained about an hour in the Park, but unfortunately her Majesty and her Royal Consort were not present. A succession of the same sports followed which had been exhibited during that and the previous day. The National Anthem was played by all the bands at nearly half-past six o'clock, and the company departed.

On their return from the *fête*, the Nepaulese gentlemen viewed the interior of Holland House, with which they were much gratified. At their departure, they were each presented by Mr. Scroble, the head gardener, with a *bouquet* of flowers, for which they had expressed a great wish when viewing the gardens.

In the evening, the grounds and conservatory, with its splendid terrace, were unreservedly thrown open to the public, who enjoyed promenading in the same till a late hour. The whole concluded with a dinner to all the police employed in the Park and pleasure-grounds.

THE DINNER.

The banquet was ordered to take place after the business of the sports in Holland Park, at the Freemasons' Tavern, at half-past seven o'clock, but the chair was not taken till nearly nine o'clock, when the numbers assembled fell very short, in consequence of the committee, &c. not having arrived. In the absence of the Marquis of Breadalbane, The M'Kenzie of Kilcoy was requested to take the chair, which he very ably filled. There were no professional singers engaged on the occasion, with the exception of Mr. Cooper, who sang "Johnny Cope" with great humour! After dinner seven violinists played a number of Strathspeys and reels, which delighted the company.

"The Health of the Marquis of Breadalbane" having been drunk, his Lordship's piper entered the hall and marched up to the top of the table, playing the well-known air, "Sliante Capier Feidh" (The M'Kenzie Salute), in compliment to the chairman

The chairman gave "The Army and Navy." Captain Forbes responded to the toast.

Mr. Purday, an amateur, sang "The Death of Nelson" with great effect.

The chairman gave "Life and Prosperity to the Scottish Society of London," which was responded to with Highland honours.

Sir John Campbell proposed "The Health of the Chairman." The chairman returned thanks

Other toasts followed, and the festivities were kept up to a late hour.

PERILOUS BALLOON DESCENT.

On Saturday last Mr. Green ascended from Vauxhall Gardens, in his Nassau Balloon, accompanied by Mr. Rush, of Elsenham Hall, Essex, for the express purpose of testing the improvements made by that gentleman in the newly-invented aneroid barometer. For this purpose it became necessary to attain a great elevation, such as at no time can be effected without a very considerable sacrifice of gas and ballast, in consequence of the rarefaction of the air at the elevation attained by the aëronauts. At an altitude of little more than three miles the gas occupies double the space as at the earth's surface, and if not suffered to escape by means of the valves would soon burst the balloon.

The aëronauts left the Gardens at 7h. 50m., and having reached an altitude of nearly 20,000 feet, they found the temperature 19 deg. below freezing-point. They lost no time in making the intended experiments; and having been above the clouds half an hour, they commenced a rapid descent until they got below the clouds. They then found themselves sailing rapidly down Sea Reach, in the direction of the Nore Sands, where were several vessels, from which they hoped to get assistance. Mr. Green, therefore, opened the valve, and the car first struck the water about two miles north of Sheerness. The wind being fresh, they were drawn with considerable rapidity through the river; and, judging the speed of the balloon to be too great for any vessel to overtake them, Mr. Green let go the grapnel, which, by its action on the sandy bottom, so checked the rapidity, that a boat sent off from a barge to the assistance of the aëronauts reached them and took them on board. Shortly after, they were joined by several boats, sent from the *Fly* revenue cutter, Lieutenant Garland, when Mr Rush, being such a thorough seaman, declined boarding to Strood. Mr. Green returned with several boats from the cutter to the balloon, which was still held firm by the grapnel; but the violent oscillations of the machine rendered it dangerous for any vessel to approach it. Meanwhile, the Commander and crew of the cutter found great difficulty in securing the balloon; but, by pouring a volley of musketry into it, so as to enable the gas to escape by the perforations, in a short time they were enabled to secure it. Mr. Green was severely injured on the head and face, from the struggles he had to make to keep himself on the balloon when in the water.

Mr. William Jones has calculated the elevation attained in the above ascent as follows:—Upper station: thermometer, 26 deg.; barometer, 14·50 inches; 19,802 feet. Lower station: thermometer, 63 deg.; barometer, 30·08 inches; 785 feet. Difference, 19,017. Mean temperature, 41·5 Fahrenheit, add 423. Altitude, 19,440, or 3¼ miles and 1060 feet.

ADULT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The general meeting of the supporters of this charity was held on Monday afternoon, at the Asylum, St. Andrew's-place, Regen ·-park; Earl Manvers in the chair. The report, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, declared the loss of a most valuable patroness in the Queen Dowager. Her place had, however, been filled by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The Rev. F. E. Tyler, clerical superintendent, having resigned, his office had been already filled up to the satisfaction of the committee. With regard to their finances, the report stated that of late serious reductions had been made in the amount of the funded property of the institution, in order to make good the deficiencies of former years, but that in the year no such encroachment had been deemed necessary, principally on account of the liberal response made to their special appeal in the year before last. The subscriptions during the past year showed an increase of about £70, and the donations of nearly £600 over those of the year preceding. One congregational collection had amounted alone to £77 15s. 2d., and another, after a sermon by the Bishop of Salisbury, to £57 3s. 10d. Among the legacies left to the asylum was one of ten pounds by Miss Sarah Sandford, late matron of the ward who had been appointed in 1847 sub-governess to the children of the Queen, and who had thus expressed her interest in the institution which had formerly afforded her a happy home. Another senior ward, the Laura Lane, had presented to the institution the profits, amounting to about £100, of a work which Mr. Newby had published for her. Against the increase of income the committee placed the increased expenses of general repairs. The number of senior wards at present was 45, and of junior wards, 28. The statement of accounts from January 1 to December 31, 1849, showed the total receipts to amount to £2831 18s. 1d., which left a balance over expenditure of £290 13s. 1d. After the reception of the report, a vote of thanks to Miss Jury was unanimously passed, and the privilege of two votes at all elections of wards placed at her disposal.

COST OF METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—The total receipts of the several Commissioners of Sewers, from the 1st of January, 1849, to the 31st of December, 1849, was £470,778 9s. 10d., and the expenditure during the same period, £451,343 15s. 11d., leaving a general balance in hand, on the 31st of December, 1849, of £9,334 13s. 11d.

One of the most valuable iron mines in England has been discovered near Whitehaven. The vein is 13 and 25 feet in thickness, and contains 65 per cent. of iron.

MONUMENT TO ARCHBISHOP HOWLEY.—The monument to the memory of this reverend prelate has lately been erected in Canterbury Cathedral, nearly opposite to the throne. It is a recumbent statue, after the mediæval style, with the Book of Life clasped in death to his heart.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 7.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 8.—Thomas à Becket murdered, 1170.
TUESDAY, 9.—Fire insurances cease.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Henry II. of France died of a wound in the eye, 1559.
THURSDAY, 11.—Battle of Ivry, 1590.
FRIDAY, 12.—The 193d day of the year.
SATURDAY, 13.—Sun rises 4h., sets 8h. 11m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. h m | No 11 55	M. A. h m | Tide 0 29	M. A. h m | 0 59	M. A. h m | 1 15	M. A. h m | 1 31	M. A. h m | 1 48	M. A. h m | 2 6
M. A. h m | 2 30	M. A. h m | 3 0	M. A. h m | 3 34	M. A. h m | 4 15	M. A. h m | 5 3	M. A. h m | 5 59	M. A. h m | 7 0

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—DONNA MARIA LORETO MARTINEZ.—It is respectfully announced that an engagement has been effected with Donna MARTINEZ (surnamed the Black Malibran), who will appear on TUESDAY next, JULY 9th, in a NEW DIVERTISSEMENT composed expressly for the occasion, and will sing some of the Characteristic Airs of Spain and the Havanah.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mdlle. CARLOTTA GRISI it is respectfully announced, that, in order to prevent the interruption of the representation of LA TEMPESTA, the new and splendid ballet in which the eminent artiste has been renewed for a few nights, and the new Grand Opera of LA TEMPESTA will be repeated on THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 11th, 1850.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Mdme. PASTA.—A GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, on FRIDAY, JULY 19, in Aid of the Funds for Assisting the Re-Erection of the Theatre, which was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th of March last. On this occasion Mdme. Pasta has most kindly consented, for the first time in this instance, as well as all the principal artistes of the Royal Italian Opera. Full particulars will be duly announced. Boxes and Stalls for admission:—Boxes, £1 1s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s. Pit orchestra stalls, 10s. 6d.; pit, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; front row, 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. RACHEL'S Performances.—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.—On MONDAY NEXT, JULY 8, will be produced, for the first time in London, a new Play in Five Acts, by MM. SCRIBE and LEGOUVE, entitled ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, the character of Adrienne by Mdlle. Rachel; Maurice, M. Raphael; Michonnet, M. Faudrac. As soon as passes a Paris, on the Mardi Gras, 1850.—Country Manager. Paris has most kindly consented her valuable assistance, as well as all the principal artistes of the Royal Italian Opera. Full particulars will be duly announced.—Boxes, £1 1s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s. Pit 10s. 6d., £3 3s. Pit orchestra stalls, 10s. 6d.; pit, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; front row, 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, JULY 8, 1850, the performance will commence at Seven o'Clock, with Lord Byron's popular Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE, renewed with its original splendour and effect. To be succeeded by the Feats in the Circus Olympique, including the extraordinary and elegant exercises of the accomplished artiste, MISS LOUISA BATTY, the LIGHT HORSE. To conclude with an interesting Melodrama. Box-office open from 11 till 4.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, Music-Hall, Store-street.—Mr JOHN PARRY will have the honour of repeating his new Entertainment, entitled "A TRIP TO PARIS," a new Play in Five Acts, by MM. SCRIBE and LEGOUVE, entitled ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, the character of Adrienne by Mdlle Rachel; Maurice, M. Raphael; Michonnet, M. Faudrac. As soon as passes a Paris, on the Mardi Gras, 1850.—Country Manager. Paris has most kindly consented her valuable assistance, as well as all the principal artistes of the Royal Italian Opera. Full particulars will be duly announced.—Boxes, £1 1s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s. Pit orchestra stalls, 10s. 6d.; pit, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; front row, 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s.

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MR. HENRY WYLDE'S SECOND MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, instead of on the day previously announced, when he will perform Beethoven's Trio in G, Mozart's Quartet in E flat, and Southcott's Sonata, Op. 18. Tickets, 10s 6d and 7s.

GRAND FETE and FANCY FAIR.—RE-ENGAGEMENT of MONSIJILLIEN.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, MONDAY and TUESDAY, JULY 8 and 9, in Aid of the Funds of the Fancy Fair and Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victualle s' Asylum. Promenade Concert, conducted by Mons Jullien and Mr Godfrey. Brilliant display of Fireworks by Scudder. Feeding the Animals at 3. Concert, 6 Passage of Balloon, 7. Grand Display of Fireworks. Admission, as usual, 1s

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel TIDD, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE. D. W. MITCHELL, B.A.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL, opposite St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Pictures, MADRAS.—A Gigantic ROYAL BANYAN TREE, and other Scenes illustrative of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming Scenery in that country taken of Killarney, by Mr. CALLOW, now exhibiting at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s., Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

TRAFALGAR MODEL.—This beautiful Model is unequalled in the World, not only as regards a faithful Representation of that great BATTLE, but also in the effect of Depth of sound but vast object Ships, apparently floating on a large surface of beautifully-imitated Sea. Admission ONE SHILLING; Children Half-price. Open from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten in the Evening, brilliantly Illuminated, at 168, New Bond-street, next to the Clarendon Hotel.

BREES' FRESH SERIES of PANORAMIC VIEWS of NEW ZEALAND is NOW OPEN at the LINWOOD GALLERY, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The Great Gathering of the Chiefs, and the Arrival of the First Settlers of the Church of England.—Nelson.—Otago.—Taranaki.—New Plymouth.—Auckland, the Capital.—Hokianga.—the Bay of Islands, with Hoki casting down the Flag-staff. Daily at one, three, and eight. Admission 1s. 2s. and 3s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform daily at four, and in the Evenings at half-past Eight.—LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the APPARENT CONTRADICTIONS of CHEMISTRY, daily at a quarter-past Three, and every Evening at Eight.—LECTURE by Dr. Bachhoffner on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, daily at 12 and 5 p.m. and every Evening at a quarter-past Nine.—NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating some of the WONDERS of NATURE; Scenes in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON.—DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

CHURCH of ENGLAND SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE SOCIETY.—A PUBLIC MEETING will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST JAMES'S, on TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 9th, for the purpose of presenting the PRIZES offered by the Committee for the Essays sent in for competition on the subject of the Duties of Clergymen on the Subject of the Diseases of Large Towns. Tickets of admission may be had at Messrs. Dalton's, Hatchard's, Nesbitt's, Parker's, and Seeley's

JOSEPH BROWN, M.A., } Honorary
J. M. MORGAN, Esq. } Secretaries.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VERITAS, Edinburgh, is recommended to consult a solicitor for replies to his three inquiries

C. O. S. Sydenham.—The Crystal Palace Estate, 200 acres; of Kensington Gardens, 306 acres; and of Phœnix Park, Dublin, upwards of 1700 acres

E. B. Reading.—A portion of "Flying Dutchman" appeared in No. 360 of our Journal

DRAWER 13, LEWES.—The address of Mr Kilburn, the photographer, is 224, Regent-street

N. Q.—Your enigma is ingenious, but we have already inserted the Protestant Churches in Dublin, we have not space for such details

M Q Allotments-street, is thanked for the sensible letter upon the Sabbath question; though to print it in our Journal would lead to controversy there out of place

H U J, Exeter, is altogether in error as to the copyright, &c

S. W. 1, Bolonia—The work is published by Bogue, 86, Fleet-street

A SUBSCRIBER, who has sent a slight sketch of the old oil-painting, should show the picture itself to a dealer

MILO.—Application must be made at the National Debt Office, Old Jewry, stating age and place of abode to pass the Examination for Public clerkships

A CAMPETITOR'S Letter on the Great Exhibition Building is, we believe, a fair statement, though we have not room to print it

A CONSTANT READER, Hackney, has twice noticed Rooney's Safety Yacht

N N H.—We cannot undertake to recommend medical men

A WIDOW, Chelsea, is recommended to apply to the Commissioners

F W H, Rugby.—We do not doubt the comparative importance of "the knapsack question," though we cannot at present take it up

FLORUS, Bayswater.—Admission to the Horticultural Society's Exhibitions at Chiswick is obtained by tickets, to be purchased at the Society's office, in Regent-street

NEMO.—We have not yet seen Keith Johnston's "Gazetteer." Bathos is, in poetry, the art of sinking, in opposition to the sublime

A CONSTANT READER.—We cannot inform you as to the 93rd Highlanders

A YOUNG SURGEON, Southampton-row.—See a valuable paper on the "Preparation of Chloroform" in No. 35 of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical *Journal de Pharmacie*, translated in the "Pharmaceutical Novices"

A H, Leeds.—We cannot avail ourselves of the kind offer

J. M. A.—We are not aware of the existence of the Arabian Classic in a Journal

N. N.—Your letter is received, and shall be attended to

E H W [illegible] about four parts of sulphuric acid to one part water [illegible]

LAURA [illegible] a pencil drawing

DRAMATICUS [illegible] a pencil drawing

J. S. W.—[illegible] Dunlop

A CONSTANT READER, Hackney.—The Arms of White, of Norfolk, are "Gu. on a canton arg. a lion rampant of the field; a mullet for difference," charged with eight escalops of the second. *Crest*, an ostrich arg.

G. B., City.—No amount of income, of itself, constitutes "an Esquire." All those who are addressed as such by the Crown, all Justices of the Peace, and various other functionaries, are lawfully entitled to the title; but the whole question is fully discussed in Mr. Barker's "Barbarian," and is too lengthy to be entered on in this place

NO REPUBLICAN.—Sir George Simpson is Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company settlements, and the author of "A Narrative of an Over-land Journey round the World." He received Knighthood in 1841, and resides at New Lodge House, Bromley. He never was first-lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Torquay.—There are a few banks conducted by an individual, Thomas Mercock, of Cambridge, is the nearest reply we can give to your question.

AN [illegible] The length of the new Houses of Parliament is 930 feet. We have not the other dimensions.

J W, Donington.—The non-delivery of your copy of our Journal results from the present postal [illegible]

OCTAVIUS.—Apply at the Zoological Society's house, 12, Hanover-square; and at the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, Inner Circle, Regent's Park. The entrance-fee to the former Society is 2s; to the latter, 1 guinea

W M J, Hatline.—Declined

"Procrastination is the thief of time,"

[illegible] Young's "Night Thoughts"

AN ARTIST.—We cannot advise you as to the recovery of Drawing-paper injured by damp

CHRISTOPHER.—The height of St Paul's Cathedral, from the pavement in the street to the top of the vane, is 404 feet

A CORRESPONDENT, "on hospitable care intent," may learn what he lacks from Soyer's "Modern Housewife"

T B C, Edinburgh.—The Numbers will be sent on remittance; they will be is each

A B, Nottingham, has better remain at home

STUDIES.—See the "London University Calendar."

Q, Dublin.—Apply to Mr Bowyer, secretary to the Royal Literary Fund, 73, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury

B S N, Bromley.—Send us the painting to a picture-dealer

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Sunderland.—Yes, price one shilling

J W K, Bury.—See the memoir of the late Sir Robert Peel, at page 8 of the present Number

A SUBSCRIBER.—We erroneously stated the volume to end on June 22, that the Duke of Wellington had not sat in the House of Commons. The first place he represented was Trim

" Modern Housewife"

T B C, Edinburgh.—The Numbers will be sent on remittance; they will be is each

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Many of our most valuable arms rest on no other authority

H B S.—The arms of Swindell are " Arg. two swords in saltire az. hilted or, in chief a boar's head erased pur

A LIVERPOOL S. SUBSCRIBER.—Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, died 6th April, 1837, and was succeeded by Edward Stanley, who held it till his decease, 6th Sept., 1849

G M G.—The young lady is called "Miss," without the prefix of the Christian name

E S R, Chesterfield.—It does not appear that King Victor Emmanuel IV. was ever married

D F N.—The point is doubtful, but we are inclined to think you would be liable, and, if so [illegible], the coroner's inquest would most probably be held to be an accidental escape

A SUBSCRIBER FROM FIRST TO LAST.—The adoption of a coat of arms, as suggested by our correspondent, would, most certainly, be in accordance with the custom of early times. Many of our most respectable arms rest on no other authority

Y H.—We do not think there is a manuscript Memoir of Robert Bruce in the British Museum

L L D, Hagerstown.—For the foreign Orders of Knighthood, see "An Accurate Historical Account of all the Orders of Knighthood at present existing in Europe"—a work printed abroad, the author being Sir Lewis Namier, an Englishman; 2 vols 8vo The late Sir Harris Nicolas published "Orders of British Knighthood," 4 vols. imperial quarto

C R, Chesterfield.—A Portrait of the lamented Sir Robert Peel will be engraved in our Journal of next week

J H B, Turnham-green.—We do not recollect

A M, New Bond-street.—Our correspondent's question is not so easy to answer as it would seem; for the number of cataracts or rapids varies with the season of the year. The following, however, are those reported upon as dangerous to pass at any season.—1. Assuan; 2 Wady Halfa; 3. Semneh: 4. Amboko.; 5. Dasi; 6. Abo Hamed.

AN IRISH SUBSCRIBER.—Received

** We are compelled, by want of space, to omit the Engraving of the Foundation of a Militia Arsenal at Guernsey, from a Sketch by Paul J Naftel, Esq

ERRATUM at page 464 of our last Volume.—The height of the Rose-tree should be 10 feet, and the circumference 38 feet.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

South Africa Delineated.—Sermons on the Lord's Day.—The Westons.
MUSIC.—Fersual Love Song.

THIS WEEK'S
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
CONSISTS OF
TWO SHEETS,
PRICE ONE SHILLING;
WITH A
HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1850.

The debate which was brought to a close on Saturday morning last was, in every respect, the most interesting and the most important of the session, or of the Parliament. Whether we look to the object under discussion—to the mighty result involved—or to those minor points, the zeal, learning, ability, character, position, and eloquence of the various speakers—it stands out in bold relief from amid all the parliamentary conflicts of our time.

The adverse vote of the House of Lords, which led to these protracted and eloquent discussions, was a small and comparatively unimportant matter. The Upper Chamber simply decided that the conduct of the British Government in reference to Greece, in the late unhappy disputes with that country, was ill-judged, and calculated to damage our reputation and to embroil us with our allies. The discussion in the House of Commons necessarily took a far wider range. The friends of Lord Palmerston, and the admirers of his general policy for twenty years, refused to narrow it to such an issue. They felt that to reprimand the Minister for his proceedings in Greece, was to condemn all he had done between 1830 and 1850; and that the system which he had uniformly endeavoured to carry out was to be judged of as a whole, and not to be broken up into fragments, and to be reversed by the nation, because one of the fragments might happen to be somewhat unshapely, when taken by itself. Mr. Finlay and his little strip of garden-ground, Don Pacifico and his warming-pans, the Greek affair and all that related to it, sank into utter insignificance in the presence of this wider topic. It was admitted by the country, and re-echoed in the Legislature, that if even an error had been committed in the tone assumed towards Greece, and in backing with such a formidable agency as Admiral Parker's fleet the possibly exaggerated claims of two British adventurers, the question in reality to be decided was, whether the policy of Lord Palmerston over the whole Continent was to be reversed? The Legislature had to solemnly decide, before the eyes of expectant Europe, whether the statesman who had managed the foreign affairs of this country in times of unexampled difficulty and peril, had or had not managed them in a manner consistent with the high and proud position which Great Britain was entitled and compelled to hold—with the character of Englishmen, and with the interests of peace, civilisation, and constitutional freedom in every part of the world? To have decided in the negative, would have been the condemnation of the Ministry; but it would, at the same time, have been the humiliation of the country. Luckily, such a result was avoided.

The opponents of Lord Palmerston, as was their wisest course under the circumstances, persisted in restricting the discussion to the narrowest possible circle. They made particularly merry with the north-country astuteness and "canniness" of Mr. Finlay, and with the Hebraical usuriousness of Don Pacifico. The exorbitant inventory of the Jew money-lender was a fruitful source of laughter or invective. But the large body of independent members, who had the interests of this country, and not those of party, to consider, and who possibly shared in the general feeling that the Greek business was at best unhappy, and at worst discreditable, saw clearly enough that the wide basis of discussion fixed by the terms of Mr. Roebuck's motion was, under the circumstances of Great Britain with regard to foreign powers, the only true one on which the question could be debated, and that Lord Palmerston must stand or fall, not by the recent proceedings taken against the unworthy Government of Greece, but by his whole policy as compared with the only other policy that could be substituted for it. There were thus three distinct and separate parties to the debate. In the first were those who condemned both our conduct with respect to Greece and the whole foreign policy of Lord Palmerston; in the second were those who deplored the Greek differences, and the manner in which they were conducted, but who did not deem their

result of sufficient importance to overthrow a Minister whose general policy was so bold, so able, so successful, and so national; and in the third were those who insisted that the Greek question and its whole conduct formed no exception to the ability, justice, and splendour of his Lordship's administration.

The discussion evolved some curious combinations of parties. In the first class were ranked not only the men who desired to over throw the Government and to step into office themselves, but all who for this purpose prompted the attack upon Lord Palmerston in the House of Lords, but men who did not seek office, and others who had been usually numbered among the supporters of the Ministry. The party without statesmen, as it has been called, including Mr. Disraeli as its chief; the statesmen without party, including the lamented Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Gladstone; and some of the Free-Trade party, including such men as Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Cobden, were alike found among the opponents of the Minister. Never did such conflicting principles find themselves associated in the vortex of one minority. Interference and non-interference, war and peace, militarysm and Quakerism, voted together to oust a Minister whom not one of them accused of incapacity or dishonour. Among his supporters was found an almost equally heterogenous assemblage of names. The result was the signal triumph of the Administration, the nullification of the hostile vote of the House of Lords, and the notification to Europe, that, insular as is our position, and small our territory, we stand in the vanguard of European civilisation—that we are still as ever determined to maintain our position as a preponderating power, upon whose subjects no injury can be inflicted without redress, and without whose consent no step can be taken to change the political status of any other nation of the great European Commonwealth. No one will deny that it is necessary, not merely to our national honour, but to our very safety as a State, that we should hold rank in Europe among the greatest powers. We are, in fact, among the Peers of the world, and cannot descend to be the Commoners. Our dignity and rank are essential to our well-being and to our very existence. If the opinion of England on a matter of European importance be ignored, defied, and set at nought by any State whatever, we are no longer what we were. If any nation feels that it can insult us with impunity, we are no longer a first, but a second-rate power. We hold our rank, not by the extent of our territories, the strength of our armies, or even of our fleets, but, in a great degree, by the moral influence of our past history. In holding and asserting this rank, we preserve the peace of the world. Had England no more weight in Europe than Holland or Sweden, how long would war be prevented? how long would Russia keep her impatient claws from the Turkish Empire? and how long would other States refrain from forming themselves into new combinations, and endeavouring to round and consolidate their territories at the expense of their neighbours? The answer is obvious. We may have wished that, in some instances, Lord Palmerston had shown less asperity of manner towards minor powers; but, taking him with this fault, and every action that his opponents can lay to his charge, where is the living statesman whose antecedents are such as to wish he had been in Lord Palmerston's place after the events of 1830, or after those of 1848. We must confess that, for our parts, we do not know him.

Upon the whole, this great debate reflected the highest credit upon the British Parliament; and proved that the ancient eloquence is not extinct in modern days, and that it only needs a great occasion to revive, with added splendour, all the oratorical glories of past times.

THE LATE POSTAL DISARRANGEMENTS.

BY THOMAS MILLER

LETTERS from those we esteem and love, are the golden links which chain our affections to the absent, causing us to feel for others, and divesting our natures of that selfishness in which we are all, more or less, liable to indulge. They bring hope to the sinking heart, comfort to the mourner, sympathy to the distressed, pity to the poor outcast, redress to the wronged, support to the fallen and help to those who are perishing by the way. They are silent messengers that fly from one end of the earth to the other on their mission, gathering up wandering affections and estranged hearts, and bringing them back to the old familiar hearth once more, to be caressed, wept over, and smiled upon. At their bidding Grief parts her long hair, dries her tears, and takes her sweet sister Resignation by the hand; while Religion, with her holy eyes uplifted to Heaven, spreads her clasped palms above their heads and blesses them. They bring back old memories, and unlock the long-dried fountain of tears, causing Pride to fall prostrate, and, with many a sob and heart-breathed prayer, to bow before the throne of mercy, and crave forgiveness. In a letter the mother tells her absent child how she is remembered in her prayers, and ends by calling on her God to bless her. We speak it reverentially, but we believe as many hard hearts have been touched by the appeal of letters, and as many repentant tears shed after their perusal, as were ever softened or poured forth while listening to all the sermons that were ever preached. Only to look on the handwriting of one who is endeared to us all the more through absence—to know that the follies we have been guilty of have not altered that true heart, is, we think, the finest state a human creature can be placed in before entering a church or chapel to worship the Creator. Last summer, during the dreadful epidemic—when strong men were falling all around us like grass before the scythe of the mower—when many, to appearance as well as the evening, were dead and buried in a few hours—who at that awful period was so barbarous as to propose stopping the postage on the Sabbath? A letter on the Sabbath at that trying time was the greatest comforter that could be sent to a family in the country when the beloved one was an in-dweller in this great city, which the Destroying Angel seemed to overshadow. Would those grateful prayers be blown back from the footstool of God, because that letter was received on a Sunday?

Some dear child might be returning to school on a Saturday—there is an accident on the railway—he is placed in the sorry room of an inn—his mother is written to—all he cries for is his dear mother: the letter which is sent to summon her is detained twenty-four hours, through the vote of ninety-three men; it reaches her on Monday, and she rushes off broken-hearted because she had not received the tidings on the Sunday. Meantime, the child dies, while raving for his mother. The broken limb seemed forgotten as his thoughts travelled homewards. It was but a journey of two hours: between every ticking of the clock he listened for her footstep; he only prayed to look on her face before he died. The tears of repentance fell on him die, for they prevented the mother from receiving his letter on the Sabbath.

The friendly lawyer is written to on the Saturday: the harsh old man finds himself dying; his conscience smites him, and he wishes to alter his will in favour of the son whom in a moment of anger he had disinherited. The old man lingers until Monday morning, then dies at the same hour his lawyer receives the letter. The vote of ninety-three men stops this letter on the Sabbath, and leaves the forgiven son penniless.

The Indian Mail arrives—it may be in time for the delivery of many of the letters during the evening of Saturday in London: another of those struggles has taken place—a few papers reach the country, announcing a victory or a defeat; but who have fallen, or who have survived, the relatives in the country cannot know; for ninety-three men have so ordered matters, that their letters must be withheld during the twenty-four hours of the Sabbath. Are those left in such a state of suspense likely to think of anything but the letters they are expecting? if they knew the worst, they would bow before Him who wounded the broken heart. In no matter day could they receive tidings of joy or sorrow, prosperity or adversity: if the ominous black seal from some brother soldier came, they would be the better prepared to break it, and, in their fear and trembling, to call upon Him for comfort who can give it. That day could be prepared them better to sustain sorrow than the morrow, when the business of this work-a-day world steps in between their thoughts and Heaven. In the pew where he who was lost to them had so often knelt, would they kneel and acknowledge the power of Him who giveth and taketh away. No! Ninety-three men have risen up and said, "Neither good nor evil tidings shall reach you when you are best prepared to receive the one meekly and the other submissively, for we have constituted ourselves Lords of the Sabbath!"

A steamer is wrecked, like the *Orion*: many on board perish: those who survive, but lose all they possess, write to their friends and families for assistance No; they must sit shivering and half-naked on the brink of the poor fishermen's twenty-four hours longer than they need, for their letters have been kept back during the whole of the Sabbath

We will not dwell upon the inconvenience the stoppage of letters will cause to all engaged in matters of law—the loss of time and money in keeping or summoning witnesses, and a thousand other "ills which flesh is heir to." Nor is it to letters alone that we need limit our remarks. A newspaper to a reflecting mind is a sermon illustrating the casualties of human life, ever preaching to those who fancy they are secure seated "to take heed lest they fall." In them we are told how a King, who, the day before, boasted that no earthly power could overthrow him, was, on the day following, flying to save his life, penniless and all but a beggar. Of a brave nation, struggling for their ancient liberties, being suddenly overwhelmed by the interference of a foreign power, when they were on the point of overthrowing the oppressors who had so long kept them in bondage. How he who held his head highest in the world of commerce, and was all but knighted to and worshipped by the adorers of Mammon, and envied by half the world for the influence and wealth he possessed, was compelled to disgorge his ill-gotten gold, and to crawl through all the dirty labyrinths of chicanery to escape being branded as a common swindler Of red-handed murder being overtaken by Justice, who made the lightning his messenger, which shot by the murderer as he journeyed in the train, and, striking the bell, awoke the sleeping jailer, and bade him make ready to receive the shedder of blood. Of some ancient building, the boast of ages, consumed by fire in a few hours, and no trace left of it but the smoking stones and blackened rafters. How a noble vessel went down at sea, and all on board perished while sleeping in their security in their berths. How some great statesman, before he had time to replace his hat, after acknowledging the greetings of the assembled populace, was thrown to the earth in an instant through his horse stumbling, and borne away senseless and unconscious of all that had befallen him, died. Of acts of courage in the preservation of life, worthy of a tall monument to record such deeds. These, and a thousand other matters, which pass before the mind's eye while perusing a newspaper, impress on us the mutability of human affairs, and arm us all the better to battle with misfortune, carrying our thoughts, almost unconsciously, to "another and a better world," while dwelling on the casualties which surround every shade of life on earth. Thus, newspapers are sermons preached on passing events, for which every hour furnishes a text—being seized upon in its flight, and made to register the deeds it witnessed; in their columns are Daguerreotyped the transient and ever-changing features of the living world.

Is it not a wanton inroad on our domestic liberty, on a sudden to stop all these harmless messengers, and to throw us as far behind, as regards obtaining information, as if we lived in the days when slow stage-waggons and pack-horses were the only means of communication between town and town, instead of the age when the railway and electric telegraph were invented? Are not those who check the onward progress of man with man the enemies of peace and order? Have they not, also, selected a dangerous time for such an experiment? Knowledge will spread in spite of them. It is too late to fetter the "Fourth Estate," for it is no longer the infant Hercules struggling in its cradle, but the full-grown warrior, whose iron sinews are well knit, and whom long practice has rendered perfect in warfare.

In no country in the world is the Sabbath held in higher reverence than in England. The day is never desecrated by boisterous out-of-door games, open theatres, and noisy dancing-booths; nor do we now see the humbler classes rushing into the suburbs on a Sunday morning, to witness dog-fights, cock-fights, and badger-baitings, as they did some score or two of years ago. A great change has come over this class—the generality of them are now reading and thinking men, and this alteration the press alone has made. Deprive them of their newspapers, and they can tell what they may fall back upon. You cannot compel them to church, neither can you compel them to sit all day brooding over a handful of religious tracts. They are no longer men of one idea—rely upon it, they are religious in their way. You may make dukes shiver, but the masses laugh at others eating them. It is the dog in the manger we most complain of: take the stamp duty off newspapers, and leave us to send our letters without the interference of Government, and we care not if every public-house in Great Britain is closed to-morrow. Private enterprise will do all the work.

Englishmen are celebrated as a patient, burthen-bearing race: they swallow the summer dust on a Sunday, without grumbling about the state of the unwatered roads; and pay double toll on the only day many of them can get out for a drive into the country, without a murmur. If the Lord Mayor blocks up one street with his black board, they look at it, obey, and drive down another. Should a policeman search their horse's head while divine service is proceeding in some fashionable church, they turn down the by-street, and make the windows of the little Dissenters' Chapel, which they have to pass, jar again: yet draw no comparisons" between the frequenters of the one place of worship and the other. This they will endure; but order them to lower their blinds, and sit with a religious book before them all day, and, although they will not erect barricades, they will get up an alarming buzz, and show more threatening front than if ten million enraged wasps were loose and flying around the Houses of Parliament. They are well aware that if they once tolerated such an abuse of their Sabbaths as the stoppage of the Sunday post, something else would soon be issued as that which lately emanated from the Prussian Post-office, refusing to forward all papers that were (no doubt) objectionable to Government. Deprive John Bull of his materials for thinking, and, assure as he may sermons, he will soon spring up and demand why his domestic quietude is interfered with; for he is a creature of habit—used to his little harmless indulgences, and will have them, either "by book or by crook." Should a minister being used, on which the ill-paid curate rides to do double duty in the two parishes that he wide and far apart, and, though John is merciful to the "cattle within his gates" on the Sabbath, he will say that the horse must labour on all other days of the week, if necessary. His religion is seated on a broad, firm base; and he fodders and milks his cattle, conscious that he is attending to the duties which God ordained him to fulfil. Ask him to ride twenty miles for a doctor, or on a charitable errand, and see if he will object because it is the Sabbath.

We wonder how many hours out of the twenty-four her Majesty's ministers devote to religious duties on the Sabbath, without their thoughts wandering into the perplexing mazes of politics? The mind of the statesman is never at rest—work; your useless man, whose thoughts are centered on himself, who is ever praying that he himself may be saved, might bend his knees until doomsday without being interfered with, if he would leave others to perform their worldly duties and devotions in their own way. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that this measure would prove a great inconvenience, yet he allowed her Majesty to be made the cabinet; he, in some measure, the state pill-box. Sickness, knowing the dose would be injurious, looked on while he permitted us to take it, and gravely shook his head as if to say, "I trust, from what you are sure to suffer, that it will be a caution to you never to take quack medicines again."

We respect every man's conscientious motives. If his letters and papers are dropped into the box at his door, we have no wish to compel him to turn at the postman, not even at the black-bordered envelope, but to pass on, nodding hand. If, to spare his servants labour on the Sabbath, he chooses to sit down to a cold dinner, we respect him for it: but we cannot permit him to force the hard-working man, who only dines with his family once a week, and that on a Sunday, to eat a cold dinner, because he himself chooses to do so: nor deprive the poor man of his Weekly Paper, because he takes in one of the "Dailies." It is very natural to suspect men who violate our rights, and openly prefer themselves better than they suppose us to be. We, who believe in our Bibles, have not forgotten the Pharisees of old: those whom we address ought also to remember that a Jew has been elected by the citizens of London to serve in Parliament. If postmen are too religious to deliver letters on the Sabbath in the country, let them stay at home, and leave us to find those who are able and willing and trustworthy

COUNTRY NEWS.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

TAMWORTH.—The shops in this town were generally closed to-day on receipt of the melancholy intelligence of Sir Robert Peel's death. No acquaintance was observable. The grief expressed extended to Fazely, and throughout the district for many miles around. The domestics at Drayton are in a state of great affliction. The rent-day of Sir Robert was on Thursday last, in consequence of the accident, no dinner took place. A general gloom pervaded the tenantry.

BIRMINGHAM.—The melancholy death of Sir Robert Peel has created a universal gloom among the inhabitants of this town. It is the all-engrossing topic of conversation, and parties of every shade of politics express the deepest regret for what is considered a national loss. So general a demonstration of sorrow has not been witnessed since the death of Mr Canning.

LIVERPOOL.—The news of the death of Sir Robert Peel became known here at an early hour on Wednesday morning, and few events have excited a deeper feeling of regret and sadness. In this great mart of commerce there is but one universal feeling of sorrow for the loss of this illustrious statesman. Upon several of the churches the union-jack has been hoisted half-mast, and muffled bells have pealed their solemn sounds. On 'Change there has not been comparatively any other subject discussed In the Exchange News Room the following notice was posted up:—It is respectfully suggested that some manifestation of general regret for the decease of Sir Robert Peel be immediately adopted. Perhaps an address of condolence to Lady Peel and family would be most appropriate, or a piece of crape worn on the arm or hat.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.

MAIDSTONE.—Our reports from all quarters uniformly speak of the clean state of the plantations, and the growth of the bine.

CRANBROOK.—The hops in this parish continue progressing, looking healthy, and at present no fly is seen. There will not be a large crop, owing to the slackness of bin in many of the gardens.

HORSMONDEN.—Our hops are still quite free of vermin, and are beginning to show a profusion of lateral branches: altogether, they are presenting a very luxuriant appearance.

CANTERBURY.—We have little to say in respect of the hops, except that they progress most favourably, and are tolerably free from vermin. General accounts speak of the bine being strong.

TICEHURST.—The hop-bines in this parish have made great progress. They are quite clean, and, in many gardens, have attained the height of the poles. There is at present every appearance of a good crop.

CHICHESTER NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—On Saturday last, the boys belonging to the National Schools of Chichester, about 250 in number, paraded the streets on their way to that delightful place, described in one of Crocker's poems as Kingley Vale, where the party were regaled with good old English fare, consisting of five rounds of beef, forty plum-puddings, sixty-five 4-lb. loaves, twenty-eight pounds of cheese, and a hogshead of beer.

DOVER HARBOUR.—The total amount of tolls received on vessels entering Dover harbour, from the 10th of October, 1847, to the 10th of October, 1849, was £227 4s. 3d. The tolls on vessels passing amounted to £51,969 12s. 11d., making a gross total of £23,543 16s. 2d. This sum was contributed by 32,333 vessels.

The *Monmouthshire Merlin* expresses its pleasure at finding that the colliers are submitting to the reduction found necessary from the state of the coal market, and are about returning to their work generally.

A large portion of a beautiful wooden bridge over the Esk, an estuary of the sea, on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning week.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord STANLEY said that he should propose that this Bill should not come into operation until June, 1851, and that there should be a voluntary instead of a compulsory registration

Their Lordships then resolved themselves into committee on the Bill.

Lord STANLEY moved as an amendment, on the clause relating to the formation of the registry, that no voter should be placed upon the register by the mere fact of his paying the requisite taxes, but that an application should be made by him for the purpose.

After some discussion, in which the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Earl GREY opposed the amendment, the House divided—affirming the amendment by a majority of 33 to 29.

The other clauses were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

In answer to Captain Boldero, Sir F. BARING said that the Government had issued orders regarding the furnishing of an extra cabin for the purposes of study for those officers, but they had not yet been carried out. He was as anxious as possible to give new cabins to assistant-surgeons, but, unfortunately, it was not possible, by a vote of the House, to increase the accommodation on board a ship. Many officers connected with the navy doubted very much the wisdom of the vote which had been come to by this House.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

Mr. DISRAELI.—I wish to ask her Majesty's Government whether they have received any information as to the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the King of Prussia and the King of Denmark; and, in the event of their having received such information, whether they will inform the House in what capacity the King of Prussia signed the treaty, whether as Sovereign of his own dominions, or on the part of the Germanic Confederation, or in both those capacities?

Lord PALMERSTON.—I am enabled to inform the House that the Government have received a dispatch from her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, enclosing a copy of a definitive treaty of peace which was signed on the 2nd inst., and concluded between the King of Denmark on the one hand, and the King of Prussia on the other, acting in his own behalf and also on behalf of the Germanic Confederation, and that treaty was to be ratified in three weeks. (Hear, hear.)

REPEAL OF THE MALT DUTY.

Mr. CAYLEY having presented a great number of petitions from different parts of the country, praying for the repeal of the Malt-tax, proceeded to move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the malt duties.

After a lengthened discussion—in which Mr. DISRAELI supported, and Lord J. RUSSELL opposed, the motion—the House divided, negativing the motion by 247 to 123.—Adjourned.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE QUEEN.

RE-EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER AT THE HOME OFFICE.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock yesterday (Friday), *Robert Pate* was again brought to the Home Office, from the House of Detention, in the custody of Mr. Superintendent Orway and a police constable, for the purpose of re-examination on the charge of assaulting her Majesty on Thursday evening, the 27th ult., by striking her on the head with a cane, in Piccadilly. There were but few persons round the doors of the Home Office, the excitement having entirely subsided since the fasts of the dastardly attack have been made so fully public.

In the Council-room there were present Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the two Police Commissioners; Sir B. Hall, chief magistrate of Bow-street; Mr. Burnaby, clerk of Bow-street police-court; and Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury

The Attorney-General again attended on behalf of the Crown; and Mr. Huddlestone, by permission, for the prisoner.

There were only two fresh witnesses; namely, Sir James Clark and the coachman of Lady W. d'Eresby. Mr. Cooling and policeman A 8 were, however, recalled.

The first witness was Joseph Bas, who said that he resided at No. 12, Pembroke Mews; he was coachman to Lady Willoughby d'Eresby. On the evening of Thursday, the 27th of June, he saw her Majesty leaving the court-yard of Cambridge House, about twenty minutes past six o'clock, in her carriage; some children being in the carriage with the Queen. Her Majesty had scarcely left the court-yard when he saw a tall man strike at the Queen with a small thin stick, which he held in his hand. He then saw her Majesty put up her hand to her head directly the blow was struck, when one of the Queen's servants seized the assailant, and he was delivered over to the policeman. The prisoner was the person who struck at her Majesty

Sir James Clark said he was physician to her Majesty. On the evening of Thursday, the 27th ult., he was called in to visit the Queen. He arrived at Buckingham Palace between eight and nine o'clock the same evening, and was immediately introduced to her Majesty. He examined her Majesty's forehead, when he found a swelling upon the left temple, and a small incision, from which blood had oozed, but was stopped before his arrival.

Sir James Clark was recalled, and again stated that he was sure the prisoner was the man who struck her Majesty, for he himself caught hold of his right arm, and held him until Silver, the police constable, took him into custody, and conveyed him to the station-house.

Mr. Tyler, the gunsmith, produced the stick which he found in the prisoner's hand when he arrested him. It was what is called a partridge cane, of a dark brown colour, curved in a semicircle at the handle, and with a small silver ferrule on the end. It was nearly an inch in circumference, and 37 inches in length.

The Attorney-General said that the evidence which had been produced fully established the fact that her Majesty had been struck, and that the prisoner was the person who struck the blow. It was necessary to call the Queen's servants, and he therefore asked that Robert Pate should be committed for trial on the charge which had been proved against him.

The prisoner was then fully committed to Newgate, to take his trial for misdemeanour at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, the six witnesses being bound over separately in the sum of £100 each to appear and give evidence; and Mr. Hayne, the Police Commissioner, entered into security to conduct the prosecution

The prisoner was shortly afterwards conveyed to Newgate in the custody of Superintendent Orway. When the cab left the Home-office, a crowd was collected to witness his departure, and several persons hissed and groaned.

THE REVENUE.

The account of the Quarter's Revenue was made up last night (Friday) The returns are, for the quarter ending July 5, 1850:—

	£
Customs	4,124,777
Excise	3,329,225
Income-Tax	1,026,536
Stamps	1,[illegible]7
Assessed Taxes	2,073,281

Corresponding quarter of last year, viz. ending July 5, 1849:—

	£
Customs	4,124,777
Excise	3,329,262
Income-Tax	1,033,240
Stamps	1,619,697
Assessed Taxes	2,064,730

THE REMAINS OF SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.—The family of the lamented Baronet removed his remains yesterday (Friday) evening, by special train, to Drayton, where they are to be interred in a few days.

Lady Peel.—We regret to learn that Lady Peel continues very much indisposed. Her Majesty sent to inquire after her Ladyship twice on Thursday. The Duke of Wellington and many others of the highest nobility made inquiries during the day.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) mention that M. Dupin has been re-elected President of the French Assembly for the next three months, by a great majority. We are happy to say M. Dupin could not agree as to the candidate of their choice, and hence that hon. member obtained an easy victory

The Government project respecting the press is denounced upon all sides, and is exciting considerable apprehension that it should become law

Some more arrests have taken place at Lyons, the individuals concerned being mixed up with the Oran conspiracy.

ITALY

An official order has just been issued at Naples, by which the King commands that all functionaries shall take a new oath, according to the decree of 1816. This edict virtually abolishes the Constitution, the obligation the new oath imposes being implicit obedience to his Majesty.

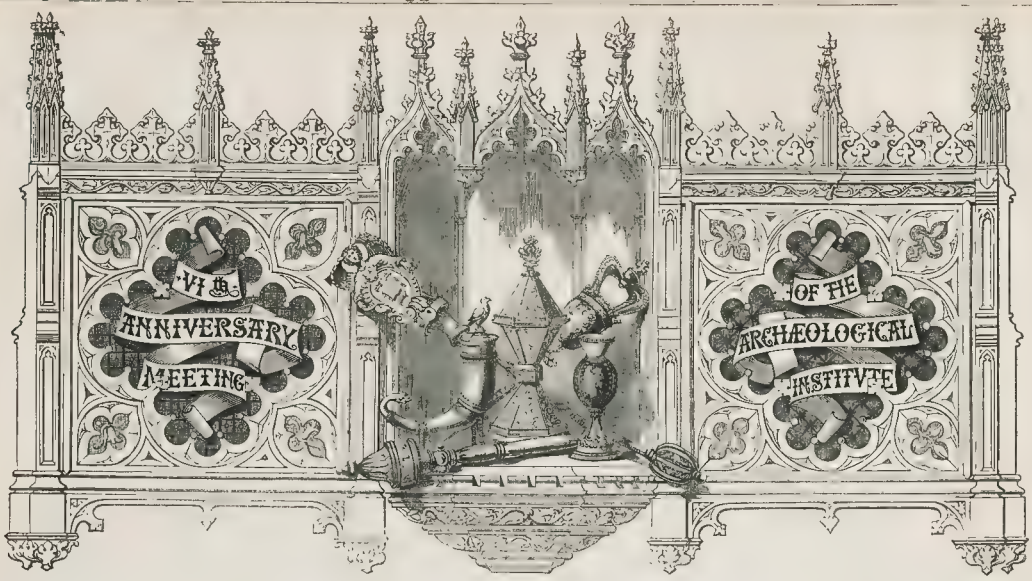
RUSSIA

The Imperial Government of Russia has just published a ukase, interdicting all paid or unpaid functionaries in Poland from marrying without authorisation. The object of the decree is to prevent functionaries, by their marriage, acquiring a position which they cannot maintain.

DENMARK.

According to advices from Brussels, the statement that a peace has been concluded between Prussia and Denmark has been confirmed, the question of secession to the throne of the latter being reserved.

AN EXPENSIVE PAUPER.—A woman, named Sarah Clayfield, died in Stroud workhouse last week, aged 67 years. It is understood that she became an inmate of Horsley poorhouse when an infant three weeks old, and remained there until the formation of the Stroud Union, consequent upon which she was removed to the establishment in which she died. Supposing, then, the cost of her maintenance averaged 2s. 6d. per week, the deceased has cost the parish upwards of £440 in hard cash, without counting interest, which, for such a long period as her lifetime, would be a very handsome bonus,



In the last Number of our Journal we briefly adverted to the annual meeting of the Archæological Institute, which was then being held at Oxford. We have now the satisfaction of presenting our readers with Illustrations of some of the more prominent events of the week; and also with Engravings of some of the

CHRISMATORY, FROM THE INSTITUTE MUSEUM.

objects of interest which were gathered together for exhibition in the temporary Museum formed in the Taylor Buildings, under the superintendence of the hon Secretaries of the Institute.

The proceedings commenced on Tuesday, the 18th ult., when an introductory meeting was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, for the purpose of installing the President elect, the Marquis of Northampton, who, in assuming the chair, amidst loud applause, acknowledged the kindness with which he had always been received at Oxford, and especially on the two previous occasions on which he had presided at the meetings of the British Association.

After a vote of thanks to the late president, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, had been unanimously carried, a long, learned, and elaborate introductory address was delivered by Charles Newton, Esq., M.A., of the British Museum; but it is not possible, within our limits, to do justice to this brilliant and interesting effusion, which was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and, at its conclusion, called down an unanimous expression of approbation from the audience. At the evening meeting, at the Town-Hall, the principal of Brazenose College read a highly interesting paper on the history of St Mary's Church, Oxford. This church (which is now under repair by the University) is mentioned in Domesday Book, and, in all probability, was (as tradition asserts) founded by Alfred: the present edifice, however, which was erected about the year 1490, has repeatedly suffered from storms, and been as often renewed in the style in fashion at the day, so that, in many parts, it now presents an incongruous appearance. There is every reason to hope that such portions of the building as have been confided to the supervision of Mr. Buckler, the architect, will be restored to their pristine style and beauty.

On Wednesday the morning was occupied by the company in visiting the various Sections of History, Architecture, and early and Mediæval Antiquities, in each of which papers were being read. The public dinner took place in the Town-Hall, and was attended by nearly 200 of the members. The arrangements gave the greatest satisfaction, and the party broke up in time to attend the *soirée* at Exeter College, to which they had been invited by the Rev. W. Sewell, President of the Oxford Architectural Society; and of which we subjoin a representation, taken from the College Gardens, which were all thrown open and brilliantly illuminated. The good taste and elegance of this entertainment, combined with the various resources, both of nature and art, of which the donor of the feast was not slow to take advantage, rendered this *fête* most *distinguée* in character, and one that will long be remembered by the 800 or 900 guests who partook of Mr. Sewell's splendid hospitality.

On Thursday, in consequence of the projected excursions to Ewelme and Dorchester, the sections did not meet. At the former place, a large party were hospitably entertained by the Rev. Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity; and at Dorchester Mr. Freeman illustrated practically the memoir which he had previously read on the Church, and pointed out the chief subjects worthy of note in this ancient edifice. Others took advantage of the vicinity of Blenheim, Nuneham, Iffley, Abingdon, Cumnor, or Cuddesden, to visit these places; or occupied themselves in inspecting the halls and chapels of the various colleges in Oxford, which, by permission of the authorities, had been thrown open to the members. In this manner much of the ancient College plate (and other objects of interest which are not usually to be seen by the casual visitor of the University) were shown. A *réunion* took place in the Town-Hall in the evening, which was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor.

On Friday morning several papers were read in the Historical Section. At twelve o'clock, the Rev. Professor Willis delivered his lecture on the Cathedral, in the Sheldonian Theatre, where a most numerous and distinguished audience was assembled. The Professor commenced by observing that nothing very new could be expected from him on this occasion, the Cathedral not affording him in fact the usual theme, being inferior to most of our ecclesiastical edifices, of any note

(*Continued on page* 11.)

THE FETE IN EXETER COLLEGE GARDENS

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ROBERT PEEL BART.

THE late Sir Robert Peel, of whom, with unfeigned regret, we present this brief obituary memoir, was born in a cottage, near the family residence of Chamber Hall, in the neighbourhood of Bury, in Lancashire, on the 5th of July, 1788. Much has been said of the low-house of the Peel family, and no little misconception indulged in with respect to the obscurity of its descent. The following details, founded on unquestionable data, will show that it can be traced back for several generations through a line of respectable progenitors, the great-grand-uncle of the first Baronet, the Rev. Nicholas Peele, having held the curacy of Blackburn, in Lancashire, so far back as 1650. The name we find originally written with a final e; and a family of Peele was, as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century, seised of lands in Salisbury and Wiltshire districts, in the lower division of Blackburn, Lancashire. About the close of the next century, Robert Peele left the parish of East Marton, in Craven, and settled at Hale House, in the hundred of Blackburn, with which his descendants have ever since been connected. He died in 1608, leaving a son, William Peele, of Hale House, father of William Peele, of Hale House, who died in 1651, leaving, by Margaret Livesey his wife whom he married, in 1619, a son, Robert Peele of Hale House, whose two sons were Robert Peele, of Peele Fold, Oswaldtwistle, and the Rev. Nicholas Peele, curate of Blackburn. The elder, Robert Peele, of Peele Fold, married in 1681, Anne Warde, and died in 1733, leaving one son, William Peele, of Peele Fold, who married, in 1712, Anne, daughter of Laurence Walmesly, of Upper Darwent, and was father of Robert Peele, of Peele Fold, who, by Mary his wife, daughter of Edmund Haworth, of Blackburn, had a large family, the third son of which was the first Sir Robert Peel, Bart., who, by the union of integrity and industry, ability and sense, rendered good service to his country, and realised for his family a splendid inheritance. By his first wife, Ellen, daughter of Mr. Yates, partner in his extensive cotton factories in Lancashire, he left, with other issue, an eldest son, the eminent statesman.

Two years after the birth of Sir Robert Peel, his father, who had by that time acquired an immense fortune, was returned to Parliament for Bury, and, having previously published a pamphlet entitled the "National Debt productive of National Prosperity," he quickly became intimate with Mr. Pitt, who used to consult him on all questions connected with manufactures and commerce. From this intimacy sprang the ambition that his son should be Pitt's successor, and he therefore sent him at a very early age to Harrow, where we find him on the upper fifth form in the list of 1803; and on the lower fifth, Lord Byron, who says of him "there were always great hopes of Peel amongst us all, masters and scholars. As a scholar, he was greatly my superior. As a schoolboy, out of school I was always in scrapes, and he never; and in school, he always knew his lesson, and I rarely."

BIRTH-PLACE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, NEAR CHAMBER HALL, LANCASHIRE.

In 1804 Peel left Harrow, and entered Christchurch, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner. At the University he was a diligent and laborious student; and in 1808, on taking his degree, obtained what is called a double first-class, or highest honours, in both classics and mathematics. Amongst his competitors were Mr. Gilbert, afterwards Vice-Chancellor of the University; Mr. Hampden, professor of divinity; and Whateley, the present Archbishop of Dublin. A boy from Tunbridge School, writing to one of his former class-fellows an account of this examination, speaks with enthusiasm of the spirit of Peel's translations, and especially of his beautiful rendering of the opening of the second book of Lucretius, beginning—

"Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis
E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem,"

and ending with the picture of the philosopher gazing from his calm mental rest on the disturbed, self-wearying, ignorant, erring world. "Often of late," said one of those to whom this letter at the time was read, "have I been struck with the fitness of this passage to Peel himself, who, having achieved so much amidst all the strife of party, could, free from its entanglements, see men of all parties gathering the ripening fruit of his measures

In 1809 Peel came of age; and that he might as early as possible enter the arena of statesmanship, his father bought him the representation of Cashel. He came into the House avowedly to work his way to the highest office in the State. His father had made no secret of his belief that his son would follow in the path and attain the position of Pitt. Burke, Pitt, and Fox were gone; Sheridan so fallen down that he rarely could be give even faint evidence of his former brilliance: but still the House was not devoid of men of talent and power. There was Grattan, an orator from the intensity with which he felt the wrongs of the Roman Catholics—stern, unswerving, earnest, and with the great mass of the Irish people around him. And there were also the sarcastic, witty Tierney, Windham, Wilberforce, Whitbread, Perceval, Canning, Castlereagh, Croker, Lord Glenelg in his able days as Charles Grant; and Romilly and Henry Petty; and Francis Horner, master of finance; and Sir Henry Parnell: and there came into Parliament about the same time Lord Palmerston, Brougham, and Frederick Robinson. These were the men amongst whom Peel must rise. Circumstances favoured him.—Canning and Castlereagh had fought their famous duel, and resigned their offices; the Duke of Portland had also resigned; Perceval became Premier; the Marquis of Wellesley, the Earl of Liverpool, and Lord Palmerston took office with him; Parliament was about to meet, and at its very opening there was the Walcheren disaster to be defended, so that the Address might be got through; and to Peel, but just entered the House, and not yet two-and-twenty—possibly under the idea that the result might be a practical rebuke to his ambition—was entrusted the seconding of the Address. His speech—and it was his first—was spirited and effective, and led the way to an animated debate, and a large majority for the Government. This was on the 10th of January, 1810. Peel shortly after spoke on the bringing-up of the report of Lord Porchester's committee, condemnatory of the expedition to the Scheldt, and again for the rejection of the Livery of London petition as to the committal of Sir Francis Burdett. Neither of these speeches, however, equalled the promise of his first effort; but it was surpassed by his speech of March 18, 1811, upon the Peninsular War, in which he defended the Duke of Wellington, and said: "He could not help reminding the House that at this very hour Lord Wellington might be preparing for action to-morrow; and, when he reflected on the venal abuse which had been disseminated against that illustrious character, he cherished sanguine expectations that the day would soon arrive when another transcendant victory would silence the tongue of envy and the cavils of party animosity; when the British commander would be hailed by the unanimous voice of his country with the sentiment addressed on a memorable occasion to another illustrious character—'Invidiam gloria superasti.'"

This speech brought Peel for the first time into office. Perceval was so pleased with it, that he forthwith appointed him Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; and in this office his diligence, regularity, and constant attention to business so far further gained upon the Premier, that it was understood he only waited an opportunity to raise him to the Cabinet. Time, however, was not left Perceval to carry his intentions into effect: on the 11th of May, 1812, he was shot dead in the lobby of the House of Commons. On the 1st of June, the Marquis of Wellesley was sent for, but failing to form an Administration, Lord Liverpool was made Premier; and, amongst other changes, Peel was appointed to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland. He found the business of his new office in extreme disorder, which he forthwith corrected, and gained by his close and careful attention to business, and manifest desire to improve the trade of Ireland, the good opinion of all merchants and manufacturers who had interviews with him.

But the Catholic question was the great difficulty of the day: even then the agitation against political oppression of religious belief had assumed a bold front in Ireland. O'Connell, in all the strength of his youth, was rousing the country to the justice of the claim for emancipation. On the 22nd of June, 1812, Canning carried, by a majority of 234 to 106, a motion pledging the House to consider the Catholic claims in the ensuing session. Peel voted in the minority. He thus appeared in Ireland as the pledged opponent of the question upon which were set the hearts of the vast majority of the people. When, in the session of

CONSTITUTION HILL.

1813, Mr. Grattan moved for a committee to take the Catholic claims into consideration, Peel, for the first time, spoke determinedly against the claims. But, in a debate which shortly afterwards took place on the state of education in Ireland, he strongly urged the right of the people to be taught:—"Assuredly he was the last man who would throw any obstacle in the way of the extension of education to the Irish people. Never would a refusal to such effect be more pregnant with injustice, for in no case could the claim be stronger, *if capacity* and anxiety to enjoy it could constitute a claim. Many instances evincing the thirst for knowledge felt by the Irish peasantry, such as must arouse the warmest feelings in every generous mind, had come to his knowledge. It was a thing quite frequent for working people to deprive themselves of all advantages from the labour of their children, in order that they might have their whole time devoted to literary acquirements; and he knew one parish in which there were no fewer than eleven evening schools, where adults used to repair after the toils of the day, in order to procure that culture which had been denied them in their earlier years." This desire amongst the people for education, and their self-sacrifices to gain it, were never forgotten by Peel: he upheld the National Board, and founded the unsectarian colleges in Ireland.

In 1814 the south of Ireland was in a state bordering upon social disorganisation. The Catholic Board was suppressed by proclamation of the Lord-Lieutenant. Peel, defending the proclamation, charged the condition of the country upon the agitators for Emancipation; and at the same time he proposed, to secure the better obedience to the laws and preservation of peace, the appointment of superintending stipendiary magistrates and a properly organised police force. This system was, in 1822, so extended, that the constabulary of Ireland now constitutes a complete addition to the standing army. In 1816, there was so deficient a harvest in Ireland, that the bitterest distress prevailed, and Peel did his utmost to mitigate the famine by the issue of a Treasury order for the admission of American flour duty free. But still misery and agrarian outrage increased, and the demand of the people for Catholic Emancipation became more loud. On the 5th of May, 1817, Mr. Grattan again brought the subject before the House. The Pope and the Catholic Hierarchy had agreed that the Roman Catholic Bishops should be nominated in the country, and that the Queen should have a veto on the appointment. Peel spoke in opposition to the claims with more force than on any former occasion, upon the ground that the Catholics, having political power, would overthrow the Established Church, and would aspire, as it was natural they should, to the establishment of their own Church in all its ancient splendour. To Peel was now, for the most part, left the defence of Catholic exclusion and Protestant ascendancy: session after session he had the same battle to fight; but on the way the party were at some pains to flatter his ambition. Shortly after the debate in 1817, Mr. Speaker Abbot, M.P. for the University of Oxford, was raised to the Peerage. Early notice was given to Christ Church of Peel's intention to contest the vacancy, and the seat was secured for him before Canning's friends commenced their canvass.

In the following year, Peel resigned his office of Secretary for Ireland.

On first coming into Parliament, Peel went with his father on the subject of currency; and, in 1811, voted with Mr. Vansittart in favour of a paper resolution. On the 3rd of February, 1819, he was appointed on a committee to consider the state of the Bank of England with reference to the expediency of the resumption of cash payments. On the 24th of May he brought forward the report recommending a short extension of the period of restriction, a gradual resumption of cash payments, and the repeal of prohibitions against export and melting of coin, the resumption to be entire on May 1st, 1823. The Bank resumed cash payments two years before the specified time. One of the ablest of Peel's speeches was a defence of this much-abused resumption of cash payments, in reply to a joint attack by William Cobbett and John Fielden, on the 16th of May, 1833. This measure of Peel for the resumption of cash payments gained the Ministry such credit with the commercial world as enabled Lord Liverpool to keep his party for some time in office. Peel, however, continued out of office. In 1819 throughout the manufacturing districts there was general distress, and loud demands from the people for parliamentary reform and abolition of the bread-tax. On the 30th of July a proclamation was issued against seditious meetings. On the 16th of August the people gathered from all the neighbouring places on Peterloo Field, the site of the present Free-Trade Hall, in Manchester. The result of the meeting was the Peterloo massacre. Peel defended the conduct of the Manchester magistrates on this occasion, upon the ground of the long growth of discontent, the secret societies amongst the people, and the dangers that might have followed had that meeting been allowed to pass.

In June, 1820, on the arrival of Queen Caroline in England, a bill of Pains and Penalties was introduced by Ministers, to deprive her of her legal rank and privileges. In this measure Peel took no part; but on the 5th of Feb., 1821, he defended Ministers against the Marquis of Tavistock's motion, condemning their conduct toward the Queen, but he, at the same time, lamented the exclusion of her name from the Liturgy, and the refusals as to the palace and ship-of-war. On the 26th of Feb., 1821, Mr. Plunkett once more brought the Catholic claims before Parliament. The speech was one of surpassing power, and Mr. Peel's reply, in which he passed a high eulogium upon Grattan, and upon Plunkett as alone worthy to be the successor of so great a man. This speech afforded the first evidence of a possibility of a change in Peel's opinions. "I can (he said) most conscientiously assure this House that no result of this debate can give me unqualified satisfaction. I am, of course, bound to wish that the opinions which I honestly feel may prevail, but their prevalence must still be mingled with regret at the disappointment which I know that the success of such opinions must entail on a large portion of my fellow-subjects."

At the end of 1821, important changes were made in the Ministry; and on the retirement of Lord Sidmouth Peel again took office—this time as Secretary of State for the Home Department—in which he soon gained some popularity by the avoidance of harsh language and generally conciliatory tone to opponents.

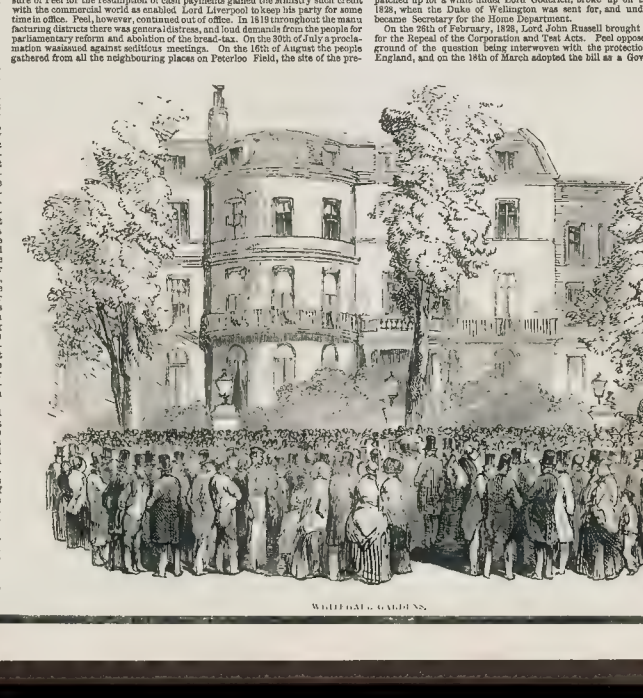
In this session Lord John Russell brought forward his first motion for a Reform in Parliament, in opposition to which Peel made but a very short speech; but he spoke at length in reply to Mr. Canning's motion "for the restoration of the Catholic peers to their political privileges."

In the August of 1822, the death of Lord Londonderry, brought Canning, after some delay, into the Foreign Office. Before his re-election, Lord Brougham called the attention of the House to the threatened invasion of Spain, at the instigation of the Holy Alliance, by a French army. Peel made a cautious defence of the Holy Alliance, on the ground that "the rights of States, if their exercise tend to general injury, are subject to the interference of other States. But that injury ought not to be imaginative, but real." On the 14th of April, 1823 Mr. Canning laid the diplomatic papers on the table of the House. On this occasion, Peel "protested strongly against the doctrine maintained by what was called the Holy Alliance, of its right of interference with the liberty of nations, by the establishment of a sort of European police for the prevention of the success of revolution, wherever it might be found, and under whatever circumstances. He contended as strongly as any man could do for one exception, at least, from that doctrine, namely, when the security of the State rendered such a revolution necessary."

At the opening of the session of 1826 Canning seemed fairly to have outstepped Peel: he was favourable to the Catholic claims; his foreign policy was better defined and more liberal than that of the country party; the close of that year, he even surpassed Peel on his own chosen ground. But, on the 9th of March, on introducing important measures for the consolidation and improvement of the criminal law, Peel outshone all his former efforts, and more than regained his position as a speaker in the opinion of the House.

On the 18th of February, 1827, Lord Liverpool was found senseless on the floor of his breakfast-room, in an apoplectic fit. Peel carried the news to the King at Brighton. In April, Canning undertook to form an administration; Peel refused to retain office with any one at the head of affairs favourable to the Catholic claims. Lord Eldon and the Duke of Wellington resigned. The Ministry was, however, formed, but on the 8th of August Canning died. The Ministry, patched up for a while under Lord Goderich, broke up on the 8th of January, 1828, when the Duke of Wellington was sent for, and under him Peel again became Secretary for the Home Department.

On the 26th of February, 1828, Lord John Russell brought forward his motion for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. Peel opposed, but gave up the ground of the question being interwoven with the protection of the Church of England, and on the 18th of March adopted the bill as a Government measure,



WHITEHALL GARDENS.

This measure of justice was rapidly followed, in the session of 1829, by Catholic Emancipation; on supporting which, Peel said, "I see as clearly as ever the dangers which I have heretofore felt as connected with the subject; but I have no hesitation in saying that the pressure of present evils is so great and overwhelming, that I am willing to encounter the risk of those contingent dangers, rather than, in the existing situation of the country, to endure not only the continuation but the aggravation of the present system." Having made this step, Peel, on February 20, resigned his seat for the University of Oxford; and at the contest for re-election was beaten by Sir H. Inglis, the numbers polled being—Inglis, 755; Peel, 609. He was not long, however, without a seat, being returned on the 3rd of March, for Westbury; and on the last day of the same month he brought up the Catholic Relief Bill to the Lords.

In the following year he succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, and from the property bequeathed him became one of the richest Commoners in England. He succeeded, also, to the representation of Tamworth. In April, the Wellington Administration came to a close. It was clear that Reform could not much longer be resisted. Of the speeches against Reform, Sir Robert Peel's were the most spirited and best. The measure carried, he at once accepted it as irrevocable; called upon his party to fight the battle of the constitution in the Registration Courts; and with all diligence set himself to form a powerful party. In November, 1834, the Whigs were left without a leader in the Commons. King William IV. dismissed the Ministry, and sent with all speed to Rome for Peel. Pending his arrival, the Duke of Wellington held place for him, and did well nigh all the business of the State.

The general election of 1834 gave no majority to Peel; he was beaten on the election of Speaker, the Tithe Question and Appropriation Clause; his ministry was, from first to last, a mere struggle for existence, and on the 8th of April he resigned, and Lord Melbourne returned to office. Peel, however, had, even in this short period, gained for his party a high character in the House, and for his adroitness for the Premiership. In 1836 Sir Robert was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and in 1837 the Conservatives entertained him at a banquet, to which upwards of 3000 sat down, and at which his speech was the most eloquent he had ever delivered. In 1839, the Whigs, after various minimum majorities and little defeats were fairly beaten on the Jamaica Bill, and resigned. Peel was again sent for, this time by the present Queen, and he required, however, that her Majesty should dismiss the ladies of the household; which the Queen declining, the ministry was not formed. Lord Melbourne again returned to office; but on the 27th May Sir Robert moved a vote of want of confidence in Ministers, which was carried after eight nights of debate, in one of the fullest Houses on record, by a majority of 1, the numbers being—for Ministers 311; against, 312. A general election on the question of Free-trade followed in detail. The new Parliament met on the 19th of August; on the 24th an amendment to the address, expressive of a total want of confidence, was carried by a majority of 91. On the 30th, the announcement was made of the resignation of the Melbourne Ministry, and Sir Robert was sent for, and formed his short administration. His advice had been taken, the registries had been looked to, and he found himself at the head of his party with the largest majority in Parliament since that of 1832. On the meeting of Parliament, the Bedford Bill, but there had been a succession of bad harvests; trade was stagnant; the bitterest distress, and with but doubtful prospects of any alleviation, was spread over the manufacturing districts. Sir Robert Peel refused, on the immediate assembling of the new Parliament, to state any of his plans. The distress increased. The winter was one of the severest suffering ever known amongst the manufacturing operatives. On the 5th of February, 1842, Sir Robert brought forward his new Corn-Law, which lowered the sliding scale, and introduced the new principle of reats. On that occasion he gave up the defence of "Protection," on the ground of advantage to any particular class, stating that he thought "protection could not be vindicated on that principle, and that the only protection which could be vindicated was that which consisted with the welfare of all classes of the community." At the same time reductions were made in the duties upon seeds, timber, copper, silk, grassseed and cotton pods, hard, live cattle, and various manufactures; and the income-tax was proposed as a three years' measure to supply the present deficit of revenue

There is no need we should follow the progress of these measures in Parliament, nor their reception by the country; nor detail the growth of public opinion under the agitation of the League; nor dwell upon the surprise with which Sir Robert Peel's measures of 1845, while they carried with them the Corn-Law, and all the coincident sweeping changes in the Tariff, were received. They are too recent, and discuss on upon them has been too eagerly kept alive, to need any present note; and, as a perfectly neutral personage, our position is much at any time have been out of place, and most now when their author, stricken down in a hale and vigorous age, lies dead. Boldest of all the late Robert Peel's speeches were those in defence of his policy of 1846. In them he threw off all his studied caution, all restraint, all trammels of party. He was the Minister of the nation, not of any section of the House. The Queen, not any party, had called him to office, and he was answerable for its best exercise, but to her own conscience and to the country. On resigning office, on the 29th of June, 1846, he spoke with memorable force:—"In relinquishing power, I shall leave a name, severely censured I fear by many, who, on public grounds, deeply regret the severance of party ties—deeply regret the severance of valuable political and personal motives, but from the firm conviction that fidelity to party engagements, the existence and maintenance of a great party, constitutes a powerful instrument of Government. I shall surrender power unnerved by the taint of inconsistency, but unbroken in spirit, adhere to the principle of Protection, considering the maintainance of it to be essential to the welfare and interest of the country. I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist, who, from less honourable motives, clamours for protection because it conduces to his own individual benefit; but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of goodwill in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened with the sense of injustice."

Far and wide throughout the country there is heartfelt sorrow at this great man's death. Reviewing his life through his acts, people find him to have been a man of power and progress—one who withstood the mere demands of agitators, but never the clearly expressed public will; a statesman of large views, who might be, that events and public speech should teach the people the full value of any measure before he yielded it; but when the time came, preferring to all tenure of office, to all fame of party, the brave performance of his duty to the people and the State. His power in Parliament was not the power of oratory, but his knowledge of men within the walls, and of the progress of public opinion without. He was himself slow to learn; every circumstance, every fact was weighed and measured in his mind: and he was slower still to teach; but prompt in rendering the taught will of the people into action, when he himself had reached the same amount of knowledge, and shared their convictions. His currency measures were the result of conviction: Emancipation he yielded to necessity: Free Trade was the result, also, of conviction; and though he opposed the Reform Bill, he, more than the most zealous of its advocates, taught the people its true practical value, when he said "The battle of the constitution must be fought in the Registration Courts."

The suddenness of his death from accident has taken the people so by surprise, that they can scarcely recal the labours of his long life, or realise the loss of so able and experienced a statesman. Everywhere there was the utmost anxiety for his recovery, and sincere sorrow is felt at his death. Nor is this feeling confined to England. The commercial world of all the capitals honours him friends throughout the industrial and commercial world; and throughout the world his death will be mourned, and his memory recalled with admiration and gratitude.

But a short week since, and the enquiry on every one's lip was, "What will Peel do?" Now his familiar seat is vacant in the House; his place in the nation is vacant. His silvery-toned voice, that for more than forty years had, on so many occasions, fixed the attention of the House, is silent for ever: the defence of his measures has fallen upon his colleagues. In the busy political world not even the greatest man is long missed; parties make no pause in the path of duty where the hot power of ambition has told. Sir Robert Peel will be longer missed from the House of Commons, such influence did he wield there, than most men of mark have been: and, even when his place has been filled up, his name, to use again his own words, will be "associated with recollections of good will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow."

Sir Robert Peel married, in 1820, Julia, youngest daughter of General Sir John Floyd, Bart., and leaves issue. Robert, the present Baronet, born the 4th May, 1822; Secretary of Legation in Switzerland. Frederick, M.P. for Leominster, born 26th October, 1823. William, born 3rd October, 1824. Captain R. N. John Floyd, born 24th May, 1829; in the Scots Fusilier Guards. Arthur Wellesley, born the 3rd August, 1829. Julia, married in July, 1841, to Viscount Villiers, eldest son of the Earl of Jersey. And Eliza.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The occurrence, on Saturday last, of the accident which has proved fatal to Sir Robert Peel, has been already published to the world through the medium of the daily papers. It remains, then, only to present the most accurate statement possible of the details of this sad catastrophe, divested of the errors which, as the haste of its first publication, were almost unavoidable.

The scene of the disastrous occurrence was on Constitution-hill, in St. James's Park, along which the right hon. Baronet was riding shortly after five o'clock, at a slow pace, from Buckingham Palace, where he had just made a call, and entered his name in her Majesty's visiting-book. He had arrived nearly opposite the wicket-gate leading into the Green Park, when the Duke of Kelly, one of Lady Dover's daughters, on horseback, attended by a groom. Sir Robert had scarcely exchanged salutes with this young lady when his horse became slightly restive. He was observed for a moment to sit very steadily, pulling rein side to side, and the next instant the horse turned sharply round and threw Sir Robert over its head upon his face. Two gentlemen (Mr Bowles, of Chesham-place, and Mr. Barnes, connected with the Post Office of Savory and Moore, Bond-street), who were close to the spot, ran [illegible] Mr Barnes [illegible] Dr [illegible] the [illegible] spot just as Sir Robert had been raised by [illegible] Commissioner Sir James Clarke also came up in a few moments afterwards. Sir Robert, on being raised, groaned very heavily, and, in reply to Dr. Foucart's question as to whether he was much hurt, he replied, "Yes—very much."

Mrs. Lucas, a lady resident in Bryanston-square, happened to be passing shortly after the accident, and at once made a spontaneous offer (which was immediately accepted) to give up her carriage, in order to convey the right hon. Baronet to his residence. During the few moments which elapsed before a carriage was procured, Sir Robert became unconscious, in which state he remained until after he had been assisted into the carriage. He then slightly revived, and, again in reply to Dr. Foucart, said, "I feel better." The carriage was then ordered to drive slowly through the park to Whitehall-gardens, Sir Robert being supported by Dr. Foucart and the two gentlemen who had first raised him from the ground. Sir James Clarke also accompanied him in the carriage to Whitehall.

In a few minutes after he had entered the carriage Sir Robert became much excited, and endeavoured to raise himself up, which it was thought necessary to prevent. The sufferer's countenance then again sank into a state of half unconsciousness, in which he remained until his arrival in Whitehall-gardens. On being lifted out of the carriage he revived, and walked, with assistance, into the house. On entering the mansion, Sir Robert was met by Lady Peel and the members of his family, who had been awaiting his arrival in painful anxiety after having received intelligence of the accident. Lady Peel was overwhelmed with emotion. The effect of the meeting upon Sir Robert was extremely painful. The right honourable Baronet swooned in the arms of Dr. Foucart, and was placed upon a sofa in the nearest apartment (the dining-room). From this apartment Sir Robert was never removed, and so extremely sensitive to pain did he speedily become, that it was only after very considerable difficulty that he could be removed from the sofa to a patent hydraulic bed which had been procured for his use. An examination was immediately made, with the view of ascertaining what description of injury the right hon. Baronet had sustained. There were present at the examination the following distinguished members of the profession:—Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Seymour, Mr. Paget, Sir James Clarke, Dr. Foucart, and Mr. Hodgson, the family surgeon. After the examination the following bulletin was issued:—

"Whitehall Gardens, June 29, seven P.M.—Sir Robert Peel has met with a severe accident by falling from his horse. There is severe injury of one shoulder, with a fracture of the left collar-bone. There is great reason to hope that there is no internal injury. (Signed) CESAR HAWKINS."

The fracture was a comminuted one, and the symptoms that soon began to present themselves were of the most serious character, though, at times, up to Tuesday, the right hon. Baronet's case did not appear quite hopeless. From two o'clock in the morning of that day the change for the worse in the right hon. Baronet's symptoms was progressive, the pulse increasing to 130, and becoming gradually weaker. Stimulants were administered, but had no apparent effect, and the sufferer's breathing became more and more painful. Restoratives were now informed that all the relief medical science could afford was exhausted, and that no hope whatever existed of being able to prolong Sir Robert's life beyond the following day. Bishop of Gibraltar (the Rev. Dr. Tomlinson), a very old friend of Sir Robert, was sent for, and administered the last offices of the Church; and then the last painful parting scene took place between the dying statesman and the members of his family. The deepest sympathy of those beloved ones surrounding his couch—towards whom he at length extended his faltering hand, and in an attitude bespeaking the intensity of his feelings, whispered to them a few audible voices, "God bless you!"

Sir Robert ceased to exist at nine minutes after eleven o'clock on Tuesday night. There were present at his decease his three brothers—the Dean of Worcester, Colonel Peel, and Mr. Jonathan Peel; three of his sons—Mr. F. Peel, M.P., Captain W. Peel, R.N., and Mr. Arthur Peel; his son-in-law, Lord Villiers; his old political friends, Lord Hardinge and Sir James Graham; and the medical gentlemen in attendance. Sensibility to pain had ceased some time before death, and the last moments of the right hon. Baronet were not disturbed by any physical suffering

After death an examination of the body was made, when a most important fact was for the first time discovered, viz. that the fifth rib on the left side was fractured. This was the region where Sir Robert complained of the greatest pain, and there is much reason to fear that it was the seat of mortal injury, the broken rib pressing on the lung, and producing what is technically known as effusion and pulmonary engorgement.

The family were consulted as to their wishes on the subject of a *post mortem* examination; and both Mr. Frederick Peel and Captain Peel objected to allowing the remains to be disturbed in any way, and the precise cause of death will never, therefore, be ascertained. An application for permission to take a cast of the face, from an eminent sculptor, was also refused

Lady Peel's health has been greatly affected at her sad bereavement, and she still continues in a state of deep prostration.

With respect to the horse from which the right hon. Baronet was thrown, it appears that Sir Robert had been in the habit for the past few years to ride a favourite bay mare. This animal having become very old, Sir Robert was advised to obtain a more sure-footed horse; and the animal from which he was thrown was bought at Tattersall's, on the 14th of May last, for 52 guineas. Peel had intended to be offered to Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Denison rode him daily for a week. He met the troops with their bands playing, as well as omnibuses and carriages in Piccadilly—all of which he must know would be the sources of annoyance to him to shy. Mr. Denison insisted upon Sir Robert riding him for a week before he decided on keeping him. He did so, and then requested he might have him. The horse had, when Mr. Denison rode him, been ridden by Lord Jersey and by Lord Villiers, who thought he would suit his father-in-law exceedingly well. For the last two months Sir Robert has ridden this horse regularly at evening.

Immediately on the accident becoming known, the Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, arrived at Sir Robert's residence from Buckingham Palace, to make inquiries after the right hon. Baronet.

His Royal Highness Prince George also called at seven o'clock; and his illustrious parents, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, sent to make inquiries about the same time.

Viscount Palmerston was one of the first members of the nobility who sent to ascertain the state of Sir Robert, and to inquire after Lady Peel and the family. The noble Viscount received a written reply from Captain Peel.

The nobility and gentry continued to make inquiries almost incessantly, up to the moment of the right hon. Baronet's death, and the utmost sympathy pervaded every rank and class

On Wednesday several of the principal mercantile establishments in the City and at the West-end manifested their respect for the lamented deceased, and their deep regret at his premature demise, by closing their windows, a proceeding almost universally adopted in the neighbourhood of Whitehall. The flags of many vessels on the river, and also on many public buildings, were hoisted half-mast high, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The body was placed in a shell on Wednesday evening, and the funeral will, it is expected, take place in the mausoleum of the family at Drayton, near Tamworth, in the early part of the ensuing week.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Engraving upon the front page of the present Number is copied, by permission, from a characteristic portrait of the late Baronet, on his favourite horse, published by Mr. M'Lean, Haymarket.

The vignette of the Birth-place of Sir Robert Peel, is from a clever work, entitled "England in the Nineteenth Century."

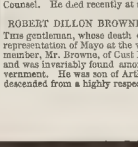
The View on Constitution Hill shows the site of the lamentable accident; and that of the Mansion in Whitehall Gardens shows the strong sympathy expressed on the melancholy event.

The following Engravings, illustrative of the public life of Sir Robert Peel, have already appeared in this Journal:

No. 73, 94, and 196. Portraits of Sir Robert Peel.
No. 83. View of Drayton Manor, visited by her Majesty in 1843
No. 186. The Trent Valley Railway, commenced by Sir Robert Peel, in 1845.
No. 191. The Mansion in Whitehall-gardens.
No. 196. Characteristic Sketch at the House of Commons.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD PETRE.



WILLIAM FRANCIS HENRY PETRE, Baron Petre, of Writtle, county Essex, and co-heir to the baronies of Howard and Greystock, was the son of Robert Edward, the tenth Baron Petre, and was born the 22nd of January, 1793. He succeeded as eleventh Baron at the decease of his father, the 29th of March, 1809 His Lordship married, first, the 2nd of June, 1815, Frances Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Bedingfield, Bart., by whom, who died the 29th of January, 1822, he leaves issue (beside another son and two daughters) a son and successor, William Barnard, the present Baron. The late Baron married, secondly, the 14th April, 1823, Emma Agnes, second daughter of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, Cumberland, by whom, who survives him, he leaves four sons and one daughter.

His Lordship was a Catholic peer. He generally supported the present Government. He was much attached to the sports of the field. Lord Petre died on the 3rd inst., at his residence in Mansfield-street.

RICHARD PRESTON, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, an eminent conveyancer, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, the 20th of May, 1807. He attained considerable practice and a high reputation in his profession. His treatise on the law of real property are standard books in the principal of them are his "Treatise on Conveyancing," and his "Treatise on Estates." He also edited an enlarged edition of "Shepherd's Touchstone." Mr. Preston obtained the rank of Queen's Counsel. He died recently at a very advanced age.

ROBERT DILLON BROWNE, ESQ., M.P. FOR THE COUNTY OF MAYO.

THIS gentleman, whose death occurred on the 1st inst., first succeeded to the representation of Mayo at the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of the former member, Mr. Browne, of Cast Mountgarrett, to the Peerage as Lord Oranmore, and was invariably found among the most liberal supporters of the Whig Government. He was son of Arthur Browne, Esq., of Glenerrih, co. Mayo, and descended from a highly respectable county family.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The Debate of Thursday and Friday week, on the Foreign Policy, will be found at p. 22 of the Supplement.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM remarked upon the inconvenience attending the selection of Hyde Park as the site for the proposed Industrial Exhibition, and objected to the destruction of the trees which had already commenced in preparation for the edifice.

THE FRANCHISE (IRELAND).

After some preliminary remarks from Lord STANLEY, the House went into Committee on the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill.

On clause 1,

The Earl of ST. GERMANS, after some discussion, withdrew his own motion in favour of

Earl DESART, who moved, as an amendment, that the minimum rating qualification, necessary to confer the franchise upon tenants, should be increased from £8 to £15.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the amendment, enlarging upon the necessity which existed of placing the Irish electorate upon a real and substantial basis, and contended that the debasing was not too low, while the suggested enhancement of the qualification would very much circumscribe the numbers of the constituency

Lord STANLEY conceded the propriety of creating an enlarged electorate in Ireland, but objected to have the voters holding beneficial interest in property swamped by so vast an addition of small tenant voters as would be occasioned under an £8 rating. A pauper constituency was the worst possible. It would overwhelm the property of the country, and might react dangerously upon the Imperial Parliament. In his opinion, £15 was somewhat too low: but he was willing to vote for it as an approach to a sound system of qualification

A prolonged discussion followed, in which the facts and arguments turned chiefly upon the character of the electorate which would be created under a franchise based upon tenures. The Earl of DESART offered to adopt the £12 qualification as proposed in the amendment suggested by the Earl of St. Germans; but this compromise not being accepted, their Lordships at length divided

For the clause	.. ..	50
For Lord Desart's amendment	.. ..	72
Majority		32

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Chairman then reported progress, the committee being ordered to resume on Friday next. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

HYDE PARK.—THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

A lengthened conversation, founded on questions by Colonel SIBTHORP and other members, was elicited on the site of the National Exhibition of 1851. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explaining the legal position of the question, stated that Hyde-park was the property of the Crown in fee, and that on each occasion it was vested in the Commissioners of Woods and Forests as trustees for the public. Those commissioners had a right to cut down mature trees, and, with the Royal sanction, immature trees, but were unable to grant any lease for the erection of permanent buildings. He declined to suggest how the public were to interfere, if dissatisfied with the acts of the trustees. Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Exhibition was to close on the 1st of November, 1851, at latest, and in seven months from that date the whole building was to be removed; and he reiterated the statement that there was no idea of applying to the public purse for assistance. Mr. REYNOLDS offered the Phœnix-park, Dublin, for the Exhibition, and Mr. ALCOCK proposed Battersea-fields. Mr. DUNCOMBE thought it would be better to brave the frowns of Rotten-row, rather than peril the Exhibition, and objected to the price of half-a-crown, which it was understood was intended to be charged for admission, saying that the entrance ought to be free, three days in the week; a suggestion which was rejected by Lord J. Russell. Finally, it was arranged that the whole matter should be again discussed, and in the meantime a memorial, addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, by the Commissioners in charge of the Exhibition, stating the grounds on which they had acted as to the locality and the reasons for it, was to be placed in the hands of members.

SMITH O'BRIEN.

Mr. ANSTEY moved for an inquiry into the circumstances under which a letter addressed by Mr. Smith O'Brien to a member of the House (Mr. Anstey himself), complaining of his having been placed in solitary confinement by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, was intercepted and opened in that colony by the local authorities.

Sir GEORGE GREY opposed the motion, stating that the course adopted in reference to Mr. Smith O'Brien was not an exceptional one, but was that invariably pursued towards convicts who refused to give the parole upon which tickets of leave were granted. Mr. S. O'Brien was treated with as much lenity as circumstances, in his own creation, would permit, consistent with affording the necessary example.

After some discussion, in which Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN and other members took part, the motion was negatived by 84 to 17; majority, 28.

SUPPLY

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. £125,000 was voted for educational purposes in Great Britain.
£125,000 for national education in Ireland.
£14,785 for schools of design.

On the vote for £2000 for salaries and allowances to the professors of Oxford and Cambridge being put,

Mr. Ker Baillie regretted that there was not at these Universities a professor of history in connexion with diplomacy.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the matter had been for some time under his consideration, and he hoped to be able to make arrangements for examining those who received their first diplomatic commission.

The vote was agreed to.

Other votes having been taken, an interesting discussion arose in connexion with the vote for the British Museum. The sluggishness and the obstructiveness of those whose duty it is to furnish the public with an early and popular access to the treasures of antiquity contained in that noble pile, and despite the usual official excuses, the feeling of the public in reference to the unwillingness or incompetency of certain of its paid servants to do their duty, in regard to this department of the Museum, was generally expressed.

Adjourned at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Earl of HARROWBY moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expenditure of the public money granted annually for the purposes of education. Detailing the chief features of the controversy now pending between the National Society and the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, the noble Earl argued that the right of interference claimed by the Council with all the schools which were to partake in the national grants, tended to shake and extinguish the efforts of individual zeal among a large portion of the clerical and lay members of the Established Church. By the system of supervision, the whole body of schoolmasters was placed under the immediate control of the Privy Council, and the result was that the education of the people was checked on one side, and the privileges of the Church invaded on the other.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, from an official knowledge of the facts, declared that the system of inspection had worked well, and the aid and advice of the Government Inspectors were acceptable and cordially sought for and acknowledged. He admitted that the zeal of the inspectors might in some instances have carried them too far, and led to an unwarrantable intermeddling in the management of the schools; but contended that in general they kept within the scope of their instructions. Respecting the jealousies that had arisen on the part of a certain section of the church, he believed that they were founded upon misapprehension, because the Privy Council had carefully recognised the supremacy of the clergyman in all matters of religion. He nevertheless denied that the Legislature had designed, or that the Privy Council were warranted, to place all national grants for educational purposes at the sole disposal of the clergy of the Established Church. Dissenters and Catholics had a right, and were intended to come in, for their share. The Wesleyan body had at first testified some jealousy of the Government system, but, on acquiring fuller information of the real nature of the contemplated inspection, had waived all difference, and cordially co-operated with the Privy Council in utilising the means furnished by the Legislature. No invidious distinctions had, as was alleged, been created against the Church; but all sects were considered in the act with the most careful impartiality. Of 689 schools assisted with grants during the last two years, 533 belonged to the Established Church, to whom had been appropriated 80 per cent. of the funds expended by the Committee of the Council for Education. After reading the testimony of dignitaries and ministers, the noble Marquis submitted that the administration of the national funds voted for purposes of instruction was unobjectionable in principle, and useful in its practical results. For these reasons he objected to the appointment of a select committee, observing, also, that at so late a period of the session there was no time for it to prosecute inquiries to any available purpose.

After a short conversation,

Lord STANLEY concurred in approving of the system of inspection, but apprehended that, in practice, many irregularities existed, particularly since the extension of the educational operations during the last two years. Some incidents of alleged impropriety he then related, and contended that immediate inquiry was highly requisite to ascertain the truth and extent of those asserted misdoings.

Lord HARROWBY replied; and

Their Lordships divided upon Lord Harrowby's motion:—

Contents	.. ..	26
Non-contents	.. ..	31
Majority against the motion	.. ..	5

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon.

Mr. PUSEY moved the third reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill.

Col. SETHORPE opposed the motion, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months

After a discussion, the House divided—For the third reading, 53; against it, 17: Majority, 35.

The bill was read a third time

MR SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved that the word "Ireland" be struck out of the preamble.

The House divided—For the amendment, 16; against it, 64; majority against the amendment, 48.

The bill then passed.

At the evening sitting, Mr. B. OSBORNE announced, that, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Roebuck, that hon. member would not be able to proceed with his motion respecting the Irish Church, which stood first on the notice paper that night.

Mr. F O'CONNOR moved that the petition of C. R. Hyatt, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, and praying for inquiry, be printed.

On a division there were—

For the motion ..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	1
Majority against the motion ..					..	—106

The report of the Committee of Supply was received.

Adjourned at twenty minutes before six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled, as usual on Wednesdays, at twelve o'clock.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Mr. HUME immediately rose, and, referring to the melancholy decease of Sir Robert Peel, said that, as a slight tribute of respect to his memory, he thought the House ought to adjourn. The hon. gentleman then moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who spoke in a tone that evinced the intensity of his feelings, said that the hon. gentleman, from motives which they would all appreciate, had proposed the motion to the House, and as there was no other person present who had been associated in office with the lamented gentleman but himself, he might be allowed to second the motion of the hon. gentleman. He was quite sure that it would be a subject of deep regret to the noble Lord at the head of the government, that, in consequence of the introduction of the subject of a few moments sooner than might have been expected, he was deprived of giving his support to that, the first, but not the last, tribute of respect to one whom he was now at liberty to name as the late Sir Robert Peel. As the subject had been introduced by the honourable gentleman, he hoped he might be forgiven for saying that at that moment it was not one which was fit for discussion Every heart was too full, and they could not enter into the amount of the calamity which the country had suffered The deceased gentleman was a statesman of the greatest head, of the most splendid ability, and of the purest virtues. He would only repeat the lines which had been applied to a man perhaps greater than Sir Robert Peel.

> "Now is the stately column broke,
> The beamy light is quenched in smoke,
> The trumpet's silver sound is still,
> The warder silent on the hill."

He would say no more—he had, perhaps, said too much—he begged to second the motion of the hon. gentleman

Mr. NAPIER, Sir ROBERT INGLIS, and Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE (the only member of the Government present) acquiesced, and the House adjourned accordingly.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Judgments (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Police Improvement (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Court of Session (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE having paid a handsome tribute of respect to the memory of the late lamented right hon. Baronet,

Lord STANLEY observed that he had been opposed to Sir Robert Peel, and had also been joined with him as a colleague; and although, four years past, it had been his misfortune to differ from him on a most important subject, yet no was happy to say that he had never tampered in his personal hostility in his opposition to him. There had been no interruption in their private friendship, and he was convinced that whatever Sir R. Peel had done he had only done because that distinguished statesman felt that it was necessary to his country's good and to what he believed to be his country's welfare. Sir R. Peel had made greater sacrifices than any statesman had ever made.

Lord BROUGHAM before his testimony to the merits of the eminent statesman who had been taken from us.

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON, who was frequently inaudible from emotion, and who was affected to tears, likewise gave utterance to his great sorrow at the sudden death of his right hon. gentleman, whose friendship he was proud to say he had enjoyed for many years.

After a conversation, originated by Lord BROUGHAM, on the selection of Hyde Park for the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

Mr MACKENZIE moved that the evidence taken before the River Lee Trust Bill Committee be laid on the table of the House, and that so much of it as relates to the quality of the water of the river Lee be printed.—Agreed to

Sir G. GREY said, he would postpone the orders of the day which stood for that morning, owing to the absence of Lord John Russell, who was attending the funeral of the late right hon. Baronet, which would take place at half-past four o'clock. The right hon. Baronet referred to the death of Sir R. Peel in a few sentences, which he had great difficulty in giving utterance to: but, by a strong effort mastering his feelings, he moved that the House should adjourn until half-past four o'clock.

The motion was immediately agreed to, and the House accordingly adjourned

The House resumed at half-past four o'clock

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Lord J. RUSSELL having brought up the report of the commissioners on the proposed Exhibition of 1851, adverted in terms of deep and respectful sorrow to the death of Sir Robert Peel. In speaking of that great man (said the noble Lord) it is impossible not to lament that hereafter this House will be no longer guided by that long and large experience of public affairs, by that profound knowledge, by those rhetorical powers, by that copious yet exact memory, with which this House was wont to be enlightened, instructed, and guided. (Cheers.) It is not for me, or for this House, to speak of the career of Sir Robert Peel. It never happened to me to be in political connexion with him, but so late as that last debate to which I have referred, I took occasion to thank him for that fair and frank support which he had given to the present Government. (Hear.) Sir Robert Peel, Sir, in that speech which preceded the one which I addressed to the House, and in which he opposed the policy of the Government, spoke with such temper and such forbearance towards all those who might hold an opposite opinion to his, that it must be a satisfaction to those remaining that his last act should have been one of such candour and kindness towards all those around him. (Hear, hear.) Sir, there can, I think, be no doubt, that, however history may deal with the wisdom of the course as pursued, that it will be admitted that on two great occasions when he held power, undisturbed and apparently with every sign of security, and when he proposed measures to this House which shook of deep love for his country which ever distinguished him. (Hear, and cheers.) Having slightly adverted to the course of the right hon. Baronet on the Corn-Law the noble Lord concluded by observing, that, if it should appear to the family and friends of the late Sir Robert Peel to be desirable to take such a course, though I shall not now proceed to make any motion on the subject, I will give my willing support to a proposal for conferring the same honours on His remains that was awarded to Mr. Grattan and Mr. Pitt. (Loud cheers.) I may, perhaps, be permitted to add, that I thought it right to obtain the sanction of the Crown before I made this proposal, and I feel assured that anything which could do honour to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, or which could add any further tribute of respect to his name, would be unhesitatingly acquiesced in by her Majesty. Sir, I wish, therefore, in concluding these few words, to say, in disposing of this proposal, I place myself entirely in the hands of the friends of the late Sir Robert Peel. Having had no political connexion with him, this proposal comes from me without the tinge of partiality; and I may say in conclusion, without any fear of a charge of insincerity, that I do feel, that this country, as well as posterity hereafter, in recognising the claims of individuals deceased to the title of eminent statesmen, will have adorned the annals of this country, or contributed to its history, those of the late Sir Robert Peel will be amongst the foremost. (Cheers.)

Mr GOULBURN, while acknowledging, on the part of the family of the late lamented right honourable Baronet, the high honour shown to his memory in the offer made by the noble Lord, begged gratefully to decline it, as opposed to the wishes of Sir R. Peel, as expressed in his will, which was dated May 8, 1844, and in which he stated, "I desire that I may be interred in the vault in the parish of Drayton-Bassett, in which my father and mother were interred, and that my funeral may be without ostentation or parade of any kind." (Murmurs of applause.) Nor did this sentiment undergo any alteration, for, not later than six weeks since, when alterations were made in that particular church to which that memorandum referred, Sir R. Peel pointed out to Lady Peel the very spot in the vault in which he wished and trusted his body might be laid, without any of that parade or ostentation which he so strongly deprecated, and the absence of which gave him such great satisfaction in the case of the funeral of the late Queen Dowager. Under these circumstances, therefore, he was sure that he (Mr. Goulburn) had but one duty to perform, and the family of the late Sir Robert Peel but one wish, and that was the thankfulness with which he (Mr Goulburn), on their part, had to acknowledge the intentions both of her Majesty and her Parliament, in wishing to confer on his late lamented friend that, the greatest honour that could be paid to a subject—a proposition which they were compelled respectfully, but thankfully, to decline. He (Mr. Goulburn) only retreated the House and the noble Lord from that which they had paid to the ability and public services of his lamented friend tha further mark of respect to his simplicity of character, and give effect to his desire as to the way in which he wished his funeral obsequies to be conducted. The motion of the noble Lord of the House immediately after its meeting on the previous day, out of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman, was an honour which would live for ever in the journals of that House, and an honour which was never before paid to a subject. -(Hear

After a few words from Mr. HERBERT, the subject dropped.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

On the motions for reading the orders of the day,

Lord J. RUSSELL stated the intentions of the Government with respect to the bills which were now standing over undisposed of. As he had already stated that the late debate had disarranged the course of public business to the extent of ten days, he thought it a reasonable proposition that those bills which had not been long before the public should not be sent up to the other House at so late a period, when there could be hardly time to get through with them. That was not, however, applicable to measures of revenue. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would, therefore, proceed with the Stamp Bill. The next bill which he would mention was one of great importance, upon which the House had already decided in favour of its principle; and that was, the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. As it was, however, probable that there would be a great deal of discussion as to the mode of exercising the authority of the Crown in that country which had been hitherto exercised by the Lord-Lieutenant, and as the bill would not reach the other House before the beginning of August, that would be too late to propose so very large a change in the mode of governing Ireland. (Cheers.) The Merchant Seamen's Bill would not be proceeded with; nor the Woods and Forests Bill, for the re-arrangement of that department; nor the Railway Audit Bill. The Parliamentary Oaths Bill would be proceeded with on that day fortnight. He did not think it necessary to state the intentions of the Government with respect to every bill on the order book; but he might state that it was proposed to proceed with the Charitable Trusts Bill.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Colonel SIBTHORP moved that the report respecting the proposed Exhibition in Hyde-park in 1851, be submitted to a select committee of this House, for the purpose of examination and due consideration of the same, and that the report of the said committee be laid upon the table of this House, and that the report of the said committee be laid upon the table of this House, and that the report of the said committee be laid upon the table of this House

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—PROFESSOR WILLIS'S VISIT TO CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL, OXFORD.

being plentifully supplied throughout the evening. This *réunion* afforded the Institute an opportunity of taking a kind farewell of a place in which they had been received with so much cordiality and hospitality.

On Tuesday morning, the business of the Institute was brought to a conclusion at a general meeting held in the Theatre, at which the usual "votes of thanks" and complimentary speeches were duly made. The report of the committee and auditors was also read, and received with strong manifestations of satisfaction at the increasing prosperity of the Institute; and the Marquis of Northampton having informed the meeting that, of the numerous towns to which the Institute had received invitations, Bristol had appeared to the committee to be the most eligible for their next Meeting in 1851, it was unanimously resolved to give that ancient city the preference.

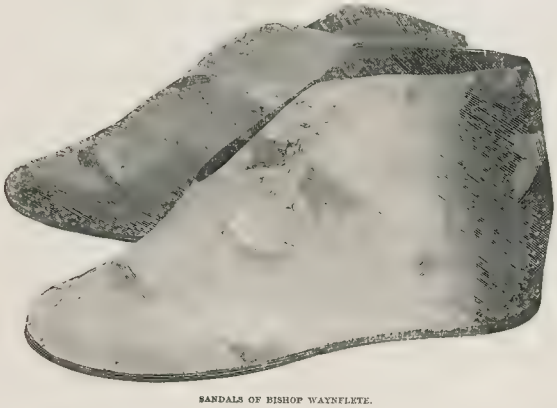
We now proceed to call attention to some of the antiquities from the temporary museum, of which we have been enabled, by the courtesy of their proprietors, to present Engravings. Of these, perhaps not the least remarkable is the bell of St. Senanus, called, also, the Clogborn, or Golden Bell. This curious relic was supposed to possess, until very lately, the valuable virtue of recovering stolen property, and was carried round the country side when anything was lost, that all accused persons might purge themselves from suspected criminality by taking an oath on it. Tradition asserts that it belonged to St. Senanus, who, in the sixth century, founded a monastery at Inniscattery, on the Shannon, and, from its peculiar ornamentation, there is no reason to doubt its very great antiquity. On the dissolution of this monastery, it came into the possession of the family of Keane, on the western coast of the county Clare; and it still remains the property of Marcus Keane, Esq., Beech Park, Ennis. It is supposed originally to have been an altar-bell, and, from having an outer covering of silver, it is conjectured that the interior case is much more ancient than the outer, although this is evidently of Saxon workmanship.

The elaborately ornamented Crozier belongs to St. John's College, and was not unlikely part of the insignia of some Bishop of the 16th century. Its history is quite unknown; but it is conjectured to be the crucifix alluded to in the following curious extract from a MS. in the possession of the President of St. John's College:—"Old superstitious church ornaments were given and delivered unto me, Ralph Huchenson, President of St. John's College, 14th of April, 1602, by Mrs Amy Leech, widdow, ye Founder's sister's daughter, to be converted to the benefit of some better use for ye said College, to which (as 'tis supposed) it sometime did appertain. These, I believe, being given by ye Founder, and taken away by him at ye Reformation, were given to his niece aforesaid—a crucifix, divers vestments, altar cloths, copes, &c."

CROZIER, IN ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Vestmental Sandals of Bishop Waynflete, who was the founder of Magdalen College, are curious relics, serving to recal to memory the habits and fashions of former times.

The Chrismatory of which we give a representation was exhibited by the Rev. Walter Sneyd, of Denton, and is an unusually good specimen of that peculiar kind of religious vessel, which contained the holy oil for sacramental purposes. Its date is about the early part of the 14th century.

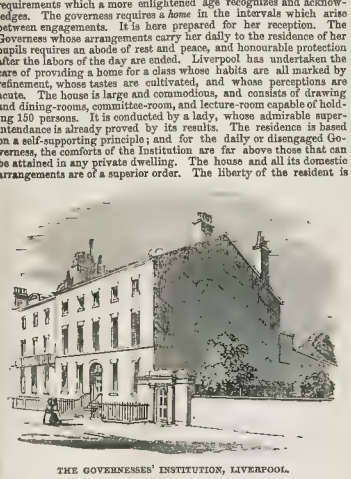


SANDALS OF BISHOP WAYNFLETE.

"THE CLOGHORN," OR "GOLDEN BELL."

LIVERPOOL GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION.

The Liverpool Governesses' Institution has been instituted to meet the requirements which a more enlightened age recognizes and acknowledges. The governess requires a *home* in the intervals which arise between engagements. It is here prepared for her reception. The Governess whose arrangements carry her daily to the residence of her pupils requires an abode of rest and peace, and honourable protection after the labors of the day are ended. Liverpool has undertaken the care of providing a home for a class whose habits are all marked by refinement, whose tastes are cultivated, and whose perceptions are acute. The house is large and commodious, and consists of drawing and dining-rooms, committee-room, and lecture-room capable of holding 150 persons. It is conducted by a lady, whose admirable superintendance is already proved by its results. The residence is based on a self-supporting principle; and for the daily or disengaged Governess, the comforts of the Institution are far above those that can be attained in any private dwelling. The house and all its domestic arrangements are of a superior order. The liberty of the resident is



THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, LIVERPOOL.

wholly without restriction; her independence is unassailed. The lectures, also, are another feature in the arrangements of the Institution, from which it is hoped Governesses will derive both pleasure and profit; and on every Friday evening there will be additional class instructions, which will be found by many of the highest value. Every facility is afforded for the renewal of engagements between parents and governesses, and for securing to the former a perfectly efficient instructress. Governesses of the highest class have already gladly taken up their abode in the Institution, and, by so doing, have promptly obtained fresh engagements with remunerating salaries. Gratuitous medical advice is also secured in case of sickness—often no small item in the expenditure of the Governess.

Neither does the guardian care of this Institution rest only over the present, but extends into the future. The governors have an Annuity Fund as well as a Provident and Benevolent Fund, both of which are arranged on the most secure and effectual basis. It is the wish of the committee to render the life of the Governess more happy and her prospects more hopeful. It is their earnest wish to relieve her mind, both from present and contingent anxieties; to cheer and inspirit her in the discharge of her daily duties; and to assure her of the certainty of a competent provision, as life draws nearer to its close, by securing to her the reward of her own prospective care.

A Stained-Glass Window, in the Cinque-Cento style, has just been put up at the east end of the parish church of West Lynn. The story is the visit of the Three Women (usually termed the Three Marys) at the Tomb on the morning of the Resurrection. The window has been presented by three Miss Walkers, of North Lynn, in memory of their sister; and executed by W. J. Bolton, Esq., of Cambridge. The window cannot fail of contributing to establish Mr. Bolton's reputation as one of the first artists of the day in the style to which he has devoted his powers. "The Cinque-Cento style," says Mr. Winston, "reached its perfection between the years 1526 and 1538, a period which may be termed the golden age of glass-painting." Mr. Bolton is, we believe, an American.

He has entered as a Fellow-Commoner of Caius College, Cambridge, and has fixed his *atelier* under the very windows of King's Chapel, in the Old Buildings

The Cholera in the East.—Recent accounts from Cochin China state that cholera made its appearance in that country in the latter part of last year, and had committed great ravages, traversing the whole kingdom. It broke out in the month of September, in the Royal province, and quickly spread through the other provinces, proceeding in a northern direction. It attained its greatest malignity in the month of October, after which it diminished in intensity; but at the latest dates it had not entirely ceased, occasionally exhibiting renewed vigour. In the Royal province the most moderate and trustworthy estimates state the number of victims at 20,000, although some carry the reckoning as high as 100,000, and it is thought that the other provinces have lost from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants each. The greatest consternation prevailed, and the usual care and respect for the dead, which so strikingly characterise the Chinese nations, were entirely lost sight of. The corpses were thrown out into the fields and rivers, in some places actually obstructing the streams; and persons who had been seized with the malady were cast out of their houses before life had departed. A great drought had also prevailed, followed by famine, the rice crops having almost entirely failed; and the inhabitants were reduced to the utmost misery, feeding upon leaves and whatever they could possibly use as a means of preserving life. Unusually heavy rains afterwards followed, completing whatever of the work of destruction the drought had left unaccomplished, and sweeping away the few paddy fields which the miserable inhabitants had been able with much toil and perseverance to form. We have not learnt whether the cholera had appeared in Cambodia, but it can scarcely have escaped a visitation, considering the virulence with which it had prevailed on both sides of it in the adjoining kingdoms of Siam and Cochin China.

CYCAS REVOLUTA, IN BLOOM.

We have been favoured, by a Correspondent, with a Sketch of a very fine specimen of the *Cycas revoluta* (or Sago Palm), which is now blooming in a pine-

CYCAS REVOLUTA, IN BLOOM, AT RAVENSWORTH CASTLE.

stove belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle, in the county of Durham. The plant is supposed to be about fifty years of age, and has never bloomed before. The flower is of a fine yellow colour. The trunk, at the base, measures in circumference 2 feet 5½ inches; 2 feet 10½ inches where the leaves project; and stands 2 feet 8 inches high. The circumference of floral leaves is 3 feet 4½ inches, the flower of which appears to form on the base of the leaflets, in the shape of gands. The *Cycas revoluta* is a native of China, and was introduced into England by Thunberg, in 1737

DESIGN BY JOSEPH PAXTON, F.L.S., FOR A BUILDING FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851

PRESENTATION OF A CHAIN OF OFFICE TO THE MAYOR OF BATH.

On Saturday last, the superb Insignia, represented in the accompanying Engraving, were presented to the right worshipful the Mayor of Bath. The presentation took place at the Guildhall, where, at the appointed hour, the banqueting-room was well filled by a number of the subscribers and others interested in the proceedings, a goodly proportion of the company consisting of ladies

The present was acknowledged by the Mayor in a well-chosen address, wherein he illustrated the policy of maintaining such official distinctions, and concluded by acquainting the company that he had arranged to wear his new and honourable badge upon his presentation at her Majesty's levee, on Wednesday.

Mr Green then said that the example set by Bath had not been lost on other cities. At Norwich, where for some time the use of official costume had been discontinued, it was proposed to follow "the admirable example of the city of Bath," and to resume the costume. Mr. Green then proposed three cheers for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city.—The proposal was immediately acceded to, the band repeating the National Anthem.

Three cheers were then given for F. Dowding, Esq., the Mayor; at whose suggestion cheers long and loud were given for her Majesty

The thanks of the subscribers were then voted to Mr. Green, chairman of the committee; three cheers were given for the ladies of Bath; and the proceedings terminated.

The Collar and Badge have been designed and

CHAIN OF OFFICE FOR THE MAYOR OF BATH, PRESENTED ON SATURDAY LAST.

executed by Messrs. Payne, of Bath, goldsmiths in ordinary to the Queen, and they are highly creditable to their taste and skill. They are in the mediæval style. The Collar is 4 feet in length, full an inch wide, and weighs, with the Badge, nearly 6 oz. troy of standard gold. The centre of the Collar is formed of the Tudor rose, enamelled red and white, on either side of which is a portcullis, emblematic of municipal authority, and of the ancient grants of the city. These are connected with a very beautifully-formed knot, composed of the gold, which is attached again to a Tudor rose, and each alternately continued, terminating with two portcullis, corresponding with the front. The Badge—which is pendent from the centre rose, on a swivel—is of circular form, enriched with a border of Elizabethan character, within which is an enamelled band of garter blue, with the legend damascened, "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE." Ornate Regio Elizabetha Reginante. A.D. 1569." The centre of the Badge is formed of the Bath City armsand supporters, exquisitely executed in high relief, and placed on a field argent, producing a *tout ensemble* of surpassing beauty and effect. On the reverse is engraved the following inscription :

"PRÆTORIBUS IN PERPETUUM VERANIS CIVES BATHONIENSES A.D. MDCCCL. PRÆSIDENTE F. DOWDING, ARMIGERO."

The whole is contained in an oak case, lined with velvet, having the arms of the city engraved on a brass plate in the cover.

The cost of this superb work has been defrayed by subscription very liberally responded to by the good and loyal people of Bath.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The fourth and last concert for the exhibition of the students of the Royal Academy of Music, took place on Saturday, at the Hanover Rooms, under the direction of Mr. Lucas; M. Sainton being principal violin. There were four novelties in the programme—MS. works by pupils The first was a Symphony in A major, by Mr. H. C. Banister, King's Scholar, being his third composition of that class. Although the execution was not so good as could have been desired, the symphony displayed the young composer's abilities in a very favourable light: the orchestral colouring is graphic and effective; and if there were not points of startling originality in the forms and ideas, the production must be regarded as highly creditable, and must pique curiosity as to the future career of Mr. Banister. The second novelty—a Mass, by J. A. Owen—is to be decidedly Weberian to entitle the composer to any other credit than that of a clever appropriation of the imaginings of his model. The fragmentary *finale* from a MS. opera by Mr. John Thomas, an associate, the words by H. Duval, it is difficult to judge of, knowing nothing of the libretto and of the general musical treatment; but he seems to be gifted with melodious inspiration, and is acquainted with vocal effects. The MS. song by Miss C. Rowe, expressly sung by Miss Owen—"Remember me"—is prettily sacred. The remainder of the scheme was judiciously selected: the "Batti, batti," sung by Miss Brown; and the "Vedrai carino," rendered by Miss Mary Rose, must be favourably cited. There was merit, also, in the interpretation of Costa's pretty madrigal, "Dall'aria," by Miss Ellen Taylor. The "Tancredi" duo was ruined by the tenor. Mendelssohn's part song "the Nightingale," Beethoven's "Bridesmaids' Chorus," from "King Stephen," were the choral pieces; the finale of Rossini's "Otello" (first act) terminating the first part. Neukomm's Septet was well played by Messrs. Wells (flute), Horton (oboe), Owen (clarionet), Wuetzig (bassoon), C. Harper (horn), Hay (trumpet), and Mount (double bass). Mdme. de Vasselon's ability performed the first movement of Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto; and Mr. Banister executed with credit the opening movement of Mozart's pianoforte concerto in E flat. The four concerts, on the whole, have exhibited the system of instruction at the Royal Academy in a favourable manner. It is unreasonable to expect that the institution can produce every season Meyerbeers, Rossinis, and Mendelssohns as composers, Jenny Linds, Grisis, and Viardots as singers, or Paganinis, Thalbergs, and Lists as violinists and pianists; but it will be the fault of any student, possessing average musical ability and perseverance, if the method of tuition be not successful in forming a sound musical education. As in all here institutions, there are defects; but the general results of the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in this country have been favourable to [illegible], if only in the supply of admirable orchestral players, not to mention the many eminent vocalists who have been educated at the institution

M. M. N. Mori's *soirée musicale*, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, a [illegible] attraction. He was assisted by Mdlle. Comlon, Messrs. B. Richards, H. Chipp, W. Watson, R. Blagrove, Jarret, Barret, Lazarus, and Baumann.

Mr. R. Blagrove's last concertina concert of the season took place last Monday evening, at the Mortimer-street rooms, assisted by Misses Williams and Addle, Mdlle. Rudersdorff, Messrs. T. Williams, R. Blagrove, A. Norman, G. and J. Case, Herr Mengis, Herr Salt, and Giulio Regondi.

M. Jullien's benefit and *concert monstre* took place at the Surrey Zoological Gardens last Monday night, when he assembled four military bands, who played the National Anthem, with a discharge of cannon *obligato* at each bar.

Mr. John Parry repeated his new entertainment, "Notes, Vocal and Instrumental," at the Music Hall, Store-street, last Monday evening

The final meeting of the "Musical Union" took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms. The selection comprised Mozart's Quintet in D, Mendelssohn's Quartet No. 5 in E flat (the scherzo encored), and the celebrated Kreutzer Sonata in A Minor. The executants were Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, Mellon, Piatti, and Charles Hallé. Mr. Ella, the director, deserves every credit for the tact he has displayed; but he has given a farewell speech in his last *Record*, and a summary of his doings during the season in such a strain of self-congratulation, that it would be supererogatory for us to ruminate on the same ideas. There is one agreeable fact in his management that must, however, not be passed over; and that is, the introduction of novelty by placing compositions of Eckert and Silas in the scheme, as well as the works of the classical composers, thus affording the rising talent of the day a chance of hearing. Nothing could be finer than Tuesday's execution—Ernst and Hallé surpassed themselves.

The *matinée* of Madame Oury, the accomplished *pianiste*, was given on Monday, at the residence of Mrs. Shelley, in Belgrave-square. With M. Oury and Piatti, Madame Oury played the adagio and finale from a new trio by De Beriot, superbly; she also executed, with M. Oury, Weiff and De Beriot's Duo Concertante for piano and violin, on themes from the "Prophète;" and a charming Nocturne waltz of her own composition. Godefroid and Piatti played solos on harp and violoncello. The vocal gleanings were sung by Mdlle. Parodi, Mdme. Giuliani, Mdlle. Bertrand, Signori Gardoni, Tamburini, Castelli, Belletti, and M. Jules Lefort. The conductors were Balfe, Benedict, Eckert, Belletti, Schira, Piatti, and Vera A French romance, "La Plainte," with violoncello, sung by Gardoni, was encored with fervour. It is composed by Vera, a celebrated performer on the French horn, who accompanied Gardoni

Mrs Messent, the vocalist, gave a concert on Thursday, at her residence, in Stratton-street, assisted by native and foreign talent.

M. Billet, the composer and pianist, has given another morning performance of classical pianoforte music, at the Queen Ann-street Rooms, selected from the works of Bach, Beethoven, Scarlatti, Handel, Dussek, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Moscheles, Henselt, and W. S. Bennett; and assisted in the vocal selections by Mdlle Julie Sherrington, Mrs. Newton, Mr. Frodsham, and Mr. Drayton.

Herr Oberthür, a clever harp player and composer for that instrument, has given a concert, at the Queen Ann-street Rooms, assisted by Mdlle Sophie Dulcken (piano), Mdlle Isabella Hickey (concertina), and Herr Aloisburg, a pupil of Maurer (violin); with Mdme. Nottes, Herr Stigelli, and Herr Mengis, as vocalists: Herr H. Dulcken and Herr H. Bohrer, accompanyists.

A performance of unaccompanied vocal music took place on Wednesday night, at St Martin's Hall, by the members of the Upper Singing Schools, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah, the first part devoted to sacred music, and the second to secular music. The selections were from Antonio Lotti, John Bishop, Reynolds, Pelissier, Webbe, Callcott, Dr. Calcott, Sir Richard Smith, Wilbye, Morley, Lord Mornington, &c. The execution was generally worthy of praise, the standing sin of these classes, defective intonation, being less perceptible than usual.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—On Monday evening will be the concert given by the Beethoven Quartet Society to Ernst.—Madame Pasta will also give a farewell concert at Her Majesty's Theatre on Monday night.—Mr. H. Wylde's *matinée musicale* will be on Friday.—On Wednesday evening, the last grand classical, dramatic, concerted musical entertainment will be given at Her Majesty's [illegible] will sing the "Soldier Tired," of Dr. [illegible]

In addition to the other vocal and instrumental attractions, Thalberg (playing Beethoven's pianoforte concerto. —On Friday next (the 12th), for the benefit of the Italian refugees, a grand morning concert will be given at the Royal Italian Opera; the programme will be rendered memorable by the final appearance of Madame Pasta, after an absence of seventeen years.——Herr Carl Deichmann's concert will take place on the 16th instant. He leaves this country by the end of August, to join Mdlle. Lind, Signor Belletti, and Mr. Benedict in the transatlantic trip.——Amateurs of classical quartet music will be gratified to learn that there will be an extra performance of the Beethoven Quartet Society, on the 8th for the benefit of Ernst.——Miss Dolby, Mdlle. Magnus, Mdlle. Lavenu, Reeves and Drayton, and M. de Kontski, have been giving concerts this week at Greenwich, Croydon, Woolwich, and Peckham.—Munich letters mention the performance, at the Court theatre, on the 4th ult., of Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," by aristocratic amateurs; Prince Albert, the younger brother of the King of Bavaria, who has a superb bass voice, playing *Geronimo*.——The Berlin Italian Opera company is at Hamburg. Signora Fiorentini (Mrs. Jennings), *prima donna*, and Labocetta, first tenor.——The Grand Opera in Paris will be closed during the months of July and August, with the authority of the Minister of the Interior, to prevent the heavy losses during the hot weather. It will re-open in September with Viardot in the "Prophète." Massol has been re engaged by the director. The title of the Rue Pinone, behind the Opera-house, has just been changed to Rue Rossini.——Adolphe Adam's new opera, "Le Bijou Perdu" ("the Body of Vengeance")—a very mysterious title, certainly—was produced at Weimar on the 12th ult., in presence of the Court, and, despite of its unintelligible title, was successful. A new opera, by Richard Wagner, was to be produced on the 15th August.——Two new operas by Signor Mariani, called "La Fidanzata del Guerriero" and "Gil Esuli," have been brought out at Constantinople.——Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" has been playing by the Italian company at New York: *Marcel* by Marini; Saivi, *Raoul*; and Mdlle. Steffanone, *Valentine*.——The Italian Opera at Rio Janiero had been unsuccessful, owing to the reigning epidemic, which had carried off several singers.——Three novelties are in preparation at the Royal Italian Opera.—Rossini's "Otello," Beethoven's "Fidelio," and Mauly's "Ione."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

The direction has very wisely varied the performances by the revival of Bellini's opera of "I Capuletti ed I Montecchi." We say wisely, for, with the single frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre, novelty is all-important. The nine consecutive representations of "La Tempesta" were sufficient test of its triumphant success on a great revival of Rossini's early work, and a convincing proof that the achievements of the artists employed in its illustration. That the "Tempesta" will constitute a principal feature in the operatic *repertoire*, there can be no question, for it possesses the two great elements of popularity—melody and dramatic power. Rossini's music is, in the ruling charm of the music of Bellini The opera has been hitherto given in a complex form; the several acts having been selected from Zingarelli, Vaccai, and Rossini, and re-written. The effect, naturally, of this strange combination was confusion worse confounded: the incongruity of the several styles marred the necessary lyrical unity, and the mind and the ear were unsettled and discomfited. Such, however, are now banished, and we have the opera in its entirety, the same colouring runs throughout; and the musical interest keeps pace with the dramatic development. The cast is singularly efficient: Parodi, the *Romeo*; and Frezzolini, the *Juliet*. Shakespeare himself could wish no more appropriate pair of his exquisite poem; the fire and energy of Parodi being admirably contrasted with the grace and delicacy of Frezzolini. The librettist has availed himself but of the outline of the original tragedy, for he has made the fiery *Tybalt* the rival of *Romeo*; the *Friar* is transformed into a family doctor; and "other ventures has he squandered abroad," doubtless induced by the lyrical exigences The *Romeo* of Parodi is moulded upon the conception and reading of her renowned preceptress, Madame Pasta; and the youth, and beauty, and intelligence of the pupil is no pale reflex of the marvellous powers of her great predecessor. The intense love, and fiery impetuosity, and deep grief, which constitute the elements of the "boy lover," were very finely depicted, and the tomb scene was instinct with the true spirit of romantic tragedy. The opening cavatina, "Ecco ridente a questo accento," of *Romeo*, was sung with great feeling and truthfulness of expression; and the duet with *Juliet*, "Si fuggiere," was encored with acclamation, as was the quintet in the finale to the first act. Madame Frezzolini, a tragic actress and singer, stresses in the very foremost rank, proved her versatility by her interesting portraiture of *Juliet*: it was fraught with tenderness and true womanhood. Her vocalisation was brilliant, her intonation perfect, and her rendering of the scena, "Eccomi in lieta vesta," was loudly applauded, and the second part re-demanded. Gardoni made his first appearance this season as *Tybalt*, and we were glad to find his voice as pure and sympathetic, and his powers as fresh and untouched by the rude winds of the north, as they were the season of his *début*. Belletti's *Capulet* was an admirable performance, and the concerted pieces were fully acted and sung by Lorenzo. The scenery, dresses, and appointments were picturesque and appropriate

On Thursday, the performances were for the benefit of Signor Pozzi. Chairman's opera of the "Matrimonio Segreto" was given with Mdlle. Castellan, Pozzi, and Tamburini. The *Geronimo* of Lablache is world-famous, and none who witnessed his great comic powers on this occasion but felt how above all rivalry stands the Titan of the lyric world. The united efforts of Sontag, Parodi, and Frezzolini combined to throw a delightful interest over this charming work, which throughout distinguished by the unceasing flow of melody and the grace of melodic inspiration. The celebrated trio "Le faccio un inchino" was re-demanded; and the exquisite aria "Pria que spunte l'aurore" was beautifully sung by Calzolari. Indeed, the entire opera was listened to with unmixed delight by a crowded audience

Thursday next will form an epoch in the annals of Her Majesty's Theatre, for on that evening the renowned Madame Pasta will appear in her grand creation, the *Anna Bolena*. Her acting in this character has been ever considered as a masterpiece of histrionic genius. Her present advent was as unexpected as its reality is replete with unalloyed gratification Pasta is the Siddons of the lyric stage: her conceptions were of the same Spartan and Cyclopedic calibre, shall, severe, and energetic. To behold Pasta, for one night only, revisiting the scene of her former triumphs, and kindling her torch upon the altar of her earlier glories, is full of sweet and bitter fancies. The *Jane Seymour* will be presented by Parodi, her gifted pupil. The event is of peculiar interest.

But perhaps the most startling announcement of the next week's performances is that which informs us that the celebrated "Black Maiden" will vindicate her Occidental fame, in a *divertissement* which has been [illegible] for her *début* on Tuesday night. This coloured lady (who is a [illegible] native of Spain) will execute a Spanish and Cuban bolero, which [illegible] have created so astonishing a sensation among the American *dilettanti*. The experiment is looked for with the utmost interest, and competent authorities prophesy a triumphant result.

Carolina Grisi has been engaged for a few nights, in order to enable the management to revive the "Tempesta."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The eighth performance of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," last Saturday night, was by special desire of her Majesty, who for the third time in one week honoured the theatre with her presence, again accompanied by the Prince of Russia and Prince Albert, the Royal suite occupying another double box to the left of the Queen's box. It was during the duo between Mdme. Castellan and Mdlle. Grisi, which sang the solos amidst bursts of cheering, every single repetition taken up with the greatest eagerness and spontaneity. Her Majesty was, evidently, much gratified by this second demonstration on the part of the audience. Every part of the theatre was crowded to excess. The opera was performed with the greatest spirit and precision, the "Benediction of the Daggers" being encored, and Mario and Grisi receiving a special ovation at the end of the third act, for their magnificent acting and singing. The Royal visitors remained until the fall of the curtain, frequently applauding Grisi, Mario, and Formes in the *finale*.

The sixth representation of Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," on Tuesday night, was by special desire of her Majesty, to afford the Prince of Prussia the opportunity of hearing that great work. The Queen and Prince Albert intended to have been present, and were expected at the theatre up to ten o'clock, when the Prince of Prussia arrived; and it was intimated that, in consequence of the indisposition of the state of Sir Robert Peel, her Majesty and the Prince Consort would not be present at the performance. The news of the melancholy result likely to be anticipated from Sir Robert Peel's accident spread through the house, and rumours were forced upon the corridors at the end of each act, eagerly inquiring for the latest authentic information. The damp thrown over the evening by this event was unprecedented in our operatic reminiscences; and the artistes seemed to feel the chilly influence of the disastrous tidings—for the opera went off very languidly compared with former occasions.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was given for the fifth time. Rossini's "Otello," with Grisi, Zelger, Polonini, Maratti, Ronconi, and Tamberlik, is announced for this evening (Saturday).

ST. JAMES'S.

The reappearance, on Monday, of Mdlle. Rachel, is, in our opinion, an event of great theatrical importance, limited as may be the series of performances. So strong in this country has been the prejudice against the structure of French tragedy, and so different is the Parisian style of acting from ours, that the public mind needs to be prepared in order to its due appreciation. The latter is also, as we think, so superior, that it becomes the duty of the critic who has the good of the drama at heart, to bestow some diligence in commending what he believes to be beneficial both to the native drama, for the improvement of the popular taste, and promoting its reforming reaction on the national stage. We can learn something from our neighbours in this particular, and we ought; for while acting themselves abroad, Englishmen are English.

One of the *chefs d'œuvre* of the works of the elegant Racine, if not the *chef d'œuvre*, has been selected for the first effort of the great *tragédienne* of Paris, this season, at the theatre selected by the aristocracy of England for their especial patronage. Racine may be not unjustly esteemed the Sophocles of the French drama. Grace and beauty are the characteristics of his productions. In his early "Britannicus," he showed indeed some of the fiery spirit of the Fronde, which, in the beginning of its influence, was found among the rich and idle, and only later descended to the more operative and wealth-producing classes. The heroes of Racine are, however, more courtly than those of Corneille. Louis XIV. had restored to the court the respect for royalty which threatened its boldness without losing its vigour. Racine's "Phèdre," notwithstanding the nature of its subject, has a polished propriety in its manners, which strongly contrasts with the crime of the heroine. Not from a general corruption of morals, but as an individual destiny incurred from the wrong done to her sister *Ariadne*, in early life, the unholy passion rages in the bosom of the mother of *Hippolyte*. In structure, the tragedy is regular, even to conventionality Each heroine has her *confidante*, to whom is conveniently entrusted all that it is convenient for the audience to know; and *Hippolyte* himself is provided with his *Theramène*, to whom, in the second scene, the preliminary business is planted. Out of such simple situations, nevertheless, some of the most salient effects in the drama are produced. The weight is thrown upon the dialogue. It is Mdlle. Rachel's chief merit that she appreciates this. To the diction, accordingly, she gives peculiar force; her emphases are frequent; sometimes each word is elaborated, and its sense marked by a breadth of sound and a depth of intonation perfectly irresistible. This artistic peculiarity is perceptible from the first speech of her *Phèdre*. The victim of illicit passion enters, leaning on *Oenone* (Madame Croisnier), enfeebled and sick both in mind and body Scarcely able to totter into the apartment, indisposed to life, and overcharged with regrets, she eagerly, like an invalid, takes the seat prepared for her support. Lawful love concealed has so consumed her, that, from her intolerable sufferings, if not spoken out, she must find refuge in death. Artfully she leads on her confidante to inquiries which shall justify her own confession. *Oenone* at length puts the question, "Aimez-vous?" and the following terrible colloquy ensues:

Phèdre. De l'amour j'ai toutes les fureurs.

Oenone. Pour qui?

Phèdre. Tu vas cuir le comble des horreurs. J'aime—Ah! ce nom fatal, je frissonne. J'aime——

Oenone. Qui?

Phèdre. Tu connais ce fils de l'Amazone, ce prince si long-temps par moi-même opprimé——

Oenone. Hippolyte! Grands dieux!

Phèdre. C'est toi qui l'as nommé!

Then succeeds a grand set speech, in which, with hurried accents, *Phèdre* relates the origin and progress of her fatal passion. Both this and the above the Rachel delivered with consummate skill, and with powerful and startling effect, agitating the audience with mixed terror and wonder—the former for the truth of the emotion, and the latter for the skill of the *artiste*.

The second scene between *Phèdre* and *Hippolyte* exhibits the actress sitting in a chair, the body sometimes slightly raised under the inspiration of passion; but the situation was even all the more striking for being perfectly natural. As the latter, in a respectful position, was addressing her, *Phèdre's* subsequent interview with *Hippolyte*, in which she first sounds the state of his affections, and then desperately proceeds to unveil her own, terminating the revelation with a moment of indignation, in which she snatches from his hands his sword, declaring how much she is odious to herself for her intended crime, and how determined to avenge it. She leaves *Hippolyte* astonished. Such was the force and feeling of Rachel's delineation, that it seemed to receive the plaudits of the audience. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the energy and even vehemence of elocution, there was no violence of action, there was no crossing and re-crossing of the stage; but for the most part a statuesque pose was retained, and the expression of the features in the midst of the fiercest passion of face was admirably and delicately managed; their action being modulated, as it were, so that one form of it passed into the other by gradual mutations, not by sudden transitions

The method of histrionic art just described is the very reverse of that usually adopted on the English stage, where change of place is supposed to be conducive to effect, and where the leading performer claims the privilege of pacing pluckher out of temper with his pupil, to stamp, and strut, and rage about the boards. In this style we have seen one of our most respectable actors in *Coriolanus* dash past his mother, *Volumnia*, in the most unseemly and irreverent manner, notwithstanding that the motive-spring of the hero's character and conduct is supposed to be the exceeding veneration in which the noble son holds the mother of whom he says we have seen this, and heard it applauded by an uninstructed though well disposed pit. Such practices, let it now be said, are beside the purpose of genuine playing; and, in proof of the superiority of the opposite method, let us point to the example of Mdlle. Rachel, as bearing unexceptionable and commanding testimony.

With the arrival of *Thesée* on the scene, the fortunes of the drama change. Not being able to conceal her embarrassment, in the united presence of her husband and son, on explanation to the father becomes inevitable; when, inflamed by the demon of vengeance, *Phèdre* accuses the latter of having attempted her violation. We must here pause to bestow a word of deserved praise on M. Raphael, who, as *Thesée*, in the [illegible] scene, in the midst of the [illegible] was, indeed, a *King*, most touchingly pathetic. To disprove his mother's infamous accusation, the son pleads his love for *Aricie*; but *Thesée* looks upon the plea as a gross artifice to hide his passion for *Phèdre*; and in the midst of his public wife is now filled with a new passion—that of jealousy—and resolves on sacrificing the lovers to her vengeance. Her mind thrungs with phantasies: she contemplates Minos in the infernal regions, and in the midst of her passion her mind are full of horror. As the result of her unnatural passion, *Hippolyte* is condemned to exile; but, as stated by Euripides, whom Racine here closely copies, on his way he domestically. Nothing, then, remains for *Phèdre* but to perish. Her part in the last act is, indeed, most brief, but grand. Self-poisoned, she seeks *Thesée*, and expires in his presence

The argument of such a drama is sublime; but it is classical, and, in acting, demands the severest style of Greek art. What we have already stated is sufficient to indicate the manner in which Mdlle. Rachel realises its conditions. Her last scenes were worthy of her earlier ones; and, at the fall of the curtain, the triumph of the accomplished *artiste* was confirmed by the unanimous verdict of an intelligent and brilliant audience.

We have engraved a scene from "Phèdre," which we are compelled to defer till next week, when it will be found, together with a notice of Racine's "Bajazet," performed on Wednesday evening.

HAYMARKET.

The drama of the "Maid of Croissy" has been revived. Mr Webster and Mr. Buckstone appearing in their original characters of *Sergeant Austerlitz* and *Walter*. That of *Theresa* is charmingly sustained by Miss Reynolds. The entertainments, according to announcement, begins on next Monday, when a benefit for Mr. Webster is advertised.

SURREY.

The opera season has commenced, and has been signally successful. On Monday and Tuesday, Donizetti's opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was very effectively given, with Mr. Travers as *Edgar*, Borrani as *Douglas Ashton*, Delavonti in *Bide the Bent*, and Mdlle. Nau as *Lucy Ashton*

Bellini's beautiful opera, "Sonnambula," was announced for Wednesday, and created vast interest. The house was crowded. Borrani's *Rodolpho* is too well known to require description. Travers's *Elvino* is very naturally given; he sang "Gently o'er my heart is stealing," beautifully. Widdicomb, as *Elisso*, kept the house in a roar. Miss Jane Coveney's *Lisa* was creditable. The great attraction of the evening was the first appearance at this theatre of Miss Annie Romer, as *Amina*. She gave "Dear friends and companions," "Take this ring," and her air with the *finale*, "Come mi piace," in the first style of excellence. She acted the part as well as she executed the music, was several times encored, twice called before the curtain, and received showers of *bouquets*. She is a valuable addition to the vocal strength of the Surrey company

Mr. H. Rodwell's laughable farce of "My Wife's Out" was the second piece; and with Widdicombe, Miss Coveney, and Miss Laporte (who was encored in "Betty's Lament"), kept the house in perfect good-humour.

NEW STRAND.

Euripides' fine tragedy of "Alcestis" has here been made the subject of an exceedingly elegant burlesque, by Mr. Seymour, under the extended title of "Alcestis, or the Original Strong-minded Woman." It was produced on Thursday, and proved decidedly successful.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The members of the Reform Club, including some of the most distinguished advocates of Liberal principles in England, intend entertaining Lord Palmerston at a magnificent banquet, early this month, as a testimony of their admiration of his private character, and approval of the policy which he has adopted in the capacity of her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Arrangements for a metropolitan dinner, to commemorate the recent victory in the House of Commons, are also stated to be in progress.

From a return just presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the total number of persons attacked with cholera in Ireland, and relieved, medically or otherwise, by boards of guardians, from September 29, 1848, to March 25, 1850, was 85,141. The cost of relief to 5000 persons, in consequence of supporters died from cholera, was £3183 14s. 3d., which, added to the medical and other expenses occasioned by cholera, made a total of £41,102 8s. 1d.

Sir Launcelot Shadwell is convalescent, and it is now probable that he will be able to resume his public duties before the vacation.

Mr. Dyce Sombre has printed in Paris, and circulated in London, a pamphlet of 590 octavo pages, to prove his perfect sanity. The petition for a new examination stands fifth on the list of opposed lunatic petitions for the next day of hearing.

The Duke of Wellington, at his late audit for Strathfieldsaye, Kingsclere, Sanghurst, &c., made an abatement of 15 per cent. on the rents, in consequence of the reduction in the price of all agricultural produce.

The Silver Bowl of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, was won on Saturday last, at Edinburgh, by John Kennedy, Esq., W. S. Tenant of Pennycook.

On Saturday, Thomas Grix, of Lynn, in Norfolk, labourer, was committed to take his trial at the next assizes, for having, on the 16th of June, feloniously set fire to a stack of hay, the property of William Frost, of that place.

William Rushton, Esq., the present High-sheriff of Yorkshire, has returned 25 per cent. to his tenants at his recent audit.

There are frequently as many as ten or a dozen French ships discharging cargoes of corn and flour in Penzance pier at one time, the whole of which return to France in ballast.

The total amount of funds placed at the disposal of the Public Works Commissioners in Ireland, up to the 5th of January, 1850, was £6,795,417 18s. 3d. Of this sum, £5,417,896 7s. 8d. has been issued, leaving to be issued £1,377,521 5s. 7d., viz. £998,213 13s. 7d. for land improvement, and £346,307 12s. for ordinary loans and arterial drainage. The total repayments to the Exchequer on account of public works, to the 5th of January, 1850, was £1,448,593 16s. 1d. A sum of £103,073 remained unissued on the 5th of January, on account of piers, harbours, and navigation.

An American in charge of fortune has just come over to a young soldier of the 39th Regiment, at present stationed at Athlone. By the death of an uncle in the island of Cuba, this young soldier has come into possession of £50,000, as is stated, in money, besides very valuable estates in the same island. The young man is a Marrator, and he is said to be a remarkably well-conducted person, of very agreeable manner, and only in the 20th year of his age, and had enlisted in the regiment as a drummer when only 13 years old. He has left the regiment and is on his way to Cuba.

An inquest was held on Monday, before Mr. Bedford, on the body of the Rev. W. Gascoit, curate of Bagthorpe, Norfolk, who committed suicide by hanging himself, in King's College Hospital, a day or two since, while labouring under excitement, caused by the terror of a serious operation, to which, from the nature of his disease, he was about to submit. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

The total amount of salaries paid to schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in the several Poor-law districts and in the parishes and corporations not subject to the provisions of the Poor-Law Amendment Act, during the year ended March 31, 1849, was £30,920; the salaries paid to medical officers during the same period was £78,434 16s. 7d. The proportion of the grant received by Gilbert's incorporations by places under local acts during the same period was £2093 8s. 10d.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. J. Woolner, chemist, of Norfolk, committed suicide by taking a quantity of the essential oil of bitter almonds, which contains hydrocyanic acid, the most deadly of poisons, and thus terminated his existence at comparatively little compunction. A disappointment in love is mentioned in the will of a deceased relative is said to have been the cause.

A magnificent organ has just been opened in Chesterfield Church.

Such has been the extraordinary demand of late for veal, that liver cut for medical purposes, and the price has risen in the southern markets from about £20 to £36 per ton. The liver seems to be the most valuable part; for cod fish, which this time last year was bringing £16 per ton, was last month selling at low as £8.

An action has just been tried before the Tribunal of Commerce, at Paris, in which an English gentleman, named James, was plaintiff, against Mr. Hawley, a merchant of the same nationality, to recover the sum of 20,000 francs, contained in other articles of value belonging to his wife, estimated by him at 1880f., which was lost during his journey from Havre to Paris. The company refused to pay more than 150f., as their notice stated that money and articles of value were rendered as such, and were not paid for accordingly. The tribunal, however, decided otherwise, contending that the notice of the company did not apply to personal effects, and condemned the defendants to pay to Mr. James the amount of 1000f.

The greatest number of colliery explosions has occurred at Wallsend, where twelve have taken place between October 11, 1782, and December 19, 1838, attended with the loss of 166 lives. Alarms of explosions have occurred at Hetton, but without effect. At Haswell 97 lives have been lost in three explosions; at Hebburn, 81 in four; at Felling, 120 in three, and at the Rainton pits, 87 in three explosions.

On Saturday a cock fight still, at full work, was seized in Willowcourt, St. Pancras, by Mr. Oliver, the revenue and several other officers, who conveyed the same, together with a vast quantity of spirits, &c., to her Majesty's stores, Old Broad-street, City. Only one man, named Robert Sprague, was found on the premises. He was forthwith conveyed before Mr. Combe, the magistrate, who committed him to the House of Correction for three months, in default of paying £30. Illicit distillation is now carried on to an extent beyond conception, the spirit finding ready purchasers with the varnish-makers and low beer-shop keepers.

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Recent accounts from the French West India Island Guadaloupe mention the reappearance of a revolt of the Negroes against the whites. Many persons were killed, and the city of Point Petre set on fire in several places. The grossest outrages were daily committed; but, at the latest dates, the whites were under arms, and the blacks kept in awe.

The weather in Egypt at present is unseasonably hot, the thermometer marking 92 deg generally by F.A.M. As the sea-breeze freshens during the afternoon, the heat becomes considerably modified.

At the wreck of the Orient, the divers are continuing their operations with considerable success. Amongst the property recovered is the chest containing the silver plate belonging to the vessel. The value of the plate is upwards of £1500.

The public walks (25 miles in length) around the improving and busy town of Nottingham were opened on Monday. The ceremony was not so numerously attended as might have been expected, owing to the badness of the weather

Newtown Butler, county Fermanagh, having been constituted a post-town, the office there is opened for the issue and payment of money orders on and after the 6th inst. (this day), as is also the receiving office for letters at Tottenham-green, for the issue and payment of money orders.

The Egyptian ophthalmia prevails to a very great extent among the troops garrisoned at Cracow. It has not hitherto assumed a very formidable character, generally speaking, but many persons have already become blind.

The Spanish Government has contracted with a London firm for the immediate construction in England of two war steamers of 500 horse power each, which are to be completed by the end of February. This is in addition to the seven already ordered to be built, namely, two in England, three in Ferrol, and two in Cadiz. When these are launched, the steam navy of Spain will consist of 26 vessels.

The Bishop of Manchester has licensed the new chapel at Rossall Hall, near Fleetwood, for the performance of divine service.

Upon hearing of the intended erection of a chapel at Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, on Very Rev. the Dean of Durham has transmitted the very munificent donation of £50 to the Rev. the Principal in aid of the funds.

A new church is intended to be built at Frocester, in the diocese of Gloucester. The parish church of Frocester has been decreased nearly a century, and the service is now held in an inconvenient chapel, which is now in a dangerous state, and too small for the congregation, and no burial-ground attached. The interments take place in the old burial-ground; to this spot the feelings of the parishioners are much attached, and a general desire has manifested itself to rebuild, on its old site, the parish church

The vessel *Agnes*, this week arrived in the West India Docks, from Nassau, New Providence, has brought 1000 puncheons, consigned to a well-known house, as a part of her cargo. This is the first direct importation of West India pine-apples into the metropolis during the present season.

The declared value of all cotton piece goods of India admitted duty free in 1847 was £160,640; in 1848, £76,738; in 1849, £45,505; and in the first three months of 1850, £12,312. The declared value of cotton manufactures of other sorts not made up admitted duty free in 1847 was £171,791; 1848, £97,289; 1849, £26,261; and in the first three months of 1850, £6,166. Of linens not made up the imports duty free were, in 1847, £11,489; 1848, £9451; 1849, £19,384.

The Apothecaries Company of London have voted the sum of £50, and the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield have likewise voted the sum of £50, to the funds now raising for carrying into effect the Exhibition of 1851

On Thursday night week the farm-house of Mr. George Cotton, at Naish, near Gainsborough, was broken into by four men, "marvies" in appearance, who plundered it of a quantity of property, including three sovereigns, eleven half-sovereigns, and other money, two silver watches, one of them with the name of "Thomas Atkin" scratched on the outer case.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Liverpool Meeting will be the grand feature of the Turf movements next week: it commences on Wednesday, and will occupy, as usual, three days; the Cup, to which the lesses of the course adds the munificent sum of £200, being fixed for the second day. There is every reason to expect a good field, and that the speculations will undergo some important fluctuations before the bell rings for saddling. The St. Leger will be run for over the Doncaster course. The Ascot Heath Meeting, a pleasant little meeting in Essex, comes off on Monday; Ipswich, on Thursday and Friday; Mansfield, on Thursday; and Kinnell, on Friday. There will also be a gathering in Jersey, commencing on Wednesday, while promises great things in a small way.

There are several cricket matches to come off in the course of the week, but only three of any importance, viz. one on Monday, between Kent and Sussex, and one on Tuesday, between the M.C.C. and ground and the Leamington — both at Lord's; and another set-to on Thursday, at the Oval, between Surrey and Kent.

The Aquatic register, but for the Tower Regatta on Tuesday, would be blank.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Windlehurst and Coeleorneille were in high feather for the Liverpool Cup, and Maid of Team Valley had a few admirers; the general business, however, on this and the other events being limited in extent, and unimportant in its results.

JULY STAKES.—5 to 2 as Grecian

LIVERPOOL CUP.

3 to 1 agst Windlehurstgate	7 to 1 agst Backbiter	16 to 1 agst Captain Grant
5 to 1 —— Cockerton	8 to 1 —— Maid of Team Valley	16 to 1 —— Wild Rose

GOODWOOD STAKES.

7 to 1 agst Sunwisdom	10 to 1 agst Maid of Team Valley	20 to 1 agst Panope (t)
12 to 1 —— Glen Saddel	16 to 1 —— Langton	20 to 1 —— The Wren
15 to 1 —— Van Diemen		

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 1 agst Cossack	6 to 1 agst Canezou	8 to 1 agst Chanticleer
	13 to 1 agst Bloomsbury (t)	

ST. LEGER.

2 to 1 agst Voltigeur	11 to 1 agst Bolingbroke	20 to 1 agst The Hallan
7 to 1 —— Cleaver (t)	13 to 1 —— Knight of Arva	20 to 1 —— Windischgratz (t)

DERBY.

20 to 1 agst Hippolytus (t)	25 to 1 agst Ronnie Dundas (t)	40 to 1 agst Aristo (t)

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each. Mr. Casidy's Diligence (T. Smith), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Stang (Webster), 2.

THE JULY STAKES, of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Howard's Grecian (A. Day), 1. Sir J. Hawley's f. by Bay Middleton (Templeman), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, for Two-year-olds.—Mr. Stephenson's c. by Dromedary (Flatman), 1. Lord Orford's Zadoc (F. Butler), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. Rolt's Collingwood (Flatman), 1. Mr. Gurney's Bullfinch (Feist), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, for two-year-olds.—Mr. Rogers's Harp (Rogers), 1. Lord Exeter's c. by Venison, out of Ratan's dam (Marlow) 2.

THE TOWN PLATE of 50 sovs.—Lord Exeter's Prelaw (Flatman), 1. Mr Gurney's St. Fabian (Pettit), 2

THURSDAY.

MATCH.—Peasant Girl beat The Arab.

HANDICAP Californis, 1. Meridian, 2

THE CHESTERFIELD STAKES Teddington, 1. Aricsto, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols have, from the commencement of the week, displayed an upward tendency, which the decided majority in favour of the foreign operations warranted by Government has continued to maintain. The opening price of Monday was 96¼ ¾, advancing to 96⅞ ¾, although the business transacted was comparatively trifling, Sir Robert Peel's unfortunate accident occupying general conversation. On Tuesday, a decline of ¼ per cent. was registered, and the day passed without any reaction; but on Wednesday, several large purchases, arising evidently from the continued easy state of money, caused quotations to advance to 96⅝, at which they closing at 96⅝ ¾. This advance was firmly maintained on Thursday, Consols having touched 96⅞, buyers. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds fully maintain last week's prices. The dividends due this quarter will be paid to the public on Government bank, and the books for transfer will open the 17th. The painful death of Sir Robert Peel has caused universal regret in the City, where he was regarded by all connected with financial affairs as the only financier of the age. Universal hopes were generally entertained that a measure to renew the Bank Charter, with such further modifications as would afford additional safety to credit, it being generally felt that in all matters connected with the Bank of England, and consequently with the currency, Sir Robert Peel's opinion would, in any Ministry, have sufficient influence to render it law. At the close of the week prices were firm, Reduced quoting 97¼; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98⅜; Long Annuities to expire Jan., 1860, 18 -16; Ditto, 30 Cent. Annuities, 98⅜; India Bonds under £1000, 50 p; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 95⅜; Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 70 p; Small, June, 70 p.

Without any marked rise in prices (Peruvian excepted), the Foreign Market has been well supported, fractional advances being quoted in several instances. Mexican is firmer, and Peruvian has advanced from 78½, Monday's quotation, to 80⅜. Remittances on behalf of creditors are promised from Bogota and La Guayra, in correspondence addressed to the committee of Spanish bondholders, causing a fractional improvement in Venezuela and Grenada bonds. The Market at the close of business was the following rates:—Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 74; Equador Bonds, 30; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 18; Mexican, Five per Cent., Account, 30; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., Account, 80; Portuguese, Converted, 1841, 33; Ditto, Four per Cent., 34; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 95; x d; Ditto, Small, 95; Spanish, Passive, 3; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 12; Ditto, Deferred, 1; Railway shares continue dull; the last prices are—Buckinghamshire, 17; Caledonian, 7; Ditto, New, £10 Pre-ference, 5; Eastern Counties, 7; Eastern Union, Class (late E. U. Shares), Scrip (6 per cent.), 16; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed, 6 per Cent., 20; Great Northern, 91½, 92; Ditto, 4 A Deferred, 5; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preference, 10; Great Western, 88; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 39; Ditto, Fifths, 1; Leeds and Bradford, 93; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 83; London and North-Western, 109; Ditto, New Quarters, 1½ 2; Ditto, Fifths, 1; London and South-Western, 86; Midland, 35; Ditto, £50 Shares, 10; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 5 per Cent., 102; North British, 8; North Staffordshire, 11; South-Eastern and Dover, 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick (Newcastle Exten.), 0; Do. G.N.E. Preference, 4; York and North Midland, 16; Do. Preference, 7; Boulogne and Amiens, 6; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 13; East Indian, 7; Great Indian Peninsular, 5; Luxembourg, 1; Do., 2; Namur and Liege, 7; Northern of France, 10; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2; Paris and Rouen, 23, Rouen and Havre, 8; Tours and Nantes, 2.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The upward tendency in Consols has been well maintained to-day, a rise of ⅛ per cent. being registered. The closing quotation is 96⅞ 97 for the opening. The Foreign Market continues good, Peruvian having advanced to 83⅜ 84, and Russian to 110; Mexican is 30⅜. Shares do not show much change.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (FRIDAY). Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat for our market coastwise as well as by land carriage, have been on a limited scale. To-day few samples of either red or white were on offer, and the trade demanded ruled steady at fully last week's quotations. From abroad upwards of 10,000 quarters of wheat have come fresh to hand this week, in very middling condition. Selected parcels were scarce, and quite as dear, but all other qualities met a very slow sale, at barely Monday's currency. Barley was large, hence the demand for that article was very inactive, and prices were with difficulty supported. Malt, the supply of which was limited, ruled steady. Beans and Peas very dull prices. The show of oat samples was not large, yet the trade ruled heavy, and late figures were with difficulty supported. Indian corn was offered on lower terms. Flour and Seeds were dull trade.

Tables next to nothing was doing

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1383; barley, 60: malt, 490; oats, 230; flour, 960 Foreign: Wheat, 10,640; barley, 13,360; oats, 7240; flour, 900

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s, distilling ditto, 25s to 25s; malting ditto, 36s to 37s; Kent and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 45s to 46s; Harrow beans, 34s to 36s per quarter; ticks, 32s to 34s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 19s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 16s; Sligo, white, 18s to 19s per load; new beans, new, 24s to 27s; grey peas, 23s to 25s; maple, 24s to 25s; white, 23s to 24s; boilers, 25s to 27s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 38s; Suffolk, 37s to 37s; Stockwell and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s, beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 30s to 32s per barrel. Canada, 30s to 32s per barrel.

Seeds.—Scarcely a transaction worthy of notice has taken place in seeds this week. Prices are, therefore, almost nominal.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 40s; Hybrid, 34s to 36s per quarter; cakes, £6 10s to £6 15s per ton. Rapeseed, English, 36s to 38s; Foreign, 34s to 36s per quarter. Clover, red, 30s to 40s; white, 40s to 60

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT THE RAJ GHAUT FERRY, BENARES.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

the gift of the Queen, and the practice is every year to submit the design for her Majesty's inspection. In each case, the manufacturers, Messrs. Wilkinson and Dobson, of Piccadilly, have been honoured with her Majesty's approval, and the Race Committee have expressed themselves in flattering terms of the Plate.

The Prize is a claret flagon of classic design and ornamentation, one side of the bowl bearing a bas-relief of Phaëton, in his aërial chariot.

THE GUERNSEY RACE PRIZE CUP, PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY.

PONY PHAETON FOR HER MAJESTY.

THIS unique little carriage has been built by Mr. Andrews, the Mayor of Southampton, who, by the Queen's command, delivered the Phaëton in person at Osborne House, on Monday, the 17th ult. The carriage was landed at the Royal wharf at East Cowes, and thence conveyed to the front of the Palace, where it was closely inspected by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Colonel Bouverie, the Equerry in Waiting. The Queen and the Prince expressed to the Mayor their entire satisfaction with the style, elegance, and extraordinary lightness of the construction of the carriage, which scarcely weighs 3 cwt. The height of the fore wheels is only 15 inches, and of the hind ones 30 inches. The Phaëton is cane body, of George the Fourth style, with moveable head; the fore part is iron, but very light and elegant, and beautifully painted. The selection of the Phaëton was, we believe, suggested by the Queen, and it is intended for the sole use of her Majesty, who will drive in it a very small Shetland pony. The tires of the wheels are wide, to prevent cutting up the lawns and grounds around the palace. The workmanship is very beautiful: it bears no sign of Royalty, but a small crown painted at the back.

PONY PHAETON, BUILT FOR THE QUEEN.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE BRITISH COLONIES.

THE great tide of Emigration flows steadily westward. The principal emigrants are Irish peasants and labourers. It is calculated that at least four out of every five persons who leave the shores of the old country to try their fortunes in the new, are Irish. Since the fatal years of the potato famine and the cholera, the annual numbers of emigrants have gone on increasing, until they have become so great as to suggest the idea, and almost justify the belief, of a gradual depopulation of Ireland. The colonies of Great Britain offer powerful attractions to the great bulk of the English and Scottish emigrants who forsake their native land to make homes in the wilderness. But the Irish emigration flows with full force upon the United States. Though many of the Irish emigrants are, doubtless, persons of small means, who have been hoarding and saving for years, and living in rags and squalor, in order to amass sufficient money to carry themselves and families across the Atlantic, and to beg their way to the western states, where they may "squat" or purchase cheap lands, the great bulk appear to be people of the most destitute class, who go to join their friends and relatives, previously established in America. Large sums of money reach this country annually from the United States. Through Liverpool houses alone, near upon a million sterling, in small drafts, varying from £2 or £3 to £10 each, are annually forwarded from America, for poor persons in Ireland, to enable them to emigrate; and the passage-money of many thousands, in addition, is paid in New York. Before the fatal year 1847, the emigration was very considerable; but, since that time, it has very rapidly increased. The following document, issued on the authority of her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, shows the progressive increase in the numbers of British subjects who have annually quitted our shores as emigrants, from 1825 to January 1st, 1850:—

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, FROM 1825 TO 1849 INCLUSIVE.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,826	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,036	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1 242	204	56 907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33 074	2,830	288	76 222
1835	15,573	26,730	1,850	325	44 478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	35,770	5,054	326	71,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	252	33 224
1839	12,658	33,536	15 786	227	62 2?5
1840	32,993	40,642	15 850	1,988	90,713
1841	38,164	45 017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57 212
1844	23,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258 270
1848	31,065	188,238	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,091	6,590	299,498
Total	808,740	1,360,247	185,286	30,911	2,285,184

Average Annual Emigration from the United Kingdom for the last twenty-five years 91,407

The emigration of the present year bids fair to exceed even the

(Continued on page 17, Supplement.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1850.

THE EMBARKATION, WATERLOO DOCKS LIVERPOOL

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE COLONIES.

(Continued from page 16.)

unprecedentedly large emigration of 1849. This human stream flows principally through the ports of London and Liverpool; as there is but little direct emigration from Scotland or Ireland. In the year 1849, out of the total number of 209,498 emigrants, more than one-half, or 132,902, left from the port of Liverpool. We learn from a statement in a Liverpool newspaper, that in the months of January, February, March, and April of the present year, the total emigration was 50,683 persons; and as these four months include two of the least busy months of the year, it is probable that the numbers during the months of May, June, July, and August, the full emigrational season, will be much more considerable, and that the emigration for the year will exceed that for 1849. Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners publish in the Spring of every year a useful little pamphlet, entitled the "Colonization Circular," which contains the names and duties of the emigration offices in the ports of the United Kingdom and in the Colonies—the cost of passage to the various colonies—a statement of the demand for labour—the rate of wages, and the price of provisions in each colony—an explanation of the mode of disposal of Crown lands—the privileges granted to naval and military settlers—the victualling scale on board ship—an abstract of the Passengers Act, and other valuable particulars. The Government, however, gives no information relative to the United States—so that its admirable little circulars is of comparatively little service to at least one half of the [illegible].

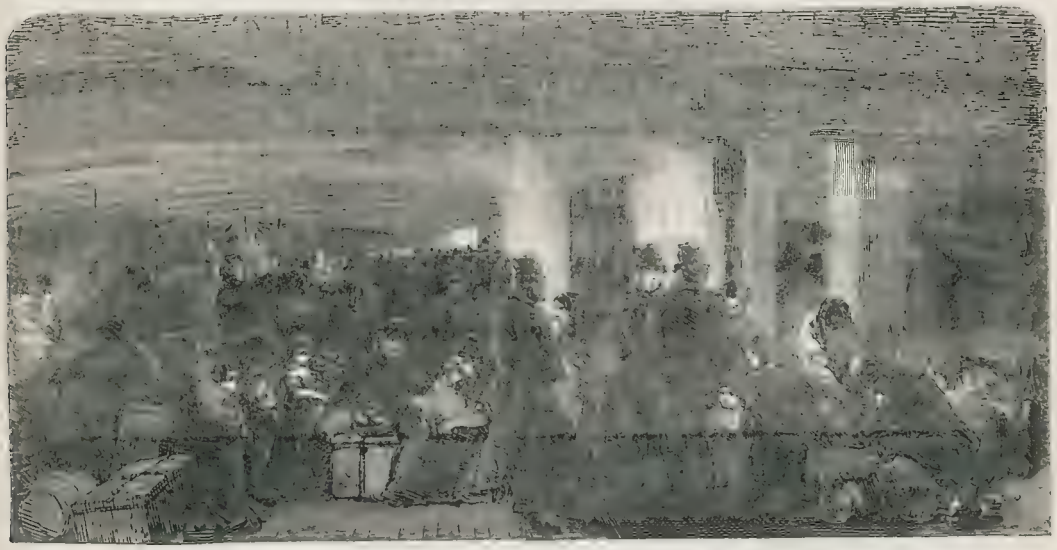
The majority of emigrants take a steerage passage, and go out at the cheapest rate. Out of the 158,902 mentioned above as having left the port of Liverpool in 1849, the number of first and second cabin passengers was only 4639. The information likely to be most valuable to the great bulk of the emigrants is, therefore, that relative to the [illegible] for their labour in the United States and the British Colonies. We shall, accordingly, extract from the Government Circular a good deal of the official information bearing upon this point, premising, in the case of each colony, a few practical hints and observations as to their characteristics and capabilities as emigration fields:—

BRITISH AMERICA.

Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, although possessing many capabilities for profitable settlement, have of late years been comparatively neglected by the English settler; principally inasmuch as their contiguity to the more enterprising states of the Union, where labour and investment are sure of an ample reward, induces a contrast most unfavourable to their pretensions. Thus, of the area of New Brunswick, embracing nearly 20,000,000 acres, little more than half a million have been cleared; and the whole population of this [illegible] as yet reached a quarter of a million, or that of one [illegible] of London.

[illegible] Lower Canada, which is mostly settled by French Canadians, contains 192,000,000 acres, of which upwards of six millions are available for immediate and profitable settlement; and the quantity of good soil is said to be equal, in proportion to the whole, to that of any country in the world. Some of the best lands (that on which grows the hardest timber) produce, not unfrequently, one hundred bushels to the acre. Of Upper Canada, embracing sixty-four millions of acres, upwards of four million acres are available. The soil in general is moist, but rich and fertile. The settler in Upper Canada ought to select Toronto as his head-quarters for a while, and look about him, inspect the plans of public lands, and bear in mind that the best lands are not those in the immediate neighbourhood of the river-courses, but from twelve to sixteen miles in the interior—a circumstance tending to confirm an oft-repeated opinion, that a system of railways is absolutely necessary to stimulate agricultural enterprise and development in those colonies. The winter is not so severe in Upper as in Lower Canada: there is [illegible] than in England; and, as the frost disappears, the climate [illegible]ves—it becomes brighter, clearer, and more equable. Cotton, indigo, tobacco, and the mulberry are found to thrive under the sun of Upper Canada.

In Lower Canada the lands are disposed of in fifty-acre allotments and upwards; in Upper Canada, smaller portions are to be purchased; the price in Lower Canada averaging 5s., in Upper Canada 8s. currency per acre. The settler is cautioned against buying what are called cleared farms from private jobbers. In most cases these cleared farms are quite exhausted. If he deal with individuals, unless he has good knowledge of their character, let him take the land for a year or



STEAM BETWEEN DECKS.

two on trial before he purchase. The Government give frequently four or five years to complete a purchase. There are no taxes in Canada save those imposed for local purposes -the local rates being 8s. 5d. per annum on 200 acres of wild land, and 1d. per acre per annum on cleared land.

The following estimate, founded on the experience of a farmer in the London district of Upper Canada, has been given of the expense and profit of farming twenty acres there:—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
First Year.							
Chopping and clearing 20 acres at £4 ..		80	0	0			
Seed, 30 bushels		7	10	0			
Sowing, &c.		6	0	0			
Harvesting		7	10	0			
Twenty bushels of wheat					75	0	0
Second Year.							
Clover, &c.		2	10	0			
Mowing hay, &c.		7	10	0			
Hay					45	0	0
Third Year.							
Mowing, &c.		7	10	0			
Hay					45	0	0
Profit		47	10	0			
		165	0	0	165	0	0

Upper Canada is said to be admirably adapted for the cultivation of hemp, to alternate with grain crops. At present there is not one hemp or flax mill in the province.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Canada.—By a provincial Act of 1841, Crown lands are to be sold at a price to be from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council. The prices fixed for the present are as follows:—

	Per Acre. s. d.
In CANADA EAST (LOWER CANADA), for lands situated south of River St. Lawrence, down to River Chaudière and Kennebec-road, and including the township of Newton, county of Vaudreuil	4 0
County of Ottawa:	
Lands in townships previously advertised	4 0
Lands in townships to be hereafter advertised	3 0
East of River Chaudière and Kennebec-road, and including the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé	2 0
North of River St. Lawrence, from westerly limit of county of Two Mountains, down to easterly limit of county of Saguenay	2 0

One-fourth of the purchase-money will be payable in five years from the date of purchase. The remaining three-fourths in three equal instalments at intervals of two years between each, all with interest.

No person will be allowed to purchase on these terms more than 100 acres.

The purchaser must clear on taking possession one half the width of the road on the whole front of his land; and within four years from the date of purchase, one-tenth part of the lot, and must reside thereon.

No patent will be issued to the purchaser until it is satisfactorily proved that the above-mentioned settlement duties have been duly performed, nor until the whole of the purchase-money and interest is paid up. In the meantime no timber must be cut without a license, except for clearing the land, or for farm purposes.

Applications to purchase land are to be made to the respective local agents in the colony.

For CANADA WEST (UPPER CANADA), 8s. currency (about 6s. 7d. sterling) per acre.

These prices do not apply to lands resumed by Government for non-performance of the conditions of settlement on which they were granted under a former system now abolished, nor to lands called Indian Reserves and Clergy Reserves; which three classes are, as well as town and village lots, subject to special valuation.

The size of the lots of country lands is usually 200 acres; but they are sold as frequently by half as whole lots.

The following are the conditions of sale at present in force, as regards land in Canada West:—

1. The lots are to be taken at the contents in acres marked in the public documents, without guarantee as to the actual quantity contained in them.

2. No payment of purchase money will be received by instalments, but the whole purchase-money, either in money or land scrip (issued by the local Government in satisfaction of certain old militia claims), must be paid at the time of sale.

3. On the payment of the purchase-money, the purchaser will receive a receipt which will entitle him to enter on the land which he has purchased, and arrangements will be made for issuing to him the patent without delay.

The receipt thus given not only authorises the purchaser to take immediate possession, but enables him, under the provisions of the Land Act, to maintain legal proceedings against any wrongful possessor or trespasser, as effectually as if the patent deed had issued on the day the receipt is dated.

Government land agents are appointed in the several municipal districts, with full power to sell to the first applicant any of the advertised lands which the return open to public inspection may show to be vacant within their districts.

To persons with sufficient capital for farming, this colony continues to offer great inducements. The improvements of the internal communications have enabled the farmers in the interior to avail themselves of the highest markets for the disposal of their surplus produce.

Nova Scotia.—The public lands are here also sold at a fixed price of 1s. 9d. sterling per acre, payable at once. The smallest regular farm lot contains 100 acres. Any less quantity of land may be had, but the cost would be the same as for 100 acres, viz. £5 10s., the *minimum* sum for which a deed of grant is issued.

New Brunswick.—The mode of sale in this province is by auction. The upset price is generally about 2s. 6d. sterling (3s. currency), but varies according to situation, &c. Fifty acres is the smallest quantity usually sold. Twenty per cent. discount is allowed for immediate payment. Purchasers have the option of paying in labour on the roads for their lots, but in that case 20s. must be paid down towards the expenses of survey.

Prince Edward Island.—Sale by auction prevails. The upset price was formerly 20s. per acre for wild land, and £10 to £20 per acre for town pasture and river lots. These rates were in 1837 reduced in certain localities on the application of the House of Assembly; and on a renewed application from the same body, the further alterations embodied in the following table were made in 1848:—

Situation of Land.	Quantity of Crown Land remaining Unsold.	New upset Prices.
Township No. 15	7,000 acres	5s. per acre
Township No. 35	2,040 acres	10s. per acre
Third Class of Pasture Lots, 8 acres each, in the Royalty of Georgetown.. ..	Not stated	£5 per acre
Town Lots in Prince Town, having a front of 60 feet	480 lots	Not reported

Newfoundland.—There exists no official return of the surveyed and accessible land at the disposal of the Crown in this colony. The area has been estimated at about 2,300,000 acres, of which about 23,000 have been appropriated. By a colonial law, Crown lands are to be sold by auction at an upset price, to be fixed by the Governor, at not less than 2s. per acre. Land exposed to auction more than once, on different days, may afterwards be sold, without further competition, at the last upset price. Although the agriculture of the province is progressively increasing, there are yet comparatively few persons exclusively employed in it, the population being nearly all engaged in the fisheries.

It appears by the information received from Mr. Buchanan, the chief Emigration Agent at Quebec, that the demand for labour in Canada continues to be limited. A general depression of the trading interests, together with the discontinuance of the expenditure maintained for some years past, in the construction of public works, has thrown out of present employment many artizans and mechanics, and a still larger number of common labourers. Some of those classes have turned to other means of living, or have sought employment elsewhere. But it may, perhaps, be some time before the extensive field for labour which has existed hitherto in Canada becomes fully re-opened. The agricultural interests, however, are in the meantime in a healthy state; and the settlement and improvement of land, encouraged by fair prices for most kinds of produce, continue to be carried on extensively.

The Immigration Agent does not hold out the prospect of a demand for the labour of emigrants in New Brunswick, during the season of 1850; and there is little demand for additional labour either in Nova Scotia or Prince Edward's Island.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The climate of Australia is generally found to be healthy, but it is marked by great extremes of temperature. Certain districts are affected by hot north-west winds for occasional short periods during the summer; and wild droughts, which, however, are only partial, large tracts existing which are altogether free from such visitations. The lands unoccupied for wheat cultivation are in general admirably suited for pasturage. The whole island abounds with mineral productions.

The island of Australia Proper embraces four districts: on the south-west, Western Australia; south, South Australia; east, New South Wales; south-east, Victoria; their respective ports being Albany, Adelaide, Sydney, and Port Phillip. But the Australian groupe comprises also the adjoining island of Van Diemen's Land, with its towns of Launceston and Hobart Town, and the islands of New Zealand where there are now six principal settlements—Auckland, Wellington, and New Plymouth, in the Northern Island; in the Southern, Canterbury, Nelson, and Otago.

Western Australia, originally called Swan River, is well watered; the climate healthy and temperate; and the country abounds with natural pasture. Its exemption from droughts gives it a peculiar advantage over the eastern portion of the island for agricultural purposes, especially the growth of wool. The territory embraces upwards of twenty millions of acres, about one-twentieth being occupied.

South Australia, containing nearly ten times the area of Western Australia, is for the most part unexplored. Less than one million of acres have as yet been sold in this colony; the great pursuit being sheep-farming, for which the runs are let on lease, and are already covered with upwards of a million sheep. The soil is rich in minerals, and nearly twenty mines are in operation. Coal, however, has not yet been discovered.

New South Wales, the oldest settlement in Australia, presents everywhere an alternation of hill and dale. The staple pursuit is grazing—upwards of one hundred million acres being in occupation, but not two hundred thousand being cultivated. Victoria, lately erected into a separate colony, containing about sixty million acres, is, perhaps, the most interesting and promising of the Australian settlements, being free from the extreme heat of New South Wales, nor affected by the opposite extreme of humidity, like the neighbouring island of Van Diemen's Land. The soil is well adapted for all the branches of agriculture, and is eminently productive.

Van Diemen's Land greatly resembles England in many of its characteristics of soil and climate, and has attained to a higher point of agricultural development than the other Australian Colonies. It presents, however, moral evils which greatly detract from its claims as an Emigration field; and the disproportion of the sexes—48,000 males to 32,000 females—is a disgrace to English legislation and government.

Lastly, the Islands of New Zealand, presenting a surface of 60,000,000 acres, are for the most part admirably fitted for the purposes of colonisation. The climate is unsurpassed in the world; and when steam shall bring this most favoured region within more rapid intercommunication with America, its rich resources cannot fail to establish it as the commercial emporium of the Pacific. The great drawback hitherto has been its mis-colonisation, partly owing to differences between the New Zealand Company and the Government, and partly to the system adopted by the former, of charging a disproportionate price for their lands, on the plea of remote and problematical improvements.

SALE OF LAND IN AUSTRALIA.

The following are the regulations now in force under the provisions of the Australian Land Act, 5 and 6 Vict., c. 36, for the disposal of the Waste Lands in the Colonies of New South Wales (including the Sydney and Port Phillip districts, and any other districts that may hereafter be opened), South Australia and Western Australia.

1. All lands are disposed of by sale alone, and must have once at least been exposed.

2. The lowest upset price will be not less than £1 per acre; but the Government will have power to raise the same by proclamation, though not again to reduce it.

3. The lands are distinguished into three different classes; viz. Town, Suburban, and Country lots.

4. Upon town and suburban lots, as well as upon a proportion not exceeding one-tenth of the whole of the country lots offered for sale at any auction, the Governor will have the power of naming a higher than the general or lowest upset price; the country lots on which such power is exercised to be designated "Special Country Lots."

5. Town and suburban lots will in no case be disposed of except by public auction; but country lots which have already been put up to public auction and not sold, may be disposed of afterwards by private contract at the upset price.

6. No lands will be sold by private contract except for ready money. When sold by public auction, one-tenth at least of the whole purchase-money must be paid down, and the remainder within one calendar month, or the deposit will be forfeited.

7. Lands will be put up for sale in lots not exceeding one square mile in extent.

8. As an exception to the general regulations, and subject to certain restrictions laid down in the Australian Land Act, the Governor will have it in his discretion to dispose, by private contract, at a price not less than the lowest upset price for the district, of blocks comprising 20,000 acres or more.

9. Persons will be at liberty to make payments for colonial lands in this country, for which payment or deposit they will receive an order for credit to the same amount in any purchase of land they may effect in the colony, and will have the privilege of naming a proportionate number of emigrants for a free passage, as explained in the next article. The orders are to be made in one or more sums of £100 each at the Bank of England, to the account of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and the depositor must state at the time the colony in which the land is to be selected, and give notice to the Commissioners of the deposit. Upon production of the Bank's receipt for the money, the Commissioners will furnish the depositor with a certificate, stating the amount which he has paid, and entitling him to obtain credit for that sum in any purchase which he may effect in the colony, subject to all rules and regulations in force in the colony at the time such purchase may be made.

10. For every sum of £100 deposited as above, the depositor will be entitled, for six months from the date of payment, to name a number [illegible] specified emigrants, equal to five adults. For the passage [illegible] fourteen are to be reckoned as equal to the adult. The emigrants are required to be chosen from the class of [illegible] and handicraftsmen, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, and such others as may set out with the intention to work for wages. They are to be subject to the approval of the Commissioners, and must, in all respects, fall within their general regulations on the selection of labourers. The purchaser and his family cannot receive a free passage under this privilege.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

1. *New South Wales.*—In a return dated 31st August, 1849, the Immigration Agent at Sydney reports as follows:—

"The labourers most wanted are shepherds, farm-servants, agricultural labourers, and female domestic servants. For rough carpenters, bricklayers, and blacksmiths there is a slight demand in the country districts, but for the superior description of mechanics or tradesmen, who can only find suitable employment in Sydney and other populous towns, there is no demand at all.

"An extensive establishment has now been formed in Sydney for the reception of the orphan immigrants, and arrangements have been made for the admission to it of all UNMARRIED FEMALES who may come to the colony unaccompanied by friends or relations. There is a matron in charge of the establishment, under whose care the females will be placed; and they will receive the advice and assistance of a committee, of which I have the honour to be chairman, comprising clergymen of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the Church of Rome, and other members, who, from their official position or general experience, are well qualified to form a correct opinion of the characters of applicants for servants, and to advise immigrants accordingly as to the engagements which it would be most conducive to their interests to accept."

2. *South Australia.*—The following is an extract of a return from Mr. Brewer, the Emigration Agent in South Australia, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1848:—

"The demand for labour of every description continues as great as ever, notwithstanding the arrival during the quarter of a larger number of immigrants than during the previous one, but which has not affected the price of wages in the slightest degree; indeed, harvest wages have been higher this year than they have for the last five years." Female servants are specially mentioned as being much in request. The Colonial Secretary, however, in a previous return, remarked that, although no reduction had been effected in the rates of wages by the arrival of immigrants, it must be anticipated that their continued influx may produce a change in this respect; and that it would be well, therefore, in order to prevent the disappointment which would, in such an event, be naturally felt by those who may be induced to emigrate with expectations, founded on the present scale of wages, that they should be warned, before leaving England, of the probability of such a contingency.

The following extract of a despatch from the Governor, dated 30th January, 1849, may be useful to parties in this country:—"Under the impression that the present impulse, extensively prevalent in Great Britain in favour of emigration to South Australia, may very probably not be confined to such persons only as are qualified to succeed as colonists, it is as well, before closing this despatch, to observe that, whilst little fear need be entertained of industrious, steady men and women, accustomed to labour with their own hands, doing well, so great is their influx is regulated by the demand for their services, as safely indicated from time to time by the extent of Crown land sales, emigration to this province is not equally profitable to persons without capital and unaccustomed to manual labour. Gentlemen agriculturists have very seldom, if ever, proved a thriving class. Gentlemen sheep-farmers are at this moment much distressed by the low price of wool, an evil particularly among other causes. Purchasers of land at public auctions from the Crown, at an upset price of £1 per acre, usually and very readily obtain from 4s. to 7s. per acre for unenclosed land, and proportionately higher rates for land that is fenced; and money-lenders get from £10 to £18 per cent. per annum on good security. Persons not directly engaged in raising their subsistence from their land, find the cost of sustenance about the same as in England, butchers' meat and tea being the only items much cheaper. Wages and the rent of houses are higher, and the return for the expenditure under these heads is less satisfactory than that which is attainable for the same outlay in Great Britain. Those who emigrate in quest of salaried situations, in public or private employment, are usually disappointed."

Young unmarried females who emigrate to South Australia, without friends or relations on board, are, on arriving in the colony, at once removed from the vessel bringing them to a house in Adelaide, where every necessary comfort is in readiness for their reception. They are placed under the immediate control of a matron; and are required to conform to the regulated hours of the establishment, and otherwise to conduct themselves properly.

3. *Western Australia.*—Steady men, thoroughly acquainted with the various work required on a farm, are sure of finding employment at good wages. Most of this class who originally went out to the colony have become tenants of farms, and in some instances proprietors; their places being now very indifferently supplied by persons either unaccustomed to agricultural pursuits, or wanting in sober and industrious habits. For experienced shepherds there is still a demand. A few good blacksmiths, wheel wrights, and harness-makers also hardly fail to do well. Female domestic servants are also much wanted.

4. *New Zealand.*—It appeared by information from the Immigration Agent at Auckland, that good farm servants acquainted with rearing stock, dairy-women, and respectable female domestic servants, were in request, and that a few shoemakers and tailors were likely to find employment. It is stated in subsequent reports from the agent, that the success of the measures for promoting tranquility in the colony had tended greatly to increase the demand for labour of the above descriptions, but that it might be fully met by the arrival of the corps of Foncibles and their families, and by the services of the native labourers, who appear to be becoming very useful. Young men of no particular profession, and without capital, invariably fail to procure employment; and even those who have been brought up to mercantile pursuits are equally unsuccessful. Immigrants accustomed to live in towns, such as weavers, &c., are ill adapted for the colony, and real agriculturists are the only class who seem to do well. From October to April is the best season for arriving in New Zealand, and from May to September the least favourable; the colony is very healthy at all seasons, but the weather is boisterous and rainy during the last-mentioned period.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL.

Natal, a tract of country on the south-east coast of Africa, embracing an area of nearly 15,000,000 acres, possesses a healthy climate, and, in some degree, combines the advantages of tropical and temperate regions, being adapted not only for the ordinary agricultural operations of the English farmer, but for the growth of coffee, cotton, rice, indigo, and sugar. The lands are sold by auction at an upset price of 4s. an acre; but special arrangements are made, which have been extensively acted upon, according to which a party depositing £1000 with the Government as the price of 5000 acres, and locating 100 emigrants in the colony, upon allotments of 20 acres each, will receive a return of 4000 acres in addition to the balance of 5000 acres of land, and the profit made by the passage of the emigrants to the colony—a system very advantageous to the capitalist who has money enough to cultivate the lands so obtained, but evidently not adapted to the interests of the poorer class of emigrants, unless they can at once find employment for themselves and their wives and their way at a reduced price into the market) and work for wages in the colony.

1. The unappropriated Crown lands in this colony are sold in free-hold, and by public auction only.

2. Unless it is otherwise notified, the upset price will be at the Cape two shillings (2s.) per acre (one acre is about half a morgen), and at Natal three shillings (3s.) per acre; but the Governor, for the time being, will have the power to fix such higher upset price as the locality, or other circumstances, may render expedient, of which due notice will always be publicly given. Lands not sold at auction may afterwards be purchased at the upset price on payment of the whole purchase-money.

3. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers will apply, in writing, to the Secretary to Government respecting the land they wish to have put up for sale, stating in what division it is situated, and, as far as practicable, its position, boundaries, and probable extent.

These applications, after being recorded in the Colonial Office, will be transmitted to the Surveyor General, who, if he see no objection to the land being disposed of, will call upon the applicant to deposit with him the probable expense of the survey, which expense will be calculated upon the following tariff, and be borne by the eventual purchaser:

	£	s.	d.
For a piece of ground, and dividing the same into small or fifths, or erven. for the first four lots, each	0	12	0
For any lot beyond that number	0	9	0
For the measurement of any piece of land up to 10 morgen	0	12	0
For every morgen above 10 up to 100, per morgen ..	0	0	3
For 100 morgen	1	14	6
For every morgen above 100, as far as 500, per morgen ..	0	0	1½
For 500 morgen	4	4	6
For every morgen above 500, per morgen	0	0	1
For 3000 morgen	14	14	0
For every morgen above the same	0	0	1
For every diagram	0	12	0

4. Should the applicant not become the purchaser, the amount de-

posited by him will be refunded when paid by the eventual purchaser; but should no sale take place, no refund can be made.

5. Lands offered for sale will be advertised for two months in the *Government Gazette*, at the expiration of which time they will be sold by public auction.

6. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid at the time of sale, and the balance (with the expenses of the survey, if the purchaser did not make the deposit) within one calendar month from the day of sale; in default of which, the 10 per cent. so paid will be forfeited to the Colonial Treasury.

7. Persons desirous of acquiring Crown lands at the Cape or Natal will be at liberty to make deposits at the Bank of England to the credit of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, upon the same conditions and with the like privileges as are prescribed in the case of the Australian colonies, with this exception, that, for every £100 so paid in, the depositor will be allowed to name for a free passage to the colony seven, instead of five, properly qualified emigrants. The rules affecting the selection of emigrants for the Cape are printed at page 16. These rules will also apply generally to emigrants to Natal, in case they be proposed for a passage by purchasers of land, or in case funds should be provided for carrying on emigration at the public expense. The persons eligible for passages to Natal would be agricultural labourers, mechanics, skilled labourers, and small farmers accustomed to some manual labour, and intending to work for their subsistence. Deposits to the credit of the Commissioners do not exempt the depositors from the payment of survey fees.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Persons of the following classes, if of good character and ability in their callings, are stated to be in demand; viz. agricultural labourers, shepherds, female domestic and farm servants, and a few country mechanics, such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, and masons.

The following extract, relative to the sale of waste lands in the colonies, will be principally interesting to that valuable class of emigrants, who have not simply their labour, but some small capital, to invest.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

The lands in this colony are now open for sale. The mode of sale is the same as that adopted in the Australian colonies. The upset price of country lands is, for the present, 8s. per acre. Town lots of half an acre each, and suburban lots of fifty acres each, will be put up at £50. Deposits of purchase money may be made in this country, in the mode prescribed for the Australian colonies; but the depositors will be entitled to nominate for a free passage six, instead of five, adult labourers, for every £100 deposited.

WEST INDIES.

In the West Indies, Crown lands are to be sold by auction at an upset price of not less than £1 per acre.

In Antigua and Dominica the smallest lot sold is 40 acres, except in certain localities intended for villages.

In the Bahamas the mode of sale is also by auction, but the Lieutenant Governor is, from time to time, to name the upset price, which is never to be less than 8s. per acre. Land once exposed to auction may, in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be afterwards sold by private contract, at not less than the upset price of such land. The ordinary size of the lots in the Bahamas is to be twenty acres; but lots of five acres may, if thought expedient, be disposed of.

CEYLON.

In this colony the Crown lands are sold by auction, at an upset price, which is to be fixed by the Governor, but which is not to be less than £1 per acre. Before being exposed to auction, the lands are surveyed by the Government, and duly advertised.

HONG KONG.

The Crown lands will not be alienated in perpetuity, but let on leases, which are to be offered for sale at public auction. The duration of the leases will not exceed 21 years for country lands, intended for purposes of cultivation; but country lands required for sea-coast residences, and lands for building purposes, will be let on leases for 75 years, not renewable of right, but at the option of the Government, and on the holder's paying an increased rent. Powers will be reserved, when necessary, for regulating the character of the buildings to be erected in particular situations, and for avoiding the leasing within a specified time the buildings be not completed or in progress.

The rent to be paid for lands designated as marine, town, or suburban lots, will be determined exclusively by public auction; but leases of country lots, if they have been once exposed to auction and not sold, may be afterwards sold by private agreement, at the upset price.

The Governor will decide whether there is sufficient demand to call for public sales at fixed periods, or whether the leases should only be advertised and brought into the market as they may be applied for.

UNITED STATES.

It would be highly desirable if information equal in minuteness and authenticity to the foregoing, which bears sole reference to the British colonies, could be provided for the advantage of the large class of persons who emigrate to the United States; though it is scarcely to be expected that the British Government should undertake to supply it.

All the lands owned by the United States are surveyed under one system, the general land-office being at Washington, with local offices at Cincinnati for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana; at Du Bugue for Wisconsin and Iowa, and at St. Louis for Illinois and Missouri. The lands being surveyed, townships are marked out, of six miles square, or thirty-six miles area; each square mile being a "section" of 640 acres, numbered from 1 to 36, and subdivided again into quarter and half-quarter sections. The lands are then offered for sale at public auction, at a minimum price of a dollar and a quarter, or about 5s. sterling, and the lands not sold at auction may be purchased at any time at the upset price. One section in each township is appropriated as an endowment for educational purposes.

Although the United States is yet possessed of thousands of square miles of territory, it appears that the quantity of *available* land in each district is being rapidly appropriated. The standard lands are coal-land for food, and coal lands for minerals. Corn-lands, being bottom lands, form a small proportion of the whole; and of the coal-fields not much is yet accessible to markets. Thus, improved farms in New York and Pennsylvania are often sold at 100 dollars an acre, and the cleared farm-lands of Ohio will soon command that price. In 1848 the white population was about eighteen millions. The increase is about 3½ per cent., or 600,000, and the average immigration 250,000; and three-fourths of the whole population devoting themselves to agriculture, we may readily conceive the enormous encroachments which this rapidly increasing population is yearly making upon the wilderness. In 1845, accordingly, the total quantity of lands entered for sale, or applied for public purposes, was nearly five millions of acres; of these, nearly two millions were Government sales, and more than two million acres were allotments to the Mexican soldiers—being upwards of four million acres entered for actual settlement.

For the purposes of this compendium it is only necessary to offer a brief sketch of the qualities of the principal available portions of the Union as an Emigration field. These are chiefly in the Western States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, the upper sections of the valleys of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the lately annexed district of Texas.

Indiana, lying to the south of Lake Michigan, possesses the peculiar advantage of ready transport for produce by a fine system of rivers, flowing into Lake Huron or the Ohio, and affording ample outlets to various markets. The extent of the pork trade of Indiana is indicated by the circumstance that the annual slaughter of hogs for market reaches nearly 200,000 head.

Of Illinois, about two-thirds is prairie land, annually swept over by fire, which destroys the grass, and leaves a deposit of ashes to enrich the soil. Vast ranges of a mixed land, uniting forest and prairie, locally distinguished as "barrens," are to be found in these western districts, and are well adapted for all kinds of produce. Illinois possesses coal fields, and the Illinois and Michigan Canal affords great facilities for the development of agriculture.

Missouri possesses a remarkable diversity of soil, undulating ranges alternating with alluvial bottoms, and abounding in beds of minerals and natural manure. The country north of the Missouri has been called the Garden of the West—picturesque in scenery, and adapted for every species of agricultural enterprise.

Wisconsin, which is one vast, undulating plain, in the vicinity of the great lakes, is remarkable for the purity of the air and water and the healthiness of the climate, and possesses great river and lake facilities.

The other western districts present features very similar to those of the States here touched upon; and it will be found that accident or peculiar circumstances are more apt to determine the choice of a settler, than any striking natural superiority of one of these tracts over another. Lately-acquired state of Texas begins to attract many enterprising settlers, in consequence of the peculiar facilities it presents for agricultural cultivation, consisting for the most part of vast regions of wold and prairie, the removal of which (by fire) exposes a surface and soil of wonderful productiveness.

To describe the United States as a field of emigration and enterprise would require a space equal to that required for all the British colonies. It may suffice here to say, generally, that the great fortunes which have been made by land investments in the United States, have been the result, in most cases, of a combined energy and speculative foresight, which is not possessed by the majority of settlers: by purchasing lands as near to the centres of civilization as economy and prudence will permit; partially clearing these, submitting in the meantime to the hardships of a rude life; and in the course of a year or two disposing of them at enhanced prices to new-comers or less adventurous spirits. Such a mode of life is unsuitable as it would be distasteful to men accustomed to rely much upon society for their enjoyments. To these, the more cultivated and civilized States of New York and Massachussetts will present altogether disproportionate attractions, and they must be content with the advantages presented in such districts—advantages hardly to be earned by the small capitalist, now, in any part of the mother country—of a fair and well-assured field of fortune.

The following statements, derived from a small pamphlet recently issued, throw considerable light upon the prospects of the humbler classes, who prefer to become citizens of that great and growing republic, rather than to cast their lot in the colonies of their parent State. The pamphlet bears the title "Nine Years in America, by Thomas Mooney, a traveller for several years in the United States of America, the Canadas, and other British provinces, in a series of letters to his cousin, Patrick Mooney, a farmer in Ireland." The writer's politics are extreme, his dislike of England is considerable, and his predilections in favour of the United States, in every particular, political and social, are so broadly stated as to betray the partizan in every line. The statements will, therefore, be taken with a full allowance for his enthusiasm and his prejudice; though, to the bulk of the Irish emigrants, for whom they are intended, they will, doubtless, be received with full confidence. Irish emigrants must, ultimately, prosper in the United States, if the emigrants of past years can afford, as they do, to transmit annually for the benefit of their poorer brethren left behind, the magnificent sum of one million sterling:—

"The New World," says Mr. Mooney, "has become to the present European generation an object of the deepest interest. Every third man in Europe, who labours for his living, is dissatisfied with his condition, and would emigrate to the New World if he *knew how* to get a living there—if he were tolerably certain that he could obtain there good health, a reward for his labour, a return for his capital, security for his person, and education for his children.

"Now, all these a man of industrious sober habits can obtain, to a liberal extent, in this New World—to a greater extent, indeed, than the *majority* of men can obtain them in Europe.

"The American farmer, Patrick, never pays any rent. When he takes a farm, he buys it for ever. If it be what is called 'wild land,' he pays the Government about five British shillings an acre; and if he has no money on his first settling, it makes little matter, provided the land be not taken up, or 'entered' by another. He goes on cultivating in perfect confidence, giving notice to the nearest Government office. Two, three, or possibly seven years may pass over before he is called upon to pay the purchase-money. Even then, if he should be so unfortunate as not to be able to discharge the claim, he still has a 'squatter's right;' and if he has behaved himself honestly, in face of public opinion, to buy his farm over his head, then the buyer must allow him for his 'improvements,' according to the valuation of twelve sworn men.

"In the State of Wisconsin, there has recently been enacted a law, denominated 'The Homestead Law,' which is, in my humble opinion, the wisest law ever yet adopted by any nation to preserve the industrious from the machinations of the idle, and prevent the process of the pauper manufacture. It is this:—A farmer buys and cultivates a farm; it may be large or small, 40 or 500 acres. He builds and trades with the world, and, in the course of time, becomes unfortunate; his creditors come down upon his property with their executions; but this law interposes to an extent sufficient to prevent the unfortunate farmer becoming a pauper. It reserves from the grasp of the law the homestead; that is, the farmer's house, barn, stables, ploughs, oxen, waggons, farm-horses, cows, pigs, poultry, furniture, and forty acres of the land nearest to his dwelling."

"The Wisconsin homestead law has lately been adopted by two of the old States, viz. Vermont and New Hampshire, and will, I am persuaded, be adopted by the other free States.

"Should you purchase what is called an 'improved farm,' that is, one on which a house, barn, stables, &c., have been erected, and some portion of the land cleared and cultivated, here the price of the whole is agreed upon, some portion of the purchase-money is paid down, the balance is left due under the security of a mortage, at an annual interest of six, seven, or eight per cent., and is paid by easy yearly instalments.

"The 'wild land' is generally better and fresher than the 'improved farms,' and is to be found in the greatest abundance in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nibraska, where there are millions and millions of acres yet to be sold, at five British shillings an acre, for ever, free of all rent, rate, tax, or tribute of any sort, save the small tax necessary for roads, schools, and local government. The land is laid off in squares, as follows:—

A township is ten square miles, or	6400 acres.
A section is one square mile, or	640 acres.
A half section is half a square mile, or	320 acres.
A quarter of a section is ¼ of a square mile, or ..	160 acres.
A farm is	80 acres.
A half farm is	40 acres.

The smallest quantity of land which the Government agent will enter is forty acres. This land is quite as good as any in America, and can be obtained, colonized, and cultivated to a high state of perfection by the Irish.

"I would caution men of capital against buying 'improved farms' on their first arrival in America. Be at least a year in the country before you invest money in either land, house, or ship; and then look very sharply after title.

"The food of the American farmer, mechanic, or labourer, is the best, I believe, enjoyed by any similar classes in the whole world. At every meal there is meat, or fish, or both; and I think the women, children, and sedentary classes eat too much meat for their own good health. However, it is an error on the right side, easily cured when discovered. The breakfast of the common people is made up of coffee or tea, fish, meat, butter, bread, potatoes, all on the table. Dinner: meat and fish, potatoes, bread, pies made of apples or berries of all sorts, Indian pudding. Supper: Tea, meat, bread, hot cakes, &c.

"This kind of diet, or 'board,' with lodging and washing, can be had in the 'mechanics' boarding-houses,' in any of the cities of America (except those in the south), at two and a half dollars a week (11s. British) for men, and one dollar and a half (6s. 6d. British) for women. In the western States the same board and lodging can be had by the same classes for two dollars (8s. 6d. British) a week for men, and one dollar for women. In the southern cities board is nearly double these rates.

"In so wide a breadth of country as the United States, which embraces so many climates, from the frigid to torrid, it would be surprising indeed if some of those who come out from the moderate temperatures of England, Ireland, or Scotland, did not complain of the change. I have lived in all climates, and, except in New Orleans, never experienced a day's sickness in any. The south must be avoided during the summer by all those from the British Isles, until well acclimated: *temperate habits* will preserve you elsewhere.

"From all these causes the value of common manual labour is higher in the United States than in any other part of the world. The average value of a common uneducated labourer is 80 cents (3s. 4d.) a day; of educated or mechanical labour, 125 to 200 cents (5s. to 8s.) a day; of female labour, 40 cents (1s. 8d.) a day. Against meat, flour, vegetables, and groceries, at one-third less than they rate in Great Britain and Ireland; against clothing, house rent, and fuel, at about equal; against public taxes, at about three-fourths less: and a certainty of employment, and the facility of acquiring houses and lands, and education for children, *a hundred to one greater*. The farther you penetrate into the country, Patrick, the higher in general will you find the value of labour, and the cheaper the price of all kinds of living."

"It is true, a great deal of vice is found in the American cities of the large class, and this vice is represented at the press by some evil newspapers. Where the human mind is working with such intensity, it is not surprising that its grosser sensations should find an audible articulation in the public din. We cannot expect that any system, either religious or political, or both combined, will purify humanity completely from its natural grossness; yet it cannot be denied that the number of criminals and paupers in the United States are less in proportion to the whole population than are found in any other nation in the world.† The paupers in the whole United States are under 50,000, scarcely one of whom is to be found begging in the streets.‡ The great bulk of paupers are found in the alms-houses of the seaboard cities (named below), and in the large and dense manufacturing towns; the majority formed by the deposit from emigration, or the excrescence of the factories, or the dregs of intemperance. These are fed in the alms-houses by a tax on the citizens; and the most of this pauper crowd are Irish—the unfortunate appendages of the great annual immigration from that country. In the interior, the paupers bear but the merest fraction to the rest of the inhabitants. I have never found more than some 40 or 50 paupers in the *sole* alms-house of a town of eight or ten thousand inhabitants; and in the country or farming districts, not over a dozen old people in the alms-house, and these almost supported by *their own cultivation* of the alms-house farm.

"The Americans have no colonies, no penal settlements. No one is 'transported,' as you understand it, Patrick. All criminals are put to peculiar labour in the prisons, and the prisons are fitted up as great factories, with steam-engines, or water-wheels, which move machinery for making *all kinds* of articles, whether of clothing, house-furnishing, or machinery. If a criminal, on his entering prison, knows no trade, he is quickly taught one there. He is allowed the privilege of choosing the trade he will work at; but at some trade he must be employed from the first day of his imprisonment to the day of his liberation. The prisons are, from this arrangement, a source of profit to the State, instead of a burden; and are, moreover, a species of model mechanical school in the district where they are located.

"In the great agricultural states few farmers ever lock their doors at night. A robbery of a house is an *event*. I heard only of one robbery of the public mail in all my travels, and that was by a postmaster. In the dense seaboard cities, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, there are robbers and murderers, as we find them in Paris, London, or Dublin."

Mr. Mooney concludes his first letter, in which these glowing counts of the Western Paradise are given to the world, with the lowing brief summary of the state of politics in the Republic:—

"You will find in America, Patrick, political parties existing, opposed to each other, as the political parties of Ireland are, or those England and France. While I would advise you to take the oath of allegiance to the Republic as soon as convenient after you arrive, I would caution you against taking any part in the politics of the country until you are in it a few years. You must be five years in the States before you can vote, but, in the far western states, a year's residence will entitle you to vote for many of the state officers and members. The great question of the United States now is the abolition of slavery. The abolition is almost universally admitted as necessary, but the *mode* of abolishing is the great question of difficulty. The other parties in the Republic deserve a notice.

"The *Free Soiler* represents the idea that the land, like the air and water, having been created by God for the use of man, should not be bought, sold, or rented. Were this so, they contend, no man would have more than he and his sons could cultivate, and each man would have enough. This party are urging the Government to concede farms to all *bona fide* settlers, without price or rent; and they are making way in the Union. The state of Wisconsin has partly embodied their idea in the 'homestead law.'

"The *Locofoco* represents the idea of complete free-trade in everything made by the hands of man, or produced from the earth, or the results of labour or business. The expenses of the Government to be defrayed by a direct property and poll tax; neither a national debt to be created, nor bank paper fabricated; and a wide distribution of power among the people.

"The *Democrat* is a sort of extinct term.

"The *Whig* represents a manufacturing and commercial idea, with protection for capital invested in particular enterprises, a big national bank, and concentration. The Whigs, owing to splits among the other parties at the last election, have carried their favourite candidate, General Taylor, to the Presidential chair; but the other parties have a decided majority in both Houses of the Legislature against him.

"Now, Patrick, I have opened to your view a glance at the people among whom you are about to begin a new life.

"I return to Ireland for a while, to scatter the seeds of thought among my countrymen. Sir Walter Raleigh, an Englishman of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, brought from America, three hundred years ago, a pocket-full of potatoes, which he planted in those islands: they grew, multiplied, and became at last the chief food of the people. I hope to scatter far more valuable plants in the land—plants that will invigorate and illumine the minds of the Irish."

It would appear that very few out of the vast army of Irish and other emigrants that proceed to the United States, or the British Colonies, go out as mere adventurers, without some knowledge of the country, or their chances of doing well, when they get there. The sums received by them before they leave this country are sufficient proofs that they have prosperous friends upon the other side; and it is to be presumed that the friends who send them money, do not avoid sending them advice, and giving them full information, to the best of their means, as to their movements upon arrival.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

We now proceed to detail the process of emigration, beginning with the arrival of the emigrants at Liverpool, the great port of intercourse with the United States. In the annexed Illustrations, our Artists have portrayed the principal incidents that occur in port—from the arrival of the family to their final departure from the Mersey. The first care of the emigrants, if their passage have not been previously paid for them by their kind friends in New York, is to pay their passage-money, and make the best bargain they can with the passenger brokers. The competition in this trade is very great, and fares, accordingly, vary from day to day, and even from hour to hour, being sometimes as high as £5 per passenger in the steerage, and sometimes as low as £3 10s.

All persons contracting to convey passengers to North America are required to take out a license; and, under the new act, have also to give bonds by themselves and two sureties to the Colonial land and Emigration Commissioners, to the amount of £200. There are at present twenty-one licensed passenger-brokers in Liverpool. The following list appears in the *Liverpool Journal*:—George Percival, representing the house of Messrs. Harden and Co.;

* A *cent* is an American copper coin of the same size and value of an English halfpenny. The American dollar is worth one hundred cents; an English shilling is worth 24 cents. The English sovereign is worth 484 cents.

† The whole number of criminals in prison in the United States is under 6000.

‡ In New York, the great *entrepôt* of the Republic, the average number of paupers in the alms-house is 4000, in Boston, 2000; Philadelphia, 2800; Baltimore, 1200. The total population of these four cities is 1,000,000.

THE DEPARTURE.

Wilson, representing Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson, 55, Waterloo road; Daniel P. Mitchell, representing Messrs. Train and Co.; Josiah Thompson, representing Messrs. Grimshaw and Co., 11, Goree-piazzas; J. T. Crook, 2, Tower-chambers, Old Churchyard, and 115, Waterloo-road; George Saul, 36, Waterloo-road; J. W. Shaw, 90, Waterloo-road; Robert Dunn, 1, Cook-street; Orson Pratt, 15, Wilton-street; Thomas Elliott, 11, Waterloo-road; W. Robinson, 48, Waterloo-road; William Tapscott, Regent-road; Frederick Sabell, 28, Moorfields; Eleazar Jones, 25, Union-street; G. C. Beckett, 116, Waterloo-road; J. S. Holmes, 120, Waterloo-road; D. O'Donovan, 117, Waterloo-road; Edward Matthew Norris, 6, Regent-road; William Russel Grace, 120, Waterloo-road; Thomas Lockhart, 192, Great Howard-street; William Maume, 6, Regent-road; and Michael M'Donnell, 47, Union-street.

Amongst these twenty-one, says the *Liverpool Journal*, are the names of parties well known in Liverpool, of high honour and strict integrity; but, on the other hand, it must be confessed that there are some to whom this character will not apply; and Lieut. Hodder, the Government Emigration Agent, whose duty it is to see the poor emigrant protected, and the act carried out, is, with his officers, kept in a state of constant combativeness. If a summons be taken out, the chances are ten to one but that the poor people whom it was intended to victimise are treated with; and, to save the exposure which would otherwise result, the case is compromised at any price. The magistrates may, for any irregularity or delinquency, withdraw a licence—a power sometimes exercised; but no cases are yet on record of the forfeiture of a bond.

The walls of Liverpool are thoroughly placarded with the notices of the days of sailing of the various packets, for which the above firms act as passenger-brokers, and set forth in large letters the excellent qualities of such well-known and favourite packets as the *Yorkshire*, the *New World*, the *Isaac Webb*, the *West Point*, the *Constitution*, the *Isaac Wright*, the *London*, the *Star of the West*, the *Queen of the West*, and scores of others. The average number of steerage passengers that can be accommodated in these fine vessels (which are mostly owned in New York) is 400; but some of them, such as the *Isaac Webb*, can comfortably make room for double that number.

After the emigrant has chosen the ship by which he will sail, and perhaps run the gauntlet through scores of designing and unscrupulous "man-catchers"—a class of persons who get a commission from the passenger-brokers for each emigrant that they bring to the office—his next duty is to present himself with his family at the

MEDICAL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

By the terms of the New Passenger Act, 12 & 13 Vict., c. 33,

QUARTER-DECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—THE ROLL-CALL.

THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

no passenger-ship is allowed to proceed until a medical practitioner appointed by the emigration office of the port shall have inspected the medicine-chest and passengers, and certified that the medicines, &c. are sufficient, and that the passengers are free from contagious disease. The master, owner, or charterer of the ship is bound to pay the medical inspector the sum of £1 sterling for every 100 persons thus inspected. When the emigrant and his family have undergone this process, their passage-ticket is stamped, and they have nothing further to do, until they go on board, but to make their own private arrangements and provide themselves with outfits, or with such articles of luxury or necessity as they may desire over and above the ship's allowance. All persons who may be discovered to be affected with any infectious disease, either at the original port of embarkation or at any port in the United Kingdom into which the vessel may subsequently put, are to be re-landed, with those members of their families, if any, who may be dependent on them, or unwilling to be separated from them, together with their clothes and effects. Passengers re-landed are entitled to receive back their passage-money, which may be recovered from the party to whom it was paid, or from the owner, charterer, or master of the ship, by summary process, before two or more justices of the peace

THE EMBARKATION.

The scene in the Waterloo Dock, at Liverpool, where all the American sailing packets are stationed, is at all times a very busy one; but, on the morning of the departure of a large ship, with a full complement of emigrants, it is peculiarly exciting and interesting. The passengers have undergone inspection, and many of them have taken up their quarters on board for twenty-four hours previously, as they are entitled to do by the terms of the act of Parliament. Many of them bring, in addition to the boxes and trunks containing their worldly wealth, considerable quantities of provisions, although it must be confessed that the scale fixed by the Government to be supplied to them by the ship is sufficiently liberal to keep in health and comfort all among them, who, in their ordinary course of life, were not accustomed to animal food. The following is the scale, in addition to any provisions which the passengers may themselves bring:—

3 quarts of water daily.
2¼ lb. of bread or biscuit (not inferior to navy biscuit) } per week. To be issued
1 lb wheaten flour } in advance, and not less
5 lb. oatmeal } often than twice a week.
2 lb. rice }
2 oz. tea }
½ lb. sugar }
½ lb. molasses }

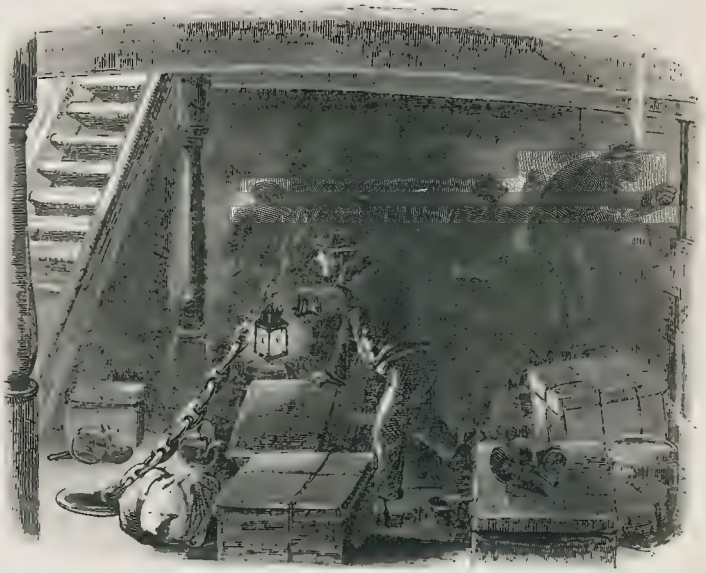
5 lb. of good potatoes may, at the option of the master, be substituted for 1 lb. of oatmeal or rice; and in ships sailing from Liverpool, or from Irish or Scotch ports, oatmeal may be substituted, in equal quantities, for the whole or any part of the issues of rice.

Vessels carrying as many as 100 passengers must be provided with a seafaring person to act as passengers' cook, and also with a proper cooking apparatus. A convenient place must be set apart on deck for cooking, and a proper supply of fuel shipped for the voyage. The whole to be subject to the approval of the emigration officer.

DANCING BETWEEN DECKS.

The scenes that occur between decks on the day before the sailing of a packet, and during the time that a ship may be unavoidably detained in dock, are not generally of a character to impress the spectator with the idea of any great or overwhelming grief on the part of the emigrants at leaving the old country. On the contrary, all is bustle, excitement, and merriment. The scene represented by our Artist, of a party of emigrants, male and female, dancing between decks—to the music of the violin—played for their amusement, by some of their fellow-passengers, is not a rare one. Sometimes a passenger is skilful upon the Irish bagpipe, and his services are freely asked and freely given for the gratification of his countrymen and countrywomen—not simply while in dock, but, according to the reports of captains and others, during the whole voyage. Any person who can play the violin—the flute—the pipe, or any other instrument, becomes of interest and importance to the passengers, and is kept in constant requisition for their amusement. The youngest child and the oldest man in the ship are alike interested; and greyheaded men and women are frequently to be seen dancing with as much delight, if not with as much vigour, as if seventeen, not seventy, was the number that would most nearly express their age.

But, as the hour of departure draws nigh, the music ceases. Too many fresh arrivals take place every moment, and the decks become too much encumbered with luggage to admit of the amusement. Although notice of the day and hour of departure may have been given for weeks previously, there are a large class of persons—not confined to emigrants, it may be observed *en passant*—who never *will* be punctual, and who seem to make it a point of duty and conscience to postpone everything to the last moment, and to enjoy the excitement of being within a few minutes or even moments of losing their passage. These may be seen arriving in flushed and panting detachments, driving donkey-carts laden with their worldly stores, to the gangway at the ship's side. It often happens that the gangway has been removed before their arrival, in which case their only chance is to wait until the ship reaches the dock-gate, when their boxes, bales, barrels, and bundles are actually pitched into the ship, and men, women, and children have to scramble up among the rigging, amid a screaming, a swearing, and a shouting perfectly alarming to listen to. Not unfrequently a box or a barrel falls overboard, and sometimes a man or a woman shares the same fate, but is speedily re-saved by men in a small boat, that follows in the wake of this ship for the purpose, until she have finally cleared the dock.



SEARCHING FOR STOWAWAYS.

DANCING BETWEEN DECKS.

THE DEPARTURE.

There are usually a large number of spectators at the dock gates to witness the final departure of the noble ship, with its large freight of human beings. It is an interesting and impressive sight; and the most callous and indifferent can scarcely fail, at such a moment, to form cordial wishes for the pleasant voyage and safe arrival of the emigrants, and for their future prosperity in their new home. As the ship is towed out, hats are raised, handkerchiefs are waved, and a loud and long-continued shout of farewell is raised from the shore, and cordially responded to from the ship. It is then, if at any time, that the eyes of the emigrants begin to moisten with regret at the thought that they are looking for the last time at the old country—that country which, although, in all probability, associated principally with the remembrance of stern and unfeeling [illegible] to a constant battle for the barest means necessary to support existence, is, nevertheless, the country of their fathers, the country of their childhood, and consecrated to their hearts by many a token. The last look, if known to be the last, is always sorrowful, and refuses, in most instances, to see the wrong and the suffering, the error and the misery, which may have impelled the one who takes it, to venture from the old into the new, from the tried into the untried path, and to recommence existence under new auspices, and with new and totally different prospects.

"Farewell, England! Blessings on thee—
Stern and niggard as thou art.
Harshly, mother, thou hast used me,
And my bread thou hast refused me:
[illegible]

is doubtless the feeling uppermost in the mind of many thousands of the poorer class of English emigrants at the moment when the cheers of the spectators and of their friends on [illegible] the instant of departure from the land of their birth. [illegible] of the Irish emigrants, a similar feeling—though possibly less [illegible] can scarcely fail to be excited. Little time, however, [illegible] to indulge in these reflections. The ship is generally towed by a steam-tug five or ten miles down the Mersey; and during the time occupied in traversing these ten miles, two very important ceremonies have to be gone through: the first is "*the Search for Stowaways*," and the second is the "*Roll-call of the Passengers*."

THE SEARCH FOR STOWAWAYS.

The practice of "stowing away," or hiding about a vessel until after the passage tickets have been collected, in order to procure, by

this fraudulent means, a free passage across the Atlantic, is stated to be very common to ships leaving London and Liverpool for the United States. The "stowaways" are sometimes brought on board concealed in trunks or chests, with air-holes to prevent suffocation. Sometimes they are brought in barrels, packed up to their chins in salt, or biscuits, or other provisions, to the imminent hazard of their lives. At other times they take the chance of hiding about the ship, under the bedding, amid the confused luggage of the other passengers, and in all sorts of dark nooks and corners between decks. Hence, it becoming expedient to make a thorough search of the vessel before the steam-tug has left her, in order, that, if any of these unhappy intruders be discovered, they may be taken back to port and brought before the magistrate, to be punished for the fraud which they have attempted. As many as a dozen stowaways have sometimes been discovered in one ship, and cases have occurred, though not frequently, of men, women, and young boys, having been taken dead out of the barrels or chests in which they had concealed themselves, to avoid payment of £8 or £4 passage money. When the ship is fairly out, the search for stowaways is ordered. All the passengers are summoned upon the quarter-deck, and there detained until the search has been completed in every part of the ship. The carpenter, with the chief officer, attended by the clerk of the passenger broker, and as many of the crew as may be necessary for the purpose, then proceed below, bearing masked lanterns or candles, and armed with long poles, hammers, chisels, &c., that they may not only rummage and poke into dark places, but that they may break open suspicious looking chests and barrels. Occasionally the pole is said to be tipped with a sharp nail, to aid the process of discovery in dark nooks; and sometimes the man armed with the hammer hammers the bed-clothes, in order that if there be a concealed head underneath, its owner may make the fact known, and thus avoid a repetition of the blows. If a stowaway be concealed in a barrel, it is to be presumed that he has been placed with his head uppermost, and the searchers, upon this hint, whenever they have a suspicion, deliberately proceed to turn the barrel bottom upwards—a process which never fails, after a short time, if the suspicion be well founded, to elicit a response from able cry for release. Although this search is invariably made with the utmost care, it is not always effectual in discovering the delinquent; and instances have occurred in which no less than eight, ten, or even a larger number, including both men and women, have made their appearance after the vessel has been two or three days at sea. Some captains used to make it a rule to behave with great severity, if not cruelty, to these unfortunates; and instances are related of their having caused them to be tarred and feathered, or to walk the decks through the cold nights with nothing on but their shirts: but this inhumanity does not now appear to be practised. As there is a great deal of dirty work that must be done on ship-board, the stowaways are pressed into that service, and compelled to make themselves useful, if not agreeable. They are forced, in fact, to work their passage out, and the most unpleasant jobs are imposed upon them. After due search for them in every corner of the ship, the next ceremony, that of the

ROLL-CALL,

is commenced. This is one that occupies a considerable space of time, especially in a large ship, containing seven or eight hundred emigrants. The passengers—those in the state cabin excepted—being all assembled upon the quarter-deck, the clerk of the passenger-broker, accompanied by the ship's surgeon, and aided in the preservation of order by the crew, proceeds to call for the tickets. The clerk, or man in authority, usually stands upon the rail, or other convenient elevation on the quarter-deck, so that he may be enabled to see over the heads of the whole assemblage—usually a very motley one—comprising people of all ages, from seven weeks to seventy years. A double purpose is answered by the Roll-call—which resembles that of the passenger-list, and the medical inspection of the emigrants, on behalf of the captain and owners. The previous inspection on the part of the Governor was for the purpose of preventing the risk of contagious disease on board. The inspection on the part of the owners is for a different object.

The ship has to pay a poll-tax of one dollar and a-half per passenger to the State of New York; and if any of the poor emigrants are helpless and deformed persons, the owners are fined in the sum of seven hundred-and-five dollars for bringing them, and are compelled to enter into a bond to the city of New York that will not become a public burden upon the public. To obviate this risk, the medical officer of the ship passes them under inspection; and if there be a pauper cripple among the number who cannot give security that he has friends in America to take charge of him on arrival, and provide for him afterwards, the captain may refuse to take him.

The business of verification and inspection generally occupies from two to four hours, according to the number of emigrants on board; and, during its progress, some noteworthy incidents occasionally arise. Sometimes an Irishman, with a wife and eight or ten children, who may have only paid a deposit of his passage-money in attempts to evade the payment of the balance, by pleading that he has not a farthing left in the world, and trusting that the ship will rather take him out to New York for the sum already paid, than incur the trouble of putting him on shore again with his family. Sometimes a woman may have included in her passage ticket an infant at the breast, and may be seen, when her name is called, panting under the weight of a strapping boy of eight or nine years of age, whom she is holding to her bosom as if he were really a sucking. Sometimes a youth of nineteen, strong and big as a man, has been entered as under twelve, in order to get across to America for half the fare of an adult; and sometimes a whole family are without tickets, and have come on board in the hope that, amid the confusion which they imagine will be attendant upon the congregation of so many hundred people in a ship, they may manage to evade notice, and slip down unperceived amid those whose documents are found *en règle*. These cases, as they occur, are placed on one side; and those who have duly paid their passage money, and produced their tickets, are allowed to pass down and take possession of their berths. Those who have not paid, either in whole or in part, and who are either unable or unwilling to satisfy the claim against them, are then transferred on board the tug, with their bag and baggage, to be removed to port. Those who have money, and who have attempted a fraud, generally contrive, after many lamentations about their extreme poverty, to produce the necessary funds, which, in the shape of golden sovereigns, are not unfrequently found to be safely stitched amid the rags of petticoats, coats, and unmentionable garments. A few who have really no money, and who cannot manage to appeal to the sympathy of the crowd for a small subscription to help them to the New World, must resign themselves to their fate, and remain in the poverty from which they seek to free themselves, until they are able to raise the small sum necessary for their emancipation. The stowaways, as they are ordered to be taken before the magistrates; and all strangers and interlopers being safely placed in the tug, the emigrant ship is left to herself. May all prosperity attend her living freight!

"Far away—oh, far away—
We seek a world o'er the ocean spray!
We seek a land across the sea,
Where bread is plenty and men are free.
The sails are set, the breezes swell—
England, our country, farewell! farewell!"

GLACIERS OF THE HIMALAYA.—Lieutenant R. Strachey, Bengal Engineers, has communicated to the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, N S., No. 8, a paper, descriptive of the Glaciers of the Pindur and Kuphinee rivers, in the Kumaon, Himalaya. He is also fully satisfied of the actual existence of many other glaciers, both from accounts of residents and visitors, and from his own observation. Lieut. Strachey therefore concludes that in the Himalaya, as in the Alps, almost every valley that descends from the ranges covered with perpetual snow has at its head a true glacier.

THE RIGHT LEG.—Having noticed that this limb was more frequently the seat of accidents than the left in the wards, I made the comparison rose fairly, at one time, of those in the house, and found that of sixteen simple and compound fractures and amputations of the leg or thigh, thirteen were in the right, and but three in the left limb. If a hypothesis were allowed, possibly the fact might be explained on the idea that it is, in this country, chiefly from reckonings and overleaps that accidents occur; the 'best foot forward' suffering the most injury.—*Dr. Hartshorne, in American Journal of Med. Sciences.*

It is estimated that upwards of 30,000 children in the United States have, within the last fifty years, been christened George Washington,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.—VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS.

The great interest which attaches to the debate in the House of Commons last week, on the Foreign Policy of the Government, as well on account of the important questions at issue, viz. the future policy of the British Government in its relations with the Governments of other States, and the existence of the present administration, as also on account of the great ability and force of argument displayed by the principal speakers, calls for as full a notice of the discussion as our limits admit; and we therefore reproduce in a form somewhat reduced the chief speeches delivered on this remarkable occasion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

The adjourned debate on Foreign Policy was resumed from Tuesday by

SIR J. WALSH, who reiterated many of the objections previously urged against Lord Palmerston, charging him with propagandism, and with having undertaken the advocacy of Jacobinical principles throughout Europe. Enlarging especially upon the incidents attending Lord Minto's mission, he stigmatised the foreign policy of the Government as tending to foster Bolshevism and disorganization throughout the Continent of Europe, and to place England under a universal ban of isolation and suspicion among all the powers of the civilised world.

SIR H. VERNEY followed from private communications, that the legal and constitutional state of Greece had fallen into deplorable anarchy; and that the only means of obtaining redress for English subjects was by the stern interposition of their own Government. The precedent now set would be of extensive value in our commercial relationship with Turkey, as proving that the protection of the British Crown was extended over all its loyal subjects.

SIR R. INGLIS acknowledged that he might have approved of the particular line taken by the Government with respect to Greece, but refused to affirm the whole course of their foreign policy, and reprobated the non-constitutional maxim which he said had been enunciated by Lord J. Russell, to the effect that no responsible administration, but even a verdict of the House of Lords. This, he said, was recognising in England the single chamber system which they had confessed to be so imperfect for the colonies. Contesting the ability of Lord Palmerston's defence on Tuesday night, its general integrity of intentions, and the especial debt which the anti slavery cause owed to his advocacy, he yet felt himself reluctantly forced to withhold his vote from the approving resolution now proposed for their adoption.

The Marquis of GRANBY noticed one or two *lacunæ* in the reply of the Foreign Secretary to the charges brought against him. He reviewed with much minuteness the foreign policy of the Government, characterising it as a series of impulses, which, for the most part originated in unconstitutional political dogmas, encountered the risk of rebuff, and sacrificed the dignity of the nation.

SIR W. MOLESWORTH enforced the importance of a decision for which every nation of Europe, and especially under the Crown of Prussia, was ready to vote, if not, not. He contended that an impartial appreciation of the rules laid down with respect to Greece by Lord Palmerston would render the British Government at home responsible for the depredations committed by a London pickpocket upon the subject of a foreign country. Believing that no amount of taxation would suffice to provide the force necessary to support such a policy, such a principle, he, the honourable Baronet argued that whenever an Englishman consented to live abroad, even if under a despotic or barbarian government, he should accept, as an inevitable consequence of his choice, all the chances of suffering under arbitrary acts or subservient tribunals of the country he had selected. He objected to make England the universal pedagogue of constitutionalism, and believed that no only legitimate political influence which this country should exert over others was that of example without interference. Contemplating the contingencies of resignation or dissolution offered as the consequence of an anti-ministerial vote, he relied upon the force of public opinion to check any premature dissolution, and their proximate successor in a supporter of triennial Parliaments, could not look with disapprobation upon the dismissal of a House which had already completed its third year of legislation. With regret, as approving their domestic policy, but with a conscientious opinion in the integrity, he should vote against the resolution of the hon. member for Sheffield.

MR. SHAFTO ADAIR expressed his conviction that the policy of the Foreign Secretary had received the approbation of the public at home, and was calculated to preserve the dignity of England and the safety of her subjects abroad.

MR. B. HERBERT referred to some paragraphs omitted, as he stated, from the published despatches to show that the Foreign Secretary had been influenced by those personal motives and jealousies which he had in his speech so indignantly denied. In Spain his interference had produced disgust, which culminated in the expulsion of the British ambassador, and upon the long-delayed accommodation of matters, the restoration of good understanding was acknowledged in an unofficial missive accepted by the Spanish government only as being the least objectionable form of the rejection of the offers were submitted to them. Following the detail of some minor transactions in Austrian and Papal Italy, and dwelling upon the ill-advised suppression of Petrarch's house at Arqua, the hon member proceeded to the reluctance to sanction with a vote of approval such attorney-like proceedings.

SIR G. GREY recognised in the indignation with which the House had received the allegations against the personal character of Lord Palmerston the most conclusive proof of the confidence delivered in the previous debate. Declaring that the question turned upon principles and not upon particulars, the right hon. Baronet nevertheless referred to and again refuted the renewed charges founded upon the misapprehension of a despatch and the misinterpreted letters of Baron Gros. Reverting to the general principles involved, he divided them into two classes—the one referring to the redress and protection of individuals, the other affecting the honour and dignity of the country at large. Respecting the first class, he contended that the interpretation sanctioned by the vote of the Peers resulted in a too narrow limitation of the functions of Government, and would place the English subject in the hard land of the could not necessary to his welfare and success. The theory of international law and the practice of all countries, as exhibited in very recent instances, concurred in proving that protection by negotiation, remonstrance, and force was the right of the individual and the duty of the Government. If the principles that had guided the foreign secretary were repudiated, what others could be substituted? The concurrence had been liberally bestowed, but the alternative never declined. Reviewing the assertion that any interference or dictation in the internal affairs of our allies could be proved against Lord Palmerston, he appealed to his intercourse with France as a striking instance of his abstinence, and contended that none but the utmost the diplomatic communications had contained nothing beyond some disinterested advice upon questions which involved the interests of Europe hardly less than those of the country to whose ministers it was ostensibly addressed. To remove suspicion, he were unwilling to bind by treaties to take a part in the controversies respecting their administrative constitutions. Submitting that the minute sifting of motives and actions had resulted in proving that the valiant, talent, and devotion of the Foreign Minister, Sir G Grey adverted to and vindicated the mission of Lord Minto in Italy; and who contend ing that no policy could be fairly brought to judgement upon its event, declared that the course he had pursued in the recognition of the Government of Louis Napoleon was the one which the best secured the maintenance of the peace of the world and the inclusions of despotism on one side and anarchy on the other, no less than in preserving to this country the friendly relations of our ally, and to the people of France the right to choose for themselves their own form of government.

The right hon. baronet concluded by warning the House not to encourage feuds here in asailing the rights of Englishmen, by holding out to them the prospect of indemnification from the public purse.

MR. LAMBERT arraigned the conduct of the First Minister in sitting down contentedly under the censure of the House of Lords, a sitting himself under precedents which were, in fact, no precedents at all. He held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer pre-eminent to the hon. member for Sheffield, who did not deem it at present to raise the same issue as in the upper House. It was deemed wise to shift the basis in order to enlist in favour of the ministry the sympathies of those who believed that he existed to promote popular principles. Upon the Greek question he repudiated precedents which inv ited the conduct of strong countries against weak ones; and having examined the course which the main body depended, laying great stress upon that of the Ionian Samuchi, whose really barbarous treatment had met with no redress, he observed that the original vice of the noble Lord was contained in the case of Mr. Finlay, in which the case and the grand question how the relations of British subjects domiciled in foreign countries were to be regulated. It had been admitted that where the law of the country was applicable in the case, the remedy must be first resorted to. The law did apply to that case; Mr. Finlay, therefore, was bound to go before the tribunals to which he had been always referred by the Greek Government; yet, with the tribunals open to him, diplomatic measures had been employed. Recurring, exercising the imperial agency of France, declared that it was owing to Mr Finlay, that the arbitration was not proceeded with. The case of M. Pacifico stood upon the same footing as that of Mr. Finlay. If the courts were not sorted to, a denial of justice action was unjustifiable. Mr. Gladstone then dissected the character and claims of Pacifico, whose house was full of the most costly furniture, but who had nothing b sides. Did M. Pacifico seek civil redress? He did not even ask it. All such complaints were received without scrutiny by the British Minister, and reprisals were made upon Greek property to the amount of £80,000. The noble Lord had thus violated the principles of international law, the conventions of his own treaty of 1837; and, without trying the means of civil redress, had resorted to force, instead of order and law. The fruit of this policy has been humiliation to France, and a recent, received almost with derision by the Greek people. Let us ask the Earl of our conduct towards other nations, Sir G Grey had asked, what was the antagonistic principle? That of non-interference; whereas, the policy of Lord Palmerston had been that of universal mischief. Such complaints were received without scrutiny by the British Minister, and reprisals were made upon Greek property to the amount of £80,000 The noble Lord had thus violated the principles of international law, the conventions of his own treaty of 1837; and, without trying the means of civil redress, had resorted to force, instead of order and law. The fruit of this policy has been humiliation to France, and a recent, received almost with derision by the Greek people. Let us ask the Earl of our conduct towards other nations, Sir G Grey had asked, what was the antagonistic principle? That of non-interference; whereas, the policy of Lord Palmerston had been that of universal mischief. On

he treated as unfair attempts to prejudice his claims, he had sustained a wrong, and was therefore entitled, though a Jew, or even a forger, to redress. In what civil tribunals could he obtain compensation from a set of brigands and paupers? The mimic prosecution had been tried, and had failed. Of the conduct of the Greek courts and municipalities, Mr Cockburn drew a very unfavourable picture, confirming its accuracy by extracts from a pamphlet by Mr Bulte Cochrane. Tortures of the most atrocious kind, though "strictly prohibited by the constitution," were practised in Greece: British subjects were liable to these inflictions; and were they to wait until they obtained redress from such tribunals? Again, in most difficult and trying times, Lord Palmerston had interfered only when invited, or when legitimate occasion called for interference, steering a middle course between commanding Monarchs to make timely and wise concessions to their subjects, and endeavouring to induce excited and irritated nations readily to listen to the counsels of the Monarchy. What was the honour was not the less because success had not crowned his efforts. Defending the noble Lord's course of proceeding in the Spanish case, the Neapolitan case, and that of Austria and Piedmont, he uttered an indignant protest against those whose sympathies were awakened only in favour of tyranny, despotism, and also ruin. The interference of Lord Palmerston was undoubtedly based on the principle that though it was the side chosen by Mr Cobden, the Government's mantle had fallen well and satisfactorily upon the noble Lord. Mr. Cockburn then indulged in some lively and pointed sallies respecting the state of parties, upon the hypothesis of the imminent change of the Ministry. What was to take the government of the country? (Hear, hear) Which of you (addressing the Opposition benches) are prepared to do so? He would take the liberty of addressing a few words to the right hon. gentleman opposite who had supported his government for four years, upon the ground that the domestic policy of the government was essential, and that the commercial policy they introduced, and which the government carried out, was essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people. What, he would ask, were the right hon. gentlemen prepared to do? As upon other occasions, they might take one of three courses. (Loud cheering and cheers followed this allusion to Sir R. Peel.) They might themselves undertake the government of the country; or they might leave it to the hon. gentlemen (Disraeli and Co.) who sat near them, who were not of them, and who certainly did not love them. (Much laughter.) Or they might pursue a third course, by making a combination with some of the two parties. He asked both these right hon. baronets whom he was addressing—he asked first the first hon. Baronet the member for Ripon, who opened his attack in so powerful and plausible and mistaken a style (Mr. Goulburn), and who heard, and who declared that he came forward under an imperious sense of duty after a silence upon the subject for four years—(cheers)—was he prepared to undertake the government? (Hear, hear) He addressed himself to another right hon. gentleman Baronet, for whom he had always entertained a great respect, a respect which he was sure he would continue to entertain unless the right hon. gentleman should do something to destroy that respect. (Loud laughter —whose talents, abilities, statesmanlike views, and, above all, whose great courage as displayed on a momentous occasion struck him with the deepest admiration (Cheers.) He asked both these right hon. baronets if they were prepared to take the government if so where were their colleagues? (Renewed cheers) where their elements of power? (Cheers) Certainly not in that House; for when they consented to be seduced by the Delilah of free trade, they consented also to be shorn of their strength. The people of the country were not prepared to go to the country; and if they did go, they would be worse off than now. (Hear, hear.) He presumed, then, that they were not prepared to take the government themselves. He presumed, too, that they did not suppose that the protectionists, after fighting the gallant fight for four years—(cheers)—and who were only defeated by the supposition given by those right hon. baronets to the government. (Hear, hear)—that they had been taking all their pains for the purpose of setting those right hon. baronets well at it power. (Hear, hear.) It was scarcely to be supposed that Lord Stanley had brought forward this resolution in order that the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth might come into the councils of the state, and the right hon. baronet the member for Ripon again fill the office he so ably filled before. (Laughter.) Oh, no, the protectionists were not so weak as that. Addressing the agriculturists, they might say—

So vos non vobis fertis aratra bovis:
So vos non vobis vellera fertis oves:

—(laughter)—or, if they were disposed to follow, like sheep, the hon. and gallant member for Lincoln,

So vos non vobis mell fertis apes.

Were the gentlemen of the Protectionist party prepared to form a Government? Were they prepared to say that they could govern as a body was anything but palatable to the country. Then there was the third course, that of a combination between the two. When he heard of the possibility of such a thing he ran back to the first hon. right hon. Baronet the member for Tamworth (laughter.) He would not believe it. He would not believe that any such thing had been boarded in that House by the leaders of that party, and upon whom they had poured ignominy and contempt and scorn, until he (Mr Cockburn) absolutely felt himself burning with indignation—(Cry) he could never suppose that the right hon. Baronet, for the sake of obtaining office, would prostrate his great name by a union with that party. (Loud cheers, in the midst of which a right hon. friend of Sir R. Peel's was seen to rise.) He would not believe that any such combination in which the right hon. Baronet was held in and out of that House, notwithstanding those attacks that had been so frequently made upon him, was enough to satisfy any man, and that power could be so dear to him, and the love of attraction in his eyes as to induce him to seek it under such circumstances. The country would hastily understand this endeavour to denounce the foreign policy of the government that was not enough. There was the domestic policy of the House who were called on to aid in dispossessing her Majesty's Government of power, had a right to know what were the terms and conditions of this unholy alliance. Then was the commercial policy, he did not believe that they would be so reckless as to drive the Government from office by an abstract vote upon their past policy, unless they were prepared to see some Government substituted in the room of the one overthrown. It was through no intercourse that he asked the question. He had a right to demand to know what the terms and conditions of this alliance were to be. (Hear, hear) Judging from their conduct, he believed that the honesty of the transaction would be on the one side, and not on the other side of the House. Unless they intended to abandon their Protectionist principles, he could not be here they were prepared to govern. And if they did not intend to abandon them, let them speak out. Let us state the terms on which they undertake the government in conjunction with the right hon. Baronet. Let them state whether the House was to have a fixed duty or a sliding scale. He again asked, what were the conditions and the terms during the alliance, and the people of England were to expect? Let that question they had a right, in all fairness and frankness, to a reply. Until he knew how that was to be, he would not lend himself, and he trusted the independent members of that House would lend themselves, to any political intrigue or piracy which had been entered into against the Government. (Cheers.) It was not here, in England alone, but throughout Europe, that this conspiracy existed. It was not a conspiracy of nations, but a conspiracy of cabinets. When the right honourable Baronet the member for Ripon said that we were in the right word amongst nations, the right honourable gentleman said what was not correct. (Hear, hear.) The right honourable gentleman, by saying so, stated distinctly his arbitrary ruler. (Cheers.) He (Mr Cockburn) would tell the right hon Baronet that the nations—that was to say, the people of Europe —did not dislike our conduct towards the English Government. He could tell him, on the contrary, that the policy of the last four years was looked upon by them, and that, making allowances for her Majesty's Government, which they knew could not interfere by force of arms, they fully believed that the British Government was with them in mind and heart in a favourable view of the government, and that her Majesty's Government was the faithful echo of that feeling. (Hear, hear.) We were now at a momentous epoch, and had to choose between Absolutism and Republicanism—seeking to encourage constitutional Governments, but not intervening to establish them by illegal means, relying on a manful and manly endeavours to do so. (Hear, hear.) Any vote of this powers might detest us, but be assured that when the time came, when the people should have a vote, they would look back with pleasure on the efforts of the country, and gratefully acknowledge them. It was now a question whether her Majesty's Government would yield up the reins of power to another party in the state. Feeling it was necessary for this country that they should retain those reins in their own hands, bearing that the nations of Europe and the best and dearest ties and of mankind would be found to support them, he cheerfully and unhesitatingly should vote in favour of the resolution. (Cheers, and a laugh.) He had heard one class of the hon. and learned gentleman's speech, when throughout made a great impression on the House, and on which several hon. members immediately congratulated him by a warm shake of the hand.

Mr. WALPOLE replied to Mr. Cockburn, adopting his distribution of the question under the heads of the interference of the Government in the particular case of Greece, and their general foreign policy. Upon the first head, he observed that Mr. Cockburn should not ask any one to pledge himself to any course, to carefully omitting all allusion to the nations claims in relation to the two Islands, whereas the proceeding of the noble Lord in the matter had violated the treaty stipulations of a treaty, and endangered the amity of nations and the peace of the world. With respect to the personal claims, the principles of international law—which were as well understood as those of the common law of England—could not be repealed, except on the positive refusal of a Government to afford redress, or an evasion of justice by unreasonable delay, or a decision obviously partial and unjust; and, applying those principles to the cases of Mr. Finlay and Mr. Pacifico, he showed that they were not within the exceptions. Passing, then, to the general system pursued by the noble Lord in his intercourse with other nations, he contrasted it, in its tendency and its results, with that of Prince Metternich—the former, calculated to sow jealousy and distrust amongst nations, and to destroy their amicable intercourse; the latter maintaining, by an equal and dignified policy, the peace of the world.

Mr. MILNES contended that the simple statement of facts given by Lord Palmerston should have satisfied many of the points in this comprehensive question. His policy, if wise in principle, should not be tested by its success or its popularity. It was difficult for an English Minister to avoid a certain amount of interference in the affairs of weak states; but he believed it had been exercised discreetly and prudently by the noble Lord, the characteristic of whose administration was its moderation. The reclamations made on behalf of British subjects in Greece would have been promptly attended to by other states. If a different mode of dealing with such cases were to be adopted, our countrymen would be exposed to outrage throughout the world.

Mr. CORDEN was anxious to consider the question on its legitimate issue, not for the purpose of making a party or personal opposition, and seeing nothing in the question which involved any plot, or conspiracy, or cabal. He desired to be exonerated from the charge preferred against those who would not support the motion, and they were anxious, of all things, to get at the real merits of it. The first question was the conduct of the Government towards Greece. He would state in a few words the case of Mr. Finlay. He was one of a humble person and could not afford to pay Greek Governments, the ordinary agent for the recovery of payment, but he refused to pay recovery ensued, and then a passed a British fleet in the Bay of Salamis. In the case of Mr. Pacifico, his house was attacked; he handed his disgraceful bill to the Greek Government, and then came the British fleet. Mr. Cobden commended the other proceedings in the same compendious manner, and asked if there was no other way of settling such trifling matters than by sending fifteen ships-of-war. Why, Lord Palmerston had actually adopted arbitration, but it was after he had resorted to force. Mr. Cobden ridiculed the manner in which the Foreign Secretary had conducted the negotiations with the French Minister, who, he said, had given him a contempt for diplomacy. The result had been humiliation to France, a rebuke from Russia: all that had been done by the fifteen ships-of-war being a nullity. The matter was not settled yet, and the House was asked to say that one to deny the traffic had been done fairly, justly, and dexterously managed. They were further asked to identify themselves with the whole foreign policy of the Government. He should be the most unreasonable man upon earth if he did so, after condemning so many of their acts of interference with the affairs of other countries, done in direct contravention to the expression of Whig principles proclaimed by Lord Grey. Mr. Cobden had expounded his views on the subject of intervention, and he objected Mr. Cockburn with being an open advocate of propagandism. The question did not depend upon Liberalism or Absolutism; it depended more upon peace, commerce, and education.

Mr. BARNARD, in vindication of the motives which influenced his vote, declared that the rumour, or insinuation, that there had been a disgraceful conspiracy, or a base compromise, in opposition to the Ministers, on his side of the House was wholly unfounded. He had given his conscientious support to them because he had cordially approved their policy in domestic affairs—commercial, monetary, and in relation to Ireland. Those were occasions in which he had supported their foreign policy, which he did not think had been forward or cautious; but he was asked to give his approval of the whole, and to affirm principles tantamount to the saving of a Government. Before Mr. Hume called for a subscription in his hat he should like to know distinctly what were the principles of the foreign diplomacy of the Government. Were they non-intervention? Were they the employment of the same language to the strong and to the weak? Was the recent application of the foreign policy adopted by Lord Aberdeen, he declared that, though no partisan of the Greek Government, he could not conscientiously vote on that policy of his successor in the affairs of Greece had been calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of this country. He admitted, if the weak arguments that we had just claims upon Greece, but he maintained that there was an obvious mode of settling them without offend ng France, proving the reasonableness of those claims, and thereby avoiding a collision with the people of France (which had been ultimately accepted) before resorting to force. He blamed the conduct of the Government towards France after her good offices had been employed. Why did the Queen sail from Marseilles without visiting the Court of Mr. Wyse? Why not, when a misunderstanding had arisen, at once tender the London convention, which was at last reluctantly conceded? Could he see this transaction, and the present position in respect to France, calmly, and admire, and vote for this resolution? Then he came to the principles of foreign policy he was asked to affirm by it, which were vague and indefinite, but which, as expounded by Mr Roebuck, meant that this country would assist other nations in their efforts to obtain self-government, and to resist tyranny, under the name of legitimacy. This was no other than the principle proclaimed by the National Convention of France on the 19th of November, 1792, and in the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick. Are we prepared, then (said the right hon. Baronet), to make a declaration to the nations of Europe that we will inquire into the internal affairs of countries and decide in favour of the principle or self-government. Are we prepared to declare in favour of that people "that resists in the name of legitimacy the tyrs my which has ever sought to crush it and all foreign power which was in England, consider to be in very bringht that nature was given to it" (Hear, hear," and Manterfai cheers.) It is a most serious interfering on the part of this country. If you do claim that right, you must go to a war with the right to their powers possessing self-government. What is the basis of self-government. We are living in this neighbour and a great republic of a republic that may be prosperous and may consolidate its power—which is a dangerous doctrine that legitimacy is the only principle of consolidation—that monarchy is the nearest with self-government. If I claim the right to introduce my notions of self-government into independent nations, and I deny the right of those nations to introduce their notions of self-government into countries esp ed to them? Recollect our manifold relations with other countries in every quarter of the globe. Here are our position in North America. Recollect our intimate connection with Canada, with the Australasian Americas. American notions of self-government differ from ours. American notions of self-government go to extreme that where there ought to be universal suffrage, and that all persons would have a right to exercise a vote in the government of the country. If I impose my ideas of monarchical government on despotic countries, what right have I to remonstrate against the United States for their views of the right of self-government? Great Britain, in her practice, consists of what constitutes self-government. (Hear.) Does self government extend beyond Europe? We govern millions in India. Are we to admit the right of other powers to demand the introduction of self-government into countries esp ed to them? Recollect our manifold relations with other countries in every quarter of the globe. Here are our position in North America. Recollect our intimate connection with Canada, with the Australasian Americas. American notions of self

"Too Truthful."—Painted by A. Solomon.

FINE ARTS.

PICTURES, FROM THE EXHIBITIONS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

In our Journal for June 1, we gave a series of interesting Illustrations from certain of the most attractive Pictures in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The London season has, week after week, contributed so many subjects for delineation in our pages, that we have been compelled to defer the resumption of these Picture Engravings until the present day; when, to enable us to do justice to a very popular class of subjects, we have enlarged our space. The postponement has been productive of this advantage—that it has enabled our Artists to ensure higher finish and verisimilitude to the Engravings, than could, under ordinary circumstances, be calculated on.

The first of our present gallery is from the Middle Room of the Royal Academy Exhibition, and illustrates a by no means uncommon artistic difficulty—that of pleasing a sitter—whose full-blown vanity is equally prominent in the composition. It stands in the catalogue:

525. "Too Truthful."

"So very like a painter drew,
That every eye the picture knew:
He hit complexion, feature, air,
So just, the life itself was there
He gave each muscle all its strength,
The mouth, the chin, the nose's length;
His honest pencil touch'd with truth,
And marked the date of age and youth.
He lost his friends, his practice failed;
Truth should not always be revealed."—Gay.

This picture is Mr. Solomon's early contribution to the Exhibition, and is a very charmingly characteristic scene. The displeasure of the grandee, the chuckle of his wife, the anxious

"The Arrival of the Coach—A Roadside Inn a Century Ago."—Painted by T. F. Marshall.

painter, and his still more solicitous wife—are all admirably portrayed.

The next Illustration is from Mr. T. F. Marshall's single contribution to the Royal Academy Exhibition. It hangs in the Octagon Room, but merits a better place:

634. "The arrival of the Coach." A roadside inn, a century ago.—This is a delightful picture of domestic life. The gossiping group in the foreground—the delighted passengers—the country girl meeting her relatives—the attention of the landlady to the passengers of the better class—are very characteristic; and the old inn, with its quaint sign-board, is picturesquely treated.

Next is one of Mr. Herring's contributions to the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, of which he is so distinguished a member. The picture hangs in the Great Room.

184. "The Stirrup Cup."—A gallant cavalier, mounted upon his steed, is partaking of the "stirrup cup," without which it would be unfriendly to depart. The draught has been handed to him by a damsel who stands in the doorway of a dwelling of "the olden time." The horse, as might be expected from Mr. Herring, is cleverly painted; and the picture is altogether a capital one.

The impressively devotional picture at page 29 is one of Mr. Redgrave's four contributions to the Royal Academy Exhibition.

493. "The Child's Prayer."—"Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast Thou perfected praise." *St. Matthew*, xxi. [illegible] are interesting portraiture of simplicity and purity; the devotional feeling of the child, and the no less devotional solicitude of the mother, who is teaching her little one "how to pray," are very characteristic.

The picturesque scene upon the lower half of page 29 is from the Royal Academy Exhibition:

112. "Market boats arriving at Angers, Morning Effect." E. A. Goodall.—The fine old town of Angers is situated on the Maine, called Mayenne in the upper part of its course, a little below the Sarthe. With its modern improvements, the formation of a broad quay along the left bank of the river, the substitution of tall, regular, white stone houses, for the old gable-faced cottage-built structures, have greatly innovated upon the thoroughly antique character which Angers previously bore. "A broad formal boulevard, planted with young trees, replaces the old fortifications—

'The flinty ribs of this contemptuous town;'

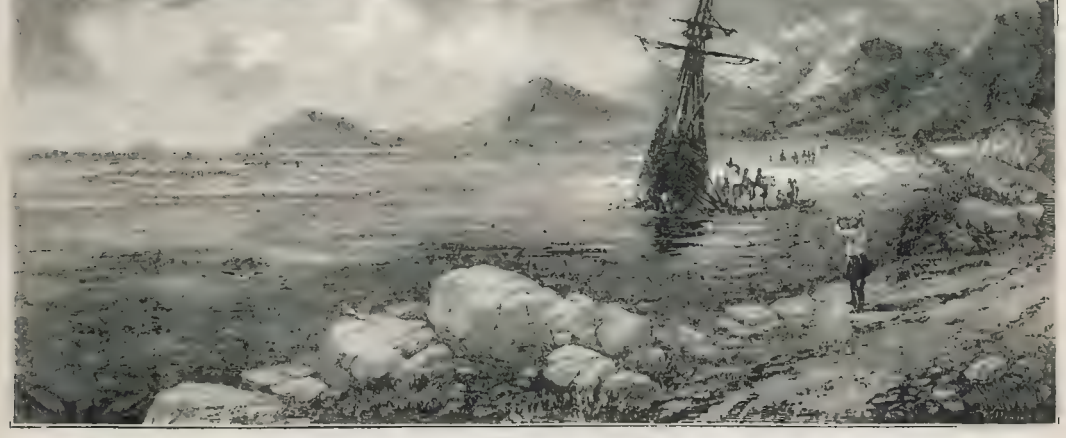
"THE STIRRUP CUP."—PAINTED BY J. F. HERRING.

. . . 'those sleeping stones,
That as a waist did girdle it about,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Have been dishabited.'—(*King John.*)

The 'strong-barred gates' are all down, and only one tower remains near the upper bridge of those 'saucy walls.' These Angers, as it was called from the sombre hue of its buildings of state, is now like an old coat with a modern trimming; but plunge into the midst of its labyrinth of buildings, scale its steep and narrow streets, many of them inaccessible to wheel carriages, and you will find traces enough of the Angers of olden time, the capital of Anjou, and the residence of its Dukes. In few towns of France will the antiquary, artist, or architect find a greater number of interesting antique churches and houses than here." Mr. Goodall has in his picture availed himself of the most picturesque objects at the waterside—the venerable Castle, close to the new suspension-bridge, which fell down a few months since. The Castle walls were originally washed by the waters of the Maine, until its moat was partly filled, to give place to the new quay. If its size and preservation be jointly considered, it is, perhaps, the finest feudal castle in France. Seventeen colossal towers surround it; they are 70 to 80 feet high, close set among the walls, shaped like [illegible]-boxes, thick below, narrowmitted, and having bands of white stone let into the black rough slate of which they are built, so as to give them the appearance of being hooped. A broad and deep ditch isolates the castle from the rest of the town; it is entered by a massive gateway, under a perfect portcullis, and within its portal is the furnace where lead and pitch were melted for the benefit of invaders. On one side of the open space surrounding the castle stands a handsome modern building, originally L'Académie d'Equitation. Mr. Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham) and the Duke of Wellington received part of their education at the military college here, now removed to Saumur, which occupied this edifice, still called L'Académie. It has been converted, since the Revolution, into a *caserne de cavalerie* and *dépôt de remonte*. No trace or tradition is preserved of either of these great men, of whose education it may be said, 'Hic est et ab hoste doceri!'" Another prominent object in the picture is the Cathedral, everywhere conspicuous from its elevated position, and its twin-towers placed so closely together as to seem thrown into one. The old bridge is also shown, as are also some of the picturesque old gabled houses and towers of the town buildings.

We next have one of Mr. Creswick's fine pictures at the Roya

(*Continued on page 28.*)



THE WIND ON SHORE.—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, A.R.A.

BRITISH GRASSES.

(BY T. ROWLANDSON.)

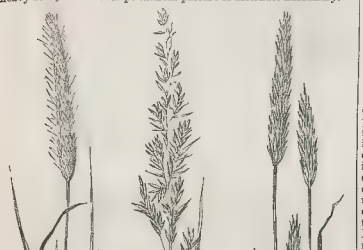
We have selected the above subject for Illustration in the present Number for several reasons, amongst which may be enumerated the circumstance that this is the season of the year most favourable to their study, and is also about the period usually devoted to hay-making; these facts, combined with the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, occurring during the ensuing week, are calculated to draw more than usual attention and interest to this important subject.

The subject will be found a pleasing one to the amateur, when his attention is drawn to it; whilst its importance to the farmer can scarcely be over-rated, seeing that, according to Mr. M'Culloch, the cultivated land in England alone may be divided as follows:—

				ACRES
Extent of land in Wheat	..	..	..	3,800,000
Ditto	Barley and Rye ..	..	..	900,000
Ditto	Oats and Beans ..	..	..	3,000,000
Ditto	Roots (Turnips, Potatoes, &c.)			1,300,000
Ditto	Pasture Land ..	..	..	17,000,000
Ditto	Clover ..	..	..	1,200,000
Ditto	Fallow ..	..	..	1,650,000

with about 8,000,000 acres of improvable and unimprovable moor and waste.

It was justly observed by Professor Martyn, "that grass vulgarly forms one idea; and a husbandman, or passer-by, when looking over an enclosure, does not know that there are three hundred (since which it has been ascertained that there are upwards of a thousand) species of grass, of which thirty or forty may at the moment be under his eye." It may truly be said that the knowledge of this most common and useful tribe of plants is yet in its infancy. Of the nearly one hundred and fifty distinct species and varieties of grass, natives of the British Isles, many are of no value to the farmer, whilst others constitute the foundation of his wealth, as they are the chief food of the most valuable domestic animals. Although they are of very different values, the general appearance of the different kinds is sometimes much alike; in such cases the distinctions can only be known by their botanical characteristics, these being frequently minute. The investigation of them is often perplexing to botanists, and, consequently, to those who know nothing of that science, their specific distinction will always be a matter of difficulty. In order, therefore, to give a more popular character to this paper, the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS determined to give a set of Drawings of sixteen of the most valuable and remarkable of the cultivated grasses in general use in the British Isles. There can be no doubt but this will be a most useful and acceptable service to the British farmer, and will supply a vacancy that has long existed, viz. a popular and cheap illustrated account of the most remarkable British Grasses; the illustrated books hitherto published on this subject being expensive, costing from thirty shillings to five guineas and upwards, thus making them, in fact, sealed books to the great mass of persons interested in their cultivation. It is almost needless to add, that, without illustrations, a paper on Grasses would be deprived of nineteen-twentieths of its utility; figures, therefore, of the most useful and remarkable of the grasses are now presented to the reader. With many of them, a mere comparison of the Drawing with a specimen of the natural grass will suffice to show the identity; such as the cocksfoot, the foxtail, catstail, &c.; but with many species of the poas, or meadow-grasses, the fescues, beats, &c., their general appearances are so much alike, that a distinction cannot be made without referring to the botanical character. In carrying out our design, we shall, in the first instance, give a description of each particular grass, with general remarks respecting its adaptation to certain soils, culture, and climate; and, in conclusion, will advert to the assortment of grasses best calculated for growing on light or heavy soils, whether for permanent pasture or alternate husbandry.



MEADOW FOXTAIL. MEADOW FESCUE. SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL.

Anthoxanthum odoratum (Sweet-scented Vernal Grass).—This grass is said to have derived its name from the property attributed to it of giving the sweet-smelling scent to new-made hay. This title has always appeared to us somewhat inappropriate—for the dried stems and leaves are as destitute of smell as it is possible to imagine any grass to be; in addition to which, fine-flavoured hay is frequently procured from fields in which not a blade of the sweet-scented vernal grass is to be found. Although we are disposed to summarily dismiss its claims to attention for merits commonly but improperly attributed to it, yet it has some properties which are valuable. It is commonly found on dry and light soils, but attains perfection only on such as are deep and moist. It thrives best when mixed with other grasses, and, consequently, is classed amongst the true permanent pasture grasses. Its chief properties to the farmer are, that it throws up early shoots in spring, continuing to vegetate and throw up flowering stalks to the end of autumn, is of a hardy nature, and the autumnal herbage more nutritious than that of the summer or spring—a fact of some importance, as the great majority of the best grasses decline in their feeding qualities during autumn. When allowed to run to seed, the culms, or seed stalks, are invariably refused by cattle, whilst anything else is to be obtained. It should always form a part of a permanent pasture or meadow, for the qualities above noticed; and also from the circumstance that it assists in forming a thick sward. It comes into flower the latter end of April, and ripens the seed about the second week in June.

Alopecurus pratensis (Meadow Foxtail).—This grass does not attain perfection until it has been sown four years, and, consequently, is not so valuable for alternate cropping as the two grasses to be immediately described. The weight of crop per acre is also less, though there is strong presumptive evidence that, weight for weight, it is more nutritious than cocksfoot, and perhaps so than Timothy. Sheep are very fond of it. Mr. George Sinclair states, that, when combined with white clover only, the second season, on a sandy loam, it is sufficient for the support of five couples of ewes and lambs per acre. It is the principal grass in all rich natural pastures, and should, therefore, when laying down land permanently, form at least one-tenth of the sward. This grass is most nutritious at the time of the seed ripening: the latter-math is more nutritive than the spring herbage. This grass grows well in irrigated meadows, being generally found on the crowns of the ridges. It flowers in April, May, and June, according as it may have been depastured early or late. The seed ripens in June or July, according to the season of flowering. The seeds are very liable to disease—so much so, that, under the most favourable circumstances, not more than one seed out of four can be expected to grow.

Dactylis glomerata (Round-panicled Cocksfoot).—This is one of the heaviest producing grasses, yielding only to Timothy in produce of hay, and that only on certain soils; whilst, if kept grazed, it yields a superior amount of herbage as compared with any other grass, and is always found in great abundance on our richest natural pastures—in some instances to the extent of three-fourths of the whole amount. Wherever this grass abounds it should be kept closely grazed; otherwise it is apt to grow into coarse tufts or hassocks, and is, consequently, refused by cattle. It grows well on cultivated bogs and peats, as also on loams and stiff soils. It flowers in June, and ripens its seed in July.

TIMOTHY, OR MEADOW CATSTAIL.

Phleum pratense major (Meadow Catstail, or Timothy Grass).—This grass yields an immense produce of hay on rich bog-land, sometimes amounting to three tons to the acre. The hay is, however, coarse; and it is, consequently, necessary to cut it into chaff previous to giving it to horses or cattle. Draught horses are very fond of Timothy hay, which, though sometimes as coarse as oat straw, is, nevertheless, very nutritious, containing more sugar than any grass. This grass is easily known from others by its large head or spike, often being six inches long. In Canada, I have been informed, it frequently attains the length of nine inches. It is known in that country and in the United States under the name of herd's grass, and is esteemed the most valuable grass of any for the production of winter forage. Its merit, whether for alternate husbandry or as a pasture plant, is only very little understood. It is commonly found naturally sown in moist rich meadows, and the borders of brooks and rivers. It will withstand the effects of undue moisture better than any of the preceding grasses. The root is fibrous, and in light and dry soils inclined to become bulbous; so much so, that it is asserted that the roots of this grass, according to the character of the soil, become fibrous or bulbous. Mr. George Sinclair, however, states that there are marked botanical distinctions between the true Timothy and the bulbous-rooted, as well as with the lesser, catstail: these are points, however, of no great economical importance to the farmer, as it is only on soils inclined to be moist, and of a tolerably open character, that this grass grows to perfection. It is superior to the cocksfoot, in producing early spring herbage. The principal drawback to this grass is, that the produce of aftermath or autumnal herbage is small if the season is dry. It flowers in the latter end of June, and ripens the seed in the end of July.

Cynosurus cristatus (Crested Dogstail).—This grass is particularly well adapted for irrigated meadows. It attains the greatest luxuriance of growth on moist, turfy soils, mixed with tenacious clay or marl; it is, also, one of our principal down and light land grasses. It has a wider range of habitat, whether as respects dry or wet, heavy or light land, than any other British grass. On light lands, laid down to permanent pasture, this grass will eventually usurp the place of nearly all the other kinds; being found, in a few years, mixed only with white and red clovers, and commonly with the birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and wild vetch (*Vicia sepium*). If, however, kept well manured on the soils under notice, it will entirely overcome the two last-named plants; and, if mown or kept eaten down close, only the white clover will be found growing in its company, except grasses of a kindred nature. If an estimation was made of all the old meadows throughout the country, it would be found that the major part of them consisted principally of this grass. Notwithstanding it is so widely grown as a meadow grass, and still more so as a pasture one, it is greatly inferior, in produce and nutritive properties, to the grasses described immediately preceding this. Under the most favourable circumstances, it rarely yields a ton and a half of hay to the acre. Mr. George Sinclair remarks, in a note, that, "In the opinion of those who have the care of high-bred horses, the best hay to be met with in the London markets is the *upland meadow* hay, from the neighbourhood of Hendon. The crop is usually cut early in June, and consists chiefly of the *Cynosurus cristatus*; hence, this species, is called, *par excellence*, the Hendon bent." It may be well to remark here, that this grass, when made into hay at the time of flowering, possesses double the nutritive properties that it will do if made into hay at the time the seed is ripe; in fact, at the latter period the culms are not as nutritious as good oat straw, and are commonly known in many parts of the country under the name of *windlestraes*. At the time of flowering, the produce is much less than at the seed-time; but, as at the former period the hay will possess as much nutriment as when cut at the latter, practically there is no disadvantage in cutting at the time of flowering, whilst the benefit of a more lengthened period for the aftermath growing decides the question as being more advantageous to cut this grass at the time of flowering: when well made at this period, it possesses a beautiful flavour, and is of that short crisp character so much liked by horses. It was remarked by Mr. Sinclair, "that in some parts of Woburn Park this grass constituted the principal part of the herbage, on which the deer and Southdown sheep chiefly browse; whilst, at another part of the park, which consisted chiefly of the *Agrostis vulgaris fasciculeris* (tufted-leaved bent), *Agrostis vulgaris tenuifolia* (slender leaved bent), *Festuca ovina* (sheep's fescue), *Festuca duriuscula* (hard fescue), and *Festuca cambrica* (Welsh fescue), is seldom touched by them; but the Welsh breed of sheep almost constantly browse on them, and almost entirely neglect the *Cynosurus cristatus* (crested dogstail), *Lolium perenne* (perennial rye-grass), and *Poa trivialis* (rough-stalked meadow-grass). May not the fact here named in a great degree explain the circumstance why certain breeds of cattle and sheep, when removed from their native pastures, are found not to thrive equally with other breeds placed on the same pastures? A full enquiry into these circumstances might be found advantageous to those farmers who are located near the extensive and uncultivated districts found in the West of England, such as Exmoor, Dartmoor, and the mountainous districts of the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland. None of our cultivated grasses tends so much to form that fine, springy, and green turf so characteristically British, as this grass: this is owing, in some measure, to the firm and close character of the herbage which it is constantly throwing up; but also in consequence of its roots penetrating to a considerable depth, thus drawing up moisture and food during dry weather, when many other plants would either lose their luxuriant appearance, or perhaps perish. In consequence of these properties, wherever it is important to secure a sward of the best quality, this grass ought to form a considerable portion of it, particularly where sheep-grazing forms an important object. The last remark applies with still greater force when the pasture is to be formed on a dry upland soil: for soils of this character the crested dogstail is the grass *par excellence*. The culms have been found valuable for the manufacture of straw-bonnets. It flowers towards the end of June, and the seed ripens towards the end of July.

Holcus lanatus, or Woolly Soft Grass, is known by several other names, such as Yorkshire bent, Yorkshire fog, White grass, &c. It is a very common grass, and grows on all soils, from the richest to the poorest; in fact, when once introduced into meadow or pasture land, it is very difficult to eradicate it, unless the soil is an exceedingly dry one: this arises partly from its profuse seeding property, and also to its constantly throwing up culms, until the severity of winter checks their growth. Mr. Sinclair observes, that, where the soil is light and silicious, it will increase to a degree injurious to the superior grasses of the pasture, and should, consequently, under the circumstances of the soil just mentioned, be introduced with great caution. It would appear, however, that this remark was founded upon observations made in Devonshire, where the moisture of the climate may in some measure compensate for the natural aridity of a silicious soil; for our experience tends to show that it is much easier to eradicate from silicious soils than from any other. In doing so, however, it must be borne in mind that such silicious soils ought to be sufficiently well manured to be able to support the superior grasses; otherwise this, and grasses of a similarly inferior character, will take possession of the soil, affording, by that means, the most unmistakeable evidence of bad, slovenly, and exhausting farming. The woolly soft grass yields enormous crops of hay on bogs reclaimed by paring and burning, even without the application of a calcareous dressing. It particularly affects a moist soil, and attains the greatest perfection on peat. It is much grown on the latter class of soils in Ireland for hay, though we never observed that the cattle fed on it did much better than when fed on straw; but as hay is only sparingly given to cattle as a winter food in that country, and as we were never made acquainted with the relative weight of the two kinds of forage supplied as food, it is quite possible that the starved condition of the beasts in spring may be, in some degree, attributed to the scanty quantity, as well as the inferior quality, of the hay afforded them. Under the inspection of Mr. Sinclair, Francis, late Duke of Bedford, made trial of this grass on a large scale: the result proved that it was a very inferior grass for pasture or for hay, its merits consisting in being productive and easy of cultivation; but it was disliked by the cattle, and was found not to be an early grass, and, when once in possession of the soil, could hardly be rooted out. Mr. Sinclair found it in the richest grazing grounds in Devonshire, from which circumstance he judged that it ought in a small degree to be sown with other seeds on laying down land for permanent pasturage. To this opinion we demur, particularly as we feel well convinced that if the opinion is a sound one, viz. that it ought in a small degree to constitute a part of all permanent pastures, that object will be attained by means of naturally sown seeds, for this grass produces a profusion of light seed easily dispersed by the wind, by which means it soon becomes widely spread; for though a late flowering grass, the seed ripens sooner than that of most other grasses, and before hay harvest begins is generally perfected. We do not consider that the fact of its being found in the richest grazing lands of Devonshire sufficiently warrants its introduction into any mixture of grass seeds intended for laying down land; we rather attribute its presence to mismanagement, either through deficient drainage or superabundance of inert carbonaceous peaty soil being present, indicating the want of a calcareous dressing. The only case in which the growth of this grass is pardonable is in the case of peat-bogs, where a calcareous application is either difficult to procure, or when the expense is too great. Its inferiority as a grass is clearly indicated by the fact that cattle prefer almost any other grass to this, as it is frequently seen in pastures with full-grown perfect leaves, while the grasses that surround it are cropped to the roots. The soft cottony downy hairs which cover the surface of the whole plant render the hay that is made from it soft and spongy, and in this state it is disliked by cattle, particularly by horses. The best mode of eradicating this grass is to plough up the pasture, and take not less than than a five years' course of crops, and then return the land to other grasses. This may, however, be partially produced by hard stocking, so as not to let this grass run to seed; top-dressing, with rich composts and accompanying the dressing, by sowing other and suitable grass seeds. Harrowing the latter in at the time of sowing with a bush harrow, flowers, and ripens the seed in July.

SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW. WOOD MEADOW. CRESTED DOGTAIL.

Poa annua (Annual Meadow Grass—Suffolk Grass).—Perhaps no plant, certainly none of the *Gramineæ*, is so widely spread as this minute but beautiful plant; being found within the Torrid Zone and the Arctic Circle, from the plain to the heights on the confines of constant snow, also on the most barren silicious soils and the richest pastures. It will produce flowers and seeds, when it cannot attain to more than an inch in height from the soil being in the next degree to sterility. The seed is perfected in a shorter space of time than that of any other species of grass, or, perhaps, of any plant; and a great reproductive powers may be imagined from the circumstance of its flowering and seeding during winter, a smart frost not even putting a stop to it. It is a troublesome weed to gardeners, being found frequently growing in gravel walks, from which it is best eradicated by sprinkling salt over it. This grass forms a large part of the herbage of light sandy lands, and is generally the cause of that green appearance which is to be seen about the gateways or entrances to rough moors and bogs, where the soil is much trodden by cattle. Citizens' grass plats are in general largely composed of this grass.

FERTILE MEADOW. WOOLY SOFT. ITALIAN RYE.

essing only short roots, pastures containing a large amount of this ass are liable to suffer much from drought, which is speedily seen the herbage turning brown. This grass is deficient both in quant y and nutritive qualities, but it adds much to the density of old ard. It is an annual plant; and the farmer need not be at any care out sowing it, for its light seeds are being wafted about by every nd that blows.

Poa fertilis (Fertile Meadow-Grass).—Few grasses are more gene- lly useful and have more claims on the attention of the farmer than is. Its yield is far from insignificant, being greater than the crested gatail, though its culm or seed stem is not so tall as the latter. In gard to early growth it stands next to meadow foxtail, cocksfoot, d tall oat, and continues to send forth flowering culms until their owth is arrested by frost; from which circumstance the terms *fertilis* artile) and *serotinus* (late flowering) have been derived. It will grow almost every kind of soil; pure siliceous, and peats not dressed with lcareous matter, are, however, the most inimical to its growth; and it tains the greatest perfection in a rich moist open loam, of a carbona- ous quality. It is one of those grasses that thrive best when combined ith others, as it will not make a superior turf of itself, but adds much the value of a sward from its nutritive qualities and powers of early d late growth. As it perfects an abundance of seed, it may be easily propagated. When in flower, from its large, loose, and wide-spreading nicle, it forms one of the handsomest plants grown in the British les. It should take a prominent place among the grasses intended r permanent pasture, and ranks with those best adapted for irrigated eadows; in fact it might, with great propriety, be mixed with grasses ch as rye-grass, &c., intended for only one crop, as it would add to e weight of forage and aftermath. We shall, however, make some ob- servations on this point at a future stage. It flowers in the begin- ning of July, and the seed is ripe towards the end of the month.

ANNUAL MEADOW. HARD FESCUE. LADIES' TRESSES.

Poa trivialis (Rough stalked Meadow-grass).—In Mr. Young's "Annals of Agriculture," it is stated that so long ago as 1785, Mr. Boys, of Betshanger, in Kent, a farmer of the highest reputation, raised, at much expense and several years' attention, from twenty to thirty bushels of seed of this grass, which he then offered for sale at three shillings per pound. His statement was that it made a very fine thick turf, and produced a great quantity of very excellent grass from moist rich soils. He used the straw after the seed was thrashed, instead of hay, for his riding horses; and they preferred it to his best meadow hay. To have the land covered thick, more than seven pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. Dr. Smith observed of this grass, that it does not bear the frost so well, nor does it shoot so early in the spring, as the smooth-stalked meadow-grass; but when the weather becomes warm enough to make grasses in general shoot, this grows faster, and produces a greater crop of bottom leaves than most others. The seasons in which this grass arrives at perfection, together with its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses, and sheep have for it, combined with the circumstance of its forming a close thick sward, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist rich soils and sheltered situation; but on dry and exposed uplands its yield is altogether inconsiderable. It yearly diminishes, and ultimately dies off, sometimes in the course of four or five years. Its produce is always much greater when combined with other grasses than when cultivated by itself: with a proper admixture, it will nearly double its produce, though on the same soil, so much it delights in shelter. Those spots in pastures that are most closely eaten down consist for the most part of this grass. It flowers towards the end of June, and ripens the seed in the middle of July.

Poa pratensis (Smooth stalked Meadow-grass).—This species sends forth its stems but once in the year. On the whole, it is an inferior grass: its strong, creeping roots exhaust the soil; its growth, after mowing, is slow; and its spring growth, though early, is inconsiderable. It flowers in the beginning of June, and ripens seed in the beginning of July.

Festuca pratensis (Meadow Fescue).—In point of early produce in the spring, this grass stands next to the meadow-foxtail, and is superior in this respect to the cocksfoot. It is eaten by horses, oxen, and sheep, but particularly by the two first. The meadow fescue constitutes a very considerable portion of the herbage of all rich pastures and irrigated meadows. It makes excellent hay; and though a large plant, the leaves or herbage are succulent and tender, and apparently much liked by cattle, as they never form rank tufts, which is often the case with the larger grasses. It does not arrive at its full productive powers from seed so soon as either the cocksfoot or foxtail, and, though essential for permanent pasture, is not, by itself, well adapted for alternate husbandry, but should be combined with the larger grasses already noticed. This grass is not so plentiful in the deep alluvial soils of Lincolnshire as in the clay districts. In the vale of Aylesbury, it constitutes a considerable portion of the most valuable and fattening pastures of that rich grazing district. It appears more particularly to affect rich clayey soils than any other. It flowers in June, and ripens the seed at the end of July and the beginning of August.

Festuca duriscula (Hard Fescue).—This grass prevails most in down lands, sandy elevated soils, and dry pastures; but it also enters into the composition of rich alluvial meadow lands, and thrives under irrigation. It withstands the effect of drought better than most other grasses; and when not cropped after midsummer, constitutes one of the best ingredients for winter sheep feed. It is found to attain the greatest perfection when combined with the meadow fescue and rough-stalked meadow-grass. It springs rather early, and the produce is remarkably fine and succulent

Bromus arvensis (Field-Brome.)—The Bromes are all annual grasses, though supposed to be perennial by many in consequence of the same species occupying a field continuously; the circumstance, however, arises from the great quantity of seed which it sheds. Like most of the annual grasses, the bromes possess the most nutritive qualities about the time of flowering, and if cut at that period will afford a considerable quantity of nutritive hay; but if left uncut until the seed ripens, it is then comparatively of no value. The greatest objection to this grass is the sharp awney character of the florets, which makes it disagreeable to cattle. Few grasses grow better on stiff clays inclined to be wet and sour: this, combined with the facts that it affords an early bite in spring, and withstands the effects of frost better than many of the superior grasses, recommend it to the attention of the farmer. Brome grasses should only be introduced with great caution, as the seeds fall from the husks as soon as ripe, and speedily vegetate amongst the root leaves of the perennial grasses, and before autumn draws to a conclusion attain to a considerable size.

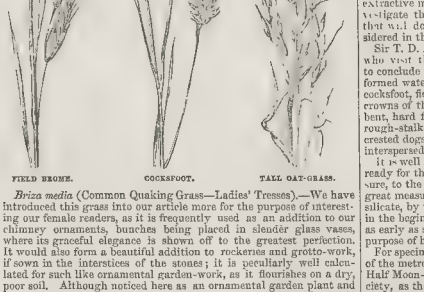
Agrostis solonifera (Large-leaved Creeping Bent—Fiorin).—Some years ago this grass attracted much attention, through the efforts of Dr. Richardson, of Belfast, at which time it was generally known by its Irish name "*fiorin*," which means grassy. There cannot, however, be a doubt that that gentleman greatly overrated its good qualities. At the same time, a number of the opponents to its introduction were equally wrong in denying to it any merit. The circumstance arose, in many cases, through experiments with two or three other varieties which so much resemble the true form that the distinction between the species is exceedingly difficult to discover. This plant is wholly unfit for alternate husbandry in consequence of its mode of growing, which is like that of the strawberry, by shooting out stolones, from the joints of which roots descend. It is an exhausting grass, as might be anticipated from its large produce and very short roots. It grows well on damp meadows, and such as are occasionally overflown, and is one of the most useful grasses in irrigated meadows, where it will generally be found at the bottom of the ridges. It forms a great part of the winter herbage of our richest pastures. It is easiest propagated by spinning the grass into ropes and cutting it to pieces with a chaff-cutter—every joint will grow.

Avena flavescens (Golden Oat—Yellow Oat-grass).—This grass affects a dry calcareous soil, and is always found in the richest natural pastures. Its produce is not great, nor its nutritive qualities considerable. On elevated dry soil this grass thrives better than most others, and in such situations is well worth cultivating. It flowers the first week in July, and ripens the seed early in August. There are a very great number of varieties of the agrostis or bent grasses, but none are worthy of notice except the above.

Lolium italicum (Italian or Annual Rye grass).—The Italian rye-grass is easily distinguished from the perennial species by its taller and more slender growth, being also more of a pea-green colour. The spikelets are also set much further apart, in this respect approaching the darnel in appearance. The general habit of rye-grass is too well known to need any very lengthened description; it may, however, be remarked, that if intended for hay it ought to be cut while in flower. Its principal qualities are that it throws up a great quantity of herbage in spring, and on rich land can be cut two or three times advantageously during the summer: it is usually sown with red clover.

Lolium perenne (Perennial Rye-grass).—Of late years, a great number of varieties of this grass have been brought forward. The following general characteristics will, perhaps, serve as a sufficient guide for selecting the sorts best adapted to particular purposes. The nearer the variety approaches in appearance the one just described, it is less likely to be a true perennial. The truest perennials are those kinds whose spikelets lie very close on each side of the culm, and are branched. This branched variety is the truest perennial, and is the sort best adapted for stiff soils. The number of species of this grass may be imagined, when it is stated that Mr. Whitworth, who paid great attention to this subject, possessed a collection, in 1829, of not less than sixty varieties: this, however, will cease to be so surprising, when it is stated that all the varieties are apt to change their character according to the soil on which they are cultivated. All kinds of rye-grass readily vegetate on most kinds of soil that are free from stagnant moisture: it soon arrives at perfection, and produces, in its first years of growth, a good supply of early herbage. These circumstances uphold its use among farmers, though, for alternate husbandry or permanent pasture, it is greatly inferior, both as regards quantity and quality, to the catstail, cocksfoot, foxtail, &c. The latter-math of rye-grass is very inconsiderable, and the plant impoverishes the soil in a high degree, if the culms (which are invariably left untouched by cattle) are not cut before the seed advances towards perfection. When this is neglected, the field, after Midsummer, exhibits only a brown surface of withered straws.

Poa nemoralis (Wood Meadow Grass).—This grass is seldom if ever found growing naturally other than in shady situations, such as under trees, high hedgerows, &c.: nevertheless, the seeds vegetate readily when sown on exposed situations; and the plants grow freely, and attain to a greater size and strength, than those in the woods and in the shade. It is remarked by Mr. G. Sinclair, that before the period of coming into flower the plants that are cultivated in open places are invariably attacked by the disease termed *rust*, which pervades every part of the plant; and that in moist and cloudy seasons the disease is much less severe, being chiefly confined to the leaves. No trace of this affection is ever found in plants of this grass growing in shady situations. The fact is the more remarkable, as it is the very reverse of the circumstances which commonly accompany the appearance of rust amidst wheat. The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent, and nutritive herbage, recommend it for admission to the permanent pasture grasses. It is particularly well calculated for sowing in plantations and orchards, accompanied by cocksfoot, sweet-scented vernal, and crested dogstail grasses. Wood meadow grass flowers in the third week of June, and ripens the seed in the end of July.



FIELD BROME. COCKSFOOT. TALL OAT-GRASS.

Briza media (Common Quaking Grass—Ladies' Tresses).—We have introduced this grass into our article more for the purpose of interesting our female readers, as it is frequently used as an addition to our chimney ornaments, bunches being placed in slender glass vases, where its graceful elegance is shown off to the greatest perfection. It would also form a beautiful addition to rockeries and grotto-work, if sown in the interstices of the stones; it is peculiarly well calculated for such like ornamental garden-work, as it flourishes on a dry, poor soil. Although noticed here as an ornamental garden plant and chimney ornament (if kept dry and free from dust, it will remain perfect for years), it is not without a fair share of utility to the husbandman, as its nutritive powers are considerable, as compared with other grasses affecting soils of a similar character. It is eaten by horses, cows, and sheep. These merits, therefore (it is observed by Mr. Sinclair), demand attention; and though it is unfit, comparatively, for rich, permanent pasture, yet for poor sandy, and also poor tenacious soils, where improvements in other respects cannot be sufficiently effected to fit them for the production of the superior grasses, the common quaking grass will be found of value. It flowers the second and third weeks in June, and the seed is ripe about the second week in July.

The preceding details respecting the habits and properties of the most generally useful grasses will in a great degree enable the reader to select an assortment adapted for any particular soil.

Strange as it may appear to many, we confidently assert, that in no branch of British husbandry does so much ignorance exist as in the proper management of meadow and pasture land. From the varied habits of the grasses already noticed, it will be seen that, in order to produce the largest amount of herbage at all seasons of the year, recourse must be had to such a variety of grasses as will be continually throwing up herbage at all seasons of the year. The superiority of old natural pastures will be found to arise principally from the variety of different habits and properties which exist in a combination of numerous different grasses. Some grasses withstand the injurious effects of long-continued dry weather better than others and *vice versâ*; the same remark applies to frost, excessive wet, or other meteorological vicissitudes. Hence, the never-failing supply of nutritive herbage obtained from old natural pastures, which cannot be found in fields laid down with only one or two kinds, such as is commonly done by using rye-grass and clover.

Mr. Sinclair found that turves one foot in diameter, cut from rich ancient pasture land in Endsleigh, Devonshire, belonging to the Duke of Bedford, contained the following plants:—From Hurdwich Ground: sweet-scented vernal, perennial rye, smooth-stalked meadow-grass, rough stalked meadow-grass, cocksfoot, woolly soft, meadow fescue grasses, yarrow white clover, perennial red clover, narrow-leaved plantain (rib-grass or cock's grass), daisy, buttercup, and sheep's sorrel. Turf from Endsleigh Ground: Meadow fescue, hard fescue, meadow foxtail, cocksfoot, soft brome, rough-stalked meadow, crested dogstail, creeping or purple fescue, fiorin, perennial rye, woolly soft grass, common bent, sweet-scented vernal grasses; and perennial red clover, white clover, spear-leaved plantain, yarrow, sheep's sorrel, daisy, hawk-weed, self-heal, &c.

In the rich pastures of Lincolnshire, which are the richest feeding-grounds in the world, a similar admixture was found, the only difference being that, in the Lincolnshire pastures, the natural or proper grasses were in a much greater proportion, and, excepting *yarrow* and the *clover*, there was scarcely a plant to be found out of the family of the proper grasses.

The result of an examination of the pastures in the Vale of Aylesbury was in accordance with the above. In concluding his observations on these pastures, Mr. Sinclair justly observes: "The chief properties which give value to a grass are, nutritive powers, produce, early growth, regerminating powers or the property of growing rapidly after being cropped, and the facilities which it offers for its propagation by seed. But the results of these (the Woburn) experiments have proved that a combination of all the merits and properties which give value to a grass is not to be found in a superior degree in any single grass." Such being the case, the important question arises, what is the best selection of grasses to lay down land in permanent pasture? Mr. Sinclair gives the following selection:—

Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*)	2 bushels.
Meadow fescue (*Festuca pratensis*)	2 ditto.
Meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*)	2 ditto.
Rough-stalked meadow grass (*Poa trivialis*) ..	2 ditto.
Tall oat-like soft grass (*Holcus avenaceus*)	½ bushel.
Meadow catstail (*Phleum pratense*)	15 lb.
Hard fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*)	2 bushels.
Crested dogstail (*Cynosurus cristatus*)	1 ditto.
Nerved meadow grass (*Poa nervata*)*	½ ditto.
Wood meadow grass (*Poa nemoralis*)	½ ditto.
Narrow-leaved meadow grass (*Poa angustifolia*)	½ ditto.
Fiorin (*Agrostis stolonifera*)	½ ditto.
Perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*)	1 ditto.
White clover (*Trifolium repens*)	15 lb.
Buck vetch (*Vicia sepium*)	½ bushel.
Sweet-scented vernal grass (*Anthoranthum odoratum*)	½ ditto.
Perennial red clover (*trifolium pratense perenne*)	12 lb.
Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)	4 lb.

We may observe that the above selection is well adapted for fertile loams and stiff soils, but not for light lands. On very stiff soils the cocksfoot may be increased one half, diminishing the foxtail. On fertile sandy soils the cocksfoot may be diminished, and the foxtail increased in a like proportion. On light lands the cocksfoot and catstail may be diminished three-fourths, leaving the other seeds as above. Having made these remarks, we will return to Mr. Sinclair's observations. "If the seeds of the before-named grasses and plants be mixed in the different proportions before stated, one bushel of such mixture of seeds, sown on an acre of land, will (omitting fractions) afford but two seeds to every square inch, while the most productive ancient natural pasture examined had seven plants to every square inch;" but, as many of the seeds are infertile, a proportional allowance ought to be made on that account: on the other hand, as the seeds grow very luxuriantly the first year, and are annually scattering fresh seeds, ten pecks of the preceding assortment may, perhaps, be about the quantity which ought to be sown to a statute acre. For alternate husbandry, the cocksfoot is best adapted to dry, stiff, and fertile loamy lands, whilst the catstail is best calculated for cultivated peats, and moist, stiff soils; the rye-grass for light lands. Of the time of sowing there can be no doubt but the autumn is the best season, if intended for permanent pasturage; but for alternate husbandry, perhaps, there is no more profitable mode than that usually adopted, namely, sowing in spring with a grain crop.

Having made several allusions to the Woburn experiments and the grass garden, it may be well to explain that these experiments were made by Mr. Sinclair, at the sole expense and at the instigation of Francis Duke of Bedford: the experiments occupied a number of years, and were conducted with the greatest care, every plot being separated by boards. The produce of each grass on different plots and soils were accurately weighed at various periods of their growth: their nutritive properties were investigated by Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. We have not included the weight in this account, deeming our general observation not only sufficiently accurate but also more practically useful; and, with regard to the nutritive properties of the different kinds, it may be remarked, that in Sir H. Davy's time organic chemistry was very little understood, and some of the matters which were then deemed least nutritive may at the present period be considered most so. As an illustration, we may mention that what Sir H. Davy called bitter extractive may prove to be legumin. Professor Way is about to investigate this subject; and we feel assured that it is in able hands, that will do it the fullest justice. Clovers, &c., have not been considered in this paper, as they do not belong to the order *Gramina*.

Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. M.P., having drawn the attention of those who visit the Exeter Meeting to his water meadows, it may be well to conclude this essay with an account of the grasses usually found in the best formed water meadows. They consist as follows:—Meadow foxtail, cocksfoot, field-brome, meadow fescue. These generally occupy the crowns of the ridges. In the furrows grow the creeping bent, March bent, hard fescue, lesser variety of the meadow catstail, woolly soft, rough-stalked meadow, meadow fescue grasses; whilst the golden oat, crested dogstail, perennial rye, and sweet-scented vernal grasses are interspersed over the whole, in company with the tufted vetch.

It is well known that old meadow grasses are much later in being ready for the scythe than "*seeds*." We attribute this, in some measure, to the tendency of the stimulant in old turf: this ought to be a great measure remedied by manuring old meadows with a soluble silicate, by which means the flowering culms would be forced forward in the beginning of the year, and would thus become fit for the scythe as early as seedling grasses. The value of old meadow land for the purpose of haymaking might in many places be thus doubled.

For specimens of some of the grasses, not easily procured in the vicinity of the metropolis, we are indebted to Messrs. T. Gibbs and Co., of Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, seedsmen to the Royal Agricultural Society, as the Grass Garden at Kew is only in course of formation. We hope, however, that by next year there will be a complete assortment of British Grasses, to which all may refer to. The necessity of getting this part of the Kew Garden complete by next year is the more urgent, as we shall have a great number of foreigners visiting us to view the Great Exposition; many of whom, from the interior parts of Germany, feel a great and growing interest in agricultural improvements.

* A kind not much used, though deserving of more notice on account of its winter herbage: it was imported originally from North America.

PICTURES FROM THE EXHIBITIONS.

(Continued from page 25.)

Academy: it hangs in the East Room, and is, in the Catalogue,

8. "The Wind on Shore."—This is a highly poetic scene: the bright lights and dark shadows, the threatening clouds, and the flattering horizon, are charmingly painted.

The circular picture, engraved on this page, is from the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and is

190. "The Angels' Whisper." Painted by J. J. Jenkins.—The scene is the cabin of a peasant, where two guardian angels are keeping watch over a sleeping innocent. This is a beautiful little picture, of a class now very popular.

Next is one of Mr. M'Ian's ten contributions to the Exhibition of the National Institution, in Regent-street. It is a touching scene.

79. "The Highland Coronach."—Niel Macdonald, son of the Laird of Achtreachtan, "indweller in Glencoe," and one of the "most stiff-necked of the Popish clan Donald," was "slaine by certain righteous men," friends of Master John Nevoy, preacher, who was instructed to "teache the uncivil natives of the Hielands and Isles both *Inglische* and *Godliness*." This young man, whilst hunting on the hills between Glencoe and Fasnacloigh, was "shot unto death." His brother escaped at the time of the massacre of Glencoe, and flew for safety into Yorkshire, and subsequently assumed the name of Blair—a field (of battle)—or Blair. The present member for Bolton is one of his descendants. "Coronach," in the Gaelic, signifies "Lament."

THE ANGELS' WHISPER."—PAINTED BY J. J. JENKINS.

LITERATURE.

In Memoriam.—Moxon.

This volume is the great poetical product of the present season. The year's literary vains will be measured by it hereafter. It is in all respects extraordinary and meritorious. It comes before us simply with its appeal as pure poetry, addressed to universal sympathies, without borrowed aid, whether from a high-sounding title or a salient subject. It is merely a friend's lamentation for a friend's death a series of doubts and regrets, of reminiscences, hopes, fancies, fears, and speculations, having their origin in sorrow for that one calamity. The book is anonymously published, but is well known to be the work of Mr Tennyson; and the friend whose virtue it celebrates was Mr. Arthur H. Hallam, the son of the historian.

Grief is monotonous in its tone. Accordingly, all these elegies are in the same measure. Some are very brief; others extend to several stanzas; none have any titles; all are properly breathings, or effusions—sudden thoughts, accidental associations—shadows and fantastic relations, such as Sorrow makes the universe tributary withal to the expression of her moods.

The book may be opened anywhere, and a complete poem found, embodying some form of sadness, some phantom of melancholy. Let us take one at random. We open, by chance, at pages 70 and 71. Here are two poems that happen to explain the purpose and tone of the whole memorial.

If these brief lays, of sorrow born,
Were taken to be such as closed
Grave doubts and answers here proposed,
Then these were such as men might scorn.

Her care is not to part and prove:
She takes, when harsher moods remit,
What slender shade of doubt may flit,
And makes it vassal unto love.

And hence, indeed, she sports with words;
But better serves a wholesome law,
And holds it sin and shame to draw
The deepest measure from the chords:

Nor dare she trust a larger lay,
But rather loosens from the lip
Short swallow flights of song, that dip
Their wings in tears, and skim away.

Such is the manner, metre, and character of this elegiac series. The uniformity of measure gives them somewhat the impression of sonnets on the mind; only the form is so much more simple and facile. Notwithstanding the general simplicity of style, the thoughts, however, are frequently abstruse, and the reflections profound—even scientific, as in the two following examples, borrowed from geology.

The wish, that of the living whole
No life may fall beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have
The likest God within the soul?

Are God and Nature then at strife,
That Nature lends such evil dreams?
So careful of the type she seems,
So careless of the single life;

That I, considering everywhere
Her secret meaning in her deeds,
And finding that of fifty seeds
She often brings but one to bear,

falter where I firmly trod.

* * * * *

"*So careful of the type?*" but no.
From scarped cliff, and quarried stone,
She cries, "A thousand types are gone;
I care for nothing—all shall go.

"Thou makest thine appeal to me:
I bring to life, I bring to death,
The spirit does but mean the breath:
I know no more." And he, shall he,

Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who rolled the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him fanes of fruitless prayer,

Who loved, who suffer'd countless ills;
Who battled for the true, the just,
Be blown about the desert dust,
Or seal'd within the iron hills?

Thus it is that knowledge itself to the sorrowful becomes sorrow. Such sceptical investigations the pensive poet thus justifies:—

"There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds."

These philosophical difficulties, it would seem, it was his friend's habit to

THE HIGHLAND CORONACH."—PAINTED BY MR. M'IAN.

withal; thus they recur among
s mournful reminiscences. Such
ractions, however, are frequently
ved by picturesque illustrations.
's is a domestic painting, for instance,
ch will command admiration —

partners of a married life:
ooked on these, and thought of thee,
vastness and its mystery,
of my spirit as of a wife.

e two—they dwelt with eye on eye,
eir hearts of old have beat in tune,
eir meetings made December June;
r every parting was to die.

r love has never past away;
he days she never can forget
e earnest that he loves her yet,
ate'er the faithless people say.

life is lone, she sits apart,
s loves her yet, she will not weep
o' rapt in matters dark and deep
seems to slight her simple heart

threads the labyrinth of the mind,
e reads the secret of the star,
seems so near and yet so far,
looks so cold: she thinks him kind.

knows the gift of years before,
withers'd violet is her bliss;
e knows not what his greatness is;
that, for all, she loves him more.

him she plays, to him she sings
early faith and plighted vows;
e knows but matters of the house,
he, he knows a thousand things.

faith is fixt and cannot move,
he darkly feels him great and wise;
he dwells on him with faithful eyes—
'cannot understand I love."

her delicious pictures there are, ex-
ingly various, with dreams and
ns to boot; all made to connect
selves, by the cunning of grief, with
memory of the dead. Nor is the
e without a moral. The poet re-
lises sorrow as knowledge, but Wis-
as a power above both:—

"For she is earthly of the mind,
t Wisdom heavenly of the soul."

s essential deity, however, is Love,
whom he dedicates the completed

trong son of God, immortal Love."

which line, nevertheless, the ortho-
may and will object; the attribute,
ceived systems of theology, properly
scribing the Paternal Deity. To
other series of poems than such as
, professing to embody the deepest
hs, and not shrinking from the ne-
re illustrations, we should hardly
k of suggesting such an objection
critic can in this case must assume
standard of the work criticised
ry word is important, every image
ld be weighed. Taken altogether,
work reminds us strongly of Dante:
ta Nuova," and is as strongly indi-
ve of a kindred genius. This little
of Mr. Tennyson will be exten-
y read, and for many generations
me famous. It is quick with that
estness of life which promises im-
tality; it is full of that sincerity of
tion which ensures a catholicity of
ng. The interest, as the reader will
already perceived, is mainly psych-
ical; a prepared mind is, therefore,
ired in the student who under-
s the perusal of these fine poems.

VIS FROM A LADY'S DIARY OF HER
RAVELS IN BARBARY. 2 Vols. Col-
rue

ary is comparatively a novel sub-
for a traveller's investigation for, a

"THE CHILD'S PRAYER."—PAINTED BY F. A. J. HEDGMAN, A.R.A.

lady-traveller's, a somewhat curious adventure. The point of departure was Marseilles, and the earliest description relates to the wretched condition of the streets in Algiers, and the Court of the Duchess d'Aumale. Of course, the monument to the Duke of Orleans is not forgotten, and other signs of French dominion. Among the native curiosities, we are presented with a Harem of Dolls. We have also a description of Blida, and afterwards of Philippeville. We may form some notion of the miserable life of the Colonists, from the fact that "the only inhabitants are the military and a bad class of civilians—bankrupt tradesmen, dissipated mechanics—the very refuse of France." Our lady records:—

"Our Polish friend, Colonel K—— brought me to-day a small ancient coin, which he had picked up among the ruins of the amphitheatre. This gentleman, whose wife and family are in Paris, has obtained the permission of the French Government to found a commercial establishment in Philippeville; he and some other Polish refugees proposing to unite together to form a company. He has been here only twenty-four hours, and the bad climate has already so disheartened him, that he has some misgivings as to the practicability of carrying out his scheme. He passes his evenings with us; for evenings to a solitary man, in a town like this, are dreary indeed We dine down stairs in the public *salle*, the only way by which we can secure our dinner being warm. Besides ourselves and the Polish Colonel, there are in this hotel about fifty other guests, all French military officers. The dinners are wretchedly cooked, and the appearance of the waiters, who attend on the guests in their shirt sleeves, is not very seemly."

Some of the ancient Roman remains in this place are interesting; but the tract of country is for the most part desert and incommodious; and travelling in an omnibus far from pleasant. Nature is nevertheless sublime, and sunrise and sunset are both beautiful. Our authoress shews a feeling of this, and her snatches of description are pleasing. Of incident there is not much, or of much account in her pages. Her position as a female was odd, but nothing occurred of a striking character. She thus describes the Hôtel de l'Europe at Constantina:—

"This hotel is an old Moorish house, a circumstance which, I confess, led me to give it the preference over some other places, where we might doubtless have been better accommodated; but I have repented of my injudicious predilection, and the few hours I have passed here have sufficed to convince me that these Moorish houses, though very interesting to look at, are not dwelling-places suited to Europeans. The rooms are like dungeons; they have no regular windows, but are lighted from glass-doors, which open on galleries looking into the court-yards. The rooms are consequently very deficiently supplied with light and air. Then there is such a labyrinth of passages and corridors, with little flights of steps leading up and down, that it would require the thread of Ariadne to avoid losing one's way in the many intricacies."

The French military, according to our traveller, regard Algiers as the most miserable exile to which they can be doomed. The disposition of the Arabs towards the French is not good; nor, in fact, towards Europeans generally. It is only fear which restrains the natives from open hostility. These volumes afford very satisfactory information as to the mode of life in the parts described, with ample accounts of the beautiful scenery about Bona, the ruins of Hippo, the peculiarities of Tunis, and of numerous other places which lay within the writer's route. It is true that her reflections are not profound, but her descriptions are graphic.

"MARKET BOATS ARRIVING AT ANGERS."—PAINTED BY E. A. GOODALL.

MORNING DRESS.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

ALTHOUGH London and its season, the country-seats, the sea baths, the Baden, Homburg, and Vichy waters carry away the aristocracy, we have, nevertheless, found in the various establishments here many novelties. Paris, which, during four months of the year, works night and day to create these elegances, never witnesses these light dresses in its public walks. They require the shade of large trees for shelter, and the verdure of lawns, studded with flowers, to set them off.

CAP.

Silk Dresses continue general; we also see plain taffetas, and chiné, or foulard taffetas. The great novelty in barèges consists in chintz patterns of running flowers or large nosegays, on white, Pensée green, maroon, and dust-grey grounds. The flowers and nosegays are in very vivid colours. Some foulards have also similar patterns, but the grounds are generally black. There are not so many white muslin *mantelets* worn as were seen during late summers. Black worsted lace shawls have supplanted them this year. Black worsted lace is in great vogue; its novelty alone can keep it in fashion, for it cannot in any way rival the real silk lace. *Pardessus* are the height of the fashion: the *pardessus* similar to the *peignoir* morning dress; the *pardessus* trimmed with wide fine lace for morning visits; the chintz dress, with a similar *pardessus* for the country. Besides these, there are others for the evening.

STRAW BONNET.

IN-DOOR DRESS.

Alençon lace cap, ornamented on the side with bows of ribbon with long ends. *Pardessus*, ornamented with two flounces, the head of the upper flounce having a *ruche à la vieille. Manches engageantes*, trimmed with a treble row of Alençon lace.

Children's nankeen dresses are embroidered in braid of the same colour, coming down to the legs; the sleeves embroidered to match, with plain muslin under-sleeves. The short trousers of cambric muslin are trimmed with English embroidery.

Gentlemen wear small frock-coats of ladies' cloth, short skirts, long waist, *manteau Amelie d'évêque*, violet and English blue colours. The dress-coats are short and narrow in the skirts, and long-waisted. Almost all the fashions for gentlemen are founded on those of London. White hats are worn by some fashionables; and the brims are somewhat wider than those of last year.

Straw bonnets have the crown plaited with ribbon of a dark colour and straw, ornamented with a little straw edging on each side; Malines lace cap, three rows of lace, and two of gauze ribbon, the crown with similar ribbon. These delightful novelties are from Madame Laure's establishment, Rue des Capucines.

The most elegant riding habits are those made by Lavigne, Rue Vivienne. They have the highly-sought-for merit of a very close fit to the waist. This advantage is due to the use of busts moulded from nature, and invented by Lavigne. The summer riding-habits are very open in front, and kept buttoned at the waist by a few buttons only. The *basques* in front are short. At the back there are three double plaits, at the top of two of which there is a button. Down the front and the *basques* are edged with lace. The stuffs more generally used are *grain de poudre* cloths, of a blue or fine green dragon colours. Some riding-habits have been made of Indian nankeen. The buttons are always convex, covered with stuff. Some ladies have been seen with precious-stone buttons.

OPERA DRESS.

THE OPERA DRESS

Is of silk, with a straight upper dress, and three flounces on the cross; the body pointed, having a lace *berthe*, with five or six rows of lace of the like sort, but the width of which decreases at each row in approaching the point of the body.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

His qualifications as an orator, and his manner as a debater, have been well and graphically pourtrayed by an able Parliamentary reporter, who thus speaks of him:—

If posterity shall decide to rank Sir Robert Peel among great men, he will rather be classed among the statesmen than among the orators. He may be talked of with Walpole, but not with Pitt or Fox. Oratory is a severe and exacting art. Its object is not merely to excite the passions or sway the judgment, but also to produce models for the delight or admiration of mankind. It is a study which will not brook a divided attention. The orator speaks rarely—at long intervals—during which he saturates his mind with his subject, while casting it in the mould to which his taste guides him, as being the most calculated to enhance by its charm the intrinsic worth or beauty of his thoughts. Like the poet, he works either from the love of his theme, or in the anticipation of triumph. But the exigences of modern political warfare have called into being a class of public speakers whose effusions fall as far short of those of the professed orator in permanent beauty as they excel them in immediate utility. As the character of the House of Commons, remodelled under the Reform Bill, has become more business-like, so the most popular and powerful speakers there are those who, rejecting the beautiful, apply themselves to the practical. Eloquence has become a positive element of power. A party leader is compelled to enter with almost equal energy into the most trifling as into the most important affairs. He must be always ready with facts, with arguments, with stimulated enthusiasm; he must identify himself with all the interests of those whom he would lead. Even were there time for that preparation which a great orator needs, there is no scope for his display.

At the head of this class of public speakers—of those who either do not aim at or fall short of acquiring, the divine art which, harmonising language till it becomes a music, and shaping thought into a tall-man, gives a man the right to be called an orator—stands forth conspicuously Sir Robert Peel. We have already said that he sacrifices much possible fame as an orator, in order to secure substantial influence as a statesman. Some may be prepared to combat this; to say that Sir Robert Peel's inherent mediocrity is such that he could not, if he would, have rivalled even the most distinguished of living orators, much less the mighty dead. But it is difficult to suppose that a man of such high and varied attainments, one in whom the scholastic fervour has survived amidst the uncongenial pursuits of a stormy political life—one who, as for instance in his speech at Glasgow, and in some few of his speeches in Parliament, or at public places, has breathed the purer atmosphere of poetry and philosophy it is scarcely possible to believe that, had he early devoted himself to the study and imitation of the greatest models, to the perfection of style, to the discriminating choice of language, he could not have elevated himself as an orator to the highest rank. No, Sir Robert Peel's aim is different; his political weight depends on his power of charming or influencing the House of Commons. He has studied political opinion until even its minutest shades are made palpable to him. They are all more or less represented in the popular assembly, and there he displays his knowledge of all their wants, and awaits himself, concealing his purpose, of all their rivalries and prejudices. Not one hint finds, from time to time, an echo in the speeches of Sir R. Peel. His caution, and, at the same time, his determination, are so well known, that the slightest hint he lets fall as to his purposes is instantly caught up. One cause of the breathless attention with which he is heard, is, that each section of the House is anxious to penetrate the mystery of his future policy, knowing well that he will not utter any direct promise as a mere flourish, or unless he means to fulfil it. If he be oracular in his mystery, he is often equally so in his studied mystification. As no man can more clearly explain himself when he pleases, so no man can more adroitly wrap up his real meaning in an unintelligible involvement of words. Look at him while in power from 1841 to 1846, while still he was concealing his intentions with respect to the commercial policy of the country. Sometimes a sturdy Radical, or an indignant agriculturist, determines to catch the eel by the tail and electrify him. He put some plain, direct question, and demands an answer. You think Sir Robert must now be fairly posed—he will must be rent—parties must soon resume their own habits—for he must say something positive on which a war-cry can be raised. He rises, leans forward on the table, plays with his fingers, or puts his hands under the tails of his blue frock-coat, and in the most open and candid way declares his determination to answer frankly the question which has been put to him. This is satisfactory—it propitiates. All are on the qui vive. There is hushed silence. All heads are stretched forward in expectation of the announcement of policy. Perhaps Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston exchange a glance or smile of incredulity, for they know their man. Meanwhile, the soft, bland voice has poured forth its sentences in the most remote corner. The bearing he speaks a full consciousness of the responsibility of the duty of the moment—the face wears the placid expression of innocence. You are fairly prepossessed for such a man. But what is he saying? By that cheer from Mr. Cobden, and the Sancho, Mr. Bright, he appears to have said something pleasant to the manufacturers. But that roar of delight from the other side? Oh, he has promised the country gentlemen by some well-turned compliment to protection, but it is not yet the object of his rhetoric. And now another cheer, more general, as the reward of some pompous maxim of the public good. It is clear he has warmed to him. The more kindly they entertain, the more candid grow the speaker's tones—the more earnest is he to do the best which the state of things allows. An elaborate statement all ays of the different courses open to him—of the several advantages and disadvantages—in all of which he adroitly rouses the prejudices slumbering for the moment around him, and establishes a sympathy with each, centering hopes in himself, and setting old hatreds new against each other, until having thus led the various parties to a mental *mêlée*, he winds up with an "upon the whole" leading with pompous affectation of resolves to a declaration of what he means to do, which, in fact, comprises—in an artful woof of phrases, sounding, but bootless—almost everything that he does not mean to do. Meanwhile he has skilfully diverted the attention of all from the real point at issue to their mutual jealousies and asperities. Ten to one he sits down "amidst loud cheers," having uttered much, but avowed nothing. It may be said, "How can such a boy be so transparently cajoled?" The answer is, "It is done—done every day, in almost every speech; and the more it is done the more they seem to like it."

This, however, is but one phase of Sir Robert Peel's Parliamentary character. There are occasions—and they have multiplied during the last year or two—when he boldly throws aside all these arts of *finesse*, and assumes a much more lofty position. Patient, painstaking, a dissembler, even—politically speaking—a hypocrite, in order to obtain power, he no sooner felt the supreme firm in his grasp than his mind seemed to expand; he grew in moral stature; he disdained to look back at the tortuous path by which he had ascended, but pressed with proud confidence forward. A magical change came over Sir Robert Peel from the hour that he finally resolved to make the last appeal to obtain a pure majority of the House of Commons without the aid of the agricultural members to be the Minister, not of a party, but of the nation. Whether it was that the desperate nature of the game, and the magnitude of the stake (both no less than the fealty of a party, and the reputation of a life) inspired an unwonted magnanimity, or that, a long-sought opportunity having arrived for throwing off a mask of hateful subserviency, Sir Robert Peel, now, for the first time, displayed his real character; assuredly there was in his speeches during the last two years, and especially in the last six months, of his official life a tone to which his contemporaries were wholly unaccustomed. With a sense of power, and a consciousness of self-sacrifice, he assumed the air, now of a dictator, now of a martyr. Defiance to the agriculturists, and threats to the legitimate opposition, were backed by a kind of covert appeal to the public out of doors. Occasional flashes of spirit, rare but emphatic, and decisive instances of plain-speaking, induced a momentary doubt whether this man, so metamorphosed by a great peril and an unparalleled responsibility, could hardly be the same Sir Robert Peel whose name had long been a by-word for plausibility and slipperiness in statesmanship, whom you had often seen shivering with loquacious indecision on the very brink of a positive declaration. But it is a singular fact, illustrating the real character of Sir Robert Peel, that at every great crisis of his public life—on bringing in the Emancipation Bill; on assuming office in 1834; and, finally, on introducing the measure for Repeal of the Corn-Law—he has thus flung aside his disguise, and has spoken out plainly and boldly his real mind, regardless of personal consequences. There may have been magnanimity—it may have been moral hardihood: political passions will always usurp in such cases the decision of a calm judgment.

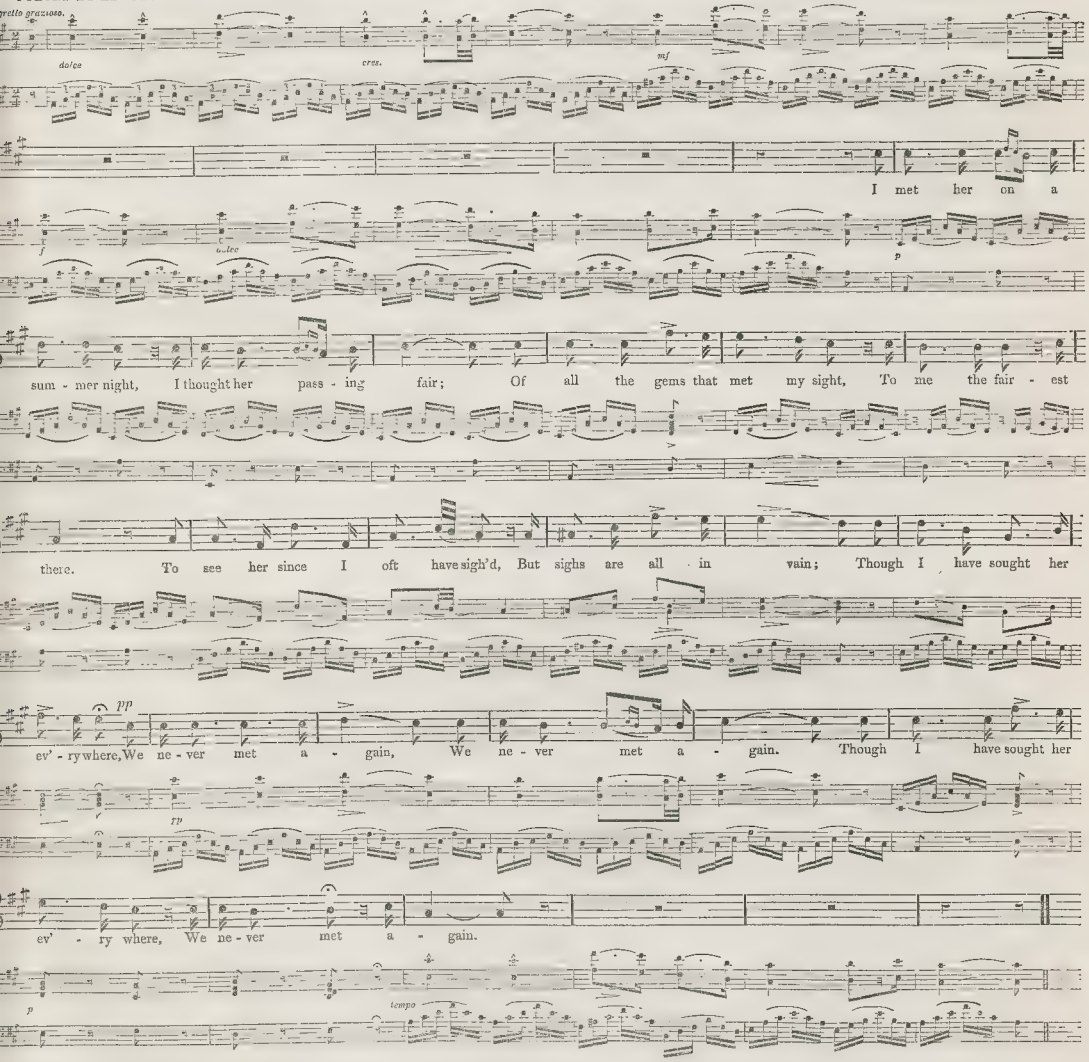
If Sir Robert has acquired, by long study and practice, the art of leading and moulding to his will a body of several hundred intelligent men, he may be pardoned if the matter of his speeches be not first-rate. Excepting occasional passages of the kind just referred to, the character given already of his earlier speeches applies to his later ones. Neither the thoughts nor the languages ever rise above the level of common sense. They are political manœuvres and purposes put into language, because a free constitution requires that the people shall at least seem to be parties to the policy of statesmen. The difference between Sir R. Peel and other statesmen is, that he does not think in public—does not invite the public to think with him. He forms his plans out of the elements of thought he finds in the House of Commons, and trusts to each party liking the ingredient it has separately contributed to the hash.

A stranger to the House of Commons, who, having heard of Sir Robert Peel's influence there, had conceived some ideal portrait of a great orator, would assuredly be disappointed. He would observe in his speeches a want of strong reasoning on fixed principles—a lax, loose, many-sided mode of viewing the most vital questions, and a great command of that sort of logic which takes in common minds by clever fallacies. He would look in vain for vivid imagination or profound thought. He would find no outline of a complete scheme of policy, nor any one ruling idea with which his own views and political sympathies could associate. The style he would pronounce as inarticulate; not that there is no attempt at construction, but the speech is so crowded with extraneous matter, and so many ends have to be gained by it, that a perfect plan would be impossible. He would complain of verbosity, of repetition of ideas—nay, of whole arguments, in different words, and these imperfectly expressed—of a pervading pretension to something very profound, which constantly falls short of accomplishment. Of the action used by the speaker, he would be tempted to say that it was neither modest, as becomes an unassuming reasoner, nor impassioned, as ought to be the action of a great orator. He would see at one time a pompous solemnity leading to nothing; at another, the most trivial gestures of every-day, after dinner conversation, ushering in the most important topics. He would notice with surprise the orator's elbow resting on the table before him, while his pointed finger shakes ominously at his opponent, and one leg is crossed over the other—the posture of a man laying down an argument to a familiar friend; or his thumbs buried in the pockets of his capacious waistcoat, while his coat is thrown back ostentatiously, as some foreigners do to show their fine velvet linings; or, as is more commonly the case, his hands hidden under his coat-tails, while he stands much as he might with a back to a fire. These are not exactly the positions or the gestures of a great orator.

But, on the other hand, whatever the defects of Sir Robert Peel, when his speeches or his actions are looked at critically, you cannot fail to admire a sense and self-possession—the thorough knowledge he has, even to the minutest details, of every subject he undertakes; the adroitness with which he enters into all the different feelings, prejudices, and interests which surround him; and the art he evinces in yielding them, so as to produce all the appearance of enthusiasm, and in moulding them to his purpose of subduing their varieties to one harmonious course of action. In the art of managing the House of Commons, he is, indeed, unrivalled."—(*Francis's "Orators of the Age,"* pp. 31, 32.)

WE NEVER MET AGAIN.

POETRY BY EDWARD MORDAUNT SPENCER. COMPOSED BY G. HERBERT RODWELL.


I met her on a
sum - mer night, I thought her pass - ing fair; Of all the gems that met my sight, To me the fair - est
there. To see her since I oft have sigh'd, But sighs are all in vain; Though I have sought her
ev' - ry where, We ne - ver met a - gain, We ne - ver met a - gain. Though I have sought her
ev' - ry where, We ne - ver met a - gain.

SECOND VERSE.

I led her through the merry dance,
She won my heart's good will,
I listen'd to her dulcet song—
I think I hear her still.

To see her since I oft have sigh'd,
But sighs are all in vain;
Though I have sought her ev'ry where,
We never met again.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT, AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THIS grand memorial originated as follows:—In 1783, Congress passed a resolution to erect an equestrian statue to Washington, in the national capital, wherever that should be permanently located. The capital was afterwards established on the border of the broad and beautiful Potomac, and very appropriately called "Washington City." In 1804, after Washington's death, the subject of a monument to his memory was again broached, but no steps were taken on the matter.

In 1833, the "Washington National Monument Society" was organized, with Chief Justice Marshall at its head; and measures were at once taken to collect the necessary funds. In order that it might truly be a national work, and that the humblest individual could contribute his share, the subscriptions were limited to a dollar. During several years only some thirty thousand dollars were obtained; the hard times of 1837 succeeded, when the entire pecuniary resources of the country were prostrated, and this majestic project seemed hopeless for a time.

But, in 1847, new measures were taken, new men and leaders arose; the collections were increased until they reached eighty thousand dollars; and the corner-stone was laid, with imposing ceremonies, by the Hon. Speaker Winthorp, on the 4th July, 1848. The plan adopted is one worthy of the object. The chief idea in the structure is an obelisk, fifty-five feet square at the base, and intended to be six hundred feet high! This will exceed, in its altitude, any steeple or monument in the world. From a thickness of fifteen feet the walls diminish to thirty inches, leaving an open space of twenty-five feet square. The top of this noble monument is to be reached by flights of iron steps at the four sides; and the hand-rail, being hollow, will serve as a conductor of gas, so that the whole of this prodigious cavern will be rendered as light as day.

As to the circular structure—which (to say nothing of its mixed and incongruous architecture) gives such a muffled-up appearance to the base—it will be 100 feet high, on a platform 300 feet square. This is intended to serve as the mausoleum of the illustrious dead.

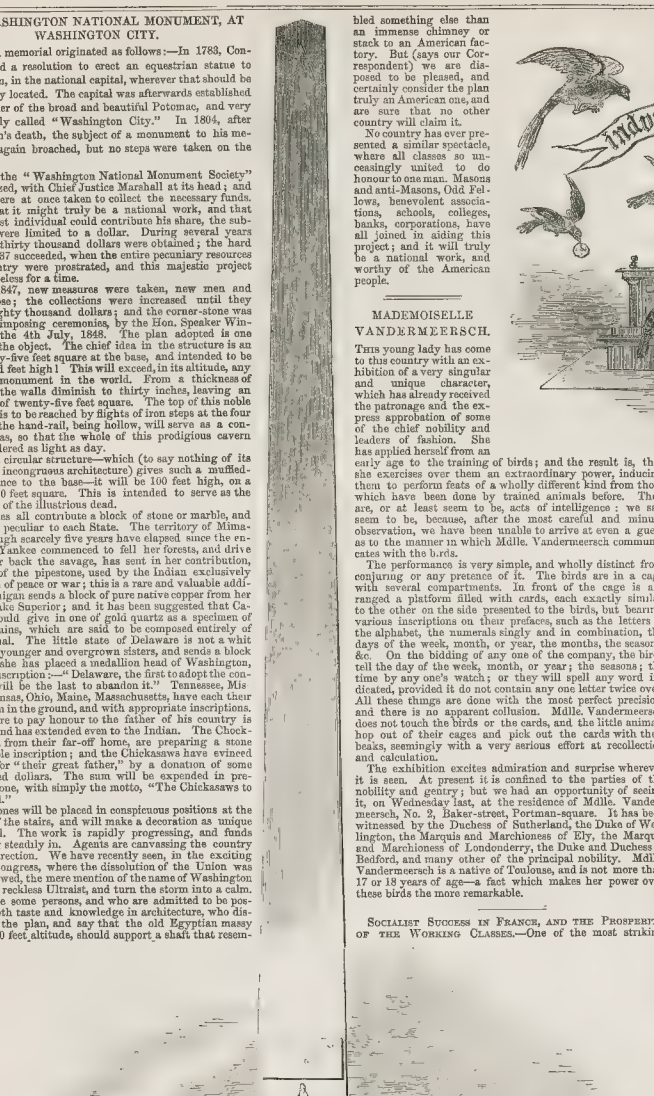
The States all contribute a block of stone or marble, and of the kind peculiar to each State. The territory of Minnesota, although scarcely five years have elapsed since the enterprising Yankee commenced to fell her forests, and drive still further back the savage, has sent in her contribution, viz. a slab of the pipestone, used by the Indian exclusively for the pipe of peace or war; this is a rare and valuable addition. Michigan sends a block of pure native copper from her mines in Lake Superior; and it has been suggested that California should give in one of gold quartz as a specimen of her mountains, which are said to be composed entirely of that material. The little state of Delaware is not a whit behind her younger and overgrown sisters, and sends a block on which she has placed a medallion head of Washington, with this inscription:—"Delaware, the first to adopt the constitution, will be the last to abandon it." Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Ohio, Maine, Massachusetts, have each their contribution in the ground, and with appropriate inscriptions.

This desire to pay honour to the father of his country is universal, and has extended even to the Indian. The Chocktaw nation, from their far-off home, are preparing a stone with suitable inscription; and the Chickasaws have evinced their love for "their great father," by a donation of some two hundred dollars. The sum will be expended in preparing a stone, with simply the motto, "The Chickasaws to their friend."

These stones will be placed in conspicuous positions at the landings of the stairs, and will make a decoration as unique as beautiful. The work is rapidly progressing, and funds are coming steadily in. Agents are canvassing the country in every direction. We have recently seen, in the exciting scenes in Congress, where the dissolution of the Union was openly avowed, the mere mention of the name of Washington silence the reckless Ultraist, and turn the storm into a calm.

There are some persons, and who are admitted to be possessed of both taste and knowledge in architecture, who disapprove of the plan, and say that the old Egyptian massy work, of 100 feet altitude, should support a shaft that resembled something else than an immense chimney or stack to an American factory. But (says our Correspondent) we are disposed to be pleased, and certainly consider the plan truly an American one, and are sure that no other country will claim it.

No country has ever presented a similar spectacle, where all classes so unceasingly united to do honour to one man. Masons and anti-Masons, Odd Fellows, benevolent associations, schools, colleges, banks, corporations, have all joined in aiding this project; and it will truly be a national work, and worthy of the American people.



THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT, AT WASHINGTON CITY.

MADEMOISELLE VANDERMEERSCH.

THIS young lady has come to this country with an exhibition of a very singular and unique character, which has already received the patronage and the express approbation of some of the chief nobility and leaders of fashion. She has applied herself from an early age to the training of birds; and the result is, that she exercises over them an extraordinary power, inducing them to perform feats of a wholly different kind from those which have been done by trained animals before. They are, or at least seem to be, acts of intelligence: we say seem to be, because, after the most careful and minute observation, we have been unable to arrive at even a guess as to the manner in which Mdlle. Vandermeersch communicates with the birds.

The performance is very simple, and wholly distinct from conjuring or any pretence of it. The birds are in a cage with several compartments. In front of the cage is arranged a platform filled with cards, each exactly similar to the other on the side presented to the birds, but bearing various inscriptions on their prefaces, such as the letters of the alphabet, the numerals singly and in combination, the days of the week, month, or year, the months, the seasons, &c. On the bidding of any one of the company, the birds tell the day of the week, month, or year; the seasons; the time by any one's watch; or they will spell any word indicated, provided it do not contain any one letter twice over. All these things are done with the most perfect precision, and there is no apparent collusion. Mdlle. Vandermeersch does not touch the birds or the cards, and the little animals hop out of their cages and pick out the cards with their beaks, seemingly with a very serious effort at recollection and calculation.

The exhibition excites admiration and surprise wherever it is seen. At present it is confined to the parties of the nobility and gentry; but we had an opportunity of seeing it, on Wednesday last, at the residence of Mdlle. Vandermeersch, No. 2, Baker-street, Portman-square. It has been witnessed by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ely, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, and many other of the principal nobility. Mdlle. Vandermeersch is a native of Toulouse, and is not more than 17 or 18 years of age—a fact which makes her power over these birds the more remarkable.

MDLLE. EMILIE VANDERMEERSCH.

SOCIALIST SUCCESS IN FRANCE, AND THE PROSPERITY OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—One of the most striking proofs of the effects of the Socialist success is found in the condition of the savings'-banks of Paris. In all the weeks of January and February, confidence prevailed; the artisans and shopkeepers were tolerably well employed: they could save something, and, relying on the Government, they invested their savings. In the second week in March the deposits fell to nearly half the amount of the first week in February, and in the third week of March they declined nearly one-third more. As there was a prospect of the success of those who claim for themselves exclusively the character of the workman's friends, the workman's wages dwindled away, and his savings were lessened. When the workman's friends actually succeeded, those effects were augmented, work was almost suspended, and saving almost ceased—adding to the many proofs afforded by every page of modern history, that none suffer so much by political disturbances and revolutions as those on whose behalf they are said to be made. The usual pretext for them is the distress of the labourers, and in all cases they increase that distress. They suspend productive industry; and, if the capitalist lose his profit, and the landowner his rent, the labourer loses his wages, and becomes a pauper or starves. He may, by the suspension of his industry, cease to benefit others, but he infallibly ruins himself. The politicians who claim to be the friends of workmen, and are continually planning political changes to serve them, are their worst enemies.—*Economist.*

NEGLECTING THE ANTECEDENT.—Some very whimsical instances of this occur continually, especially in the answers of witnesses when given literally as they speak. In a late assault case the prosecutor swore that "the prisoner struck him with a broom on his head till he broke the top of it!" In narrating an accident some time since, it was stated that a poor old woman was run over by a cart *aged sixty*. So in a case of supposed poisoning: "He had something in a blue paper in his hand, and I saw him put his head over the pot, and put it in!" Another swallowing a base coin: "He snatched the half-crown from the boy, which he swallowed," which seems to mean the boy, not the money. An old fellow, who for many years sold combustible matches in London, had the following cry: "Buy a pennyworth of matches of a poor old man made of foreign wood!"—*New York Christmas Bell.*

"HESIONE;"

STATUETTE, BY WILLIAM BOYTON KIRK, A.R.H.A.

"Reges quoque filia monstro
Poscitur æquoreo. Quam dura ad saxa revinctam
Vindicat Alcides." OVID.

THE classical and beautiful figure above represented is from a Daguerréotype, taken from a statuette in marble by a young Irishman, who gives promise of attaining the first eminence in that proud department of art to which he has devoted himself.

The fable of Hesione chained to a rock, to be devoured by a sea-monster, and her subsequent release by Hercules, is familiar to all readers of the Heathen Mythology. The figure tells the story in a simple, graceful, but most effective manner.

Young Kirk is the third son of the late Thomas Kirk, R.H.A., whose numerous works are scattered through every part of Ireland, and several in England. The statue of the late Sir Sydney Smith, in Greenwich Hospital, ordered by Parliament during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, is a telling monument to his ability. The colossal statue of Nelson on the pillar in Sackville-street, Dublin, executed when Kirk was a pupil in the schools of the Royal Dublin Society, speaks also well for his fame.

The anecdote we are now about to relate, and which has never yet met the public eye, is most interesting. When the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker was in Ireland, he was not slow in finding out and encouraging the genius of Kirk. He saw in his *atelier* a charming bust of "Ariadne," one of the first original conceptions of the young sculptor, became the purchaser, and brought it to London. On one occasion, having had the honour of entertaining Sir Robert Peel and others of the *cognoscenti*, this last, really charming from its simplicity and beauty, attracted the attention of all who were in the *salon* in which it was placed. The distinguished host was asked eagerly where he got this "gem of antiquity." The reply was, "It is the production of an Irish stone-cutter." All were credulous, until Mr. Croker said, "Give me an order, and I will have as many as you like executed for fifty pounds each." Sir Robert Peel, never lost sight of the artist until he had obtained for him the commission

(Continued on page 33, Supplement gratis.)

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HESIONE.

(Continued from page 32.)

for the national tribute to the memory of one of her greatest Admirals—Sir Sidney Smith.

The subject of the present notice is scarcely out of his minority; and in his sculpture gallery will be found a statue of her most gracious Majesty, executed during her stay in Dublin. Here, too, is the statue of "Iris ascending," which was reduced by the artist for the Art-Union of London, cast in bronze, and distributed as prizes to the subscribers; besides a miniature group from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," representing *Titania*, *Bottom*, and fairies. An engraving from the latter was recently published in the "Amateur." The group of "Lear and Cordelia" is familiar to all visitors of the Exhibition in 1848. Mr. Kirk has recently finished a colossal statue of Justice, which stands on the apex of the pyramid in front of the New Court-house of Belfast.

STATUETTE OF "HESIONE," BY WILLIAM BOYTON KIRK, A.R.H.A.

This work has won the warmest commendations from the cold and severe critics of the Athens of Ireland.

The work upon which he is now engaged is a group, life size, entitled "The Enchantress." A youth is seated listlessly on

"a bank
Whereon the wild thyme grows,"

holding a Pandean pipe in his hands; while a lovely nymph with flowing locks gracefully reclines on his shoulder, with one hand rested upon a tambourine, singing to the air her lover had been playing; while he with breathless attention catches the soft syllables as they are warbled forth. The head and face of the female, from its perfect *abandon*, seem to utter the sounds which entrance her lover. It is, indeed, a piece of that pure nature such as can alone make the marble live. This group is only in clay, and, when transferred to the Carrara, is intended for the Great National Exhibition of 1851.

HOLD OF THE BARQUE "ELEANOR."—SUPPLY OF STOCK BY THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TO THE MAURITIUS.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

June 13th, 1850.

I SEND you a Sketch, taken in rather an uncommon situation—namely, the hold of the barque *Eleanor*, of London, on a voyage, with stock from Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, to the Mauritius—illustrating the trade now carried on to a very considerable extent between the ports of the colony of the Cape and Port Louis, Isle of France.

The voyage, during which the Sketch was taken, was more than ordinarily successful; not a single sheep or goat, out of 200 of the former and 40 of the latter, being lost by death from any of the causes which usually conduce to such a result. Since the measures of Ranavalona, Queen of Madagascar, have closed the ports of that island against the whites, the export of cattle and sheep from the Cape has increased to a very considerable amount. With fair winds and good weather, the passage from Table or Simon's Bay averages about twenty-five days; from Algoa Bay and Natal, of course, somewhat less. This being but a short period, and the price given for sheep and oxen in the Mauritius being high, when compared with the cost price at the Cape, induces considerable speculation. As an instance, I give a venture in which, with another party, I was personally engaged.

We took on board the *Eleanor* in Simon's Bay 200 sheep and 40 goats, for which 7s. 6d was paid per head cost price; the freight was 8s. for each; and we were at other charges for oat-hay (of which we took a good deal), bran and oats in sufficient quantities, and about 60 barrels of water. Our passage took 26 days, during which we had some very rough weather and ten days' continuance of strong head-winds; but, from the precautions taken to pen the sheep in parties of twenties and thirties only (which not only prevented their jamming and suffocating one another, but also hindered them from being thrown in a mass to leeward as the ship rolled), we did not meet with any casualty—a result which amply repaid us for any extra trouble that we took at the beginning.

In the Sketch, I have shown the starboard side of the *Eleanor's* hold, as taken at sea, with the hurdles exactly as placed, and a gangway running fore and aft, interrupted only for about a yard by the chain-locker. The lee side, though not shown in the Sketch, was exactly similar.

Upon our arrival at Port Louis, the sheep sold for 28s., and the goats for £2 each.

I send you also a Sketch of a tree very plentifully scattered over the country in a quarter daily becoming of more interest and importance—*i. e.* Port Natal. The plant is the Chandelier Euphorbia (*Euphorbia grandidens*), which has a strikingly foreign appearance, and adds a picturesque effect to the surrounding scenery, mingling to advantage its angular, spinous, upright stems with the more beautiful foliage of the *Erythrina Caffra* (Kaffir coral-tree), dotted over with its long spikes of large crimson, pea-like flowers—the acacias, and the graceful date-trees, a dwarf species of which is very plentiful, as also immense sized specimens of the scarlet geranium. It is in Africa alone (I have been told by a clever German naturalist, resident at Port Natal) than any species of cactus attains to the growth of a tree; and it is with the acrid juice of these (readily discharged upon incision) that the wild Bushmen poison the barb of their small but deadly arrows. By the side of the tree I have placed another species of euphorbia, with thick fleshy stems of large size, of which there are several kinds which the South African Dutch, or Boers, are accustomed to place *en masse* under the name of *mase doorn* (nasty thorn), which is surely no misnomer, as many a good jacket of mine, nearly torn to pieces in making a way through the bush, has testified. The beauty and luxuriance of the vegetation around Port Natal is indeed very great.

HOLD OF THE BARQUE "ELEANOR," ON A VOYAGE WITH STOCK FROM THE CAPE TO THE MAURITIUS.

PUNS are, I believe, the wit of words. They are exactly the same to words which wit is to ideas, and consist in the sudden discovery of relations in language. A pun, to be perfect in its kind, should contain two distinct meanings—the one common and obvious, the other more remote; and in the notice which the mind takes of the relation between these two sets of words, and in the surprise which that relation excites, the pleasure of a pun consists. Miss Hamilton, in her book on Education, mentions the instance of a boy so very neglectful that he could never be brought to read the word *patriarchs*; but whenever he met with it he always pronounced it *partridges*. A friend of the writer observed to her that it could hardly be considered as a mere piece of negligence, for it appeared to him that the boy, in calling them partridges, was *making game* of the patriarchs. Now here are two distinct meanings contained in the same phrase: for to make game of the patriarchs is to laugh at them; or to make game of them is, by a very extravagant and laughable sort of ignorance of words, to rank them among pheasants, partridges, and other such delicacies, which the law takes under its protection, and calls *game*: and the whole pleasure derived from this pun consists in the sudden discovery that two such different meanings are referable to one form of expression. I have very little to say about puns; they are in very bad repute, and so they *ought* to be. The wit of language is so miserably inferior to the wit of ideas, that it is very deservedly driven out of good company. Sometimes, indeed, a pun makes its appearance which seems for a moment to redeem its species; but we must not be deceived by them: it is a radically bad race of wit. By unremitting persecution, it has been at last got under, and driven into cloisters—from whence it must never again be suffered to emerge into the light of the world.—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*

THE CHANDELIER EUPHORBIA.

OCTAGON VILLA, ANTIGUA.

THIS neat specimen of house-building in Antigua is the property and country residence of Andrew Coltart, Esq. It is situated one mile from St. John's, on Gray's Hill, at an elevation of about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a beautiful view of the city and harbour. It has eight sides, as its name implies; and, being nearly surrounded with jalousie windows, it admits the refreshing sea breeze. The dome at the top is roofed with galvanised corrugated iron, and gives a pleasing effect to the structure.

OCTAGON VILLA, ANTIGUA.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

INSTINCT AND REASON. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S.—Reeve, King William-street.

It is our purpose in the present article to give a short account of this contribution to literature, which has lately appeared, inasmuch as the subject cannot fail to interest both the old and young of various classes of the community. Mr. Smee opens the work with an enunciation of its object. "A man can hardly journey through the path of life without pausing to consider in what respect he differs from a dog, a daisy, a common stone, or a piece of mechanism like a steam-engine." Keeping in view this opening paragraph, he considers minutely the various properties of these several bodies. The great difference between animals and plants he maintains to exist in the presence of the nervous system; and "whenever the dog or any other animal sees, hears, or remembers, he is properly said to evince mental action, and mind is thus the term we assign to the action of the brain and nervous system."

In comparing the dog and other animated creatures with man, Mr. Smee examines the relative excellence of the organs of sensation; and whilst he illustrates every assertion by an anecdote, he shows that there is an exquisite adaptation of those organs to the wants. Speaking of the vision of birds, he says that—"If they had not the power of adjustment, they would not be enabled to settle with precision from a great height upon any definite object, but they would dash against masses of matter, and be destroyed. With respect to clear glass, birds require some experience, as they are not aware that it is a solid body, and will fly against the windows with such force as to pass out or enter through them." "The parlour of the Bank of England is a most beautiful room, from which emanate those edicts of the directors, which are, in times of distress, as terrible and fearful to speculators of the mercantile community as the bulls of the Pope are to believers in the potency of the holiness The windows of this room are double, to exclude sound and to preserve the temperature of the room. One day, great was the astonishment of the gentlemen assembled, to observe a hen pheasant dash completely through the two panes of glass, and alight upon the carpet—a little shaken by the concussion, but not killed. I saw the bird the same afternoon, and she seemed to be but little the worse for the damage which she received in the course of her unceremonious intrusion."

Our author states that all sensations produce either pleasure or pain, and demonstrates the necessity of the latter state. "It has been asked by some men why pain has been allowed; but, if we interrogate nature, we find that pain is necessary for our preservation in the present scheme of the construction of the universe." Without pain, "he would not be able to tell whether he sat upon a red-hot iron plate or upon his chair," and thus would run the chance of being destroyed. In cases of insensibility, where there is no pain, the result actually happens. I remember a man who fell during a fit in the boiler room of a steam-engine. His comrades, anxious to assist him, placed him upon the top of the boiler. The man did not feel the effect of the heat, and a most dangerous wound resulted."

From the consideration of pleasure and pain, Mr. Smee passes to the consideration of memory. "The impressions in man, the dog, and in all other animals, are not transient; they are carried to the brain, where they are registered, and may rise again to produce or to modify an action at any future period." As an example of memory even in wasps, Mr. Smee states that, "after I had utterly destroyed a whole horde and filled up the hole, I watched the next morning to see how many stragglers were from home, and generally some half dozen would visit the spot. These stragglers would exhibit the greatest perplexity, and would alight exactly where the hole existed before my operations were conducted. They would then crawl about rapidly for a few minutes, take a short fly round and reconnoitre, then settle upon precisely the same place. Some of these unfortunates would continue to search in vain for the hole for several days, after which I have generally lost sight of them altogether."

Having shown that all animals evince memory, and are the subjects of pleasure and pain, Mr. Smee details instances of reason where man and animals are equal, and shows that all have the faculty of judgment and the capacity to act from the experience of former ideas. "I have seen instances in which the dog and his master have been actuated by the same idea. Two boys were very fond of taking a dog to bed with them, although it was strictly forbidden for them to do so. The mamma was determined to put a stop to this matter, and at night into the room and turned the dog out, when he was compelled to sneak down stairs, with his tail between his legs. On the next night, however, the boys put the dog into one of the drawers, and shut them up; so that when the mamma came no dog was found, and the boys afterwards took him to bed. The dog seemed fully to appreciate the boys' movements, and used perfectly to fall in with their plans."

But, although up to a certain point animals are equal to men, yet there are powers of mind by which a human being incomparably surpasses the other members of creation. Upon this subject Mr. Smee has a very distinct view, in which he shows that man, and man alone, can act upon the knowledge of chemical affinity, light, electricity, sound, &c.; and he exemplifies the effect of the application of this knowledge for the benefit of mankind mostly by examples of a character but little known; and at the conclusion remarks that "we have now had abundant examples of the facility which man possesses of learning the properties of matter, and of arranging this knowledge into general laws, to be afterwards employed for his amusement or advantage. Upon a close investigation of the faculties of animals, we find that no other living creature but man has the capacity to obtain this result. By virtue of a knowledge of the laws of nature, we find that man has dominion over the fish of the sea, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing which creepeth upon the earth." As one of the examples in this chapter, we may quote the following:—"As a general principle, everything placed in the air has a portion adherent to itself, and upon this account resists wetting by water. Now, before the Bank notes are printed, it is necessary that the paper should be damped. To damp 10,000 pieces of paper every day would labour was required, and the late Mr. Oldham contrived a pretty apparatus to remedy the evil. The paper is placed in the receiver of an air-pump, and the air is then pumped out. When the air is removed the water is allowed to rise, and thus it thoroughly wets the paper. The wetted paper is then passed though rollers, to expel the surplus water, when it is ready to be printed for the Bank purposes."

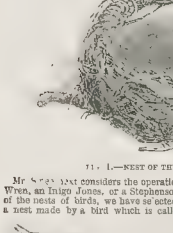

FIG. 1.—NEST OF THE EUPLECTES LAVICEPS.

Mr. Smee next considers the operations of instinct "works of which a Sir C. Wren, an Inigo Jones, or a Stephenson might justly be proud." Amongst many of the nests of birds, we have selected the following. "I have lately purchased a nest made by a bird which is called the *Euplectes flaviceps*. It is so like a basket, that, curiously enough, it has a handle to it like the basket known by the name of a cobble. It is composed, not of twigs, but of a coarse grass, and the handle is so interwoven with the whole mass as to cause no wonder at its construction. I cannot conceive for what purpose this handle can be made; but not the least curious part of the structure is the finish which is given to the handle by grass bound round and round it." (Fig. 1.)

Again:—"Remarkable as the nest of the [illegible] is, it by no means equals the [illegible] the *Ploceus penduli*— which I possess. It is suspended from a bough like that of the Oriole, but the upper part is not supported by so slender a pedicle, but has a more extensive support (Fig. 2.) Like the nest of the Oriole, the aperture is at the bottom, but a long neck, a foot long, depends from the true nest, and forms a passage through which the bird must pass on visiting or leaving its young. This remarkable contrivance is, no doubt, [illegible] to prevent snakes or other animals from entering its dwelling." There is another class of birds which are truly curious, inasmuch as they literally sew their nests to the leaves of trees. I have two nests of the *Ducicus* [illegible] bird, which literally has pierced the leaves with regular holes, and then, with a little wool, has made an in-and-out stitch, precisely similar to that used by man." (Fig. 3.)

Of the instinctive operations of insects Mr. Smee has given very beautiful examples. The material of which the nests of wasps are made he has divided into paper, card, cardboard, pasteboard, and *papier maché*. As a beautiful specimen of paper, he has figured the nest of the *Vespa holsatica*, which is common in the north of England. Of the hornet's nest he says that "the cells have their aperture passed downward, like those of the wasp before mentioned, but the entire structure is composed of paper of a coarser kind. The hornet makes its paper of wood which is partially decayed. Last summer we had a garden-seat which was in that condition, and the creatures used to excavate it for their purposes. I was much interested to observe how they excavated the wood to the very verge of the outer coat, leaving it as thin in that situation as a piece of paper. (Fig. 4.) In foreign countries very remarkable paper nests are made upon the leaves of trees. One made by the *Polistes Dombleayii* (Fig. 5), as large as a pint bottle, is very curious; so are also the beautiful structures of the *Polistes Smeei* (Fig. 6). Of a *papier-maché* nest, a remarkable example is to be found in one imported into this country by Mr. W. Hawkins. "It is as large as a three or four gallon bottle, and is suspended by a very strong pedicle to a bough. Its exterior is rough, and covered with a series of nodules or prominences, which are supposed to protect the nest from the jacuars, who, desiring to obtain the honey, jump at it; but, when their noses come in contact with the knobs, are frightened, and retire." (Fig. 7.) "In all these cases, the wasps display organs directly formated to them by Providence, and construct their habitations from external material, according to some definite plan—always the same in the same species. When circumstances interfere with the plan, still the general design is maintained, which is shewn in a nest belonging to Mr. Bowerbank (fig. 8). In this case, after the nest had proceeded to a certain extent, the bough bent, and the creatures proceeded with their cells, so that they were parallel with the earth. Instinct is not only shewn in the more elaborate designs, but even in the mere position of the egg, by snails (fig. 9), as in the case of the *Bulimus Mudorensis*, the eggs of which are covered with a hard covering like the egg of a bird. "In all these instances the animals are only enabled to carry out a certain plan, in fact to execute a design given to them by Providence. As far as the design is concerned, it is as perfect as that of any other of Nature's works, and, there fore, man may well marvel at their excellence." Passing from instincts Mr. Smee considers the intuitions of man, such as the ideas of the Deity, of Heaven, of Hell, of Good and Evil, which he considers to be inherent in us. The comparison of the power to use words between men and animals shows a wide difference.

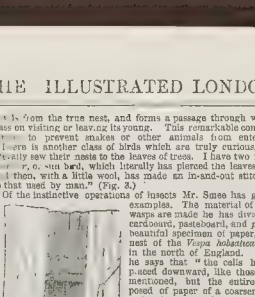

FIG. 4.—NEST OF THE HORNET (VESPA CRABRO).

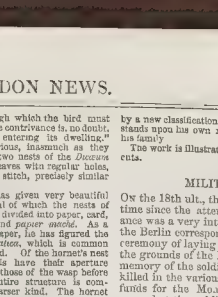

FIG. 5.—NEST OF THE POLISTES DOUBLEDAYII.

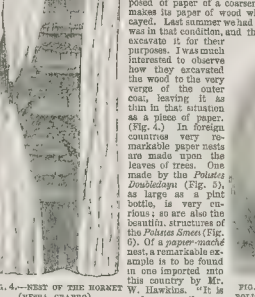

FIG. 6.—NEST OF THE POLISTES [illegible].

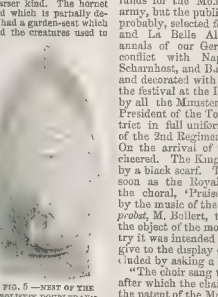

FIG. 7.—NEST OF MYRAETRA [illegible].

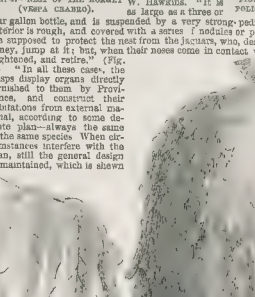

FIG. 8.—NEST, WHICH CALLS IN TWO AXES.

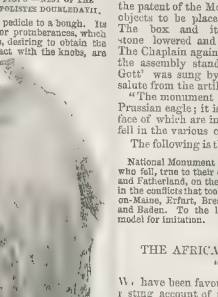

FIG. 9.—NEST OF SNAIL (BULIMUS MUDORENSIS).

The theory of Instinct and Reason which Mr. Smee propounds, is based upon his experiments on Animal Electricity. The chapter contains figures of the fibrous structure of the brain, also figures of the electro-biological arrangement. Mr. Smee has succeeded, by using an injection of carm. d. in forming the most exquisite preparations of the blood-vessels of the brain and spinal chord. From these objects the microscope has shown that the grey matter is intensely vascular, and that the white matter, or fibrous part, has but a limited supply of blood. We have figured a small portion of the cerebellum of a cat, though the figure is quite inadequate to convey an idea of the beauty of the real specimen (Fig. 10). Speaking of his theory generally, Mr. Smee says, "I have full confidence that when this theory, from the accumulated wisdom of other philosophers, shall be amended, enlarged, and perfected, it will be of great importance to mankind, by tending to reduce mind and mental operations to the certainty of mathematical demonstration. Of the relation of this theory to faith, it states that "These two causes, although opposite, cannot be contradictory; and, in the progress of human knowledge, like two roads to the same spot, they appear, for a time, to lead to a different end; yet the believer in true religion need never fear that reason can shake his faith, nor need the disciple of true science ever fear that reason can interfere with the exercise of the faculties of the mind which it has pleased Providence to afford to man." The chapter on perverted religion is designed to point out the sources of errors, and contains a abundance of curious anecdote.

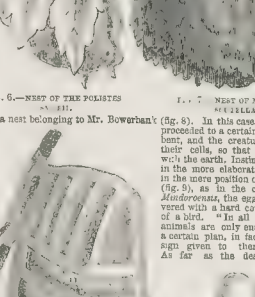

FIG. 10.—BLOODVESSELS OF CEREBELLUM OF CAT.

Mr. Smee considers the relative mental power of the various races, which may be considered as various sections of the one great family of man; and concludes by a new classification founded upon Electro-biology, and under which every man stands upon his own merits, apart from the peculiarities inherent of the rest of his family.

The work is illustrated by ten beautifully-coloured plates and numerous woodcuts.

MILITARY MONUMENT AT BERLIN.

On the 18th ult., the King of Prussia appeared in public for the first time since the attempt on his life. The occasion of this re-appearance was a very interesting one, and is thus minutely described by the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*:—"It had been fixed for the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Monument to be erected in the grounds of the Military Hospital (the Prussian Invalides), to the memory of the soldiers and officers of the army of Prussia who were killed in the various revolutionary conflicts of 1848 and 1849. The funds for the Monument have been raised by subscription in the army, but the public has also contributed freely. The above day was, probably selected for the ceremony as the anniversary of Waterloo and La Belle Alliance, marked as memorable in the military annals of our German allies in the last campaign of the great conflict with Napoleon. As usual, the statues of Blucher, Scharnhost, and Bulow, in the Place of the Opera, were garlanded and decorated with flowers. But the great celebration of the day was the festival at the Invalides; it was attended by the King and Queen, by all the Ministers, by the Municipality, with the Burgomaster and President of the Town-Council, and all the general officers of the district in full uniform. The choristers of the Cathedral and the band of the 2nd Regiment of Guards executed appropriate pieces of music. On the arrival of the King and Queen, their Majesties were loudly cheered. The King wore a general's uniform, his right arm supported by a black scarf. The Prince and Princess Charles were present. As soon as the Royal party had taken their places, the choir sang the chorale 'Praise and Honour to the Highest,' accompanied by the music of the military band. The Military Chaplain, or *Feldprobst*, M. Bollert, then delivered an address, in which he described the object of the monument, the zeal and devotion for King and country it was intended to commemorate, and the encouragement it would give to the display of the same virtues hereafter. The address concluded by asking a blessing on the work.

"The choir sang the psalm from Mendelssohn's oratorio of 'Paul;' after which the chairman of the committee, Lieutenant Harkort, read the patent of the Monument, and a description of the papers and other objects to be placed under the foundation-stone, in a brass box. The box and its contents were then deposited, and the stone lowered and fixed in its place, with the usual ceremony. The Chaplain again asked a blessing on the work so commenced, all the assembly standing uncovered. The hymn 'Nun danket alle Gott' was sung by all present, and the proceedings closed with a salute from the artillery.

"The monument consists of a simple pillar, surmounted by a large Prussian eagle; it is surrounded by a wall or inclosure, on the inside face of which are inscribed the names of the officers and soldiers who fell in the various conflicts.

The following is the inscription to be placed upon the Monument:—

National Monument to the memory of the Brothers and Companions in Arms who fell, true to their duty, in the cause of Law and Order and for their King and Fatherland, on the 18th and 19th of March, 1848, in Berlin, and afterwards, in the conflicts that took place in Posen, Schleswig-Holstein, Mayence Frankfort-on-Maine, Erfurt, Breslau, Dresden, Iserlohn, Elberfeld, Dusseldorf, the Pfalz, and Baden. To the living generation an illustrious example; to posterity, a model for imitation.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—CAPTURE OF THE "ANNE D. RICHARDSON."

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following interesting account of the recent capture of the *Anne D. Richardson* by H. M. steam-frigate *Pluto*.

"On the morning of the 14th of February, about 6h. 30m. A.M., a sail was seen from the deck, but owing to a dense fog she could not be made out. We immediately got steam up, and proceeded in chase. About seven o'clock she was made out to be a large barque, standing along the land on the starboard tack. On approaching her she did not hoist any colours; although ours had been up from the time we first sighted her. As we passed under her stern, the Captain was ordered to hoist her colours, which he did, viz. America. On being requested to heave to, he refused, saying he could not afford to lose time. On his again being requested to heave to, he did so. The Captain of the *Pluto* then went on board, and asked for his papers, which he produced, with the exception of the manifest of his cargo. On closely examining his papers, the Captain observed that two signatures, which should be the same hand, were signed by different hands; this immediately excited suspicion. (It should here be explained that the whole of the vessel's sails were made of light cotton canvass, and of such a size, that no legal trader could afford to carry a sufficient number of men to work them.) The Captain stated his doubts, and pointed out the signatures, which not being accounted for, he returned on board; and, on referring to the officers and ship's company, he decided upon detaining her on suspicion; and this he did by sending Mr. Shewell, with a party of men, to take charge, and of whom the Captain of the barque inquired what was to be done with his vessel; the reply was, that he would be sent to an American man-of war, unless he opened his hatches and proved he was an honest trader. The main hatchway was then opened, and, on our men going below, they found the slave deck, and a Brazilian crew, 18 in number, concealed there. The Captain then hauled his colours down, and threw them overboard. We took him in tow, and brought him to an anchor off Ambrix; but he protested against the whole proceedings, stating he was a lawful trader, and should defend his vessel; still, on our preparing to send him away the following morning, he withdrew his protest and gave certificates stating that he did not claim the protection of any nation, and did not wish to defend his vessel. We then landed him with the passengers and crew, at their own request, and sent the barque to St. Helena on the following morning."

CAPTURE OF THE BRAZILIAN STEAM-BRIG "PACQUETE DE SANTOS," LATE "PROVIDENCIA."

The recent capture of this vessel has excited considerable interest, from her notoriety as a most fortunate slaver, known to have made several voyages from the Coast of Africa to the Brazils, conveying from 1000 to 1500 slaves each trip. On one occasion she escaped, with 1500 slaves on board, from her Majesty's sloop *Contest*, after a chase of many hours; and on another, with 1000 slaves on board, from the boats of her Majesty's steam-frigate *Penelope*.

Since July last, this notorious slave-steamer had been under the close *surveillance* of her Majesty's steam-sloops *Hydra* and *Rifleman*. In the above month, she left Rio de Janeiro with complete equipments for a slaving voyage, ostensibly bound to Santos, a port on the coast of South America, but, in reality, to the opposite direction, the coast of Africa. Before she was well clear out of the port at Rio, she was chased by the *Hydra*, but escaped and took refuge in Santos harbour; where, notwithstanding several representations made by the British Vice-Consul, and Commander Skipwith, of the *Hydra*, the more suspicious portion of the slaver's cargo and equipments were allowed to be landed, and afterwards transhipped to a sailing vessel.

In July last, the *Hydra* being under orders for England, her Majesty's steam-sloop *Rifleman* was ordered to remain at Santos, to keep a watch on this noted slaver, which, being thus prevented from leaving the harbour without detection, continued there unemployed for six months. The *Rifleman* having, at length, in December last, left the port, with the view of intercepting the arrival of several vessels expected with slaves from the coast of Africa, the *Pacquete de Santos* made an effort once more to pursue her voyage to the coast of Africa; when, on January 10, the day of her leaving Santos, she was captured by the *Rifleman*. When first discovered, she was standing away from the land; but, on observing the *Rifleman*, she altered her course, and made every effort to escape; a well-directed shot from the *Rifleman*'s long gun, however, astonished the crew of the slaver, and brought her to; she was then boarded and searched by Lieutenant Croton, the commander, and Mr. Beckett, a midshipman, when she was seized, and sent to St. Helena for adjudica-

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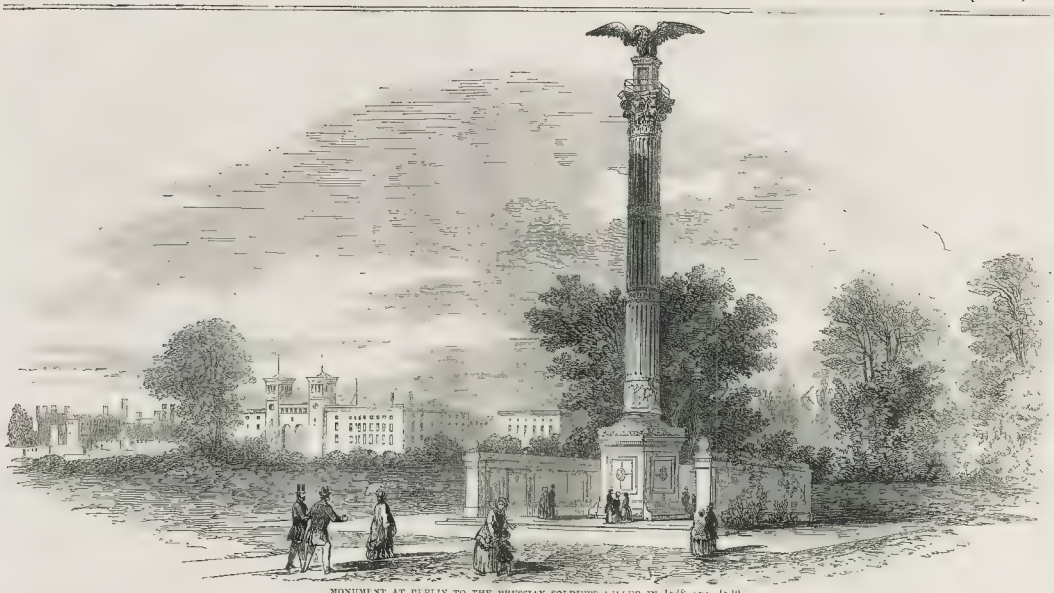


MONUMENT AT BERLIN TO THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN 1848 AND 1849.

CAPTURE OF THE BRAZILIAN STEAM-BRIG "PACQUETE DE SANTOS."

(*Continued from page 34.*)

tion, and there decreed to be condemned to her Majesty the Queen, for being engaged in the African Slave Trade. She is stated to have belonged to one of the richest slave-ship owners in the Brazils.

This notorious vessel had long eluded the vigilance of the whole of the squadron under the command of that able officer, Commodore Sir Charles Hotham. On one occasion, a boat from the *Penelope* (flag-ship) missed capturing her, just after she had shipped 1200 slaves: at another time, when she had 1500 slaves on board, she stood a twelve hours' chase by her Majesty's ship *Contest*, and escaped by changing her course after dark; but during this chase, the *Providencia's* engines were so hard worked that she lay at Rio de Janeiro until she had been repaired by engineers expressly sent for from Europe. In December last, when captured by the *Rifleman*, the *Providencia* had ventured to sea under a different name and owners, with the pretext that she was intended as a trading vessel between Santos and Rio; but her real character and object were proved by the slave deck being found temporarily nailed up.

The *Anne D. Richardson* is the second vessel which has been lately taken with American colours flying, and an American master and crew on board. The first, *Lucy Anne*, captured by H. M. S. *Rattler*, had on board 537 slaves; when boarded, her hatches were battened down, but the boarding-officer, hearing an extraordinary noise below, insisted on their being opened, when a most horrible scene presented itself: a hot vapour, like smoke, ascended from the human beings crammed into the vessel's hold, and among them was found a Brazilian crew; they were struggling in the agonies of suffocation, for the hatches had only been shut down when the man of war's boat was close alongside. Had it not been for want of air, the slaves would have been kept quiet, and the ship allowed to pass as a legal American trader; but as soon as the Yankee skipper found himself caught, he hauled down his national flag, threw his papers overboard, and would not claim any country—cunning cosmopolite as he was.

The *Anne D. Richardson*, engaged in the same horrible traffic, was captured by the *Pluto*, (Commander Jolliffe), through the incorrectness of the ship's papers, when the master hauled down his colours, rather than be taken to the American Commodore: the search of the ship's hold would at once have proved his guilt, since it contained the usual slave provisions, which the prohibition of the right to search American ships would have defeated our officers in detecting.

There can be no doubt that American vessels, and the protection afforded by their flag, have enabled the Brazilians to import vast numbers of slaves, as well as to baffle the squadrons under the command of Commodores Jones, Hotham, and Fanshaw; but the latter will, doubtless, take active measures, in future, to defeat this Yankee-Brazilian artifice.

CAPTURE OF THE "ANNE D. RICHARDSON" SLAVER, BY H.M. STEAM-FRIGATE "PLUTO."

THE BRAZILIAN STEAM-BRIG "PACQUETE DE SANTOS" CAPTURED BY H.M. STEAM SLOOP "RIFLEMAN."

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, July 6, 1850.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 436.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

THE POST-OFFICE QUESTION.

THE House of Commons has virtually rescinded its obnoxious resolution forbidding the transmission of letters and newspapers on Sundays. We could have wished that, in agreeing to a further inquiry into the whole subject, it had agreed to restore the practice which its interference with the question has superseded; but we are, nevertheless, well content, after the significant vote of Tuesday night, to leave the matter in the hands of the House. The investigation which is to be forthwith commenced can have but one result. In the meantime, a few words upon the subject may lead to a clearer comprehension of it than yet prevails in some quarters.

In the first place, the illegality of the recent stoppage of the delivery of letters and newspapers upon the Sunday is universally conceded by the best lawyers. It is a question whether any inhabitant of a provincial town, who could prove pecuniary loss by the non-transmission of a letter upon any Sunday since the change was made, could not recover damages against the Postmaster-General. Indeed, it is evident that a mere resolution of either House of Parliament cannot have the force of law. It is as competent for one House as for the other, to pass a resolution; and quite within the bounds of probability that the two Houses might have different views upon the same subject, and that, while the Commons might order the non-delivery, the House of Lords might order the usual delivery of letters upon the Sunday.

Nor is this the only legal question that might be raised, for, as

BORN, 5TH JULY, 1788.
DIED JULY 2ND, 1850.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

regards the transmission of newspapers, the case is more complicated. When the subject of the newspaper stamp-duty was discussed, in the year 1835, the Government were prepared to abolish the stamp altogether, but it was suggested that if the stamp-duty were reduced from 4d. to 1d., newspapers, in consideration of this smaller charge, should have the privilege of free transmission by post. The duty was, therefore, acquiesced in, not as a perfectly fair or wise charge upon newspapers, but as one that seemed to give satisfaction to all parties in the Legislature, and as the only practicable compromise of the question. But, in the case of the weekly newspapers, the Government, the Post-office, and the House of Commons, urged by the Sabbatarian party, deliberately broke through this bargain, in making the recent disarrangement. The privilege of transmission by post was thus deprived of all its value to the Saturday and Sunday newspapers. Twenty-four hours difference in the age of a newspaper is like twenty-four hours difference in the age of a mackarel. News, like fish, deteriorates by keeping; and yesterday's *Times* or *Morning Chronicle* bears no comparison in value with the *Times* or *Morning Chronicle* of to-day. All the weekly papers were subjected to this deterioration and pecuniary loss by the pertinacious zeal of Lord Ashley and his friends, and the foolish acquiescence of the Ministry, which, however, we are glad to learn they have repented of. In fact, it became a point for the serious consideration of the weekly press, whether the bargain as to the stamp was any longer binding upon them—and whether they would not be legally justified in publishing their papers without troubling the Stamp Offices at all? We do not imagine that this view of the case occurred either to Lord Ashley and his supporters or to the Government; but when the question was the first time decided, by a minority of the House, justice and common sense would have seen so evidently on the side of the newspapers affected by the change that the Government would have had considerable difficulty in maintaining a prosecution against them for any supposed breach of the Stamp Act in this case, if they had determined to try the question. It would not have been politic on the part of the present or any succeeding Government to goad the weekly press to this point, supposing—which is not true—that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had any wish to retain the newspaper stamp duty, either for revenue or as a guarantee for the responsibility and respectability of the press.

But even if it were admitted that the course taken by the Sabbatarians were perfectly legal, both as regards letters and newspapers, and that no questions of justice, legal compact, or revenue were mixed up with it, two other very serious objections to the change would have to be considered. The first is one that appeals strongly to the Sabbatarians themselves. Their object is to diminish Sunday labour. Granting that their object is praiseworthy (and this is a point that no one disputes, for all are agreed that no works should be done on the Sunday, except works of necessity and mercy), we would ask the most rigid Sabbatarians to open their eyes, to view dispassionately the debate on Mr. Locke's motion, and to judge impartially whether the change had produced in "the past, or would be likely to produce in the future, the result anticipated." The pulse of life throbs on the Sunday as on any other day of the week—and to stop works of necessity upon that day is simply impossible. The rigid Sabbatarians might succeed to a certain extent in stopping works of mercy, but the deeds of necessity are beyond the reach of human laws, and would continue to be performed, however stringent or Judaical the outward observance of the day might be made by the law or the custom. This point was well argued by Lord John Russell. In the few weeks that have elapsed since the vexatious disarrangement of the old practice and routine commenced, there has been no diminution of the number of persons employed in the transmission of private letters, parcels, and newspapers; and the advertising columns of the daily and weekly press show that private companies were in rapid and successful course of formation, for transacting the Sunday business which the Post-office had for a time—and only for a time—relinquished. No fair and candid observer of events can fail to admit that such private companies would necessarily employ as large, if not a larger, number of persons than the Post-office; and that, instead of leading to a diminution of labour, the efforts of the rigid Sabbatarians would defeat their own object. Besides, when a question like this is taken up on the broad ground of right or wrong, there is no stopping it. If it be sinful to transmit letters or newspapers on a Sunday, it must be equally sinful to transact other business on that day; and omnibus-drivers, cab-drivers, steam-boat captains and stokers, policemen, coast-guard officers, and domestic servants, from the Bishop's coachman to the tradesman's housemaid, might claim, on the same ground, the protection of Lord Ashley and his too zealous supporters. It is also worthy of remark, in reference to this point, that only one out of the six daily morning newspapers published in London supports the views of the ultra-Sabbatarians, and that this very paper, as a matter of necessity, is compelled to employ its compositors, editors, and contributors on a Sunday evening, or give up its Monday-morning's publication. To render its advocacy of the slightest moral value, the newspaper in question ought immediately to emancipate its compositors, and neither receive nor print news of a Sunday.

But another and a greater question lurks under this question of compulsory Sabbath observance—a question which is dearer to the English people than any other—the question of civil and religious liberty. It is evident, at all events, whatever may be the relative numbers of the friends of the Sabbath and its distinctions from the friends of the Sunday, that the people of Great Britain are not unanimous upon the subject, and that, while one party claim for the day an observance approaching the Judaical for its outward rigidity, another party, strong in Christian feeling, assert that such rigidity and outward formality are as contrary to the humane and genial spirit of the Gospel as to public convenience. If one of these two parties is to coerce the other, what becomes of the religious liberty which we so dearly prize? Whether a majority or a minority of the people be the coercing party, does not signify. There is an end of religious liberty if the power of the state and the penalties of the law are enlisted upon either side. The friends of the Sunday in England neither seek nor desire to use compulsion upon others. They willingly allow any man to refuse to receive letters or to read newspapers, or to ride in an omnibus, or to travel by the rail to visit his dying mother on a Sunday. They would not object if all the Sabbatarians chose to observe the day with a super-Judaical strictness, and would not interfere even if they refrain from lighting fires, cooking victuals, or washing themselves on that day, or thought with the Jews of old that Sabbath-breakers ought to be stoned to death. In their conduct and principles there is no violation of the principle of religious freedom. They seek not in the slightest degree to interfere with the opinions or conscientious feelings of other people, but allow the fullest liberty to all. If a clerk or other person in the employ of the Post-office be aggrieved by having to perform Sunday labour, let him remonstrate or resign, or pay for that day one of the many substitutes that could easily be found. The sacrifice for conscience sake would prove its own reward, and would be no great martyrdom. But, while the friends of the Sunday desire in no degree to interfere with the feelings, observances, or enjoyments of the Sabbatarians, they ask, in the name of religious freedom, for the same forbearance towards them. All they want is to be let alone. The Sunday, take it all in all, is better observed in England than in any other country in Europe—better than in Scotland, where there is so much outward display, and so much inward drunkenness and indecency; and it is not wise for any party, however conscientious and well meaning, to excite discussions such as those which have taken place during the last few weeks. By attempting too much, they may undo a great deal that they may be sorry for. The sooner the subject is allowed to drop, the better; and we trust that the result of the inquiry promised by the House and the Government will lay it finally to rest, and that we shall have no more Sunday persecution from men who are free to please themselves, and whom nobody seeks in any way to coerce or interfere with.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon, if not a Royal Sovereign, has attained to one of the least agreeable of the distinctions of Royalty in modern times—that of being the intended object of the assassin's murderous aim.

On Saturday afternoon last, about three o'clock, as Colonel Vaudrey drove out of the court-yard of the Elysée, a lad of about seventeen years of age went up to the carriage, placed his hand under his coat, and closely reconnoitred the features of the persons in the carriage. As this had been the second time on which this singular proceeding had occurred, he was arrested, and was found to have on him a pistol, full cocked, and loaded to the muzzle with powder and ball, with which he evidently intended to have assassinated the President of the Republic. His name is George Alfred Walker; he is a compositor, and is described as being a youth of debauched and dissolute habits. Though the name is an English one, Walker is a native of Paris, and the son of a Frenchman, also a compositor, who died of protracted illness on the morning of his son's arrest, leaving a young family in great distress. On the report of the two medical men, who have thoroughly examined Walker, and pronounced him of insane intellect, he has been ordered to the hospital of the Salpêtre.

The French Assembly was thrown into a high state of excitement and confusion on Monday, during the discussion on the Press project, the Minister of Justice, while defending the measure, having designated the Revolution of February as "a veritable catastrophe." No sooner was this emphatic phrase pronounced, than the Mountain broke forth into unconvertable fury, with shouts of "Order, order!" "It is disorderly!" "The Republic has been grossly insulted!" and such like expressions. M. Girardin declared that he would not sit in an Assembly where such an odious sentiment was uttered, and that if the Minister were not called to order, all the Opposition members ought to resign their seats. This opinion, however, received but a very feeble response from the Left, while the Right laughed and jeered, which increased the uproar. The sitting was adjourned in the greatest disorder.

M. Girardin and his party afterwards held a meeting, which was throughout most tumultuous, but the proposition of resigning *en masse* obtained no favour. It was, however, resolved that a protest against the Minister's language be laid formally before the Assembly, which was accordingly done on Tuesday; but the calls for the order of the day were so frequent and so loud, that no further notice was taken of the document in question, and Victor Hugo resumed the debate on the Press law. He condemned the measure as most unjust and tyrannical, and claimed the right of the human mind to unfettered liberty. M. Savoye spoke on the same side, and proposed that no caution money should be paid by the journals, which was lost by 438 to 197.

Ultimately, the Assembly passed the clause establishing the payment of caution money by the journals. The discussion was carried on amidst the greatest uproar, the Montagnards refusing to hear the Minister of Justice, who, as soon as he rose, was met by the most insulting sneers and abusive exclamations.

On Wednesday the debate was resumed by M. Tinguy, who proposed that each leading article should be signed by the writer's name. The Government opposed the amendment, but it was eventually carried. The adoption of this amendment is of much importance, for the Attorney-General will now be obliged to proceed against the author of a libel, instead of against the journal containing it, and the opponents of the Government measure consider this a great triumph.

The Legitimists intended to celebrate St. Henry's day (the 15th inst.) by a banquet, and invitations were sent to several persons of distinction; but the fact having reached the ears of Government, the Prefect of Police has publicly notified that the *fête* will not be allowed to take place.

The electoral lists, drawn up in virtue of the new law, have been published in the mayories. The number of electors for Paris is about 74,000—that is, less by 150,000 than the number of electors for Paris on the lists of March last, according to the old law, which amounted to 224,000. The difference in the provinces will not be so enormous.

The report of the committee on the bill relating to the contributions of France to the great London Exhibition, drawn up by Charles Dupin, recommends the adoption of the credit proposed for this object.

The new paper written in London, called the *Proscrit*, has been seized for an article signed "Ledru Rollin," and addressed to the people.

Gen. Boyer, formerly President of Hayti, died on Tuesday last, in Paris.

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur Belge* announces that the Prussian Government has given notice of its intention not to continue the treaty between Belgium and Prussia, which was made in 1844, and which expires on the 31st of December next, but which was to have effect for a year after that time, if notice to the contrary was not given six months before by one of the contracting parties.

MALTA.

Accounts from Malta of the 2d instant state that great alarm had been felt by the reappearance of cholera. The seamen of the fleet had been refused permis sion to land, but some of the cases which had occurred on board had proved fatal. Among the troops already had been almost entirely confined to the 44th Regiment, quartered at Florian. The city was generally healthy; but the total number of persons attacked, including on sea and shore, were 82; 60 of which cases had proved fatal.

UNITED STATES.

Our accounts this week from New York mention, on the all-absorbing topic of the abolition of slavery, the greatest probability which existed, that the Compromise Bill, as reported by the committee of the 13th ult., would certainly pass the Senate, and the opinion was gaining ground that it would likewise pass the House of Representatives.

The *Courier and Enquirer* mentions that, from some unaccountable cause, the amount of foreign immigration into New York had experience a sudden and unexpected decrease, not more than one-third the usual number having arrived in the first two weeks of June. Shipments of specie to Europe had commenced in New York. The steamer *America* took 198,855 dollars, principally in specie. About 200,000 dollars, principally in specie, had been engaged for the Havre packets.

The temple of Nauvoo, erected by the Mormons in 1845, but purchased in March, 1849, by the French Icarian community, under Cabet, was totally destroyed by a hurricane on the 27th of May. A new edifice of magnificent dimensions is to be erected in its place.

The grand jury at New Orleans had found true bills against General Lopez, M. Ligne, Governor Quitman, Judge C. Ruckney Smith, of Mis., ex-Governor Henderson, Mr. O'Sullivan, and ten other of the Cuban invaders.

A new and formidable crevasse has broken out in the Mississippi, at the Grand Levee, in the parish of Point Coupée, which threatens the most serious damage to some of the richest and most fertile portions of Louisiana. The first breach took place on the 10th ult, and in two days was found, by measurement, to be 150 yards wide. Every attempt to arrest its progress has been abandoned, and the worst fears, in regard to it, are likely to be realised. Hundreds of plantations must be destroyed, and a tract of country as large as some whole states in the Union completely deluged.

The American prizes taken by the Spanish war-steamers had not been released, as was stated by previous telegraphic despatches from New Orleans. Their trial was still in progress on board the Spanish 74, lying in the port. A strict guard was stationed around the vessel, so as to prevent any communication. The United States Consul, Mr. Campbell, and the Naval Commander, Commodore Randolph, were refused permission to hold any intercourse with the prisoners. The authorities declared that they should be tried by the laws of maritime nations, and, if found guilty, visited with just punishment. Several deaths have occurred amongst the prisoners. The United States vessels of war were lying off the harbour, awaiting further orders.

CALIFORNIA.

There is a fortnight's later news from the gold country. A great fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary on May 4, had consumed a large portion of the city of San Francsco, damaging property in the value of 1,000,000 dollars. Some estimate the loss at 5,000,000 dollars. The mining operations were reported as being more successful than ever. Business had improved at the capital; but many articles were low in price, in consequence of an over supply. Numbers of emigrants were about to pour into the country by all the routes, and a very prosperous season was confidently anticipated.

IRELAND.

PROSPECTS OF THE IRISH BAR.—At the assizes just ended for the county of Longford, only two barristers, along with the Crown counsel, attended the judges in court. In that county, as well as in Cavan, there was not a single record for trial at the civil side; and in Fermanagh there were but two records, one of which was settled, thus enabling only one record for trial in half of the north-west circuit! Anything like this decay of litigation has not been witnessed for many a year; and the change must be sorely felt by the members of the bar, in common with the attorneys. Several members of both branches of the legal profession have ceased to go circuit.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—The petitions for the sale of estates have already run beyond a thousand. Within the week ending the 2nd inst., twenty-six additional petitions were lodged, making the entire number 1008.

THE LAND QUESTION.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church have, "by a sweeping majority," adopted at their annual meeting, held in Belfast, a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the tenant-right of Ulster.

The visitors in the Lake district at the present moment are not so numerous as for some years past at this period of the season. At Keswick, the lodgings have hitherto found ample accommodation at the inns, and very few, if any, private lodgings are consequently occupied.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Lord HATHERTON presented a petition from the inhabitants of Torquay against the recent Post-office regulation with respect to Sunday deliveries, and praying that their Lordships would take proceedings to procure its reversal. He did not believe that the regulation in question was acceptable to a majority of the people, and he thought such a change ought not to be made except by a separate legislative enactment.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he concurred in the view stated by his noble friend. The Bishop of LONDON expressed his approval of the recent alteration. Some secular inconvenience, he admitted, might be the result, and on this point he did not express any opinion; but, as a Christian, he exulted in the change which had been made. (Hear.)

Lord KINNAIRD and Lord LYTTELTON took the same view.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said that he hoped the Government would not proceed too hastily in dealing with the subject. At present, in the country, a person might be kept in a state of anxiety from Friday to Monday morning, in consequence of not being able to obtain a letter which, during the Sunday, was lying in the neighbouring post-office.

The Bishop of OXFORD advocated the necessity and propriety of a strict observance of rest on the Sabbath. A professional man in Bath or Bristol, for instance, received a letter which he was bound to act at once upon; and, in fact, if he did not do so he might subject himself to an action, and thus he not only worked himself, but set others to work also. He must say that Parliament was bound to protect those who wished to spend the Sabbath aright. (Hear, hear.)

Lord CAMPBELL said that he did not deny the accuracy of the right rev. Prelate's law. If a professional man received a letter on a Sunday, and he at once recognised the familiar names of John Doe and Richard Roe, he would no doubt place it aside, and let it remain unopened and unnoticed until Monday. He had been born and brought up in a country in which the Sabbath was most strictly observed, and he must say that he regretted the present movement, as he thought it would be subversive of the best interests of religion (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of GRAFTON said he must express his thanks to the House of Commons for having agreed to such an address

Lord BROUGHAM said that, on the northern circuit, after three o'clock on Sundays, the bar held consultations, and afterwards enjoyed the hospitality of the Archbishop. (Hear.) The subject then dropped.

BOARD OF HEALTH

On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, that the General Board of Health Bill be committed,

The Earl of LONSDALE moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee, to inquire whether certain preliminary forms had been complied with.

On a division, there were—

For Lord Lonsdale's amendment—	
Contents	18
Non-contents	47
Majority against the amendment	—29

The House went into committee on the bill, and agreed to all its clauses.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Factories Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that the discussion shall be taken in committee, when the Duke of Richmond will move an amendment similar to the one proposed by Lord J. Manners in the House of Commons. The committee was fixed for Monday next.

The Masters' Jurisdiction in Equity Bill and the Removal of Obstructions in the Corn Trade (Scotland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

EXTENSION OF COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BEAUMONT moved the second reading of the County Courts Extension Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM was willing to agree to the second reading, but he gave notice that it was his intention to propose several amendments in committee.

Lord CAMPBELL said, that, finding that the feeling of the country was in favour of the extension of the County Courts, he would not oppose an extension, though he sincerely wished that more time had been given to test the working of the existing act. He, however, felt bound solemnly to warn their Lordships against the danger of extending the jurisdiction of county courts over actions for tort. Should the bill pass in its then shape, he believed that it would lead to great confusion and mischief.

The bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Lord LYTTELTON, the House went into committee on the Benefices in Pluralities Bill, and agreed to its clauses, with amendments.

The Registration of Deeds (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House had an early sitting, at twelve o'clock.

MERCANTILE MARINE BILL

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the committal of the Mercantile Marine Bill

Mr. MAGAN very opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be committed that day six months.

Mr. CLAY seconded the amendment.

Sir W. CLAY spoke in favour of the bill, which he considered would operate beneficially for the shipping interests.

Lord J. MANNERS thought it advisable to refer the bill to a select committee.

Mr. LABOUCHERE entreated the House neither to agree to the amendment nor to the proposition to refer the bill to a select committee. In his opinion, the adoption of the latter course would be tantamount to consigning the measure to the tomb of all the Capulets.

Mr. HUME admitted that the object of the bill was such as nobody could oppose; but he did not think it should be hurried forward without full consideration; and, therefore, he thought that, in order to render it as perfect as possible, some delay was necessary.

Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. M'GREGOR supported the bill.

Mr. MOFFATT then withdrew his amendment, and Lord J. MANNERS moved, as an amendment to the original motion, that the bill be referred to a select committee.

The House having divided, there were—

For going into committee	120
Against it	34
Majority against the amendment ..	—86

The House went into committee on the bill, but no progress was made. The chairman obtained leave to sit again next day at twelve o'clock.

The House then adjourned, and re-assembled at five o'clock.

Mr. HAWES stated, in reply to Colonel Dunne, that the Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands had prorogued the Assembly, in the hope that such a step might induce the adoption of more moderate measures, and not because the Assembly had appointed a commission to inquire into the proceedings of the Lord High Commissioner.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The House went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill.

On the first clause.

Mr. HORSMAN moved an amendment, the intention of which was to place the whole administration and financial management of the commission under the control of the three paid and responsible commissioners. The hon member said that his object was to save the Bishops from being burdened with business which they could not attend to, and to relieve them from the necessity of proceeding in a course of secularisation calculated to interfere with the spiritual duties of the Bishops, and to degrade them in the estimation of the public

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the amendment, as directly adverse to the report of the committee of the House of which the hon. gentleman himself was a member. He considered that two commissioners, one nominated by the Crown, and the other by the Archbishop of Canterbury, would adequately represent the highest interests of the Church and State, and their authority would have the greatest weight

Sir R. INGLIS, Sir B. HALL, Mr. GLADSTONE, and other hon. members addressed the committee, after which a division took place—

For Mr. Horsman's amendment	22
Against it	60
Majority against the amendment ..	—38

Clauses up to 15 were agreed to, with amendments, after much discussion and two divisions. Progress was then reported.

The Incorporated Boroughs Contributions (No. 2) Bill, the Population Bill, and the Population (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

On the motion by Lord NAAS to go into committee on the Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved as an amendment that the bill be committed that day three months, and the House divided—

For going into committee	120
Against it	121
Majority against the motion	—1

The bill was consequently lost.

Lord NAAS thereupon gave notice that he would, early next session, move for a committee to consider the subject.—Adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

The Marquis of LORDONDERRY passed a graceful and well-merited eulogium on his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and proposed the adjournment of the House, as a slight mark of respect to his memory

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the motion for adjournment, because such a course was not usual, because the House of Commons had not done so, and because, by adjourning, their Lordships would be deprived of the opportunity of addressing her Majesty and the Duchess of Cambridge on this melancholy event which their Lordships and the country so deeply deplored.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY withdrew his motion for adjournment in deference to the general opinion of the House; and, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, an address of condolence to her Majesty was voted *nem. con.*; likewise a message of condolence to the Duchess of Cambridge, the letter to be presented by the Marquis of Normanby and the Earl of Powis.

The report of the Parliamentary Voters, &c. Bill was received, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be read a third time.

The Commons amendments to the Drainage and Improvement of Land Advances Bill were agreed to.

The report of the Benefices in Pluralities Bill was received.

The Elections (Ireland) Bill was read a second time
The Metropolitan Interments Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

The House had an early sitting.
The clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill up to 23 were considered in committee, and agreed to
Progress was then reported, and the chairman obtained leave to sit again at 12 o'clock on Thursday.
At the evening sitting,

SUNDAY POSTAL LABOUR.

An immense number of petitions were presented, praying for the rescinding of the new regulations stopping the delivery of mails on the Sunday, and several in favour of the existing rules.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. P. BUTLER, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the county Mayo, in the room of Mr. Dillon Browne, deceased.

HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

Lord J. RUSSELL then moved an address of condolence to her Majesty, on the loss her Majesty and the country have sustained by the death of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The noble Lord paid a fitting tribute to the numerous virtues, the universal benevolence, the kindness in political and private life that distinguished the illustrious prince who has been removed from the earthly sphere of his usefulness, his patriotism, and his charity.
The Marquis of GRANBY seconded the motion in a few remarks expressive of his deep sorrow for the loss of so kind a friend, so exemplary a prince, and so good a man.
The address was agreed to unanimously
Lord J. RUSSELL then moved an address of condolence to the Duchess of Cambridge, which was seconded by Mr. DISRAELI in a few sentences, and voted *nem. con.*

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved for leave to bring in a bill to make the franchise in the counties of England and Wales the same as that in boroughs, by giving the right of voting in all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of £10.
Mr. HUME seconded the motion.
Sir DE LACY EVANS moved an amendment, the purport of which was to give the franchise to every man who paid income tax, or who was assessed to the poor-rate in respect to annual value, with a twelvemonth's residence; also to those who had deposited a certain amount in the savings-banks. The hon. and gallant member having expounded and enforced his proposition, withdrew it, in order to allow a fair division to be taken on the original motion.
Mr. ALCOCK, Mr. G. THOMPSON, and Lord DUDLEY STUART supported the motion.
Mr. H. DRUMMOND could not avoid voting for the motion, because he had always heretofore supported such a proposition; but he repudiated the arguments used by those who urged it on the House.
Mr NEWDEGATE opposed the motion
Lord J. RUSSELL, without going into the particular merits of either Mr. Locke King's or Sir De Lacy Evans's proposition, could not assent to the introduction of a bill of so much importance in the middle of July. With respect to Parliamentary reform generally, he had nothing to retract from or add to what he had stated on former occasions.
Mr. BRIGHT spoke in favour of the motion.
After some observations from Mr. GRATTAN, relative to the amendments made by the House of Lords in the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill,
Mr DISRAELI called on hon. gentlemen opposite, the parliamentary reformers, to declare candidly what they meant by their several proposals. As matter they considered the ancient constitution of the country unendurable, and were prepared to go the length of a revolution by giving, as they phrased it, every "full-grown man" a vote. He (Mr. Disraeli) was for a system that would preserve in the country a free and effective Government, and, therefore, he was for making the franchise a privilege open to the virtues and civic duties of our citizens. He was for raising men to the franchise, and not for lowering the franchise to the men. The ordinary tactics he might leave the Government and the Liberal party their usual "supporters" to fight this battle out between themselves; but he would not take that course, because he held it to be a principle to uphold by his vote against the motion, which would make the country great. Therefore he should vote against the motion, assuring those but by bit reformers—those vampers and veneerers of the constitution—that if they established their pet full grown franchise to-morrow, they would not again be returned to misrepresent the people the day after.
Sir B. HALL charged Mr Disraeli with having been formerly a reformer, with having gone down to High Wycombe under the patronage of Mr. Hume and Mr. Grote, and with having addressed the electors of Marylebone as a Liberal. The hon. baronet said he could produce the address, written by Mr. Disraeli in a chandler's shop, in Crawford-street, Bryanstone square.
Mr. DISRAELI declared that he was ready to defend all the opinions he had ever deliberately given
The House having divided, there were

For Mr. Locke King's motion	100
Against it	159
Majority against the motion	—59

THE COFFEE TRADE.

Mr. ANSTEY moved for a select committee to inquire into the declining state of the colonial and foreign trade in coffee, and of the public revenue thence derived, and whether such decline is attributable to any frauds practised by the sellers of coffee or others, and as to the best means of preventing such frauds.
The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion. There was no difference of opinion upon the facts, and, therefore, a committee of inquiry would be useless. To mother of the two remedies suggested by the hon. and learned gentleman, either to take off the duty on chicory or to institute rigorous regulations to prevent the adulteration of coffee, could he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) consent.
Major BLACKALL, Mr. M. GIBSON, and Sir J. TYRRELL made a few remarks.
The House then divided.

For the motion	60
Against it	205
Majority against the motion	—145

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Mr. LOCKE rose, a few minutes after eleven o'clock, to submit his motion relative to the new regulations in the Post-office, but opposition was raised to his proceeding at that late hour. After a turbulent scene, the hon. member was allowed to go on. He moved—
"That, whilst this House acknowledges with satisfaction the diminution in the amount of Sunday labour effected by the recent arrangements in the Post-office, it cannot but be sensible of the great public inconvenience which has arisen from the total cessation of any delivery or collection of letters on Sundays, and that an humble address be therefore presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to cause an inquiry to be made whether the amount of Sunday labour might not be reduced without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters, &c., on Sundays, and that, pending such inquiry, her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give orders that the collection and delivery of letters, &c. on Sundays shall be continued as heretofore."
The hon. member condemned the Puritanical spirit which had been raised on the question of the Post-office Sunday labour; and described the exertions made by the Government to reduce this labour exertions for which they had not received due credit. By the regulations made by them, previous to the late resolution of the House, not less than 6000 persons had been relieved from five hours a half labour on the Sundays. The hon. member also described the great additional Sunday labour caused by the stoppage of the regular mails, and showed how the new system operated most grievously on the poorer classes. He could see no reason why this cessation of all Sunday labour should be confined to the Post-office, and why it should not be enforced in all public and private establishments.
Mr. HORSFALL seconded the motion. He denied that the question was a religious one, for it was not the Jewish Sabbath whose observance it was sought to enforce, but the Christian Sunday, which was a day of rest. The question then was, how could the House ensure the greatest quantity of rest for the largest number of men. He asserted that, so far from abridging labour on the Sunday, the late regulation had increased it five-fold. The resolution of the House had been called a surprise, and it was so—a surprise on those who voted for it, in the firm belief that it would never be carried into effect.
Lord ASHLEY contended that a full, fair, and sufficient trial had not been given to the order founded on the resolution of the House, which had been accepted by her Majesty, on the recommendation of her Ministers, and should therefore not be rescinded without grave deliberation. He denied that any serious inconvenience had arisen, or could arise, from the abolition of the delivery of mails on the Lord's Day.
Mr. AGLIONBY spoke in favour of, and Sir R. INGLIS against the motion.
Lord J. RUSSELL explained the reasons that induced him as a duty to recommend her Majesty to comply with the address of the House, viz. that as the original vote had assumed the form of an address to the Crown, it was not competent upon the Ministry to withhold it from her Majesty, and they had felt it their duty to recommend a trial of its results. His opinion had throughout been opposed to the vote, and remained unaltered after witnessing the consequences that had followed the changes it recommended. He wished, however, that some further time had been given to try the effect of the new regulation. It appeared to him, that if the commercial correspondence of the country was alone concerned, it would be right that the Sunday mails should cease; but he could not see on what principle a public department which was alone authorised to do what others could cease to do, thereby causing domestic affliction in many cases of a grievous kind. The noble Lord, in voting for the motion, would do so in the sense that the inquiry should be whether the delivery of letters on Sunday should not be for such short time as would allow the clerks in the town to have time to attend divine service. He recommended the modification of the latter part of the motion, leaving out the preamble.
Mr. MUNTZ opposed the motion.
Mr. GLADSTONE also opposed it. He admitted that the question was not settled, and that it was necessary to judge it by experience, but he considered that it would be prejudicial to the character of the House, and disrespectful to the Crown, to rescind the resolution so lately voted and acted upon
Lord J. RUSSELL suggested a compromise, viz. an address to the Queen, praying for an inquiry into the "means of diminishing Sunday labour in the Post-office, without wholly excluding the delivery of letters on that day."
Sir T. D. ACLAND approved of this compromise, and hoped it would be adopted without a division.
Mr HUME wished the sense of the House to be taken on the original resolution.
Mr. CARDWELL supported Lord J. Russell's amendment.
Mr. SCHOLEFIELD was assured that his constituents wished the restriction to be at once withdrawn
After a few words from Lord DUDLEY STUART,
Mr DISRAELI criticised the grammatical construction of the amendment, which was vindicated by Sir G. GREY.
Lord J. MANNERS opposed the resolution.
The House divided

For the resolution	92
For Lord J. Russell's amendment	233
Majority	—141

Some conversation as to the course which should follow this vote led to explanations from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who stated that the Ministry would not change the existing system without inquiry, but when the inquiry was completed would feel themselves authorised to act without delay, whether Parliament were sitting or not.
After a confused and noisy discussion, protracted for more than half an hour, a second division took place upon Lord John Russell's amendment, put as a substantive motion. The numbers were—

For the motion	195
Against it	112
Majority	—83

Adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

NATIONAL MONUMENT TO SIR R. PEEL.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that it was his intention, on Friday night, to move an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to give directions to have a monument erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, bearing a suitable inscription, commemorative of the great and irreparable loss the country has sustained by the death of that illustrious statesman.
The House went into committee on the Weights and Measures Bill; and, after much discussion, the first two clauses were agreed to. Progress was then reported, and the chairman obtained leave to sit again at twelve o'clock on Friday

MARRIAGES BILL.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY moved the third reading of the Marriages Bill.
Mr. HADFIELD opposed the bill, believing it to be repugnant to the feelings of this country; and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day three months.
Colonel SIBTHORP, Mr. ANSTEY, and Mr. WESTHEAD spoke in favour of, and Mr. M'NEILL and Mr FOX MAULE against, the bill.
The House divided

For the third reading	144
Against it	134
Majority for the third reading	—10

The bill having been read a third time,
Mr Osborne moved the addition of a clause to exempt Scotland from the provisions of the bill.
The House divided—

For the clause	180
Against it	237
Majority against the clause	—7

Six o'clock having arrived, no further progress was made.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord BROUGHAM had expressed the high satisfaction at the putting of the Great Seal in Commission. He understood that an end was to be put to that arrangement, but he still continued of opinion that that arrangement was a good one; but, if any arrangement was to be made by which that Commission was to be terminated, and the Great Seal to be intrusted to any individual, he knew no person more fit than one of the most learned, able, and efficient lawyers in Westminster Hall, and he begged to add that he did not know a more honourable or more honest man to whom it could be intrusted than Chief Justice Wilde.
Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting at twelve o'clock.

MERCANTILE MARINE BILL.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the postponement of the committee on this bill to Monday next, at twelve o'clock, owing to the impossibility of some hon. members attending to-day who felt an interest in the measure.
The Convict Prisons Bill was read a third time and passed.
The Poor Relief Bill passed through committee.
The House then suspended its sitting until five o'clock.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES AND COLLIERIES.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from Ashton-under-Lyne, signed by between 6000 and 7000 persons employed in mines and collieries, praying that inspectors might be appointed to inquire into and report upon the state of mines and collieries. The hon. member took the opportunity of asking the Secretary for the Home Department whether there was any probability of the bill which had been introduced into the House of Lords being passed this session?
Sir G. GREY said, the bill which he had prepared was read a second time in the House of Lords the other day, and he hoped it would be brought down for the consideration of this House at an early period.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

Mr. EWART, after presenting petitions in favour of the abolition of the punishment of death from Liverpool, Brighton, Shrewsbury, Sunderland, Glasgow, Colchester, Edinburgh, King's Lynn, the Liverpool Peace Society, and other places, proceeded to bring on his motion for leave to abolish the punishment of death.
Mr. HUME seconded the motion; which was opposed by Sir G. GREY on the part of the Government, and supported by Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. SHARPE ADAIR.
The House divided—For the motion, 40; against it, 46: majority, 6.
The motion was accordingly lost

THE CHARTER.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR then brought on the following motion:—"That this House, recognising the great principle that labour is the source of all wealth; that the people are the only legitimate source of power; that the labourer should be the first partaker of the fruits of his own industry; that taxation without representation is tyranny, and should be resisted; and believing that the resources of the country would be best developed by laws made by representatives chosen by the labouring classes in conjunction with those who live by other industrial pursuits; that (in recognition of the above great truths) this House adopts the principles embodied in the document entitled the People's Charter, and gives orders that elections, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualification, and payment of members."
The hon. member was proceeding to develop the motion, when the House was counted out, there being only 29 members present.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The gloom which pervaded the Court has not been, owing to the lamentable demise of Sir Robert Peel, has been increased since Tuesday last by the somewhat sudden and unexpected death of her Majesty's uncle, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Her Majesty's second Drawingroom, which was to have taken place on Tuesday, was postponed on Monday, owing to the illustrious Duke's alarming illness, and since the demise of his Royal Highness it has been put off *sine die*. The Court ball, and all the other announced festivities of the fashionable world, have also been postponed, and there is reason to fear that the London season is now at an end
We can confidently state that her Majesty will leave town for Scotland immediately after the funeral of the Duke of Cambridge, which is fixed to take place at the latter end of next week.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA left Buckingham Palace at five minutes before eight o'clock on Saturday evening for the London-bridge terminus of the South Eastern Railway. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, took leave of their illustrious guest at the garden entrance of the Palace Before leaving town the Prince of Prussia visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and also honoured the Duke of Wellington with a visit at Apsley House. His Royal Highness Prince George called at the Palace on Saturday afternoon, to take leave of his Royal Highness.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE SOCIETY.—

On Tuesday, a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, for the purpose of presenting the prizes offered by the committee for the three best essays by clergymen upon the objects of this society; the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird in the chair. The object of this meeting was to award prizes to those gentlemen who had written the three best essays upon the principles of this society, and to receive a report from the committee respecting the condition and progress of the institution. The secretary read the report, which stated that the society desired to raise a sum of £40,000, for promoting the religious, moral, and general improvement of the working classes, by forming establishments of 300 families on the land, and combining agricultural with manufacturing employment for their own benefit. The report having been received and adopted, the prizes (which had been awarded by Mr. J. M. Morgan, the founder of the institution) were delivered to the following gentlemen: £50 to the Rev. H. Smith, senior chaplain of the Parkhurst Prison; £30 to the Rev. W. B. Ady, M.A., vicar of Little Baddow; £20 to the Rev. H. S. Finch, B.A., curate of St. James's, Curzon-road, Shoreditch. The reverend gentlemen respectively acknowledged the compliment bestowed upon them; and a vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Morgan and others who had exerted themselves in behalf of the society, the meeting separated.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The proposal for the erection of a national monument to Sir Robert Peel, by subscriptions limited to one penny each person, with Lord John Russell, Viscount Hardinge, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Masterman as trustees, is being responded to in Bristol and other localities in the country, in a manner that will ensure success to the project.
On Monday, the 1st inst., the United Service Institution elected W. R. O'Byrne, Esq., an honorary member of the society, as an acknowledgment from the council of the sense they entertain of the value of his excellent "Naval Biography," and of the essential benefit the author has conferred upon the naval service
On Saturday afternoon, two audacious thieves stole all the copper tops of the gas lamps on the Quai des Tournelles, from the Rue de Bièvre to the Pont Marie in Paris. One of the men ascended with a ladder, and another placed the stolen articles in a light cart. A *sergent de ville*, who came up, asked the thieves what they were about. "Oh!" said they, "these things have got out of fashion, and they are about to be changed!" The officer went away, and the thieves quietly continued their depredations
A parliamentary document has just been issued, from which it appears that the expenditure for maintenance and out-door relief in Ireland, for the half-year ended the 30th March last, was £357,334, whilst in the corresponding half-year of 1849 it was as much as £620,511, showing a decrease of no less than £263,177
Twenty boys from the *Venus* the Marine Society's *dépôt* at Woolwich, are to proceed in the course of the present month in the *Owen Glendower*, one of Mr. Green's Indiamen, for service in the Indian navy.
Lord Castlereagh has addressed a letter to some of the Irish papers to contradict a rumour which originated in the *Galway Vindicator*, to the effect that Lady Castlereagh had become a Roman Catholic, and that he himself intended to follow her example.
The board of Trinity College has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Mr. O'Donovan, the professor of Irish in the Belfast Provincial College, as an acknowledgment of his eminent services and learning in Celtic literature. Mr. O'Donovan is the translator of many of the most important manuscript records of Irish history, which have recently been discovered and rescued from oblivion
The grand juries of the city and county of Limerick, and of the county of Clare, have unanimously passed resolutions, to be laid before government, calling for a mitigation of punishment of Smith O'Brien.
On Sunday night, about half past ten o'clock, an explosion of gunpowder as Ilford toll-house, on the turnpike road, near the gaol, by which the house was destroyed and five persons seriously injured. Four of the sufferers are in the London Hospital, and the fifth is not expected to survive
The aggregate amount of the precious metals imported into Southampton from all quarters, for the six months ending the 30th of June, including 50,000 dols. from the United States, is 14,695,600 dols., or £2,939,120, against £3,372,724 in the corresponding period of 1849, showing a falling-off in the total receipts of £433,604, caused by the homeward steamships from Alexandria, Constantinople, and the Mediterranean. The specie imported into Southampton from all quarters during the six months ending the 31st of December last amounted to 16,378,650 dols., or £3,275,831, an excess when compared with the half-year just ended of £356,811 sterling.
Lord Dunboyne expired on the 6th instant, at the Château Beaughen, Pas de Calais, after a protracted illness, in his 70th year.
Accounts to May 14 from Rio Janeiro mention that the returns of deaths from yellow fever are 14,000 inhabitants, 120 English residents, 190 English seamen, including 8 masters and 18 mates; a great number of foreign seamen, not computed, the Portuguese line-of-battle ship *Vasco da Gama* lost 150, and the *Constitution* 100: her Majesty's ship *Cleopatra*, 18 officers and seamen; and the *Cormorant* 12. The disease was abating at each of the Brazilian ports, except among the shipping
The following is a return of the state of the French fleet in commission during the last 30 years:—In 1820 there were 76 vessels, carrying 6750 men; in 1835 they amounted to 158 vessels with 15,000 men; in 1839, 205 vessels and 28,000 men; in 1840, 228 vessels and 35,000 men. In 1848 a reduction commenced; France had only about 222 ships, as well sailing as steam vessels, with 33,000 men, and in 1850, on account of successive reductions made in the budget of the navy, the total amount of naval forces (squadrons and stations included) did not quite reach 200 vessels of all classes with 22,000 seamen.
On Saturday, at the general quarter sessions for the city of London, the following proclamations of proceedings to outlawry were made; John Ellis, late of No. 4, Elm court, Temple, at the suit of James Henderson and Edward Cox, of No. 5, Chancery-lane, late of the Middle Temple, as the suit of William Eldridge, George Wood described as late of the city of London, at the suit of Francis Lynn; the same, at the suit of Francis Lynn and Charles Christopher Davis, and William Strange, of No. 21, Paternoster-row, St. Paul, at the suit of William Henry Smith
The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians:—Dr. Basham, Dr. Peacock, Dr. Herbert Davies, Dr. G. Johnson, Dr. Acland (Oxford), and Dr. Ormerod. The censors chosen for the year are—Dr. Mayo, Dr. Barker, Dr. Barlow, and Dr. Jeaffreson.
The Imperial Library at Vienna has just been enriched with a very old Greek manuscript on the advent of Christ, which was discovered a short time since at Constantinople, by M. Waldici, a Hungarian philologist. This work appears, from an indication at the bottom of the last page, in the same writing as the body of the manuscript, to have been composed by a bishop of the second century, named Clement, whose existence had hitherto unknown.
The dinner to Lord Palmerston at the Reform Club has been postponed until Saturday, the 20th inst., out of respect to the memory of Cuming's death.
The Council of the Art-Union of London held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, Mr. Sergeant Thompson in the chair, and, in consequence of the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, president of the society, immediately adjourned.
The annual resolution of thanks to the director of the Musical Union is deferred, in consequence of the demise of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the late president of the society. The last public performance attended by his Royal Highness was at the Musical Union the day previous to the fatal attack of fever which has thus deprived this institution of its most zealous patron, and artists of a kind friend
Mr. C. Bonomi, the artist, has received the commands of her Majesty to paint a large picture of the grand coronation scene in the opera of "Le Prophète," as represented at the Royal Italian Opera, Govent-garden.
According to accounts of the appearances on the moors in Scotland, grouse and deer are plentiful; but some of the sportsmen state that, owing to the snow-storm in May, one half of the birds will be late in arriving at maturity
The valuable rectory of Penshaw, near Houghton-le-Spring (Durham), has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Thompson, who reached the patriarchal age of 90 years, and had officiated as Sub-Curate, Perpetual Curate, and Rector, for more than half a century. The patronage of the rectory is in the gift of the Bishop of Durham.
A grand council was opened with great pomp at Lyons (France), on Sunday last, in the Cathedral of St. John, by the Cardinal Archbishop of Sardes, the Bishops of Puy, Dijon, Autun, Langres, and Saint-Claude. The ceremony, which lasted four hours, was attended by an immense multitude, who observed a religious silence.
The Abbé Mathieu, Archbishop of Besançon (France), has been elevated to the rank of Cardinal.
The Rev. M. Montaudin, secretary to the Protestant Society of Primary Instruction, and the Rev. M. Carier, president of the Lutheran Consistory (Paris), have been elected to sit in the Superior Council of Education of France.
The Archbishop of Lemburgh (Austrian Poland) has prohibited his clergy from wearing long hair like the peasants, and from smoking in public, "like disreputable sons of Baal."
On Friday week the inhabitants of St. Michael, Queenhithe, and Holy Trinity, presented, through Alderman Hooper, a testimonial of their respect to the Rev. T. Hill, upon the occasion of his resigning that curacy for the incumbency of Holy Trinity, in the Minories
The convict John Griffiths, who escaped a few days since from Woolwich Dockyard, has been apprehended, and is in custody at Chatham
The sittings of the approaching Peace Congress at Frankfort will commence on June 23; and careful arrangements are making to convey the British delegates and visitors from London on the 19th August. The movement has already secured a large amount of attention, and the friends of peace throughout the continent are manifesting a deep interest in the enterprise
The 24th or 25th of this month is the day appointed for the floating of the fourth and last iron tube, which, when hoisted and placed, will complete the Railway Bridge across the Menai Straits.
It has been determined that the chief town of the new settlement of Canterbury, in the middle islands of New Zealand, shall be called "Lyttelton," in honour of the noble Lord who is chairman of the committee The seat of the new diocese will be in that town, and Dr. Jacobson, who is about proceeding thither, will take the title of "Bishop of Lyttelton," instead of "Bishop of Christchurch," as was at first intended
A sealed bottle was picked up in the inner harbour, Falmouth, on last Tuesday morning, containing a paper with the following:—"*Ship Georgedown*, off the coast of Guinea, half-past 11 o'clock, P.M., blowing a heavy gale of wind, leak in the vessel, working all pumps, not expecting to see land again, wishing the best.—Captain Thomas, First Mate James, Second Richards.—January 2, 1845"
On Saturday morning, at Bristol, Captain Heinrich Lange (the commander of a very fine Prussian barque, the *Borussia*), committed suicide in the state room of the cabin of this ship, by cutting his throat and then dashing on a tile into the wound. He had been obliged at considerable expense to have his vessel fitted with iron knees, &c., in order to get her classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and to comply with the regulations of the emigration officers of the port (the vessel being chartered to take emigrants to New York); and his fears that the owners in Prussia would dismiss him, and that his wife and three children would become destitute, prayed upon his mind. £323 were found in his cabin.

LANDING, AT STOCKHOLM, OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISA, OF THE NETHERLANDS, AT BISKOPSUDDEN, IN THE PARK AT STOCKHOLM.

ROYAL MARRIAGE AT STOCKHOLM.

WE are enabled, by the courtesy of a Correspondent, to present our readers with the accompanying Sketch of the Landing of the Princess Louisa of the Netherlands, accompanied by her father and mother the Prince and Princess Frederick, at Stockholm, on the 16th of last month, to be married to Carl, Crown Prince of Sweden

The Sketch is taken at a point in the Royal Park of Stockholm, where a landing-place had been prepared for the Royal party. In the foreground are seen the King Oscar, the Queen and Princess, and the Prince Gustaf of Sweden: the Prince and Princess Frederick, and the Prince and future Princess Royal of Sweden all portraits

In the distance is seen the squadron of corvettes, commanded by his Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden

EXTRAORDINARY BALLOON ASCENT.

GREAT interest was excited in Paris on Sunday, by the announcement that M. Poitevin, an aëronaut, would ascend on horseback with a balloon on that day. Upwards of 10,000 persons paid for admission to the Champ de Mars to witness the ascent, and, outside, on the heights of Chaillot, &c., more than 150,000 individuals were collected. The President of the Republic was present, and was received with great enthusiasm. The balloon was 15 metres in diameter, 47 in circumference, and 20 high, but it only weighed 150 kilogrammes. It was a matter of considerable difficulty to fill the balloon with gas, owing to the violent wind which prevailed: and when it was filled, it was beaten to and fro by the wind so strongly, that several of the spectators had to assist in holding it. At a little before six o'clock, the horse, a handsome dapple grey, was brought out; a stout cloth was placed round the body of the horse, and several straps, passed over the shoulders and loins, were united in rings, and by these rings the animal was attached by cords to the network of the balloon. A platform of basket-work, seven or eight feet above the horse, contained the ballast, and to this platform the aëronaut had access by means of a rope-ladder. A cord passing through an opening in the platform, enabled him to open the valve of the balloon. The aëronaut was dressed as a jockey, and had with him several bottles of wine and some bread. Some confusion was caused by the crowd attempting to force their way into the reserved place, but they were kept off by the soldiers. At length, at ten minutes past six, the horse was duly attached to the balloon, and M. Poitevin having mounted its back, the signal to rise was given. The horse plunged a little as it lost its footing, but when fairly lifted from the earth it dropped its legs, as is the case when horses are slung for embarkation on ship-board. The balloon rose majestically over the Ecole Militaire; but at times the wind was so violent as to drive it in such a position, that it appeared on a level with the aëronaut. The emotion of the spectators was very great, and one lady fainted. M. Poitevin display[illegible] extraordinary *sang froid*, and saluted with his cap and whip. After a while, he was seen to leave his saddle, and ascend by means of the rope-ladder to the platform containing the ballast, in order to throw some of it away, so as to rise higher. This done, he descended, and again mounted the horse. There was no net-work or anything to protect him or the animal. The balloon went in the direction of Fontainebleau, and M. Poitevin intended to remain in the air about an hour.

ASCENT OF M. POITEVIN ON HORSEBACK, IN A BALLOON, FROM THE CHAMP DE MARS, PARIS.

The following details are from the aëronaut's own account of his ascent:—"I had much difficulty in moderating the too great ascensional power, which, in a few minutes, carried me to too great a height for the horse. There was a copious flow of blood from his mouth. I passed through several counter-currents, which produced an almost constant rotatory movement. I found the cold almost insupportable. When clear of the clouds, I saw some splendid rainbows, and other phenomena of the solar rays. About seven o'clock I made preparations for descending, and in three-quarters of an hour after my grapples were on the ground, but they did not take hold. I proceeded in this way for more than a league, when I arrived at the wood of Vilcmain, near the forest of La Lachelle, commune of Grisi, canton of Brie-Comte-Robert (Seine-et-Marne). During this time my horse was close to the fields, and bit off the tops of the corn as he passed over it; and when passing over the high trees he cropped off their leaves. At length I was fortunate enough to put an end to this dangerous state of things. Seeing myself near the edge of a dry pond, I vigorously laid hold of a branch of a tree which grew near it, and for an instant checked the course of the balloon, and assistance being at hand, 40 men laid hold of the ropes and it was easily secured. The balloon was emptied, and the only thing to be regretted is some slight injury to it, from coming in contact with the trees."

M. Poitevin was heartily welcomed by the people; at Grisi he was hospitably received; and at 11 o'clock he left for Paris.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The council have appointed Mr. J. E. Erichsen, late of the assistant-surgeon at the hospital, to be professor of surgery at the college, and surgeon to the hospital, offices lately become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Arnott.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS. The council have determined that the Andrews scholarships to be offered for competition in October next, to students of the Faculty of Arts, and pupils of the junior school of the college of the preceding session, shall be as follows: one of £100, free from the condition of continued studentship; two of £50 each, subject to that condition.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Francis Fulford, to be first Bishop of the newly-constituted see of Montreal. The Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, to an Honorary Canonry in Peterborough Cathedral. The Rev. Gerard Fenwicke, to the Rectory of Blaston St. Giles, Leicestershire. The Rev. John Haymes, to the Rectory of Galby, Leicestershire. The Rev. Duncombe Steel Perkins, to the Rectory of Clifton Campville, with Chilcote Chapel, Staffordshire. The Rev. William Williams, to the Rectory of Llanynis, Brecknock. The Rev. Henry Edwards, jun., to the Rectory of Wambrook, Dorsetshire. The

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection: The Rev. B. Howell, Rector of Hughley Salop, from the subscribers to the Hughley Bridge improvement; the Rev. W. Rigg, from the inhabitants of the township of Lower Holker and chapelry of Flookburgh; the Rev. R. B. Claiborne, from the parishioners of Holton; the Rev. James Pelham Pitcairn, from the congregation of St. Thomas, Ardwick; the Rev. W. Turner, late Master of the Grammar School, Uppingham, from the pupils; the Rev. W. Bewsher, late Curate of Astbury, Cheshire, from the patron, rector, and parishioners; the Rev. William Dawson, of Ramsile, Dalton-in-Furness, from the inhabitants; the Rev. John William Grier, Perpetual Curate of Ambaccote, Staffordshire, from his congregation.

CONSECRATION OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Monday, the church of St. Thomas, situated in Nova Scotia-gardens, Bethnal-green, the last of the ten new churches, the erection of which was commenced on the 23rd February, 1839, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, who, with his chaplains, was received at the door of the church by the Rev. William Kerr, the incumbent, the registrar, &c. After the ceremony an appropriate sermon was delivered by his Lordship. Some gentlemen attached to the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral and of Westminster Abbey assisted at the choral service. The church is capable of containing about 800 persons, the majority of the seats being free. The cost of its erection, together with the school-house, was defrayed by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, and amounted to £4000.

THE GORHAM CASE.

On Monday the Court of Exchequer decided on the rule obtained by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, to show cause why a prohibition should not issue against the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to stop them from giving Mr Gorham institution to the vicarage of Brampford Speke. Sir F. Pollock, the Chief Baron, read the judgment of the Court. After detailing the various proceedings connected with the suit, reserving that the statute of the 25th Henry 8, c. 19, which gave the appeal from the Archdeacon to the Bishop, and from the Bishop to the Archbishop, and from the Archbishop to the King, was merely the restoration of the constitutions of Clarendon enacted in the reign of Henry II., 1164, against the usurpation of the Church of Rome, one of the great bulwarks of the liberties of the subject, the Court concluded by saying that it entertained no doubt that the appeal was rightly made, and that the rule nisi for the prohibition ought to be discharged. The rule was discharged accordingly, with costs.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—A meeting of several influential members of both Houses of Parliament took place on Monday to devise the best course of proceeding in order to induce her Majesty's Government to approximate the Australian colonies by means of steam to Great Britain. Amongst those present were Earl Nelson, Lord Monteagle, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Naas, M.P., Hon. F. Scott, M.P., Sir William Molesworth, Bart, M.P., Sir William Verner, Bart., M.P., Sir R. Gore Booth, Bart., M.P., Mr Aldridge, M.P., Mr. Divett, M.P., Mr. Somers, M.P., Mr. M'Gregor, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. S. Dickson, M.P., Mr. C. Fortescue, M.P. After a full discussion of the various features of the question, its present position, and the obstacles opposed to the carrying out of the object, it was unanimously resolved that active steps should be immediately taken to bring the whole subject under the special attention of both Houses of Parliament, with a view to its speedy and final settlement. As a preliminary course, it was arranged, amongst other measures, that an address to her Majesty should be proposed in the House of Commons by Lord Naas, M.P., praying for the immediate establishment of steam communication with the Australian colonies. It was also announced that the petitions to the Legislature on behalf of the object were in course of signature. The meeting was attended by Mr. De Salis and Mr. Logan on the part of the Association for the Promotion of Steam Communication with Australia.

Accounts from Port-au-Prince (Hayti), of the 7th June, state that the Emperor Soulouque sadly requires some one of sound practical mercantile knowledge to guide him in the administration of matters relating to trade and commerce, and to whose opinion, judgment, and counsel he would give an attentive ear

Papers from Nassau, New Providence, state that a whirlwind and waterspout passed, over that island on the 6th of May, and did considerable damage.

WRECK OF THE BRIG "RETRIEVER."

We have been favoured by our correspondent, from Trinidad, June 6, with the accompanying Sketch of the wreck of the brig *Retriever*, Captain Galloway. The catastrophe happened in the Boccases, Trinidad, where the vessel was driven under calm inside the rocks by the strength of the current, which is exceedingly rapid in these passages. The situation of the brig is truly curious, on account of the narrowness of the passage; probably, had the captain wished to go through so narrow an entrance, he would not have been able without touching one of the rocks on each side. The scene represented is a few days after the catastrophe; the wind was blowing strongly and the sea running very high.

WRECK OF THE BRIG "RETRIEVER," IN THE BOCCASES, TRINIDAD.

CALIFORNIA—SAN FRANCISCO.

There is no place in the world that has undergone, and is still undergoing, such rapid changes as the city of San Francisco. In Ryan's work on California, lately published, for instance, there is an engraving of the principal street in San Francisco, which is so unlike any of the principal streets as they existed in February last, that no one would recognise it now (it is, probably, intended for Kearney-street); for, in all the principal streets, the houses are continuous, and none of them made of canvas, but, for the most part, tolerably substantial-looking affairs, the majority two and three storeys high, interspersed with larger buildings as high as four storeys. No doubt, the engraving alluded to was an accurate representation of the street at the time it was sketched; indeed, it is very like some of the back streets as they were in February last, which again, probably, by this time (June), are as much altered in appearance as this.

The principal part of the town is situated in a valley, but buildings are making their appearance so rapidly in every direction, and people are beginning to find out that the higher ground is the best, that in a short time we may expect to find the principal part of the town on the hills instead of in the hollow.

The Fremont Hotel, shown in the foreground of the Sketch, is the first house one sees as you are going round the Point. At this hotel the writer lived for nearly four months. The expenses are moderate, nay, cheap for California: sixty dollars per month was paid for a small room about fourteen feet square, without any furniture; while an attorney, Mr. H., was paying 400 dollars a month for a smaller room, but in a better situation for business; each meal cost a dollar. A small loaf of bread, that one could eat at a meal, varied from 1s. to 2s., but it was more frequently the latter.

We are indebted for these details, as well as for the accompanying Sketch, to a correspondent, who has very lately returned from California. The locality is further described in Bayard Taylor's "El Dorado, or the Gold Regions," a cheap reprint of which has appeared in the "Popular Library."

"The barren side of the hill before us was covered with tents and canvas houses, and nearly in front a large two-story building displayed the sign, 'Fremont Family Hotel.' As yet we were only in the suburbs of the town. Crossing the shoulder of the hill, the view extended around the curve of the bay, and hundreds of tents and houses appeared, scattered all over the heights, and along the shore for more than a mile. A furious wind was blowing down through a gap in the hills, filling the streets with clouds of dust. On every side stood buildings of all kinds, begun or half-finished, and the greater part of them mere canvas sheds, open in front, and covered with all kinds of signs, in all languages. Great quantities of goods were piled up in the open air, for want of a place to store them. The streets were full of people hurrying to and fro, and of as diverse and bizarre a character as the houses. Yankees of every possible variety, native Californians in *serapes* and sombreros, Chilians, Sonorians, Kanakas from Hawaii, Chinese with long tails, Malays armed with their everlasting creeses, and others in whose embrowned and bearded visages it was impossible to recognise any especial nationality. We came at last into the plaza, now dignified by the name of Portsmouth Square. It lies on the slant side of the hill; and from a high pole in front of a long one-story adobe building, used as the Custom House, the American flag was flying. On the lower side stood the Parker House, an ordinary frame house of about sixty feet front, and towards its entrance we directed our course.

"I set out for a walk before dark, and climbed a hill, back of the town, passing a number of tents pitched in the hollows. The scattered houses spread out below me, and the crowded shipping in the harbour, backed by a lofty line of mountains, made an imposing picture. The restless, feverish life in that little spot, and the thought that what I then saw and was yet to see will hereafter fill one of the most marvellous pages of all history, rendered it singularly impressive.

"Walking through the town the next day, I was quite amazed to find a dozen persons busily employed in the street before the United States Hotel, digging up the earth with knives, and crumbling it in their hands. They were actual gold-hunters, who obtained in this way about 5 dollars a day. After blowing the fine dirt carefully in their hands, a few specks of gold were left, which they placed in a piece of white paper. A number of children were engaged in the same business, picking out the fine grains by applying to them the head of a pin, moistened in their mouths. I was told of a small boy having taken home 14 dollars as the result of one day's labour. On climbing the hill to the post-office, I observed in places where the wind had swept away the sand several glittering dots of the real metal; but, like the Irishman who licked the dollar out of his way, concluded to wait till I should reach the heap. The presence of gold in the streets was probably occasioned by the leakings from the miners' bags and the sweepings of stores; though it may also be, to a slight extent, native in the earth, particles having been found in the clay thrown up from a deep well."

CALIFORNIA: THE FREMONT HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO; FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

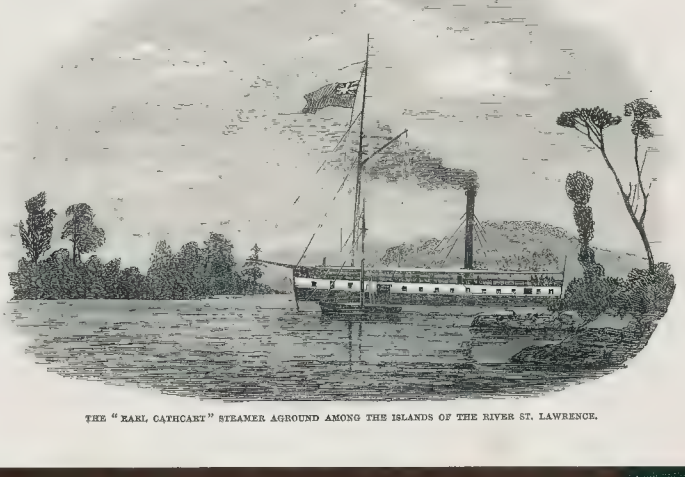
THE "EARL CATHCART" STEAMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

The accompanying Engraving shows the *Earl Cathcart* steamer, with troops on board from Montreal to Fort Stanley, *en route* to London, Canada West—as she appeared hard and fast among the islands of the river St. Lawrence. The *Cathcart* left Montreal on Tuesday, 11th June, having on board No. 4 company 4th battalion Royal Artillery, commanded by Major W. Fraser; and a draught of the 23rd Fusiliers (Royal W.), under the command of Lieut. Brock. After a tedious passage of three days up the river, and through the various canals constructed to avoid its rapids, we found ourselves, one fine evening, opposite the picturesque town of Brockville, while the declining sun was gilding a number of straggling isles, covered with stunted pine, oak, and brushwood. A few hours afterwards we were in the midst of them, and the moon was pouring down its silver flood on the quivering waters. It was one of the most beautiful passages of American scenery the Lake of the Thousand Islands.

Ere the dawn of day, a dense fog crept over the face of the waters. Our Palinurus, Captain Duncan, found it necessary to proceed with caution. To find anchorage in that rocky bed, was impossible: to allow the vessel to float down with the current, was dangerous in the extreme; by doing so, we might have found ourselves, at sunrise, tumbling broadside over the bed of the Long Sault, the most impetuous and dangerous rapid of the St. Lawrence. It was, therefore, necessary to risk running ashore on one of the islands. At about four o'clock the passengers were awoke by finding the vessel suddenly checked. The commotion was general, but some lay very quietly in their berths, in happy indifference, fancying that the shock was caused by the bumping of the boat against the pier at Kingston. There was considerable consternation, however, exhibited on discovering that we had lost our course, and that we were either aground, or on shore, or on a reef of rocks—the mist was so thick, it was impossible to say which. Every endeavour was now made to get us off, but in vain. The sun rose high over the waters, and lighted up the beautiful scenery, but the prospect before us was as dismal as ever—we were fast on a shoal. The commanding officer, at length, ordered the men on shore accordingly, they were landed on the nearest island, the first boat's crew taking formal possession in the name of her Majesty, and as the regimental boot of Dr. Hunter was the first to touch the strand, his comrades suggested that it should henceforth be called "Hunter's Island." In the meantime, every device was employed to entice the vessel from her resting-place. Fortunately, a small flat-bottomed sloop, with a slip-keel, approached, in answer to the flag lowered to half-mast. A quantity of iron ballast, and some of the baggage, was now removed; and, after protracted haulings on cables, and taggings of ropes, and energetic workings of paddles, to our great joy, she was once more afloat. "Hunter's Island" was evacuated; and, having found the proper channel, we made our way, very little damaged, to Kingston.

G. H. Fitzgerne.



THE "EARL CATHCART" STEAMER AGROUND AMONG THE ISLANDS OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The National Assembly of France on the Death of Sir Robert Peel.—On Friday week, at the meeting of the Assembly, at half-past two o'clock, M. Dupin, President, having taken the chair, said: "At a moment when a neighbouring and friendly nation is expressing its painful sentiments for the loss which it has recently suffered in the person of one of its most eminent statesmen, I think it would be honouring the French tribune to proclaim here our sympathetic regret, and to manifest our high esteem for that illustrious orator, who, during the whole course of his long and glorious career, was always animated with sentiments of justice and kindness towards France, and ever spoke of its Government in the most courteous terms." (General approbation.) "In consequence of the adhesion given to my words by the Assembly," added M. Dupin, "they shall be inserted in the *procès-verbal*." ("Very well, very well," on all sides.) The following letter has also been addressed, on the same melancholy subject, to Prince Albert, by M. Charles Dupin, President of the National French Committee for the Exhibition of all Nations: "Prince,—I am requested to transmit to the committee presided over by your Highness the expression of the feelings of grief which animate us. On the first rank amidst the members of your committee, the foreign nations to which your exhibition appeals, were flattered at numbering amongst them the illustrious legislator who for a long time administered his country with good-will and justice to other states. Our French hearts are yet moved by the last words uttered by him in the British Parliament,—words of esteem and friendship for our country. On learning the unexpected and lamentable loss of this great man, the National Committee of France has unanimously decided that its president should express to you the deep-felt regret which it shares with the generous spirits not only of the United Kingdom, but of all the states where genius, moderation, love of art, and respect of peace, are held in esteem. If anything can console us, it is the thought that the equitable and liberal spirit of Sir Robert Peel, far from being extinct, will survive and increase in the committee of which he was so great an ornament.—I have the honour, &c., Baron C. Dupin."

Brighton and South Coast Railway.—The Dividend.—The accounts for the past half-year having been submitted to the directors, they have decided upon recommending a dividend at the rate of 30s. per cent. for the half-year, on the consolidated stock of the company.

Lord Palmerston.—The portrait of the right hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, by Mr. John Partridge, of which we presented our readers with a full-length copy a fortnight ago, is now on view at Messrs. Colnaghi's, of Pall-mall East. It is intended, we understand, to publish a highly-finished engraving of it; which will, no doubt, from the merits both of the picture and the subject, soon become highly popular.

The amount of expenses paid by the Common Council of the borough of Manchester, during the year ending October 10, 1848, for the management and collection of the customs and several duties, was £2713 3s. 10d. The amount of the same for 1849 (not yet paid at the time the return was made, but assured of being paid in due course) had slightly decreased. It was £2707 2s. 2d. The amount of duties received on the quantities of goods entered for home consumption was, for 1848, £246,537; and for 1849, £316,367.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 14—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15. St. Swithin.
TUESDAY, 16.—Madame de Staël died, 1817.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Length of day, 16h. 30m.
THURSDAY, 18. John Hampden killed, 1643.
FRIDAY, 19.—George IV. crowned, 1823.
SATURDAY, 20.—St. Margaret.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 15	2 30	3 6	3 15	3 50	4 0	4 28	4 30	5 0	5 9	5 25	5 40	11 15	11 50

FRENCH PLAYS.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE of MDLLE. RACHEL'S ENGAGEMENT.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that, notwithstanding the extraordinary success which has attended Mdlle RACHEL'S Representations, her Engagement cannot be prolonged, owing to arrangements made at Berlin and Vienna.—On MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15, will be repeated the new and successful Play of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. The remaining Nights Representations will be devoted to the Performance of POLYEUCTE MARTYR, with LE MONNIAU DE LESBIE, ANDROMAQUE, MARIE STUART, and LES HORACES.—Scene and Stalls may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 36, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. ALLCROFT'S BENEFIT, MONDAY NEXT.—PATTER versus CLATTER. Captain Patter, Mr. Charles Mathews. By Desire, the FOLLIES of a NIGHT, in which will appear Mr. Robert Roxby, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Charles Matthews, Miss Julia Power, Miss Julia Glover. After which CONCERT. Vocalists. Miss Birch, Miss Bassano, Mdme. F. Lablache, Mr. Ledler, Mr. Allcroft, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Solo performers: Harp, Mr. Aptommes; Flute, Mr. Richardson; Piano, Mdlle. Sophie Dulcken; Concertina, Mr. G. Case. Conductor, Mr. Lavenu. To conclude with RAISING the WIND. Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Six, the performance to commence at Seven. Private Boxes, Tickets, and Places may be had of Mr. Allcroft, 15, New Bond street, or at the Box-office.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. BATTY.—Continued Success of the Popular Spectacle of Mazeppa and the Wild Horse.—On Monday, July 15, 1850, the Entertainments will Commence at Seven o'Clock with MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. Mazeppa, by Mr. Hicks.—To be followed by an Incomparable Routine of Indoor Feats of Equitation in the SCIENCE of the ARENA To Conclude with the LONDON CARRIER.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL SOHO THEATRE, 73, Dean-street.—Madame DE LOZANO'S CONCERT at the above Theatre, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th instant, to commence at Eight o'Clock. Will introduce during the Concert some new Spanish Songs (accompanied by herself on the guitar); one of them, "La Feria de Frisna," by herself, on guitar.—Boxes, stalls, and Tickets to be had at Madame de LOZANO'S, 11, Barton-street, Eaton-square; and at the principal Marseellaes.—Doors open at Half-past Seven.—For further particulars, see programme.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, Music-Hall, Store-street.—Mr JOHN PARRY will have the honour of repeating his new Entertainment, entitled "NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL," at the above rooms, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, July 15th, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers. Stalls and private boxes to be had only of Messrs. CLAUTIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and at the Hall.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—DARING EXPLOIT of LIEUT. GALE, and NARROW ESCAPE of the gallant Aeronaut. On MONDAY, JULY 15, a BALLOON NIGHT ASCENT, with Discharge of Fireworks from the Car by the Chevalier Mortram, in celebration of Lieut. Gale's safe descent upon the French coast on the 8th inst., after a perilous voyage across the English Channe.—On TUESDAY and THURSDAY, by general desire, repetition of the SCOTTISH FETE and Grand Assault of Arms. On WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, the LAST JUVENILE FETE of the Season.—On SATURDAY, a MONSTRE BAL AL FRESCO; Dancing to commence at 8; no Charge for Admission except by Refreshment Card. 1s.—MADAME ASCENT every Evening; New Ballet, Dogs and Monkeys; and innumerable other attractions.—Doors open at 3.—Admission, 1s.; Children, Half-price. -No Charge for Admission on Saturday or Sunday, except by Refreshment Card

RE-ENGAGEMENT of Mons. JULLIEN.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—On MONDAY, JULY 15th, and Three following Days, PROMENADE CONCERT, conducted by M. Jullien and Mr Godfrey.—Brilliant Display of Fireworks by Mr. Ashby; concluding with a Co ossal Tableau of Napoleon on Horseback, from Lauri's well-known picture.—Doors open from 9 A.M.; Feeding the Animals at 5; Concert at Half-past 6; Fireworks and Ball at 8; Fireworks at 10. Half-past 8. Admission, 1s.

GRAND FLOWER SHOW of the Royal South Florticultural Society, TUESDAY, 23rd JULY

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Public are informed that, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE. D. W. MITCHELL, B.A.

TRAFALGAR MODEL.—This beautiful Model is unequalled in the world, not only as regards a faithful representation of that great battle, but also in the effect portrayed in the moonlight and sunset. Regent-street, Quadrant, daily opening on a large surface of beautiful ly-imitated sea.—Admission, 1s; Children, half-price.—Open from 10 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated at 168, New Bond-street, next to the Clarendon Hotel.

COLONEL FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains, as surveyed for the United States Government, illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama from Washington City; now exhibiting at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every Morning at a Quarter to Three, Evening, a Quarter to Eight Admission, 1s; Stalls 2s

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight.—LECTURE by Professor Pepper, Esq., on CHEMICAL AFFINITY, at Quarter-past Three, and every Evening at Eight.—LECTURE by Dr Hachbuchner on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY daily at Two, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten.—Also a series, exhibiting scenes in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON, daily at One o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F G.—The Naval and Military Prize Medals are engraved in our Journal, No. 318
R. u. Ravensworth Castle.—See Illustration next week
H R, York.—The paper we only appear in its present form
MUSICUS.—The songs are declined. The address of organ-builder is 8, New Burlington-street
A Y.—Apply at the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, 10, Dean-street, Soho-square
A CONSTANT READER, Manchester.—The corps has not, we believe, been formed
X, Clapham common.—We are not in possession of the address
B R G, South Moulton, will, perhaps, send a wax impression of his coin. The subject of [illegible] and PAVOR DIURNUS are articles explained in the work entitled "Popular Errors."
A POOR LEIGH should buy the "Handbook to California," which will cost him but a trifle
A A and CO., Liverpool.—As the demi-figure was sketched on the wood from life, we have no further history
T B, Hadley.—We do not interfere in wagers
J H L.—The Times' new printing machine was described in the Times for December 29, 1848, quoted in the "Year-book of Facts," 1849. The machine now works 10,000 per hour
A SUBSCRIBER, Manchester.—The landlord will not be liable unless the robbery be committed through his wilful neglect
INCA.—The passage is in Shakspeare's play of "Julius Cæsar."
D R S, Banbury.—Apply for "List of Governors of the Hospital," published annually, in March, and to be had at the counting-house of the Hospital
S W B, Bamsgate; but we had not room for the above sketch
A LEE CAL FREEMASON.—The "Female Orphan Asylum is at Croydon; but the building is not yet complete.
E T, Enfield, is thanked. We have not room for the engraving
LEIGH N SQUARE MAJOR never can be in at the Charing Cross
T J E, St. Albans, may receive the paper direct from our office, by remitting his subscription in advance
AN ANXIOUS MINISTER should order our latest edition
H L O is thanked for his amiable letter on "Baptism," though we have not room to print it
B B R, Chatham, and C F YORK Hose, though useful in Ireland, do not reach the rhythm at all
W —The Whites of Yaxvil, county Somerset, bear "quarterly 1st and 4th, per pale or and azure, on a fesse engrailed az. between three greyhounds courant counterchanged a fleur-de-lis between two lozenges gu. *for White*; 2nd, az. a demi-lion ramp. az. charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lis or. *for Horsley*; 3rd, az. an eagle regardant between two lions ramp. as three annulets or, *for Lambert, Crest*: An arm embowed, habited or, charged with two bands wavy gu. holding in the hand a sword ppr. hilt and pommel of the last, wings expanded ppr. headed and legged of the first."
THE MENDELSSOHN SCHOLARSHIP.—As yet the arrangements at Leipsic have not been carried out.
MUSIC.—There are 19 stops in the grand organ, 10 in the swell, 9 in the choir, 8 in the combination for solo, 17 in the swell, in the pedals, and 6 pedales in all. 87 stops, or 4062 pipes in the organ at the Hall.
L M.—Study the standard works on "Composition," by Czerny, Albrechtsberger, Rink, Reicha and Logier.
SUBSCRIBER asks: "Can you tell two disputants what is the real question at issue between Professor Sedgwick and Sir Roderick Murchison," Murchison never dealt with the geology of Cumberland. In North Wales years long ago, and also on some other occasions, he differed with Professor Sedgwick as to the relative ages of the Cambrian and Silurian rocks; but the geological names above named never differed on the spot.
A LADY.—If you proceed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer, which leaves Southampton on the 20th July, the amount of passage-money from Southampton to Alexandria and back is £70. If you proceed by the City of Derry Steamer, which leaves Southampton on the 27th July, the amount of passage-money from Southampton to Alexandria and back is £80. If by the steamer leaving in a later month of the year, the amount will be £90. If you proceed by the overland route, the amount will be £120. If by steam to Alexandria, and thence by stages, the journey will occupy six or seven weeks, and it will cost about £100.
F E W, Watford.—Apply to Mr. MOYES, Aldermanbury.
C C C is thanked for the numbers, but we have not room for a letter-column of Curiosities.
C C F.—There is no question but there is a considerable fall of barometer previous to the passage of the squall.
EDITH MARIA.—The present Earl of Ellesmere is second son of the late Earl and brother of the present Duke of Sutherland
OAK PLANT.—Yes, apparently so, though "a bird" without saying what bird is somewhat general for heraldry
ZEBULON.—The Hercules' College would not sanction such an adoption, though we see nothing illegal in it.
SILHUET H L.—We are assured, upon the authority of the proprietor of the farm on which silhuery-hill is situated, that no excavations have been made there since those by the Archæological Institute in the summer of last year. The report of the discoveries made at Silbury, illustrated at page 398 of our last volume, and inadvertently inserted without the customary authentication, is therefore a fabrication. We regret to see the position to a pernicious purpose at Marlborough College, to whose stores it was presented by the shakespeare Forgeries of W H Ireland, which ever embittered his after-life. The lesson may not be lost upon the Silbury hoaxer

NEWBURY.—No 1. A copper coin of Carlists, in Spain. No. 2. A copper coin of Ferdinand, King of Portugal, 14th century. No. 3. A quinarius of the Julia family
C, Bishop Stortford.—A medal of Charles II.; its value we cannot tell, without seeing the medal
C K BUTT.—The property being, as we take it, property in her own right, will if real descend to her eldest son of the first marriage—if personal, it will be divided among all the children share and share alike
A Z Z Halifax } LOCOMOTIVE.—Received
A V, Chatham. } E S J, Halifax, is thanked
*** Replies to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK
Remains of Roman Art.—Cruikshank's Three Courses and a Dessert.—Vasari's Lives of the Painters.—Howitt's Year-Book.—Fun, Poetry, and Pathos.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1850.

THE growth of kindly sentiments between the civilised nations of the world—nations too long and too unhappily estranged—has of late years received many gratifying exemplifications. Perhaps, however, no proof of this good feeling has ever been given equal in value to that which France has just afforded. On the 5th inst., at the suggestion of M. Dupin, President of the French Legislative Assembly, minutes expressive of condolence on the death of Sir Robert Peel were inserted in the *procès-verbal*; and a letter has also been addressed on the same mournful subject to Prince Albert, by the French Committee for the Exhibition of all Nations. Such expressions do honour to both nations—honour to Great Britain for having produced a statesman like the lamented Sir Robert Peel, worthy of such an affectionate and respectful tribute from a great and once hostile nation; and honour to the French Legislature and people, for having had the good feeling, at such a time, to adopt so unparalleled a course. To the bereaved family of the illustrious statesman such a tribute will, of itself, be a lasting monument to the fame of their lamented relative; while to the English people it is, and will be, a testimony that the heart of France, like the heart of England, is "in the right place;" and that it will, for the future, be difficult, if not impossible, to raise enmity between two nations—the foremost in power, as they are the foremost in civilization and right-mindedness.

The proposal to erect a monument to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, by the penny subscriptions of the working classes, is also a gratifying proof that party warfare, with all its bitter animosities, is not sufficient to deaden the enthusiasm of the people of our time. We are glad, however, much as we approve of the idea of a penny subscription—an idea somewhat difficult to bring into practical operation—that a popular subscription, including and inviting poor men's pence, but not refusing the shillings or pounds of wealthier people, has been substituted for it. If a properly-organised machinery of collection be instituted, there can be little or no doubt that a sum will speedily be raised, more than sufficient to erect an appropriate and enduring monument to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. With much modesty and delicacy, and acting in obedience to the often-repeated wishes of the dead, the family refused the public funeral offered by Lord John Russell, on behalf of her Majesty and the nation; but even the wishes of his relatives, supposing them to be expressed, would not be allowed to stand in the way of such an expression of the popular respect as would be conveyed by a subscription for a public monument. The nation owes it, not simply to the memory of departed greatness, but to its own sense of what is right, and also in a degree to the influence of such memorials upon the minds of living and yet unborn statesmen, to erect to the memory of Sir Robert Peel a monument which shall unmistakeably testify its gratitude and respect for one who served it so wisely and so well. That monument will be finally be raised; and prove to after ages that the great statesman did not miscalculate or misinterpret the character and temper of his countrymen, when, in the day of his defeat, and on the last occasion when he addressed the Legislature as a servant of the Crown, he expressed his hope "that he would leave a name to be remembered with expressions of goodwill in the abodes of those who earned their daily bread by the sweat of their brow." Among the thousands and tens of thousands who may contribute towards the monument, none will give their aid more cheerfully than the working-men, who shall pour into the fund their hard-earned pence, difficult, perhaps, to spare, but bestowed with cordiality, to do honour to the memory of their and their country's benefactor.

THE death of the Duke of Cambridge—full of years and full of honour—is an event which, however naturally to be expected at his advanced time of life, will excite the regret of all classes. It is not, however, an event of any public importance; and into the private sorrows of the immediate relatives and friends of his Royal Highness it is no part of the duty of the public journalist to enter. We may be permitted, however, to unite our testimony to that of our contemporaries, and to bear our humble tribute to his honest merits and his spotless character. It was not until a comparatively recent period that his Royal Highness became intimately known to the people of this country. In Hanover, where he passed the prime of his life, in the distinguished position of governor and Viceroy, he endeared himself to his people by the excellence of his administration, by his steady adherence to the cause of sound constitutional freedom, and by the unimpeachable virtues of his private life. On his return to the land of his birth, when by the death of King William IV. the Crown of Hanover was dissociated from that of Great Britain, the people of England, though but imperfectly acquainted with his virtues, were quite prepared to receive him with loyalty and affection. It was not long before he became a favourite. The frankness and cordiality of his manners, his good-humoured *bruxquerie*, the intense nationality which a long residence on the Continent seemed rather to have developed and fostered than to have impaired, and his constant readiness to lend his name, his presence, and his purse to the furtherance of any good and humane object, endeared him not alone to every one with whom he was more immediately brought into contact, but with the great bulk of the public. The "good Duke of Cambridge" became the common epithet with which he was spoken of, and the epithet might, on unjustly or unappreciatingly, be made his epitaph. Great Britain has been peculiarly fortunate—at least, as far as the experience of the present generation is concerned—in the estimable private character of the various members of her Royal Family; and the late Duke of Cambridge did much to increase the effect of the peaceful and unobtrusive example set to the nation by his illustrious relatives of a younger growth. The public regret at his loss is accompanied with respectful gratitude to his memory. Though he leaves no brilliant fame behind him, he leaves a fair and honest reputation; and he who does this, whatever may be his station, has not lived in vain.

NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.—Sir Thomas Wilde has been appointed to the high office of Lord Chancellor, and will discharge its duties as Speaker of the House of Lords and Judge of the Court of Chancery until the measure for separating those functions shall have come into operation, when he will retain the former portion of the office only. Sir John Jervis will replace Sir Thomas Wilde as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Sir John Romilly is to be the new Attorney General, and will be succeeded in the office of Solicitor-General by Mr. Cockburn.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Metropolitan Interments Bill, the Court of Chancery Bill, and the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill were each read a third time and passed

The Commons' Amendments to the Railways Abandonment Bill were, on division, rejected by a majority of 38 to 34. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House had an early sitting, at twelve o'clock, which was occupied in the discussion of the clauses of the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill.

In the evening sitting, the House resumed at five o'clock.

NEW WRIT FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, a new writ was ordered for the election of a burgess to serve in Parliament for the borough of Southampton, in the place of Alexander James Cockburn, Esq., who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General, and thereby vacated his seat for Southampton

NEW WRIT FOR DEVONPORT

On the motion also of Mr. HAYTER, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a burgess to serve in Parliament for the borough of Devonport, in the place of Sir John Romilly, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General, and had thereby vacated his seat for that borough.

NEW RIDE IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

Mr COCHRANE asked her Majesty's Government whether they would support an humble address to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to assign a part of Kensington Gardens as a ride for ladies for next year, in consideration of the ground which would be taken for the Exhibition, and the injury done to the ride in Rotten-row

Lord SEYMOUR replied that a motion for an address would be quite unnecessary, because her Majesty had some time since given directions that an inquiry should be made with the view of ascertaining what further accommodation ought to be given to those who rode in the park, without interfering with the enjoyments of any other portion of the public.

IMPOSITIONS ON EXPORTS OF PORTUGUESE WINE TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON wished to know whether the noble Lord the secretary for Foreign Affairs had received any satisfactory answer from the Portuguese Government to the remonstrance of the importers of wines, the produce of Portugal, against the impost of £6 per pipe on wine exported to England, when 6d. per pipe only was charged upon wine exported to America

Lord PALMERSTON said communications had been made to the Portuguese Government on the subject, which was of considerable importance to the British consumers, but he was not able at present to state that the Government had received any satisfactory answer. There could be no doubt that this difference of duty was not only a great injury to the British consumer, but also a great injury to the Portuguese wine-grower. The hon. gentleman might be assured that her Majesty's Government would make those representations which they thought most likely to induce the Portuguese Government to alter their intentions

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE

Mr. SPOONER asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to lay before Parliament the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Post-office regulations respecting Sunday labour, together with the evidence taken before these Commissioners? Also, whether permission would be given to any parties who might require it, to produce evidence before such Commissioners?

Lord J. RUSSELL said he would lay the report of the committee on the table of the House as soon as it was made. With respect to the other question, he did not think it would be necessary for that Commission to take any evidence, except of a documentary character

PATE'S TRIAL.—BARON ALDERSON.

In reply to Mr. G. Thompson, Sir G. GREY said he had read the report of the Judge's observations in passing sentence upon Pate for the recent outrage upon her Majesty, but that he had not thought it necessary to make any communication to the learned Judge on the subject.

NATIONAL MONUMENT TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole House, upon the subject of an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to direct a monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. It was unnecessary for him (Lord J. Russell) to adduce reasons why that course should be pursued, for the House had already evinced the deep sense it entertained of the services of the late great statesman. With respect to the other question, he precedents in the cases of Mr. Perceval and Mr. Canning; for in these, provision had been made for the families of the deceased statesmen. Her Majesty had intimated to Lady Peel her wish to confer upon her the same honour which had been conferred upon Viscountess Canning; but Lady Peel had declined to change the name by which her late husband was known to the world. It was found, also, that Sir Robert Peel had, in his will, expressed a desire that no mention of his name should be made of any title or public reward for any public services supposed to have been rendered by him. Under these circumstances they could only erect a monument to the memory of the late Right Hon. Baronet. The noble Lord mentioned the names had accordingly chosen Mr. Hampden and Lord Falkland to carry out that object in the most appropriate manner.

The House then went into committee, and on Mr. Bernal putting the question, it was agreed to.

NEW WRIT FOR TAMWORTH.

Mr. GOULBURN then moved that a new writ be issued for the borough of Tamworth, in the room of the late Sir R. Peel.—Agreed to.

THE PIRATES OF BORNEO.

Mr HUME moved an address to her Majesty, to appoint a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the causes which led, since the year 1841, to the employment of the naval and military forces of her Majesty and the Hon. East India Company on the north-western coast of the island of Borneo; and which resulted in a state of war of life on the part of certain native tribes of that island, called Sarebas and Sakarran, reputed to be pirates

After a short discussion, in which Sir F. BARING opposed the motion on the part of the Government, it was negatived by a majority of 169 to 78

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the miscellaneous estimates, the discussion on which occupied the rest of the evening.

Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock

FUNERAL OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The remains of the late Duke will be removed on Tuesday morning, at an early hour (it is at present stated about seven o'clock), for interment at the private chape. of New Palace. The inscription on the coffin is as follows:

DIEPOSITUM HUJUSCE MORTALITATIS
DIEPOSITUM HUJUSCE MORTALITATIS

JUDGMENT ON WALTER WATTS.—At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday (Friday), *Walter Watts*, the late lessee of the Olympic and Marylebone theatres, was placed at the bar to receive judgment. Mr. Baron Alderson, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said he had been convicted at the May session of the offence of stealing a piece of paper, the property of the Globe Assurance Company, to whom he was a servant; but a question having been reserved for the opinion of the Criminal Court of Appeal, which had been decided against him, and he was now to receive sentence upon that conviction. The offence, according to the finding of the Jury, appeared to be of a very trifling character, merely stealing a piece of paper; but, in point of fact, the piece of paper in question was a cheque representing the sum of £1400, which sum he had appropriated to his own use, and his object in stealing and destroying the cheque was to prevent a discovery of his offence. Although, therefore, he was only convicted of stealing a piece of paper, it was perfectly clear that he must have either forged the cheque in question, or that he had stolen it from his employers; and in either case the offence was of a most serious character: and there was very little doubt that this was not the only case in which he had plundered the company The Court would therefore pass a sentence upon him for what he really had done, and not for the particular charge upon which he had been convicted; and he thought it right to make these observations because it might otherwise have been thought that the punishment he was about to direct was a very severe one for the offence of which he had been convicted. Under the circumstances the sentence was not known. His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to ten years' transportation. Mr. Bodkin said, that it was not intended to proceed with any of the other indictments against Mr. Watts, which were lodged in court that the whole amount of the prisoner's defalcations was £80,000.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) show that the French journals are all in dignified state over the vote of the Assembly on Wednesday, compelling the writers of leading articles to affix their names to their several contributions. The *Journal des Débats* and the *Ordre* consider this revolution in journalism as injurious to the best interests of the press, and as altogether useless in the suppression of licentiousness, inasmuch as all reasonable guarantees exist at present to effect that object.

On Thursday a motion was made in the Assembly to rescind the decision of the previous day; but, after some discussion, it was rejected by a majority of 128—thus ratifying the vote that all leading articles must have attached the names of their authors

By the returns made in compliance with the new Electoral Law, we learn that the individuals deprived of their franchise will not be less than 6,000,000, or equal to two-thirds of the whole electoral body

The project of an act for paving the bed and of Guadaloupe in a state of siege was carried by 447 to 195.

Thepalics have discovered 3690 ball-cartridges in a house at Perpignan

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WORKING MAN'S MONUMENT TO SIR R. PEEL.—A special meeting of the committee, appointed for carrying out the proposed plan for the erection of a monument to the late Sir R. Peel, was held on Monday evening, at the Committee Rooms, Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville, Mr. [illegible], in the chair. The secretary, Mr. J. Downes, entered into an explanation of the plan which had been suggested for the purpose of raising subscriptions. It had been proposed that a large number of subscription lists should be provided, each to contain 240 penny subscriptions, amounting to one pound, which, after being officially sealed by the secretary, should be distributed in every part of the kingdom, and be returned to the metropolitan committee when full: he then read the letter from Mr. Cobden. Mr. Hume, M.P., expressed his approval of the general outline of the plan proposed, but warned the committee against wasting their energies in attempts to do too much. He suggested to them, that instead of attempting to organise a plan of operations which should embrace the whole kingdom, they should limit their own exertions to the districts in their immediate vicinity; their secretary merely communicating with the mayors of towns, the leading men in the various parishes, and with a large manufacturing establishments, &c., enclosing forms of subscription-lists, and an explanation of the course they were themselves pursuing, but leaving the details to be arranged as those who undertook the matter might judge to be most advisable. He stated that he had already received communications from the mayors of Southampton and Bilston, and from other gentlemen of influence in various parts of the country, all of whom had expressed their cordial concurrence in the object they had in view, and their willingness to do their utmost to promote it; and he had no doubt that if the course as recommended were adopted, the appeal which was made to the country would be warmly and universally responded to. The business should be proceeded with, afterwards retired, in order to attend to his duties in the House of Commons. Mr. Coppock objected to the word "penny" in the title of the subscription fund, which limited the subscription to so small an amount, and contended that the expenses which must necessarily be incurred in the collection would be so great as to deduct very largely from the sum subscribed. He moved that the word penny be expunged, and that the title should be "The National Working Men's Subscription Fund." The motion was seconded by Mr. Finch, and after a little opposition, was agreed to.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—At the quarterly meeting of the governors of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, held in the board-room, on Wednesday, the report stated, that during the past three months, 183 in-patients and 6389 out-patients had been relieved. Regret was expressed that one of the large wards, containing fifty beds, was still unavoidably closed, for want of funds.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.—On Thursday a general court of the governors of this society was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lord Ashburton in the chair. The expenditure for the last quarter, amounting to £418 14s., was approved, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £684. Five children having been admitted to the school, the meeting separated.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this society was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern (the Rev. D. Laing, LL.B., in the chair), to consider a proposition for taking the next at future elections from one to four, instead of twelve in June, as heretofore; the society meeting, as usual, at eleven o'clock, and thereby extending the time for the conduct of other business from one to ten hours. After considerable discussion, in which it was pointed out that the ordinary business was usually transacted in about twenty minutes or half an hour, the meeting separated.

THE WALKER TESTIMONIAL.—On Wednesday afternoon a public meeting was held at Herbert's Hotel, Palace-yard, Westminster (Lord Ingestre, M. Stuart, M.P., in the chair), to adopt measures to present to George Alfred Walker, Esq., surgeon, a testimonial of gratitude for his eminent and successful efforts in abolishing intramural interments. The noble chairman, Messrs. B. Cabbell, M.P., C. Lushington, M.P., G. Thompson, M.P., Dr. Johnson, Dr. Reid, Dr. Smith, Mr. Geeson (churchwarden of St. James's, Westminster), and Dr. Aldis addressed the meeting in terms highly laudatory of Mr. Walker's public services, and condemnatory of the slight with which they had been treated. It was ultimately resolved to present that gentleman with a solid testimonial of his country's gratitude, and a committee was appointed to take measures for that purpose. Lord Ingestre, M. Stuart, and Mr. Cabbell, treasurer, and Mr. Thompson that of honorary secretary. The chairman and Mr. B. B. Cabbell subscribed £10 each.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLEWOMEN DURING ILLNESS.—A number of the subscribers to this interesting association was held on Wednesday at the Queen's College, Harley-street, for the purpose of having submitted to it a report of the progress hitherto made by the managers of the association. The Earl of Carlisle presided on the occasion. The Hon. W. Spring Rice, the hon. secretary, read the report of the managers, from which it appeared that the liberal assistance which had been afforded to the undertaking had been quite sufficient for the committee to take premises suitable, though a small scale, for the purpose of the institution, for a period of three years and a half, at No. 8, Chandos-street, Carundish-square. The total amount of subscriptions already exceeded £2000, the balance in the hands of the bankers amounting to £403 The number of patients admitted since the opening of the institution had been thirteen, of whom six were at present inmates of the establishment. The services of the medical staff attached thereto had been obtained, the physicians being Dr. Watson, Dr. Ferguson, Dr. H. Jones, and Dr. Weber; surgeons, B. Travers, Esq., C. Hawkins, Esq., and W. Bowman, Esq.; Mr. Hawksley, of Margaret-street, having been appointed the general apothecary. The Rev. C. Baring, the rector of All Saints, had also consented to act as honorary chaplain to the institution. The report was adopted after addresses from the noble chairman and the Bishop of Oxford in advocacy of the institution

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—At the half-yearly general court of the governors and directors of this society, on Wednesday, at their office, 4, Trafalgar-square, Mr Benjamin Bond Cabbell, M.P., in the chair, R. S. Trestary (Mr. Hartley) reported that the number of persons rescued from the ice, in the three parks, during the last skating season, amounted to 79. The number of bathers in the Serpentine during the present year has been estimated at 60,000, of whom 40,000 were in the habit of resorting to the Serpentine, and all unsafe parts have been strictly forbidden, by which there can be no doubt many accidents have been prevented. The secretary reported several cases which the committee had recommended, and in each of which the silver or silver medal was awarded. Mr. Oliver brought before the notice of the society a useful and ingenious invention which had recently been made by Lieutenant Halkett, R.N. This article, which is called the boat-cloak, has the appearance, when uninflated, of a large common cloak, and may be worn as such upon the shoulders; it is made of many a bellows in 34 minutes, when it forms a kind of boat, capable of supporting six or eight persons, and which is almost impossible to overturn. He invited the directors to appoint a day for witnessing further experiments, and thus having the opportunity of judging for themselves of the practical value of the invention. It was ultimately resolved that an experiment should take place on the Serpentine, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

HIGHLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this excellent society, established in the year 1701, for the education of destitute in the islands and highlands of Scotland, was celebrated at the London Tavern on Tuesday evening, Captain Forbes (described by Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., in proposing his health, as the worthy son of a worthy sire) presiding. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been drunk, and appropriate testimonies borne to the memories of the Duke of Cambridge and Sir R. Peel, both of whom were patrons of the society, the chairman made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the charity, and was responded to by a subscription of nearly £200, including £10 from her Majesty, £50; the late Duke of Cambridge, £10; the Chairman, £10 10s.; two of his youthful sons, £1 is. each, the chairman's piper, £1 1s., &c. The harmony of the evening was much increased by the exertions of the chairman's piper, the boys of the Caledonian Asylum, and an efficient corps of vocalists, under the direction of Mr. Land, Mr. Milne being specially called upon to sing "The rose among the heather," composed, in honour of her Majesty's first visit to the Dee side, by Mr Robert Taylor, of Aberdeen.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, July 6:—Males, 640; females, 607; total, 1247. Deaths during the same period, males, 466; females, 388; total, 784; a return which shows that the diminished rate of mortality continues, and which, taking the corresponding weeks of ten previous years, is less than in the week of any year since 1842. The average of the ten weeks is 877; or, augmented in the ratio of increased population, 957, compared with which the decrease of last week amounts to 163 The whole number of deaths recorded as caused by the zymetic or epidemic class of diseases is 159, whereas in the same week of last year they rose to 393, and the corrected average of corresponding weeks is 227. To take particular epidemics: small-pox carried off six persons, the half of whom were children; measles was fatal in 17 cases; scarlatina in 30; hooping-cough in 52; all of these exhibiting a mortality less than the usual amount. Typhus, of which 33 persons died, shows the ordinary amount of mortality; but it is much less fatal than in the same weeks of 1847-9. On the other hand, diarrhœa continues to increase, as is usual at this season, but its progress is not remarkable. In the week just four weeks the deaths from it, for the most part among children, have been 17, 18, 33, and (last week) 40. The average is 27. A case of English cholera is thus recorded:—"On the 4th of July, at No. 3, Pembroke-place, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, a boy of seven years, the son of an engineer, died of 'English cholera (14 hours), dropsy (9 days), effusion into the pleura (12 hours)." Excessive intemperance, from diseases of the respiratory organs, is recorded as only 70, which is less than in any corresponding week of 1840-9, having ranged from 76 to 96. From consumption there were 121, whereas they fluctuated in the ten corresponding weeks from 116 to 152 On the 3rd of July, at Sir George's assistant, aged 18 years, died in St. George's Hospital, to which he had been brought from Kensington, of "chorea (9 days), softening of spinal chord," *post mort.* In the sub-district of Saffron-hill, a skin-dresser, aged 43, died from "diffuse inflammation of cellular membrane of chest and neck from the absorption of some animal poison (3 days)" A man and woman died from intemperance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29·765 inches. The temperature varied little during the week, and the mean was 59·6 deg., slightly below the average of the same week in seven years. The wind blew during the first four days from the south-west, and afterwards generally from the west.

THE NEW POSTAL DERANGEMENTS

The public mind in town and country is beginning to awake to a sense of the vast inconvenience and practical absurdity of the restrictions recently imposed on postal communication upon Sundays. Meetings are held, resolutions passed, and petitions to Parliament adopted, earnestly demanding the immediate abrogation of the mischievous obstruction to the intercommunion of thought—of charitable and affectionate sentiments, hopes, and wishes on the Lord's Day, which has been foisted, by a Judaizing fraction, upon the great body of the Christian community of this country.

The following curious piece of private Parliamentary history on the subject has found its way into the columns of the *Times*, in a letter to the Editor. It bears the significant signature, M.P.:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The leader of a political party, whether he be in office, and actually enjoying the good things thereof, or in opposition, and therefore only indulging in the prospect of future advantage, owes something not only to the party which he [illegible] interests and connivance, but to the care of the [illegible] The very [illegible], and aims [illegible] interests of the party [illegible] its selected chief. Good faith is needed to beget confidence [illegible] quisite for success. He, then, who as party leader breaks faith with his friends, paralyses their efforts, chills their zeal, and frustrates their legitimate hopes. And he thus not only thwarts and offends his followers, but he does a disservice to his country, by checking the advance of those opinions which he has been chosen to advocate Unfortunately for the so-called Liberal party, such is their present unhappy condition. Last night, sir, gave us an instance of Lord John Russell's own peculiar mode of dealing with his party. I am divulging no very hidden mystery when I say that the motion made by Mr. Locke with respect to the regulation of the Post was a motion concerted with and agreed upon by the Ministers themselves. [illegible] were sent round marked with the usual signs of official urgency, certain divisions were privately scored, and all the usual machinery for powers removed inwards of the Twelve in consequence of the Ministerial mandate The debate began Mr. Locke supported his motion by a very temperate, yet effective array of arguments and of facts; and when everybody supposed that a distinct division was about to be taken on the question, Lord John Russell—without pressure from his opponents—without suggestions from his friends—adopts the diminution of the resolution by two-thirds. The opponents of the noble Lord were not slow to profit by his unskilful-for generosity. Lord Cardwell at once conceived a resolution for the noble Lord and that which, coming from a declared and earnest friend, would have been coldly refused, was eagerly accepted and earnestly supported, because it came from a hostile quarter. The result was inevitable: the real pith of Mr. Locke's resolution was taken away, and the course which Mr. Hume proposed to Lord John Russell *before* the alteration in the plan of Sunday delivery, and which he—Russell—suggested to Mr. Hume, a steady supporter—was contumeliously put aside, was adopted *after* the mischief had been done, simply because Mr. Cardwell proposed it. "Inquire," said Mr. Hume, "before you alter the established custom." "Inquire," said Mr. Locke, "and while inquiries return to your old long-established custom." To both a deaf ear was turned. "Inquire, if you like," said Mr. Cardwell; "but adhere while inquiring to the novel scheme which you yourself say is fraught with inconvenience to the public." There was something so captivating in an opponent's proposition that resistance was impossible. That arrangements had been previously made, arrangements entered into, bets booked, and sweeps commenced on the part of friends—all these things were considered as worthy of no consideration. Many old friends were consequently hurt and offended: but Mr. Cardwell was conciliated. Such is the new process of framing and maintaining friends and supporters adopted by the leaders of the Liberal party. The indignation and surprise openly expressed behind the Treasury bench could hardly have escaped the ear of Lord John Russell; but his colleagues are beginning to get familiar to us all practically, they could not fail to hear ominous murmurings of discontent and anger, and hearing to understand them. When next a rally of friends is needed to prevent a Ministerial defeat, the sufferations of the eager underlings may be dangerously rebuffed by a most efficient medicine to the contemptuous disregard of old friends last night evinced by the Ministerial leader.

July 10. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. P.

(*Petition from Lloyd's.*)

The following is a copy of the petition of the underwriters of Lloyd's on the question.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, the petition of the undersigned merchants, underwriters, and others, members and subscribers to Lloyd's, humbly sheweth

That your petitioners have already experienced great commercial inconvenience from the recent alteration of the postal arrangements, by which the Sunday transmission of letters throughout the kingdom has been declared illegal.

That the evils which will ensue from the present prohibition are calculated to outweigh any advantage that can possibly arise from it. That in a commercial country like England, unless the business of the empire can be stopped simultaneously with the stoppage of the correspondence by which that business is carried on, the effectual action of such legislation as that referred to by your petitioners is dangerous and impracticable. That cessation of the law must and will take place, and the penalties on the correspondent will not be regarded by the mass of the community as any stigma on those who incur them; and that to give rise to such a feeling in the country as is implied in this result is to expose the legislation of the British Parliament to disgrace and vilification.

That your petitioners do not think it necessary, so obvious do they conceive the mischief to be which will arise from this proceeding of the legislature, to do more than allude to a few of the effects which will flow from it, and which appear to them to stand conspicuously forward for its impolicy.

That it frequently happens that the American, West Indian, Brazilian, and other foreign mails, all bound to outports, and all conveying important commercial intelligence, and frequently the speculations of the country, acquires to be immediately acted on, arrive on the Saturday too late for post, or on Sunday, in which case, under the present disabilities imposed on the collection, forming, and despatch of letters, are kept over the Monday, thereby causing a detention of the advices brought by such conveyances until the Tuesday's delivery. That in order to anticipate the effects of such an injurious state of things, means will be found to evade the breach of the present law to convey information through private channels, and that consequently the practical operation of such a law will be in numerous cases to insure its own violation.

That by this detention of letters in the Post-office your petitioners will be deprived of the opportunity of protection of nearly £200,000 sterling premium of insurance, a matter respecting which a single day's delay is often of the most vital consequence

Your petitioners therefore humbly and earnestly pray your honourable House, that measures may be taken to ensure the despatch of letters by mail, by steam, under the recent limitations of the Postmaster-General. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(From the *Birmingham Journal.*)

It gives us great pleasure to state that, with one dissentient, the Town Council has resolved to petition Parliament to rescind the last vote for stopping postal communication on Sunday. The experience of two weeks has more than justified all the objections made as to the peculiar circumstances of the country. A mode of written communication; for not only have social interests and affections been grievously pacified, but the restriction has also had the effect of compelling Sunday desecration. Sunday trains for the purchase of the present law to convey what have been started: country news-agents, hitherto transacting their seventh-day business by means of a metropolitan despatch, on Saturday night, have been obliged to open their establishments on the Sunday; messengers, during the duty for one man which the Post-office did for thousands, are employed in every case where delay would be inconvenient; and, to crown all, the law is systematically evaded by letters being delivered by private hand in the form of parcels There are a few of the consequences of a departure from the simple elements of common sense. Let any of the Sabbatarians for a moment consider the economy of his own household, and it will be evident to him that it is impossible as it is absurd to attempt to keep the Sabbath in the judaical sense of the term. While we are at this point, let us remind them of the remarkable saying of Jeremy Taylor—"Though we have more natural and proper reason to keep the Lord's Day than the Sabbath, yet the Jews had a divine command for their day, which we have not for ours." This is the marrow of the question, the Sabbath was made for man. There is no reason, human or divine, for the sacrifice of social affections on the altar of a puritanical formality;

Of the meetings which have been held, to petition Parliament against the obstruction, we have only space to notice a few of the more prominent:—

A public meeting was held on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the steps necessary to be taken for immediately rescinding the vote which brought about the present postal derangement. Mr. Douglas Jerrold was announced to take the chair, but was from some reason or other unable to attend, and Mr. Williams, late member for Coventry, presided over the meeting, which was so numerous (consisting of upwards of 2000 people) that an adjournment took place to the large room up-stairs, which was immediately crowded to excess. The Sunday resuscitationist party mustered in full voice, if not in full force, and the whole meeting passed off in uproar, which was not diminished by the appearance of Duncan, the bearded "Chartist poet," who, after jumping on the table in his usual style, and scattering dismay among the bystanders, was borne off by the police. The first resolution, "That the closing of the Post-office on Sunday for the delivery of letters and newspapers, is arbitrary and unjust, and that this meeting considers such a proceeding opposed to the wishes and feelings of a large mass of the people, and pledges itself to make every lawful exertion to get the recent order for closing the Post-office on Sunday immediately rescinded," was proposed by Mr. Hodgkin, and seconded by Mr. [illegible]. To this the following amendment was moved by Mr. Lee and seconded by Mr. Grey:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the new postal arrangements, being the result of a constitutionally expressed wish of a large and influential portion of the community, ought not to be rescinded until they have had a fair trial." Mr. R. R. Moore then spoke against the amendment; and several other gentlemen having also addressed the meeting, amid continued interruption from one part of the assembly or another, the original motion was carried almost unanimously, there being only two or three dissentients; and a petition to Parliament was founded upon it was agreed to. The meeting then separated

At Newcastle, on Monday, a public meeting was held in the Guildhall, convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition numerously signed, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to re-open the Post-office on Sundays. The Mayor, Joseph Crawhall, Esq., was in the chair. Dr. Headlam moved the first resolution, which was, "That the closing of the Post-office on Sundays has been attended with great public inconvenience." The motion was seconded by C. Allhusen, Esq.—The Rev. J. C Bruce moved, as an amendment, "That the present arrangements at the Post-office be continued, and that a memorial to that effect be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting."—The Rev. Richard Oliver seconded the amendment. The subject was very warmly discussed by the above-named gentlemen, and by the Rev. J. C. Rogers, Mr. George Charlton, and Mr. John Benson, in favour of the amendment, and by Mr. J. Shield, Mr. Stanley Hicks, and Mr. G. Crawshay, in support of the original resolution. A show of hands was then taken, which showed a large majority against the amendment, and in favour of the original motion The meeting was then unanimously agreed to, the subject was very ably discussed on both sides, and the proceedings excited the liveliest interest. On the motion of Sir John Fife, seconded by Mr. N. G. Lambert, petitions to both Houses of Parliament were agreed to for the repeal of the recent regulations for the closing of the Post-office; the petition to the Lords to be presented by Lord Brougham, and that to the Commons by Mr. Ord. Thanks were then voted to the Mayor, and the meeting broke up.

An influential meeting was held in the Town Hall, Bakewell, on Friday week, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the recent Post-office regulations. The petition set forth the injustice of the step taken by Government on an unshaken resolution of the House of Commons alone. That the petitioners were as zealous as any men could be to preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath, and expressed their conviction that, on the aggregate, Sunday labour had been increased rather than diminished by the new regulations. William Underwood, of Castle Hill, one of the magistrates for the county, was called to the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. Joseph Paxton, Esq., of Chatsworth, stated that the petition just read should be adopted by the meeting, and circulated for general signature. He pointed out at some length the excessive inconvenience to which men in business were liable from the non-delivery of letters on Sunday, and forcibly illustrated, from his own practical observation, how greatly the general labour throughout the country was increased. Mr. Nineteen, Esq., a county magistrate, seconded the motion. The Rev. Mr. Ellison, of Edensor, opposed the motion.—Mr. Bell, Esq., of Bakewell, replied to Mr. Ellison. He entirely agreed with Mr Ellison on the necessity of the observance of the Sabbath, which was, indeed, the emphatic prayer of the petition. He concluded the oratorical speech of Mr. Underwood, the magistrate, by a quotation from Canning in the Congress on the same [illegible] ried almost unanimously, four hands only being held up against it. In the course of a couple of hours the petition received a great number of signatures, and was forwarded the same evening to the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, one of the members for North Derbyshire, for presentation

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF CONTEMPLATED REDUCTION IN LETTER CARRIERS' WAGES.

The following Post-office instructions, which have been issued to the deputy postmasters since the cessation of Sunday duty, is a fitting pendent to the Ashley-Derangement:—

"A great inconvenience has resulted from postmasters having in many instances neglected to dispatch bags on Sunday last, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that the bags must always be dispatched on Sundays, as heretofore, whether there are letters or not to be forwarded in them, and that in either case the bag must contain a bill in accordance with the usual practice.

"To enable the Postmaster-General to decide what reduction shall be made in the wages of letter-carriers and rural post messengers, in consequence of the diminution of their labour effected by the arrangements which came into [illegible] the 23rd ult., I have to desire you will immediately furnish the [illegible] made by each letter-carrier [illegible] and the [illegible] have been relieved from work on Sunday within the last twelve months, without any reduction being made in their wages?—What are the wages of such messengers? reduction being made in their wages?—What are the wages of such messengers? —The grounds of the relief which may have been afforded to the clerks will be the subject of a future consideration."

With reference to the latter instruction, there are nearly 20,000 town and country letter-carriers, whose wages average about 14s. or 15s. a week. A reduction of one shilling per week from the wages of each of these persons would economise the Post-office expenditure to the amount of £50,000 a year.

List of the minority who voted in favour of Mr Locke's motion on Sunday Postal Labour, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night:—

Abdy, Sir T N	Divett, E	Lowther, H	Shelburne, Earl of
Adair, H E	Dodd, G	M'Cullagh, W T	Smith, M I
Aglionby, H A	Douglas, Sir C E	Mahon, The O'Gorman	Smythe, Hon G
Anstey, T C	Duke, Sir J	Mangles, Ross D	Somers, J P
Ashworth, G	Ebrington, Viscount	Marshall, J G	Spearman, H J
Bagshaw, Sir A	Fagan, W	Marshall, W	Stephenson, R
Baring, H B	Fitzwilliam, Hn G W	Mitchell, T A	Talbot, J H
Berkeley, C L G	Forster, M	Moffatt, G	Tancred, H W
Bernal, R	Fortescue, Hon J W	Molesworth, Sir W	Thompson, G
Bernal, R W	Fox, W J	Murrays, Sir J	Thornely, T
Blake, M J	Gibson, Rt Hon T M	Napier, Sir F	Tollemache, Hon F J
Blewitt, R J	Greene, J	O'Connell, M	Towneley, J
Boyd, Hon Colonel	Grey, R W	O'Connell, M J	Wall, C B
Brown, H	Hall, Sir B	Osborne, R	Wawn, J
Brown, W	Hall, Lieut.-Col G	Pakington, Hon D A	Williams, W
Bunbury, E H	Hanmer, Sir J	Palmer, G	Williams, W
Cobbett, W	Harcourt, G G	Pechell, Sir G B	Wilson, M
Cobden, R	Henry, A	Ricardo, J L	Wood, C
Cockburn, A J E	Heywood, J	Ricardo, O	Wyvill, M
Coke, Hon E K	Hobhouse, T B	Rolfe, Sir J	
Colborne, N R	Ingestre, Viscount	Romilly, Colonel	Tellers.
Crawford, W S	Jervis, J	Russell, Lord J	Locke, J
Crawley, S	Johnstone, Sir J	Scholefield, J	Hume, J
Dashwood, G H	Kershaw, J	Scrope, R P	
Dashwood, G H	Knight, F W	Seymer, H K	
Dick, Q	Lambert, N G	Sharpe, General	
Dickinson, F H	Langston, J H	Smith, Rt Hon R V	
Dillwyn, L L	Lascelles, Hon W S	Somerville, Sir W M	
Divett, E	Lee, T	Stanley, Lord	
Dodd, G	Lennard, T B	Strickland, Sir G	
Douglas, Sir C E	Lewis, Rt Hn Sir T F	Strutt, Sir J	
Duncan, Admiral	Lewis, G C	Strutt, Edward	
Dundas, Rt Hon G	Litt stan, Hon R H	Sutton, Hn H L	
Dundas, H	Loch, J	Thicknesse, Earl of	
Ebrington, Viscount	Lowther, Hon Col	Stanley, R A	
Elliot, Rt Hon E	Lushington, C	Tancred, H	
Elliot, G	Lushington, Rt Hn S	Thompson, Colonel	
Ellice, Hon J E	Macgregor, J	Thompson, G	
Ellice, Sir E	Mackenzie, W F	Thornely, T	
Evans, W	Mackinnon, W A	Tollemache, Hon. F J	
Ewart, W	Macnaghten, Sir E	Townley,	
Fagan, W	Marshall, J G	Townley, R G	
Fergus, J	Marshall, W	Tufnell, H	
Ferguson, Colonel	Martin, J W	Turner, Captain	
Ferguson, Sir R A	Matheson, J	Somerville, Rt Hon Sir W	
Fingall, Earl of	Matheson, A	Vivian, J H	
Fitzgerald, Rt Hon J	Meagher, J	Walker, C	
Fitzgerald, W	Meynell, Sir G	Wall, C B	
Fitzwilliam, Hon G W	Moffatt, G	Wall, C B	
Forester, Hon C	Morris, G	Walmsley, Sir J	
Fortescue, C	Mostyn, Hon E M L	Walter, J	
Fortescue, Hon J W	Mulgrave, Earl of	Watkins, Colonel L	
Gaskell, J M	Murphy, F S	Wawn, J T	
Gibson, Rt Hon T M	Muntz, G F	Wemyss, Captain J E	
Glyn, G C	Norreys, Sir D J	Wemyss, Lord F	
Grattan, J	Nugent, Sir P	Williams, J	
Greene, J	O'Brien, J	Wilson, J	
Grenfell, C W	O'Connell, M J	Wood, Rt Hon Sir C	
Grey, R W	Ogle, S C H	Worcester, Marquis of	
Grosvenor, Lord R	Osborne, R	Wyvill, M	
Hall, Sir B	Paker, C W		
Hall, Lieut.-Col G	Paget, Lord C	Tellers.	
Hanmer, Sir J	Palmerston, Viscount	Wawn, J T	
Harcourt, G G	Parker, J	Seymour, Lord	
Hastie, A	Parker, M	Stanley, Lord	
Hastie, A	Pechell, Sir G B	Williams, J T	
Hayter, W G	Peel, J	Wilson, J	
Headlam, T E	Pigott, F	Wood, Sir C	
Hindley, C	Pilkington, J	Wood, Rt Hon Sir C	
Hobhouse, T B	Price, Sir R	Worcester, Marquis of	
Hodges, T L	Ricardo, J L	Wyvill, M	
Holland, R	Ricardo, O		
Horsley, J	Rice, Rt Hn	Tellers.	
Howard, Lord E	Roebuck, J A	Hope, A	
Howard, Hon E G G	Romilly, Colonel	Ashland, Sir T D	
Howard, P H	Russell, Lord J		
Hume, J	Scholefield, J		
Jervis, Sir J	Scrope, R P		
Johnstone, Sir J	Seymer, H K		

List of the majority who voted in favour of Lord John Russell's compromise motion in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night:—

Abdy, Sir T N	Duncan, Admiral	Knight, F W	Romilly, Sir J
Adair, H A	Dundas, Rt Hon G	Lambert, N G	Russell, Lord J
Aglionby, H A	Ebrington, Viscount	Langston, J H	Sandford, J
Anstey, T C	Elliot, Rt Hon E	Lascelles, Hon W S	Salwey, Colonel
Arkwright, G	Elliot, G	Lee, T	Scholefield, J
Ashworth, G	Ellice, Hon J E	Lennard, T B	Scholefield, W
Bagshaw, A	Fagan, W	Lewis, Rt Hn Sir T F	Scrope, R P
Baring, H B	Ferguson, Colonel	Lewis, G C	Seymer, Lord
Berkeley, C L G	Ferguson, Sir R A	Litt stan, Hon R H	Shelburne, Earl of
Bernal, R	Fingall, Earl of	Loch, J	Smith, M I
Bernal, R W	Fitzgerald, Rt Hon J	Lowther, Hon Col	Smythe, Hon G
Blake, M J	W	Lushington, C	Somers, J P
Blewitt, R J	Fitzwilliam, Hon G W	Lushington, Rt Hn S	Spearman, H J
Boyd, Hon Colonel	Forester, M	M'Cullagh, W T	Stanley, R A
Brown, H	Fortescue, C	Mahon, The O'Gorman	Stanley, Captain
Brown, W	Fortescue, Hon J W	Marshall, J G	Somerville, Rt Hon Sir W
Bunbury, E H	Gaskell, J M	Marshall, W	Stephenson, R
Cardwell, E	Gibson, Rt Hon T M	Matheson, J	Strutt, Lord J
Cavendish, Hon C C	Glyn, G C	Matheson, A	Sutton, Hn H L
Cavendish, W G	Grattan, J	Meagher, J	Talbot, J H
Chapman, B	Greene, J	Meynell, Sir G	Tancred, H W
Clay, J	Grenfell, C W	Mitchell, T A	Thompson, G
Cobbett, W	Grey, R W	Moffatt, G	Thornely, T
Cobden, R	Grosvenor, Lord R	Molesworth, Sir W	Tollemache, Hon F J
Cockburn, A J E	Hall, Sir B	Morris, G	Towneley, J
Coke, Hon E K	Hall, Lieut.-Col G	Mostyn, Hon E M L	Townley, R G
Colborne, N R	Hanmer, Sir J	Mulgrave, Earl of	Townley,
Crawford, W S	Harcourt, G G	Murphy, F S	Tufnell, H
Crawley, S	Hastie, A	Muntz, G F	Turner, Captain
Dashwood, G H	Hastie, A	Norreys, Sir D J	Vivian, J H
Dashwood, G H	Hayter, W G	Nugent, Sir P	Walker, C
Dick, Q	Headlam, T E	O'Brien, J	Wall, C B
Dickinson, F H	Hindley, C	O'Connell, M J	Wall, C B
Dillwyn, L L	Hobhouse, T B	Ogle, S C H	Walmsley, Sir J
Divett, E	Hodges, T L	Osborne, R	Walter, J
Dodd, G	Holland, R	Paker, C W	Watkins, Colonel L
Douglas, Sir C E	Horsley, J	Paget, Lord C	Wawn, J T
Duke, Sir J	Howard, Lord E	Palmerston, Viscount	Wemyss, Captain J E
Duncan, G	Howard, Hon E G G	Parker, J	Wemyss, Lord F
Dundas, Rt Hon G	Howard, P H	Parker, M	Williams, J
Dundas, H	Hume, J	Pechell, Sir G B	Wilson, J
Ebrington, Viscount	Jervis, Sir J	Peel, J	Wood, Sir C
Elliot, Rt Hon E	Johnstone, Sir J	Pigott, F	Wood, Rt Hon Sir C
Elliot, G	Kershaw, J	Pilkington, J	Worcester, Marquis of
Ellice, Hon J E	Knight, F W	Price, Sir R	Wyvill, M
Ellice, Sir E	Lambert, N G	Ricardo, J L	
Evans, W	Langston, J H	Ricardo, O	Tellers.
Ewart, W	Lascelles, Hon W S	Rice, Rt Hn	Locke, J
Fagan, W	Lee, T	Roebuck, J A	Hume, J
Fergus, J	Lennard, T B	Romilly, Colonel	
Ferguson, Colonel	Lewis, Rt Hn Sir T F	Russell, Lord J	
Ferguson, Sir R A	Lewis, G C	Sandford, J	
Fingall, Earl of	Litt stan, Hon R H	Scholefield, J	
Fitzgerald, Rt Hon J	Loch, J	Scholefield, W	
Fitzgerald, W	Lowther, Hon Col	Scrope, R P	
Fitzwilliam, Hon G W	Lushington, C	Seymer, H K	
Forester, M	Lushington, Rt Hn S	Shelburne, Earl of	
Fortescue, C	M'Cullagh, W T	Smith, M I	
Fortescue, Hon J W	Mahon, The O'Gorman	Smythe, Hon G	
Gaskell, J M	Marshall, J G	Somers, J P	
Gibson, Rt Hon T M	Marshall, W	Spearman, H J	
Glyn, G C	Matheson, J	Stanley, R A	
Grattan, J	Matheson, A	Stanley, Captain	
Greene, J	Meagher, J	Somerville, Rt Hon Sir W	
Grenfell, C W	Meynell, Sir G	Stephenson, R	
Grey, R W	Mitchell, T A	Strutt, Lord J	
Grosvenor, Lord R	Moffatt, G	Sutton, Hn H L	
Hall, Sir B	Molesworth, Sir W	Talbot, J H	
Hall, Lieut.-Col G	Morris, G	Tancred, H W	
Hanmer, Sir J	Mostyn, Hon E M L	Thompson, G	
Harcourt, G G	Mulgrave, Earl of	Thornely, T	
Hastie, A	Murphy, F S	Towneley, J	
Hastie, A	Muntz, G F	Townley, R G	
Hayter, W G	Norreys, Sir D J	Townley,	
Headlam, T E	Nugent, Sir P	Tufnell, H	
Hindley, C	O'Brien, J	Turner, Captain	
Hobhouse, T B	O'Connell, M J	Vivian, J H	
Hodges, T L	Ogle, S C H	Walker, C	
Holland, R	Osborne, R	Wall, C B	
Horsley, J	Paker, C W	Wall, C B	
Howard, Lord E	Paget, Lord C	Walmsley, Sir J	
Howard, Hon E G G	Palmerston, Viscount	Walter, J	
Howard, P H	Parker, J	Watkins, Colonel L	
Hume, J	Parker, M	Wawn, J T	
Jervis, Sir J	Pechell, Sir G B	Wemyss, Captain J E	
Johnstone, Sir J	Peel, J	Wemyss, Lord F	
Kershaw, J	Pigott, F	Williams, J	
Knight, F W	Pilkington, J	Wilson, J	
Lambert, N G	Price, Sir R	Wood, Sir C	
Langston, J H	Ricardo, J L	Wood, Rt Hon Sir C	
Lascelles, Hon W S	Ricardo, O	Worcester, Marquis of	
Lee, T	Rice, Rt Hn	Wyvill, M	
Lennard, T B	Roebuck, J A		
Lewis, Rt Hn Sir T F	Romilly, Colonel	Tellers.	
Lewis, G C	Russell, Lord J	Hope, A	
Litt stan, Hon R H	Sandford, J	Ashland, Sir T D	
Loch, J	Scholefield, J		
Lowther, Hon Col	Scholefield, W		
Lushington, C	Scrope, R P		
Lushington, Rt Hn S	Seymer, H K		
M'Cullagh, W T	Shelburne, Earl of		
Mahon, The O'Gorman	Smith, M I		
Marshall, J G	Smythe, Hon G		
Marshall, W	Somers, J P		
Matheson, J	Spearman, H J		
Matheson, A	Stanley, R A		
Meagher, J	Stanley, Captain		
Meynell, Sir G	Somerville, Rt Hon Sir W		
Mitchell, T A	Stephenson, R		
Moffatt, G	Strutt, Lord J		
Molesworth, Sir W	Sutton, Hn H L		
Morris, G	Talbot, J H		
Mostyn, Hon E M L	Tancred, H W		
Mulgrave, Earl of	Thompson, G		
Murphy, F S	Thornely, T		
Muntz, G F	Towneley, J		
Norreys, Sir D J	Townley, R G		
Nugent, Sir P	Townley,		
O'Brien, J	Tufnell, H		
O'Connell,

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION PASSING DRAYTON MANOR.

FUNERAL OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

ACCORDING to his own solemnly expressed desire, the body of Sir Robert Peel was, on Tuesday last, borne, without pomp or parade of any kind, by his private friends and blood kindred, to its holy but humble resting-place beneath the simple aisle of the parish church of Drayton Bassett. Meagre as was the ceremonial, unostentatious the rites with which the great Commoner was laid in the narrow bed, public feeling could not have been more profoundly and universally moved -public sympathy and deep and sorrowing respect could not have been more genuinely excited, had the illustrious dead been borne to its resting place in the chancel where Fox and Pitt lie side by side with all the gorgeous pomp and pride of funereal blazonry officially put forth in token of a nation's gratitude and woe. The accounts which have reached us from all parts of the country show that at the solemn hour when his body was being borne, attended by troops of weeping friends, to the grave, demonstrations of sympathy and of mourning were being made in every great centre of population, rural and manufacturing, throughout the kingdom. Although a few mutes and mourning-coaches made up the simple procession at Drayton, at the hour when it was slowly wending its way through quiet country fields and roads which the dead statesman had loved so well, shops were darkened—business suspended—funeral bells were tolling, and half-mast colours flying, in every notable town of England. Nominally, the funeral was private; but the British public were loth to give up, even in the hour of death, their claim to their greatest statesman; and the simple Tamworth hearse bore to the tomb all which was mortal of a man with whose great name, and whose untimely death, all the island was ringing.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Drayton Manor, the ordinary tokens of public grief were displayed during the whole period from Sir Robert's death until his funeral. In Tamworth and Fazely, especially, blinds were kept closely drawn, and shop shutters partially up. Indeed, the solemn influence of the time appeared to extend to the hay-fields, and meadows, and pastures around. A Sabbath-like quiet was everywhere, and the very haymakers seemed to pursue their task more soberly and sedately than is their wont.

Drayton Manor is situated in the midst of a rich undulating park, presenting to the eye a wavy sea of green herbage, broken by fine old elms, and oaks, and thriving clumps of coppice-wood. The house is a handsome turreted Elizabethan structure, lying in the midst of shrubberies and Italian gardens, with their trim walks, statues, and vases. Not far from one extremity of the park lies the rural manufacturing village of Fazely. Here the first Sir Robert Peel erected cotton-mills, in the old fashioned style, driven by water, a plentiful supply of which is still collected into ready dams and reservoirs, from the neighbouring Tame. Skirting the park, nearly on the opposite border, lies the little hamlet and church of Drayton Bassett. The former consists simply of a score or so of scattered houses lying irregularly dispersed round the church, an unpretending structure, composed of a simple aisle and a square tower, in all respects similar to hundreds of unknown little parish churches which lie scattered throughout the nooks and corners of rural England. The body of the church has been rebuilt within the present century. The tower, with its arched, grouped, and pointed windows, and embrasured battlements, belongs probably to a late and debased period of Gothic architecture. The interior is quite as plain as the exterior. Beneath the tower is a small organ loft, with an instrument not much bigger than those Italian boys carry about the streets. A double row of bare pews carries you towards the altar, which is lighted by a large window of unstained glass, and near which stands an exceedingly plain pulpit and reading-desk. Several monuments connected with local families break the white-washed uniformity of the walls, but the attention naturally concentrates itself in a single marble slab, on which is placed the following inscription:—

In a vault
Beneath this church
Are deposited the remains of
SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.,
Of Drayton Manor,
And of ELLEN LADY PEEL, his Wife
Daughter of William Yates, Esq.,
Of Bury, Lancashire.
Sir Robert Peel
Was born 5th April, 1750,
And died 3rd May, 1830;
Lady Peel
Was born 5th May, 1766,
And died 28th December, 1803.
Their children have raised this monument to the memory of their beloved parents,
as a token of their affection and gratitude.

The vault in question, which extends all the way beneath the church, is divided into three compartments, of which the principal belongs to the Peel family. The first Sir Robert and his wife lie in niches upon one side of the vault. Their illustrious son has been placed in the centre, upon a slab of black marble, raised some two feet above the floor of the sombre chamber. The churchyard in which the sacred structure is erected is very small, and pleasantly shaded by elm and yew trees. Altogether, the place is an excellent specimen of a humble rural parish church.

All round Drayton and Drayton Church extends a rich sweep of fertile, wooded country, intermingled with the bright green of meadow and pasture land. The white walls of many gentlemen's seats are seen shining amid their groves of ancestral trees, and many comfortable farm-steadings may be descried, surrounded by well-stocked barn-yards. Through this rich and perfectly English landscape the river Tame takes its slow way to join the Trent—its sluggish water sometimes collected into dams, in order to drive corn and a few cotton mills; the slow-moving stream, at other spots, spreading itself out into shallow ponds, clustered with thick jungles of water-weeds, and overhung by embowering willow trees. Tamworth is about two miles and a half from the Manor—the village of Fazely lying about half-way between the two places.

The hour fixed on for the funeral was half after one o'clock. The day, however, was yet early when scattered groups of people began to appear, making their way from all points of the compass towards Drayton. In both Tamworth and Fazely the shops and places of business were closely shut, while nearly the whole population, decently dressed—if not wholly, in almost all cases partially—in black, poured out to pay the last tribute to their illustrious neighbour. The morning trains brought down groups of mourners from Birmingham, on the one hand, and Stafford and Lichfield, on the other. But the greater proportion of the crowd which collected on Drayton lawn, and round the church, was composed of the population of many scattered hamlets, the very names of which are unknown out of their parishes, and of the general rural population of the district—labourers and hinds, in most cases accompanied by their wives and daughters. These poor people either exhibited some humble token of mourning, a morsel of black ribbon or crape—or they were attired in their Sunday clothes. Taking this class as forming the substratum of the assemblage, there were mingled with it many respectably attired persons, burgesses and tradesmen from the neighbouring towns. The crowd, as I have said, spread itself over the lawn, and took up stations in the vicinity of the church. A short cut across the park to Drayton, was crowded during the day with passengers; and before the old-fashioned inn there was drawn up a multitudinous army of dog-carts, tax-carts, gigs, and so forth—all varieties, in fact, of rural conveyance.

About noon a special train arrived from London, conveying a mournful party of Sir Robert's personal and old political friends, who came to officiate as pall-bearers. Their names, as well as those of all who took a part in the ceremony, will, in order to avoid useless repetition, be only given in the programme subjoined below. The gentlemen in question were at once conveyed to the Manor in mourning carriages-and-four; and about one o'clock it was expected that the funeral party would start. At this time, however, the weather, which had been gradually becoming gloomy, quite broke up. The sky to windward became a mass of dull, dense vapour. A strong cold wind came sighing and roaring through the trees, speedily bearing before it a drenching fall of rain. This delayed the departure of the procession from Drayton Manor. Upon the crowd, however, the wet made singularly little impression. A few, certainly, sought the shelter of the trees, but the great majority were not to be driven from the occupation of their vantage ground by the pelting of the storm, and stood it out staunchly in the churchyard, or around the Manor gates.

The rain lasted some twenty minutes. The day having partially cleared, preparations were made for the melancholy departure. The mourners and others were mustered by the undertaker in the hall, the coffin was lifted by twelve of

THE TENANTRY ASSEMBLING AT THE LODGE.

EXTERIOR OF THE CHURCH AT DRAYTON BASSETT.

Sir Robert's eldest tenants, and presently the sombre *corèige* issued forth and traversed the main carriage-road of the park in the following order:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION OF THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BARONET, ON LEAVING DRAYTON MANSION

Mr. Mark Cocke, on horseback. Mr. Matthews (Steward), on horseback.
Principal Farm Servants, two and two, on horseback.
Mr. Hare, Assistant Undertaker, on foot. Mr. Twells, Assistant Undertaker, on foot.
Page. First Mourning Coach and Four, containing the Bishop of Gibraltar. Page.
Page. Second Mourning Coach and Four, containing the Incumbents of Tamworth, Drayton, Nuneaton, Fazeley. Page.
Page. Third Mourning Coach and Four, containing Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Hodgson. Page.
Page. Fourth Mourning Coach and Four, containing Four Pall Bearers. Page
Page. Fifth Mourning Coach and Four, containing Four Pall Bearers. Page.
Mute on horseback. Mute on horseback.
Page. Man with Plumes Page.
Five Underbearers. Hearse drawn by Four Horses. Five Underbearers.
Mr. West, Assistant-Undertaker, on foot Mr. Adams, Undertaker, on foot
Page. Sixth Mourning Coach and Four, containing Sir R. Peel, Frederick Peel, Esq., Captain Peel, R.N. Page.
Page. Seventh Mourning Coach and Four, containing Arthur Peel, Esq., Captain Peel, Scots Fusilier Guards), Lord Villiers. Page.
Page. Eighth Mourning Coach and Four, containing the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, Colonel Peel, M.P., Lawrence Peel, Esq. Page.
Page. Ninth Mourning Coach and Four, containing the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, the Very Rev. the Dean of York, Sir Henry Floyd, Captain Peel (6th Enniskillen Dragoons), son of the Right Hon. W. Y. Peel. Page.
Page. Tenth Mourning Coach and Four, containing Captain Peel (10th Hussars), son of Edmund Peel, Esq.; Robert Peel, Esq., son of the Dean of Worcester; Archibald Peel, Esq., son of Colonel Peel, M.P.; Captain Charles Lenox Peel, son of Lawrence Peel, Esq. Page.
Page. Eleventh Mourning Coach and Four, containing Robert Peel Dawson Esq., Lord Bonley, Sir Hume Campbell, Gen Gates. Page.
Page. Twelfth Mourning Coach and Four, containing the principal domestics. Page
Five Carriages of Clergymen, with their carriages
The late Sir R. Peel's Private Carriage.
Mr. Rhoades, junior, on horseback. Mr. Rhoades, senior, on horseback.

The procession defiled slowly through the park, the noise of the wheels on the wet gravel and the trampling of the horses forming the only sounds of its measured progress. The attendant crowd uncovered, and in perfect silence accompanied the *corège* upon the pressyard on either hand. The hearse was covered with a rich pall, having the armorial bearings of the illustrious deceased wrought upon it in coloured satin. The motto is a significant one, and it was remarked and commented upon by many. As the greater part of our readers may be aware, it consists of the word "Industria." The prescribed route for the funeral led through the park, out upon the open road, and thence by a pleasant rural lane skirting the park to Drayton Church. At the lodge-gate 50 of the principal tenantry of the estate, bearing crape scarves and hat-bands, and well mounted, joined and headed the procession, moving two and two. After seeing the *corège* start from Drayton, a considerable portion of the crowd made for the church by the short cut, and augmented the numbers who filled the quiet churchyard, clambering upon wall and tombstone, and forming a double line from the wicket-gate to the church porch. Meantime the funeral proceeded slowly by the circuitous route adopted to the churchyard. In the midst of the most reverent stillness, it passed through the crowd, which all but blocked up the main and only street of Drayton. Then, the tenantry having reached the churchyard wicket, defiled past, and the mourning coaches set down their occupants, who clustered round the gate, waiting to be arranged in the second order of procession, in the midst of which the body was to be carried upon men's shoulders

ROOM IN THE MASTER'S HOUSE, HARROW SCHOOL.

to the church. At this moment the sky again darkened, and a smart shower of rain fell. It was at its height when the coffin was disengaged from the hearse, and from many a lip around burst involuntarily forth the old and quaint legend—

Happy is the bride that the sun shines on;
Happy are the dead that the rain rains on.

In the midst of this drenching pour, the crimson-covered coffin was borne to its last resting-place; the Bishop of Gibraltar, with a loud yet occasionally faltering voice, repeating the sublime sentences of the service for the dead. This

was the order of the sad and short march through the churchyard graves to the porch of the tower

ORDER OF PROCESSION ON ARRIVING AT DRAYTON CHURCHYARD.

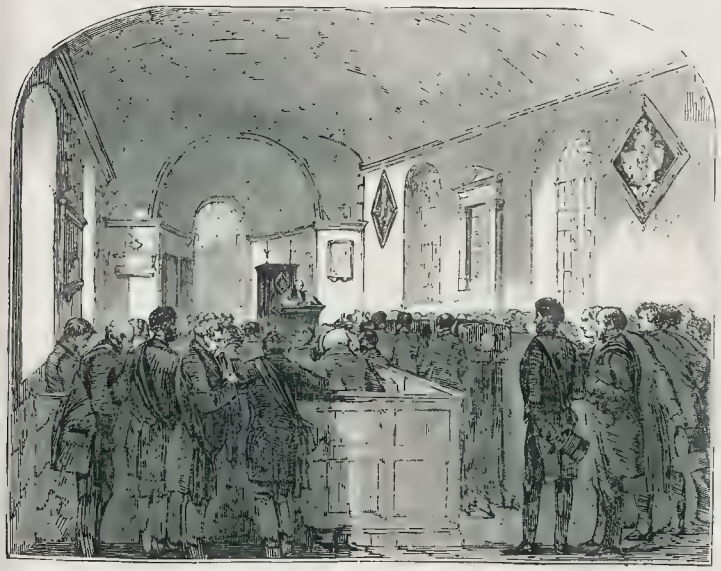
Two Mutes.
The Bishop of Gibraltar
The School Children. Two Clergymen. Sir Benjamin Brodie. Mr. Holgson. Two Clergymen. The School Children
Two Mutes.
Plumes.
Twenty-five Tenants. Mr. Mark Cocke. Mr. Matthews. Twenty-five Tenants.
Two Undertakers. Two Undertakers.

Mr H Goulburn — Viscount Hardinge
Sir Francis Lawley — Sir James Graham
Mr. B Denison. — Mr. Bonham.
Sir G. Clerk. — Earl of Aberdeen

Four Pall-bearers — THE BODY. — Four Pall-bearers
Five Undertakers

Sir R. Peel as Chief Mourner.

Mr. John Peel. Mr. Frederick Peel.
Mr. Arthur Peel. Mr. William Peel.
The Dean of Worcester. Lord Villiers.
Lawrence Peel, Esq. Colonel Peel, M.P.
The Dean of York. The Right Hon G. R. Dawson.
Capt. Peel, 6th Enniskillen Dragoons. Sir Henry Floyd
Robert Peel, Esq. Captain Peel, 10th Hussars.



INTERIOR OF DRAYTON BASSETT CHURCH

Captain Charles Lenox Peel.
Lord Henley.
Messrs. Gates.

Archibald Peel, Esq.
Robert Peel Dawson, Esq.
Sir James Campbell
The Corporation of Tamworth, two and two.
Mr. Rhodes jun. Mr. Wilkes, sen.

The body having been conveyed into the church, was placed upon a settle close to the opening of the vault, and the mourners and pall-bearers were shown into the black-covered pews appropriated to them. The pulpit and reading desk were also covered with sable. The solemn service was now proceeded with amid a reverent silence, only broken now and then by irrepressible outbursts of affliction from the deeply-affected sympathetic voice of the right rev. Bishop frequently faltered and broke. It was only too obvious to all that he was performing with stern self command a most harrowing task. At length the juncture came when the dead is finally committed to the tomb. At the awful words "dust to dust, and ashes to ashes," the coffin was lowered amid without some little delay, for it was very heavy and unwieldy down into the vault, and presently reposed upon the marble slab prepared to receive it. Upon the pronunciation of the final benediction, the three sons of the late Sir Robert Peel approached the aperture, gazed down into the gloomy chamber, and took mental adieu of the illustrious dead

The rite was over—the last duty paid. Silently, with swimming eyes and pallid cheeks, the mourners came forth, leaving the famous dead, the great and good, the wise and patriotic Sir Robert Peel, to slumber peacefully with his fathers, his memory embalmed, as it will be for ages to come, in the hearts of Britain, and the story of his life handed down to all posterity in proof of the deathless honour in which a statesman should be held, who, when he sees the right, has the moral courage and the moral steadfastness undauntedly to sacrifice every party claim, in order that he may pursue [illegible] to the people.

HARROW SCHOOL.—THE SPEECH DAY.

On Wednesday, the day appointed for the delivery of the Speeches at this celebrated Academy, a numerous and fashionable assemblage met in the dining-hall at one o'clock, to witness the proceedings. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—The Peel Medal (for Latin prose), Mr. C. S. Bayldon; the Gregory Medal (for Latin translation), Mr. H. M. Butler; Latin Alcaics and Latin Alexanders, Mr. C. S. Bayldon; Greek Iambics, H. M. Butler; Greek Translation and English Essay, H. M. Butler; English Poem, Mr. Cuningham. We regret that we have not room for a fuller notice of the interesting proceedings.

Long before the hour appointed for the speeches, a vast number of persons visited the old school-room, to see the autograph of the late Sir Robert Peel, carved in the panel, one remove from the seat of the head master. The same panel were the names of his three eldest sons—"R. Peel, 1835;" "[illegible]" and "W. Peel, 1837."

Another interesting memorial of the lamented statesman exists on a brick just removed from the wall of the house of Mr. W. Winkley, jun., at Harrow, whereon is carved the name of "Peel," which corresponds with his handwriting in ciphering-book of the same date. This autograph is engraved at page 45, with the room occupied by Mr. Winkley, and the house, then tenanted by the Rev. Mark Drury, Second Master of Harrow School

We may here remind our readers, that, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Vol. III., No. 74, page 311, is an interesting anecdote of Sir Robert Peel, and a stone, on which he is said to have carved his name and a remarkable line, at Hyperholm School.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AS A STATESMAN.

In previous articles upon the lamented statesman who has been taken from among us by so sudden and so untimely a fate, we have recorded, in a biographical form, the leading events of his long, distinguished, and pre-eminently useful career, and those first retrospections and feelings of sorrow which were suggested by a deep sense of the loss the country had sustained. We now propose to enter more at length into the mental and personal character of the late Sir Robert Peel, and the influence of his legislative conduct and his public example upon his contemporaries.

It is at all times a difficult and a dangerous task to anticipate the functions of history. Impartiality is a virtue often arrogated by public writers, but seldom attained by them while they still breathe the political atmosphere in which lived and moved the personages on whom their thoughts and pens are engaged. We do not hope wholly to avoid the influence of this disturbing element; but we will we prepare ourselves to approach our duty in as reflective a spirit as is possible under the circumstances holding aloof, on the one hand, from those party passions and prejudices which seek to stain themselves under the garb of an effective political justice; and, on the other, guarding against that tendency to eulogy which is so natural when a great man passes abruptly from under the world's eye.

Many years must elapse before the effects of Sir Robert Peel's distinctive character as a statesman can be fully developed in the institutions of his country. This consummation has been still further postponed by his premature death. It will be ours to endeavour to approach our duty in as reflective a spirit as is possible under the circumstances holding aloof, on the one hand, from those party passions and prejudices which seek to stain themselves under the garb of an effective political justice; and, on the other, guarding against that tendency to eulogy which is so natural when a great man passes abruptly from under the world's eye.

Many years must elapse before the effects of Sir Robert Peel's distinctive character as a statesman can be fully developed in the institutions of his country. This consummation has been still further postponed by his premature death. It will be many rapids dexterously glided over; but the very impetus given by the accelerated action of public opinion rendered it the future more difficult of management more exigent of a firm and experienced hand. Without so far prejudging contemporaries, and anticipating the future, as to say that there is no living statesman competent to seize the helm, if [illegible] it to it a new grasp, was moved in the track marked out by his sagacity, we may at least go so far as to assume that a very extraordinary combination of unusual qualities will be required in the man who shall attain to a position to be the place which he occupied during so important a period in his country's history.

Compelled by the very nature of the subject to deal with the political career of Sir Robert Peel, we shall not regard it from a party point of view. The great [illegible] against the late Sir Robert Peel was, that, from period to period, in his public life, he devoted his extraordinary energy to resisting salutary and necessary changes in the institutions of his country, which changes he subsequently himself made, defending them and carrying them out with equal energy. It was urged against him that his whole life had been one continuous course of insincerity; that it was impossible to suppose the same mind capable, except on that supposition, of arguing on both sides of every great question with equal apparent zeal and earnestness. It is yet too early to assume the verdict of mankind on this serious imputation; but we are able, without fear, to estimate the political value of the principle on which these changes of policy were avowedly made, and to found an estimate of the statesman's motives upon his known personal character. Of all the tributes paid to his memory by his contemporaries, the most touching and the most trustworthy was that which fell from the faltering tongue of the illustrious chieftain who had been his colleague and his friend almost from the commencement of his career. The Duke of Wellington put the key stone to the character of the deceased statesman's political reputation, when he said that his distinguishing trait was the love of TRUTH. A public judgment must necessarily be arrested and suspended by this solemn evidence, derived from long private knowledge. The Duke of Wellington would not have committed himself to so pointed and emphatic a declaration, if he had not felt that this element was wanting in the imperfect materials out of which posterity would have to form its opinion of Sir Robert Peel. Our own view of this question in political morals rests upon conditions wholly different from those which regulate an estimate of private and personal character; but, as the grave imputations, laid during his life, against Sir Robert Peel, and hinted at since his death, touched his motives, it is only just to him to dwell upon this commendatory testimony. The Duke of Wellington's guarantee of the private probity of his illustrious friend, receives, we are bold to say, an emphatic support in the deep conviction of mankind in general that no man did for his party what he did for his country. The Duke of Wellington also well knew how difficult it is for the contemporaries of Sir Robert Peel to come to a judgment, because he was himself the founder and teacher, by example, of the new system of constitutional policy, whose action, within the last quarter of a century, has saved England from those internal convulsions which, in other countries, have threatened the very existence of society itself.

In having [illegible] that this new system of policy was necessary, and in having adopted it [illegible] of all imputations on his character, lies the justification of the late Sir Robert Peel against this charge of inconsistency and deliberate political treachery. It is a striking proof of the imperfection and infelicitousness of human judgment that a charge of political cowardice and its baser accompanying errors should have been founded on that very feature in Sir Robert Peel's character which, in most minds, must attract his moral courage and statesmanlike spirit. He it was who, on introducing the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, first dared to become the interpreter, in a totally new reading, of the British Constitution. Looking at the Bill, as it was then viewed by the country, and so long kept up, against the doctrine that "expediency" should be the rule of conduct for British statesmen, one is only the more disposed to admire the foresight and intelligence of the statesman who, in the full zenith of his fame, had yet the moral courage to dictate to the nation, when we perceive how entirely the public mind in this country has become impregnated with the principle he then laid down. If we except a comparatively few members, but exceedingly narrow-minded statesmanlike spirit. He it was who, on introducing the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, first dared to become the interpreter, in a totally new reading, of the British Constitution. 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What but this has dictated every great measure passed by the statesmen the living and the dying and subordinate minister first had the courage to stamp the idea on the public mind? Catholic Emancipation had been already virtually conceded by successive, if occasional votes of the House of Commons, when it was proposed by no unanimous upon the question, at least a very large and influential minority of the people were in its favour. In Ireland, the organisation carried on so triumphantly by Mr. O'Connell had reached a height which imperatively recalled to the philosophic statesman the first principles of the constitution. There was no alternative but a concession, or a risk of public tranquillity. Mr. Peel had consistently, and from conviction, opposed the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, but he had not done so on religious grounds. From his first speech to his last on that question, you will not find any tinge of anchristian or contraversial feeling. If the bigotry of some of his followers manoeuvred his liberality into emphatic statements, and saw in him the opponent of a hostile religion, he was not answerable for their errors. His objections, over and over again elaborately stated, rested entirely on political grounds. It was not to the Roman Catholic as a religionist, that he objected; it was to the civil subject of the Crown obeying an external organisation which rendered it difficult to govern him. When Mr. Peel gave way, he gave way emphatically on political grounds. It was not "for the good of the nation" that every Cabinet should be weakened, and the country divided, that public business should be virtually suspended on a question, the solution of which must at least be an experiment, and which could not, on abstract principle, be absolutely precluded. Still less was it for the "good of the nation" that a rebellion should culminate in Ireland, under the sanction of a "great name," in the hope of [illegible] that direct evil should be put a stop to, even although Mr. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and other statesmen still considered the experiment a hazardous one; and notwithstanding that a year session, when the danger was more imminent on the State, [illegible] refused to co-operate with Mr. Canning in emancipating the Catholics. In [illegible] ions avowedly remained unchanged. In this instance, expediency and State necessity were synonymous terms In the other great changes it was his lot as a public man to carry through the Legislature, his opinions had gradually become modified by the same processes which had modified those of the public, and the cup he had to taste was not so bitter Still, we insist that the moral courage he then so signally exhibited, ought not to be confounded with that vulgar inconsistency which changes for the sake of place or power. If the inducement was a love of fame, a desire to have his name associated with a great act of popular benignity and justice. Least, at least, that was a noble and self-redeeming error. With all our admiration, however, of Sir Robert Peel's conduct at this crisis, we doubt whether he had yet attained the full consummation of his new principle as he was immediately whether it was not rather an instinct than a deliberate ratiocination which impelled him to the self-sacrifice.

At this point we must notice another grave objection to Sir Robert Peel's public character, which, however, applies with still more force to his conduct in repealing the corn-laws. It is argued that if conviction, or expediency, or State necessity, or whatever name it had but Robert Peel to see that the time had come for a change of policy, he ought not to have been the Minister to introduce the measures which he had consistently and perseveringly obstructed. It was contended, and it is still urged, with every force derived from the principle of justice, that what Peel and the Liberal party had effected in the way of boon upon political privations in the advocacy of reforms, Sir Robert Peel ought to have made way for the accession of other statesmen to power, giving the party to whom the glory was due. An irrepressible aspiration which itself, that ambition and a love of fame may have influenced Sir Robert Peel in seizing on two such great and tempting occasions to inscribe his name on the page of history There may be some truth in the imputation that he was disinclined to forego the dazzling reward. It may be urged, on the other hand, that the life of a British statesman, especially one of Sir Robert Peel's order, is in the future [illegible] of the past—that the only recompense for a career of toil and of endurance, is the hope of being remembered by posterity [illegible] that throughout our Parliamentary history there has been a continuous struggle between rival orators and rival leaders of the House—that in the most brilliant and dramatic epochs fame was acquired by splendid oratory, while in our more prosaic and practical times, it is acts rather than speeches which make the head roll of a statesman's fame. All these excuses and palliatives, however, are beyond the pale of argument. The great moral question under which Sir Robert Peel's great changes of policy have been achieved. Living in an era during which the struggle has been, not between rival sections of any country, but between the opposing principles of aristocracy and democracy, the leader of the former party found before him the alternative of precipitating convulsion, or of influencing his followers to concession. We must remember how large a proportion of that leader must have in the formation of the public opinion by which those changes were to be carried. It was not a game of mere tactics. If the leader, from time to time, of the Tory party, had not come forward on the altar of public opinion, the new principle of constitutional government could not have been carried out. A party man must stand or fall with his party. He must lead them to a resistance which, if carried out in obedience to the dictates of principle, may be fatal to the public tranquillity. The very majority which keeps him in power, precludes his rival from carrying the measure already resolved upon. In the case of Catholic Emancipation, this was signally the dilemma. When Sir Robert Peel determined on flying in the Corn Duty, he gave Lord John Russell the opportunity of taking office. Whether has not doing so arose from his own conviction of his inability to carry the measure, or whether Sir Robert Peel gave to him to prepare an insurmountable difficulty for his rival, it is not now possible to determine; but, at least, the objection to which we have referred was taken cognizance of in both cases, and the result was an enlightened, and therefore conscientious, concession.

The struggle between Protection and Free-Trade [illegible] still too near in point of time to allow of an expression of opinion as to the policy of the great measure introduced by Sir Robert Peel, but we may safely venture to speak of the character as a statesman. It has been insinuated as being significant of a gigantic treachery, that the man sprung from the commercial community should have led through life the landed interest, and at last have succeeded in it to a new power with which formers alone were formerly allied. Sir Robert Peel, though the son of a successful cotton-spinner, was an aristocrat by education. We count his origin and personal position for nothing, unless that his long and [illegible] service of the aristocracy enabled him to mould public opinion has later yielding to his earlier sympathies. The characteristic of Sir R. Peel's mind which made him so useful as a statesman, was its capacity for receiving facts, and the habits of close reasoning forced upon him by the necessity of understood Toryism of the earlier portion of his career, resulted naturally from the education he had received—first from his father, afterwards at Oxford University. Gradually, and step by step, he was forced to the conviction of facts and ideas forced upon him by events; and the attentive reader of his speeches will perceive that from the first he sought to investigate the principles on which his party was led blindly on by the dogmas of others, and to ascertain the basis of their opposites. It should be remembered, too, that for some twelve or four teen years before his commercial reforms he had gradually prepared his party for the abandonment of old dogmas and fixed principles. Every session virtually gave to the House of Commons the assurance that the Conservative leader was prepared to carry out, from conviction, that principle of expediency and deference to public opinion which he had first adopted by compulsion. When he entered on public opinion which he had first adopted by compulsion. When he entered on office, in 1841, the whole political atmosphere was changed, rather than comprehensive, indicated his conviction that a change in the commercial policy of the country was at hand. If his followers failed to take the hints thus thrown out, or to read the signs of the times, it was their own want of foresight—political sagacity that was to blame. The concurrent influence of the Potato famine, as it bears upon the personal character of Sir Robert Peel, we have already spoken. It only remains to remember, in connection with this conclusion, that within less than a year and a half of the consummation of that great change, political events occurred which proved that, had it not been effected, an impetus might have been given to democratic agitation in this country which even now commences [illegible] would be deplored, because it would have been inspired, not by a belief in the abstract principle, but by a very low order of political passion.

In following out Sir Robert Peel's practical illustrations of the novel [illegible] taught his party, we have disregarded the order of time. In one great instance, circumstances did not favour his ambition. Whether, if Sir Henry Parnell's motion on the Finances, or Lord John Russell's Administration of the Duke of Wellington would have dealt with Reform as they did with Catholic Emancipation, it is impossible to say. This time Fortune threw the game into the hands of Sir Robert Peel's political antagonists. The Administration of Lord Grey and Sir Robert Peel's course had presented one striking feature, seemingly incompatible with political sincerity. He had resisted sternly, and without a hint of improvement, the three measures which the country deemed vital. We are inclined to think that his strenuous opposition to the Reform Bill was the most sincere act of his public life. Personal feeling and ambition combined with long-cherished fabric of political thought to dictate a [illegible] fear of the [illegible] Statesman to develop, in a very extraordinary manner, his now theory of the duty of his party alike to themselves and to the country. He saw in the [illegible] of sovereignty, a political experiment, which, we must now secure under the new system, to recover the ascendancy which you had been able to maintain under the old, but you must modify your principles and practice, if you mean to reform yourselves in the popular mind or the country. Where is your lost ground." Although history will dwell rather on the more salient points of Sir Robert Peel's career, the political philosopher will always regard with a divided sentiment that part of his public life which dates from the commencement of his leadership of the Conservative Opposition, and terminates with his second assumption of power in the year 1846. The Sandon Parliamentary Reform Speeches, and those which he delivered in Parliament and elsewhere about the same period, contain what was at that time a new interpretation of the old creed of the Tory party—one which exercised a most important influence on the future destinies of the country. Whether Sir Robert Peel was or was not sincere in the adoption of this new policy, it is not now our province to inquire. Judged by his subsequent conduct, it would seem to have been a *bona fide* resolve to reconcile with the nation a party which certainly had become decreasingly unpopular. His own political fate, also, depended on his ceasing to be the leader of a merely obstructive faction. He could only hope to maintain the eminence he had already acquired by appearing before the people at large as a practical statesman, who was prepared, with more or less of reservation, to become the executive instrument of public opinion. Still, the process of "letting down" a party avowing such pretensions as those which had hitherto been maintained by the Tories, was a difficult and delicate one. It involved, while they were still in opposition, an habitual resistance, which was assisted by the embodied manœuvres of the Whigs, and their fear of that popular power which they had called into existence.

When the sudden *coup d'état* of King William IV. brought Sir Robert Peel from Italy to take the reins of office without the numerical majority in Parliament which alone could confer power, the Conservative leader was placed in a position which taxed to the utmost his prudence, his tact, and such political character as he had acquired. His measures introduced during the brief administration of 1834—the first formed under such indications of altered intentions, than as specific propositions to be permanently adhered to. He had not yet arrived at that eminence or at that command o the public attention which subsequently emboldened him to turn round upon his party and almost to defy them. Every [illegible] concession to liberal principles tended to restore the *prestige* of the Whigs; and a speedy dissolution of Sir Robert Peel's experimental administration would have been inevitable, even if the appropriation principle had not been a test which soon exposed the hollowness of the new Tory dispensation But Sir Robert Peel had accomplished his object when he had led his party to full reform and concession, however little they might be disposed to yield in practice; and his conduct now was certainly much more legitimate and honourable than had been his former practice of uncompromising resistance, followed suddenly by an equally uncompromising abandonment of all his avowed principles.

It was at this period of his life that Sir Robert Peel first imbued the public mind with an idea of the grander proportions of his character. His nomination to the Premiership fell like a thunderbolt upon the country, and nothing less was expected than a signal punishment of such ridiculous temerity. But his bold and dignified bearing in the House of Commons, in the face of a hostile majority, by which every step to stop the way was deliberately declined, startled the public mind, and there was a lofty tone in his speeches at that period which augured an immense reserve of moral courage and intellectual power. Hitherto it had been the fashion to regard him as a mediocrity; but now that charge was silently [illegible] as it proved, for ever.

Driven [illegible] on office, in which his conduct had broken forth like a flash of light from the eternal darkness of party, Sir Robert Peel re-entered upon the question system of obstructive tactics. If we ought to apply the test of morality to the conduct of political men, this change was in the highest degree reprehensible; but, well read as the British public are in the rights guaranteed by their constitution, and familiar with the [illegible] hampered by compromises of how, in Parliamentary tactics, for the purpose of cementing and inspiring a party, whether in opposition or in power, principles and precedents are made subservient to the [illegible] of the hour, they will not [illegible] demands. It is not our province here to defend, even if that were possible, the course by which Sir Robert Peel re-enforced the old prejudices of his party in favour of abuses, by support of the Sliding Scale, and in refusing the compromises offered by the Whigs on various questions, but more especially on the Corn-laws We fear the British public, with all their aspirations towards political freedom, are in the habit of [illegible] men not so much by their abstract principles as by the success or failure of their political manœuvres. At all events, the dwindling majority of the Whigs, and the immense accession which a dissolution finally brought to the Conservative party, rendered [illegible] a practical triumph for Sir Robert Peel There can be no doubt that he returned to power in 1841 as ostensible the champion of Protection, although a careful perusal of his speeches during his opposition campaign will show that he carried [illegible] almost to the point of deliberate deception, and that he had left [illegible] loopholes of escape from the charge of intentional [illegible] Looking back with unbiased mind, we can see that he had determined to release himself from the obligations to his party on what might be called open questions Exasperated as the Tories were, with reason, at his latest desertion, it is right to remind them that Sir Robert Peel studiously, as far as he dared, threw the onus upon them. He chanced to have his conduct considered as a whole and when indicted for specific breaches of contract, he demed having, of late years, bound himself down. Over and over again, he told the country plainly through them his intention, that he was [illegible] as a free agent The public had not forgotten the facility with which he had [illegible] the dictates of political necessity on the Catholic question, and again in his address to his constituents on the dissolution of 1841 there can be little doubt that an expectation of a re-performance of [illegible] role helped the public in according him the sudden popularity that attended his second Premiership. We are too near those times to be [illegible] in the spirit of impartiality, in proceeding to [illegible] the positive opinion on his measures; in the Income-Tax; on the revisions of the tariff; the modifications of the Corn-Duties; and, finally, on the Repeal of the Corn-Laws. On these points the readers will long since have made up their minds. Looking at the [illegible] upon Sir Robert Peel's character, we may, without courting the suffrages of one party, or provoking the resistance of the other, at least affirm, that he was the most persuasive orator and best-supported [illegible] public opinion, but, also, that in his manner of propounding them, and carrying them through Parliament, Sir Robert Peel evinced a faculty for governing mankind which, in our time, is unparalleled. Even he may have been surpassed by any statesman who ever lived. He took, in this respect, a higher position than Sir Robert Walpole himself. If we remember how largely bribery and corruption entered into that statesman's means of government, and how Sir Robert Peel carried his plans by fair, if sometimes tortuous, methods, recognised in Parliamentary warfare His policy was to play off parties against each other, thus securing good for the public out of the evil tendencies of the rest—to [illegible] setting consistently, in his new character of interpreter of the nation, will; but, to the merit of having adopted a policy so entirely in accordance with the new conditions of the Reformed Constitution, and to superintend the perpetual glory of working out his mission with an unparalleled tact and skill.

Leaving the purely political part of Sir Robert Peel's career, we may dwell with more unmingled satisfaction on other legislative acts with which his name is associated. He was never, in his purely legislative capacity, an originator. He embodied, in Acts of Parliament, the principles which other men had spent their lives in developing. The great and glorious line of Irish orators was that the public feeling which enabled Sir Robert Peel to carry emancipation, so to Adam Smith, to Mr. Huskisson, some Whig statesmen, and, finally, to Richard Cobden, that he owed the principles of commercial reform. Sir Robert Peel honourably acknowledged in emphatic terms his obligations to these several predecessors For Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir James Mackintosh the country was indebted for that persevering system of criminal law reform which paved the way for the consolidation acts in which Mr. Peel, as Home Secretary, swept away a multitude of confusions and abuses, and [illegible] the severity of our criminal code. The restoration of our currency system is another [illegible] to which a measure with the name of Sir Robert Peel is imperishably allied Here, too, he acknowledged his obligations to M Horne and others, who had pressed this reform on Parliament at a time when Sir Peel firmly opposed it, and to which measure Sir Robert Peel's consistency and perfidelity with which Sir Robert Peel throughout his career adhered to the great principle of cash payments, and the repression of a too expansive paper currency, entitle to appropriate to himself a meed cannot equal to that of originator In this position, if in no other, he had a permanent and prospective fame, and his consistency was shown in his introduction, towards the close of his political life, of the Bank Charter Act. Public opinion, it is true, is not altogether unanimous as to the probable future effects of this general policy on the well-being of society; but no one will deny that the views of Sir Robert Peel were conscientiously sought out, and accepted to the support of a commercial community. There is one other measure, of a practical nature, which Sir Robert Peel had the merit of originating, as well as of introducing—that which commenced with the re-organisation of the constabulary force in England, and subsequently established a police system in Ireland. We are proposing and carrying this last measure. Sir Robert Peel showed that, when occasion required, he could brave popular clamour, which was excited even to a point of personal danger to himself. We look upon the general value of the institution he then established, and the general verdict in its favour, in spite of some occasional and inevitable defects, as one of the more disposed to admire the foresight and intelligence of its originator, who [illegible] of an ultimate public good.

The influence wielded by Sir Robert Peel over his contemporaries, and transmitted to his successors, has been considerable. In his having been the emancipator of the Catholics from the dominion of bigotry; of the Tory party from the thraldom of political dogmas and prejudices; or of the country at large from the repressive and commercial influence of the protective system. Nor, useful as have been his various practical reforms, and his improvements in the details of official administration, above all, important as was the change which he commenced in our system of taxation, were these his highest claims. The action of his character embraced a wider range, and the results of upwards of forty years of public activity exhibit themselves in permanent traits imprinted on the national mind. In his celebrated address on being inaugurated Rector of the University of Glasgow, he spoke in a sentiment which goes to explain his ascendancy first in the national councils, and then in the wider arena of public opinion. In advising the students to a course of sedulous study orators and romantic statesmen. If he formed his character on any model, it was that of Sir Robert Walpole. But we incline to think he rather trusted to the instincts and impulses of his own nature, which was, in all respects, pre-eminently practical. He was the incarnation of common-sense. His mind was first, last, and always, an information, and pondering, not so much on abstract principles, as on practicabilities. He taught the House of Commons that habits of business were of more value than conspicuous talent or quick qualities of debate. He had taught this to his older contemporaries, by his assiduous and persevering example He impressed it on the young men growing up around him, alike by a continued example, and the more weight of his precepts. Not the least of his sources of glory is that he should have trained up a band of young statesmen, all imbued with his general opinion of the true action of the British Constitution, and educated for practical statesmanship with a perfection which leaves them without rival either in this country or elsewhere. His memory will live, not in his public acts alone, but by the spirit of moderation and the love of safe and steady progress which he instilled into the national character. He taught, from the highest pea-

tion which a subject can occupy in the civilised world, lessons never to be forgotten by mankind; lessons of duty to the governing power, of obedience to the written law, and of respect for the public opinion out of which new laws spring. He taught, also, the duty of public faith—faith as regards the pecuniary engagements of the country, faith as regards the established institutions, and of international engagements with foreign countries. His public errors, his sudden changes of policy, might be chargeable on the necessities of party combination. Whenever he sacrificed party ties, he also invigorated his own power, his well-earned reputation, and his private friendships. At a season, from circumstances, he became almost the dictator of his country, the blemishes of his past career were obliterated in the effulgence of his intellectual power and his moral dignity. When he was free again, all his thoughts, and all his energies were devoted to the welfare of the nation at large. Unlike many statesmen of more brilliant and captivating qualities, his worth is not only appreciated immediately, but it promises to be held in still higher estimation by the lapse of time, and the effects of his policy, shall more and more diminish contemporary animosities. If, as in the opinion of many, the tendency of his policy has been to give a stimulus to democratic influences, and to offer a premium to agitation, it should be remembered that such a part as he has played is not likely ever to be played again—because such a period of transition can scarcely again occur. The best tribute to his practical genius is found in the universal and heartfelt grief of all men at his loss, and the spontaneous tribute of respect paid to him by the Legislature of our hereditary rival—a tribute the more valuable because Sir Robert Peel was emphatically a British Minister, and one who, while always conciliating the good will of foreign nations, never lost sight of the interests and the dignity of the empire. If, in his case, the age made the man, he was not the less to be admired for the intuitive wisdom with which he adapted himself to his age; and, brilliant as are his fame and the illustrious orators and statesmen to whom the public admiration has awarded national monuments, no name among those inscribed in Westminster Abbey, and in the still less perishable tablets of the world's love and respect, will be surrounded with a more glorious halo than that of Sir Robert Peel.

THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON SIR ROBERT PEEL'S DEATH.

Both in the metropolis and the provinces the general sorrow at the late disastrous event, which has bereaved the country of one of her most valuable public men, is evinced by the spontaneous and almost universal resolve to do honour to the memory of the deceased statesman by some public monument or testimonial.

On Wednesday a preliminary meeting of merchants and bankers of the metropolis took place at the London Tavern, to consider the propriety of calling a public meeting in the city of London on the subject of promoting a subscription for raising a testimonial in honour of the lamented statesman. Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., was in the chair. Amongst those present were Mr. Hume, M.P., Sir M. Montefiore, Bart., Mr. Gladstone, Sheriff Nicoll, and other influential gentlemen Letters were read approving of the object, and expressing regret that the writers could not attend the meeting, from Mr. George Glyn, Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P., Sir James Duke, Alderman Salomons, Mr. W. Gladstone, Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., and several others. The meeting unanimously agreed to a resolution to apply to the Lord Mayor for the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House upon the occasion; and the Lord Mayor, who was forthwith waited upon, received the deputation with marked respect, and appointed Monday next to take the meeting. His Lordship will take the chair on that day, at two o'clock precisely. It is expected that the attendance will be most numerous. The Rev. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wire were appointed secretaries

On Tuesday (the day of the funeral), in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bury (the native place of the deceased), and several other towns, the general sorrow at the late right hon. Baronet's untimely death was manifested by the closing of the shops and a partial suspension of business.

On Wednesday, at a meeting of the committee appointed by the tenantry of the deceased Baronet, which was held in Fazeley, an address of condolence to Lady Peel and family was unanimously adopted.

On the same day, at Bury, a similar address was agreed to at a meeting of magistrates, gentry, manufacturers, farmers, &c., and a subscription to erect a monument to the late distinguished statesman, in Bury, was opened, £1500 being subscribed on the spot.

MONUMENT TO SIR R. PEEL.—At a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, &c. held in the Mayor's parlour, Manchester, on Monday, it was resolved:—"That this meeting deeply deplores the sudden and lamentable death of Sir Robert Peel, and now determine to erect a statue or monument to perpetuate the memory of his very eminent services; and that, in order to give to this determination, the following committee be appointed (with power to add to their number) to obtain subscriptions, and to take all requisite steps to carry out the intention of this meeting:—The Mayor of Manchester, the Mayor of Salford, Sir Elkanah Armitage, Thomas Ashton, Middleton, James Atherton, Thomas Barley, Thomas Barge, jun., Robert Chadwick, Edward John Cleather, James Constantine, Samuel Fletcher, J. C. Harter, Thomas Hoyle, Alexander Kay, P. M. James of these horses. A claim was made upon Captain Wallington, Lloyd, jun., William Nield, Benjamin Nicholls, John Reid, Malcolm Ross, C. H. Rickards, Sam Schwabe, Thomas Sowler, Benjamin Schofield, John Sharp, Benjamin Shaw, Walker, Edward Weatherall, Absalom Watkin, Joseph Whitworth, Lewis Williams." The subscriptions were commenced at once in the Mayor's parlour, and in the course of a very short time reached the amount of £615. It is hoped that such a sum, or a much larger one, will be raised, before a penny will be taken, in order that the memorial may mark as much as possible the general esteem in which Sir Robert was held by all classes. No limit to the amount of money to be raised, but the meeting were of opinion that the subscription should reach several thousand pounds, so as to make the memorial worthy of the town as well as the man; nor was the site absolutely fixed, that will probably be determined hereafter by the committee of the monument which it is found the amount of subscriptions will enable them to erect.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—At a Court, held on Monday, the following resolution was agreed to, expressive of the sense entertained by the Court of the deep loss sustained by the lamented death of Sir Robert Peel:—"Resolved—That this Court has received with the deepest emotions of sorrow the painful intelligence of the death of that eminent statesman, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., an event which may be justly regarded as a great national loss. That, while submitting with reverential awe to the wisdom of Divine Providence, this Court desires to express its admiration of the great talents, the mighty eloquence, the administrative capacity, and the disinterested conduct of the deceased statesman. This Court duly appreciates the laborious exertions and the extraordinary sacrifices made by Sir Robert Peel, and is fully satisfied that all his efforts were intended to lay wide and deep the foundations of the lasting prosperity, honour, and glory of his native land. Nor can this Court refrain from recording its sense of the purity of his private character, and his eminent domestic virtues; and it dese de to convey to Lady Peel and to all the members of the family, its heartfelt and unanimous sympathy with them in the irreparable loss which they and the nation have sustained." (Hear.) The Lord Mayor was requested to transmit a copy of the resolution to Lady Peel.

LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.—On Tuesday a general meeting of the members of this society was held in St. Martin's Hall. The attendance of members was unusually large. The annual report stated that, previous to the year 1848, great fears were excited in the minds of churchmen by measures adopted and propositions made in Parliament, and by the grave decision by the advisers of the Crown in respect to the Church, but the absolute necessity for the union of churchmen on such subjects was made apparent by the circumstance under which Dr Hampden was consecrated a Bishop. The power which so then obtained and exercised of forcing upon the Church as Bishop a person against whom charges of unsoundness of doctrine were solemnly preferred, and the refusal of any inquiry into those charges, made it clear that the Church could no longer expect from the Legislature any protection, and that it had enjoyed when the union of Church and State was more a reality in principle and practice, and the want of practical means by which the members of the Church could act in concert became evident. Under those circumstances, the London Church Union was formed, and a deputation waited upon the Bishop of the diocese to explain its objects. The right rev. prelate thought it would not be advisable for him to join the union; but expressed his wish for its success, and good and hearty understanding between it and himself. Of the other subjects which have occupied the attention of the union, the report thus speaks:—"The great question of education and the dealings of the Privy Council with the National Society, the attempt to legalise marriages prohibited by the Church, the bill called the Clergy Relief Bill, the subject of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and the attempt made to amalgamate the fund applicable to the increase of the episcopate with the fund held by that body, are among the principal matters which have in turn occupied the attention of the committee, who have used every means in their power, by the circulation of papers and petitions, and by the collection of evidence, to call the attention of churchmen generally to those matters, and to resist the evils likely to arise from them. They have endeavoured also to promote the very desirable objects of the Foreign Chaplaincies Bill." A resolution was passed to the effect that the union should continue to call their attention, and which they now deemed of the most pressing importance, were those which had arisen out of the case of the Rev. G. C. Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter. A committee for the ensuing year was appointed, consisting of Viscount Campden, the Hon. R. Cavendish, the Very Rev. G. Chandler, D.C.L., Dean of Chichester; Viscount Feilding, the Earl Nelson, Sir George Prevost, Mr. Simeon, M.P., Lord John Thynne, Mr. F. R. Wegg-Prosser, M.P., Mr. W. Page Wood, M.P., Archeacon Thorp, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., Lord Lyttelton, Lord John Manners, M.P., Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P., and other gentlemen.

DEFALCATION BY A LATE INSPECTOR OF THE POOR.—John Henderson, who for some years discharged the duties of collector of the assessment and inspector of the poor for Montrose, was, a few days since, apprehended in Edinburgh, and charged with the embezzlement of £261 of the moneys intromitted by him in his official character. The accused was taken to Forfar for further examination; in which gaol he at present remains, not, as yet, being fully committed

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—NEARLY £1000 WORTH OF JEWELLERY STOLEN.—On Thursday morning, at an early hour, an electric telegraph message was received at the Waterloo-road terminus of the South-Western Railway, describing a most serious burglary which was committed during the preceding night in the premises belonging to Mr Emanuel, pawnbroker and silversmith, carrying on business in High-street, Southampton. It appears that on Mr. Emanuel coming down stairs in the morning, to his no small astonishment he discovered that the premises had been entered, and every article in the window stolen.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE LATE OUTRAGE ON THE QUEEN.

On Thursday morning, which was fixed for the trial of *Robert Pate*, who stood charged with committing an assault upon her Majesty, a good deal of interest appeared to be created, and the Old Court, in which the trial was to take place, was filled before the usual hour for the commencement of the proceedings.

Soon after ten o'clock the learned Judges, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, and Mr. Justice Talfourd, took their seats on the bench; and the prisoner was immediately placed at the bar.

The prisoner was very well dressed. He pleaded "Not Guilty" in a loud tone.

The indictment charged the prisoner with wilfully striking at her Majesty with intent to injure her, and other counts with intent to alarm her and to break the public peace.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Welsby, and Mr Bodkin appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Huddleston.

The Attorney-General opened the case for the Crown. He said that upon all the occasions where he had been compelled to appear as public prosecutor, he had never felt so much regret as upon the present occasion, not on account of the circumstances of the case and the object of the attack made by the prisoner, but from the position of the person accused, who was a gentleman, and formerly held her Majesty's commission. He then proceeded to state the facts of the case, and the following evidence was adduced:

Colonel Grey, examined by the Solicitor-General. I hold the office of Equerry to her Majesty. I remember her Majesty leaving Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, the 27th of June, in an open barouche. The carriage drove to Cambridge House, where her Majesty alighted. She returned to the carriage about half-past six, going out by the east gate. Several persons had assembled outside. The carriage went out of the gate very slowly, and at the same moment I saw a well-dressed man step up to the carriage, and immediately afterwards he was seized by the footman. That man was the prisoner. He was taken into custody immediately. When her Majesty arrived at Buckingham Palace, Sir James Clark was sent for, and I saw her Majesty's head bandaged, and saw blood coming through the bandage

Robert Renwick said, I am sergeant-footman to her Majesty. I remember her Majesty going to Cambridge House on the 27th of June. I was sitting behind the carriage when it came out of the gate of Cambridge House, and I saw the prisoner strike the Queen with a stick on the forehead. I seized him immediately. The crowd closed upon him, and he was secured

By Mr. Cockburn. He was roughly handled by the crowd. [The cane was produced, and identified by the witness.]

Other evidence to the same effect having been adduced,

Sir James Clark said, I am physician to her Majesty. I was sent for to see her Majesty on the evening in question, and arrived at the Palace between eight and nine. I examined her forehead, and found a considerable tumour on the outer angle of the right brow and a small cut. It had been bleeding, but had not been much stopped. I was surprised to see so much injury done by so small a stick, and I, therefore, infer it was struck very violently. Her Majesty's bonnet was cut through: I think the skin was cut by the stick, and not by the wire margin of the bonnet.

By Mr. Cockburn: The wire was bent, but I do not think it as stiff to cause the injury.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Cockburn then addressed the jury for the prisoner, and said it must be idle to attempt to deny the fact that the prisoner had committed the act imputed to him, and the defence he was instructed to make was that the prisoner was not of sound mind, and that on this ground he was not responsible for his conduct on this occasion. The learned counsel then stated that the very nature of the act itself went far to show that the prisoner was not of sound mind, and after a very few brief remarks the following witnesses were examined:

Colonel John Vandeleur said: I was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Hussars when Mr. Pate joined the regiment, in 1841, as cornet. He afterwards became Lieutenant. He remained in the regiment till March, 1846, and during that time the regiment was quartered in England and Ireland. While we were stationed at Cahir, I remember an accident happening to the prisoner's horses and dog. From the moment I saw him I formed the opinion I thought there was something strange in his conduct. His hair was cut very short, and I found his head had been shaved. He discharged his duties as an officer very well, and as to his being a gentleman, there is no doubt about that. He was a person of mild demeanour, and very much respected by the regiment. He had three horses and a Newfoundland dog, and he was very much attached to them. The prisoner's horses and dog were bitten by a mad dog belonging to another officer, and they were all destroyed. From this period I observed a great change in his conduct, and he appeared very much excited in consequence of a correspondence that took place between his father and the Duke of Wellington upon the subject of these horses. A claim was made upon Captain Wallington, to whom the dog that bit the prisoner's horses belonged, through the Duke of Wellington, and the prisoner seemed hurt that his father should have written upon a subject which Captain Wallington was to avoid company, and used to take long solitary walks by himself, and he complained to me that he was ill just before we returned to England. He said he had applied to the doctor of the regiment, and he could give for a pound, a shilling. I asked him what was the matter with him, and he said his stomach and bowels were full of bricks, and that the doctor had not the skill to remove them. To the best of my knowledge the prisoner never required, but the meat were killed, except when he was in the sick list after this. I considered he was labouring under a delusion. I sent him in command of a detachment from Newbridge to Dublin in 1845, and he had orders to return the next day; but he left his detachment at Dublin without leave, and went to England. This was a serious military offence, and I communicated with General Wyndham upon the subject. He returned in ten days. He was not brought to a court-martial. I think he came back as he appeared very well, and he gave no explanation for his going away. I communicated with his father in as delicate a manner as I could, and the prisoner left the regiment two months afterwards

By the Attorney-General:—I asked the prisoner where he had been, and he said he had been to England, but entered into no further particulars. He was put in arrest for the military offence, and after he was relieved he continued to perform his military duties as before. I am not certain whether he was on the sick list at the time he made this extraordinary statement to me, but he was shortly afterwards, and I have no doubt that he was really sick. A claim was made upon Major Wallington to pay for the horses, as his dog had been the cause of their being killed. I think it right to say that Major Wallington made an honourable compensation

Re-examined: The general ordered that he should resume his duty, and he did so, but not with the same zeal as formerly

By the Court: If I had thought the prisoner was of sound mind I should not have ordered him, as the general did, to resume his duty, and I presume the general acted upon the impression that his mind was affected.

The testimony of other officers and some soldiers of the 10th Hussars having been given to the same effect, the following were also called:—

Robert Francis Pate: I am the father of the prisoner. I remember his coming to me from Ireland to Wisbeach. He said he came away without leave. I was astonished at seeing him there, and asked him the reason of it. He said that he had been homeless in the Dublin streets, and had seen some people about the barracks waiting for him. He said he had made his escape from Dublin in a vessel going to Liverpool. I said to him that he must not remain with me, but return to the regiment; and told him that he would be court-martialled in consequence. He might be shot. He promised to go away the following morning, and he did go. I wrote the same post to the colonel, who returned a very kind reply, asking me to find out if he was in argument. He came to London and sold his commission without communicating with me. I came to London, and, on meeting him, asked if he had sold out? He said he had, for £1800. He kept the money. He applied to me several times for money, and I afterwards by parties to whom he had become indebted in London. I came a second time to London, and when I met him, in Duke-street, I became much alarmed at his manner. I consulted Connolly (a medical gentleman), and he said I was to go home and avoid giving him any little more time, and not to confine him when his sister was in town. Dr. Connolly did not see him.

By the Attorney-General: When I told him that he might be shot for leaving his regiment in the manner in which he did, he seemed not the least apprehensive. When I ascertained that he had sold out, he told me that he got £1800 for his commission, and should have £1200 left after paying all his debts. I seldom saw him, but I heard of him. I always left him in a very uncomfortable state, and did not know what steps to take to get him into an asylum, but always felt that he must go into one.

By Mr. Cockburn: When I told him he might be shot, he said he could not help it.

Charles Dodson: I was formerly in the 10th Hussars, and was servant to Mr. Pate after he had accident to his horses. His manner was always strange, and unlike that of other people. Accompanied him with the detachment from Newbridge to Dublin; but on his arrival there he was missed. Heard that he had gone to England. He came into quarters on the 17 or 18 days, and appeared to me to be more melancholy state of mind than before he left. He was liked in the regiment by both the officers and men; but latterly he became very reserved. Was engaged as his servant when he left the regiment in 1846. He lived in a house in Jermyn-street, where I lived. I remember that in 1847 he was thrown from his horse. His habits were always regular. He always washed his head in a basin that contained two pails of water. He mingled whisky and camphor in the water. A pint and a half of whisky and 2oz. of camphor served him for three mornings. When washing himself he sometimes made a noise, and at other times sang songs, to the no small amusement of the people of the house. He was a good deal, and always kept the same walk. He generally began to dress himself at a quarter to twelve, and at a quarter to three he came down to his cabman, and when he paid him, the money always consisted of shillings; he would never have half-crowns nor halfpenny-pieces His dress was always the same, and he always continued his fire in summer. Never saw him in society but once, and that was on the Derby day of 1847

By the Attorney-General: Was regular in the payment of his ordinary debts, and in the payment of his lodgings every Wednesday. Was regular in his habits. Was sometimes very noisy, and went about the house whistling and knocking his self down in his room

By the Court: He read books. At one time witness got a pile of books, among which were some "Nursery Rhymes." Always read the newspaper. Never knew him to go to church. He went out on Sunday in his cab as on other days.

William Baker Lee: I drive a cab, and used to drive the prisoner regularly every day. I was obliged to wait upon him at a quarter past three o'clock. I always drove by the same route, down the Brompton-road and over Putney-bridge to Putney-heath. At one particular spot he alighted when he got there. He then went through the thicket, after he had ordered me to meet him at a pond on the other side of the Heath. Sometimes he would order me to gallop, and at other times to drive at a slow pace. After leaving the Heath I always drove towards Barnes Common, where he again ran through the bushes. I again met him at a particular point and drove him back over Hammersmith-bridge. His manner in the cab was always strange, and, through curiosity, I frequently looked in to see what he was about. He sometimes would jump and start from one side of the cab to the other, flourishing as if sweeping with a sabre. He was at other times very quiet and never moved. I was frequently stopped by parties who met us, who wished to know what sort of character he was. I drove him every day for 18 months. He first paid me 10s. a day, but afterwards reduced the fare to 9s. The sum was always in shillings, the man upwards, and always looking the same way. He paid a shilling and a penny every day for tolls, which was regularly laid on the cushion.

Some further evidence of a similar character having been adduced, the case for the defence was closed

The Attorney-General replied, reminding the Jury that, if they were of opinion that the prisoner was incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong, he could not be subjected to imprisonment for life; while, if they found otherwise, the punishment would be of a minor character

The Jury, at twenty minutes past three o'clock, retired to consider their decision, and returned into court at ten minutes past seven o'clock with a verdict of GUILTY.

Mr. Baron Alderson, in a feeling address, sentenced the prisoner to be TRANSPORTED FOR SEVEN YEARS, observing that it was only out of respect to his family that the Court refrained from ordering him to be publicly whipped

The prisoner, who remained unmoved to the last, was then taken away.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The race meetings next week will be Nottingham on Tuesday and Wednesday, Stamford on Wednesday and Thursday, and Salisbury on Thursday and Friday. The fixtures of this batch have been placed under a vigorous management, and hold out very fair promise of sport of a better description than formerly. Salisbury will about keep its own.

The "sports of the Thames" seem likely to have a tolerably busy week of it, the Limehouse and Lambeth Regattas being announced for Monday, and the apprentices' match for the following day; Great Yarmouth Regatta, which comes off on Wednesday and Thursday, will be a very attractive affair for the locals.

The Cricket fixtures include a match at Lord's, on Monday, between the North and South, and one on the same day (return match) between I Zingari and the Hyde Park Gardens Club; a match at Cosenington Rectory, between the Islington, Alston, and West Wickham Clubs; a match between the Union and the Three Arrows, on the Oval, on Wednesday; on Thursday, at Vincent-square, between the Marylebone Cricket Club and the present gentlemen of Westminster; and on Saturday, at Harrow, between the Marylebone Cricket Club and present Harrovians; besides several interesting country matches.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. Some very languid betting on the Liverpool Cup resulted in the retreat of Windischgratz from 7 to 4 to 4 to 1, and in the elevation of Cockermouth, Man of Team Valley, and Vampyre, each of whom was in very good odour. The closing averages stood as under:

LIVERPOOL CUP		
4 to 1 agst Cockermouth	4 to 1 agst Man of Team Valley	10 to 1 agst The Juggler
4 to 1 agst Windischgratz	8 to 1 — Vampyre	
GOODWOOD STAKES		
8 to 1 agst Bostock	15 to 1 agst Van Dieman	20 to 1 agst St Rosalia
10 to 1 — Bloomsbury	15 to 1 — Glen Sadsal	20 to 1 — Scutter-le-Coupe
10 to 1 — Wood-cote-home-field-night	15 to 1 — Lanceton	30 to 1 — Clothworker
	15 to 1 — Cleveland	
GOODWOOD CUP		
5 to 1 agst Cossack	6 to 1 agst Chanticleer (t)	20 to 1 agst Stultz (t)
DERBY		
6 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's lot	17 to 1 agst Hippolyte	25 to 1 agst Bowhill
		40 to 1 — Lightfoot

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

THE CROXTETH STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Captain Hervey's Strongbow (Flatman), 1. Mr. Shepherd's Nip (Cartwright), 2.

THE MERSEY STAKES of 5 sovs each, h ft.—Mr. J. Hawley's b f by Bay Middleton, out of Vans (Marlow), 1. Mr. W. Stebbings's Knook Knoll (Butler), 2.

THE POST PRODUCE SWEEPSTAKES (first year) of 200 sovs each. Lord H. Lennox's Hernandez (Flatman), 1. Lord Clifden's Harpsichord (J. Marson), 2.

THE SEFTON STAKES of 20 sovs each.—Lord H. Lennox's Officious walked over.

THE POST PRODUCE STAKES (second year) of 200 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Cyclone (Marson), 1. Mr. Meakin's Italian (Templeman), 2

THE LIVERPOOL CUP STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Mr. Watts's Jester, 1. Mr B Green's Wild Irish, 2.

THE NURSERY STAKES of 10 sovs each. Lord Clifden's Harpsichord, 1. Lord Stanley's Pirouette, 2.

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP. Californian, 1

THE LIVERPOOL CUP. Windischgratz, 1. Cockermouth, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Taly, 1. Clara, 2.

DERBY HANDICAP.—Ethiron, 1. Rathmines, 2.

FRIDAY

ST LEGER STAKES.—Canterbury, 1. Hallan, 2

THE MYRTLE STAKES.—Lightwaist, 1. Lancelot colt, 2

GRAND STAND PLATE. Auckland filly, 1. Prolity, 2

THE DONCASTER STAKES.—Arrow, 1. Tightwaist, 2.

THE INNKEEPERS' PLATE.—Uriel, 1. Alonzo, 2.

TOWER REGATTA.

This annual regatta took place on Tuesday, and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was extremely well attended. The prize was a new skiff, to which was added some money or losing men; the second receiving four guineas, the third three, and the remainder £1 5s. each. The subscribers were the officers in the Tower and the influential residents and merchants in the vicinity. The race was in our boats, with six scullers

Grand Heat: Benjamin Voss (yellow), 1; George James (red), 0. The men had alternate leads, so sharp was the contest, but Voss ultimately won cleverly

THE WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.

HERNE BAY.

THIS is a Watering-place as yet in its infancy, and giving more signs of precocity and forcing than of steady and natural growth. Nothing can be more agreeable than its situation. It affords fine bathing and safe boating, and has a fine expanse of open sea in front, and in the rear, a beautiful and diversified country, abounding in scenery full of attractions, both to the pedestrian and equestrian wanderer. In addition to these advantages, it is considered to have a fine climate. But, notwithstanding all these things in its favour, Herne Bay is not popular. Its founders attempted too much, and failed; and Ramsgate, which neither French nor English undertakings can bear up against and crush, has come into its utmost to deter people from visiting it. In the course of time, however, we cannot doubt, the advantages of Herne Bay will be better appreciated, and it will become what its projectors intended—a fashionable and prosperous watering-place.

Its name is derived from the rural and beautiful village of Herne, about 2½ miles distant on the road to Bury and Canterbury. Less than fifty years ago, as the local guide-book informs us, the place was not inhabited by more than a dozen persons. In the year 1830, some of the attached members of the Government as a convenient station for military encampment; and between that time and the year 1880, some small additions were made to its buildings and its population. Visitors from London occasionally arrived, disembarking from the Margate steamers in small boats, that put out for three miles from the shore, to take them up. Some of these visitors, it appears, took a fancy to the place, as scheme was got up for building a pier, and for erecting houses for the accommodation of families. Mr. Telford, the celebrated engineer, was consulted; and the first pile of the present handsome pier and breakwater was driven on the 4th of July, 1831. The pier is 24 feet wide, and 3200 feet in length. It was projected and built by Mr. George Burges, of Herne Bay; and was considered at the time the best specimen of pile-driving. Unfortunately, the processes of Mr. Payne or Mr. Bethel, for preserving timber against the worm and other casualties, were then unknown. The piles have been much injured by this insect, and many replaced by piles prepared by Payne's process and a few iron ones, so that the pier is now in a tolerable state of repair.

The favourite mode of reaching Herne Bay is by steam-boat: but the pier-dues, 1s. 6d. each person, being added to the steam fare, renders it excessive, and, doubtless, injures the interests of the inhabitants, and others connected with this delightful watering-place.

Herne Bay is fifteen miles westward from Margate; four miles

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—HERNE BAY AND PIER, KENT.

westward from the Reculvers, the twin towers of an old church now used as a lighthouse and sea-mark; and about the same distance from Whitstable, which is in railway communication with Canterbury, and by the South-Eastern line with the metropolis.

FOLKESTONE.

Whoever turns to the Second Volume of our Journal, may there see how Folkestone started in the year 1842 from a little town of narrow streets and fishermen's cottages; its harbour choaked up with earth, sand, and beach; and the place altogether, notwithstanding its excellent sea-bathing, overlooked and neglected. Within ten years, the entire face of the locality has been changed; the harbour has been rendered commodious; and detached villas, terraces, streets, pavilions, hotels, and inns have sprung up, so as to render Folkestone a place of first-rate accommodation. All this has been effected by the *touch* of the South-Eastern Railway; and the easy transit from this point to Boulogne, the shortest route to Paris.

Thomas Ingoldsby has left us an odd notice of the place. He says:—

"A limb of one of the Cinque Ports, it has (or lately had) a corporation of its own, and has been thought considerable enough to give a second title to a noble family. Rome stood on seven hills; Folkestone seems to have been built upon seventy. Its streets, lanes, and alleys—fanciful distinctions without much real difference—are terrible enough to persons who do not mind running up and down stairs; and the only inconvenience at all felt by such of its inhabitants as are not asthmatic, is when some heedless urchin tumbles down a chimney, or an impertinent pedestrian peeps into a garret window."

Folkestone is seventy-one miles from London by the almost-disused turnpike-road, and eighty-two miles by the railway. The town appears to have been originally built on the side of an almost precipitous cliff, the great inducement to build in such a situation being, possibly, the protection afforded by the castle, which is said to have been erected on the brow of the hill.

According to the last census of 1841, there were 975 houses in Folkestone, and the population was—males, 2126; females, 2287; total, 4413. Since that period, however, owing to the introduction of the railway, the houses and population have greatly increased, and the latter may now be fairly computed at nearly 5000.

The approach to Folkestone from London is by the magnificent railway viaduct which crosses the Foord Valley, and consists of nineteen arches, each 30 feet span, the entire length being 758 feet. About half a mile eastward of this viaduct is the railway station, from which the town is but a short distance.

Our Artist has sketched his view from the West Cliff, not far from the church—a cruciform structure, with three aisles and three chancels, and one of the five churches of which Folkestone formerly boasted.

The extreme point of the long line to the distance of the view is "Shakspeare's Cliff."

Amongst the number of new houses which have been erected at Folkestone, the first that claim attention are some detached villas on the Lees. These are chiefly of the Elizabethan or Tudor style of architecture, and are delightfully situated both for land and sea views. Near these is a terrace, consisting of ten large-sized houses, and in the immediate vicinity, in the Sandgate Road, a new terrace of seven first-class houses, with the London and Provincial Bank, and several other buildings.

FOLKESTONE, KENT.

OENONE, MADAME GEOISNIER. PHEDRE, MDLLE. RACHEL. HIPPOLYTE, M. RAPHAEL.

FRENCH PLAYS.—SCENE FROM RACINE'S 'PHEDRE."

THE FUNEBRAL CYPRESS.

(*CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS.*)

AMONGST recent importations of hardy ornamental evergreens, calculated to afford hereafter a new feature in our garden and landscape scenery, there is nothing to rival this beautiful tree. Graceful in outline, interesting in its foliage, and novel in general contour, it deserves all the eulogiums which have been passed upon it by the distinguished botanists, Professor Lindley and Sir William Hooker.

The traveller who appears originally to have noticed the Funebral Cypress, or at least the first who has left any recorded facts in relation to it, was Sir George

THE FUNEBRAL CYPRESS

Staunton, when exploring China in the embassy of Lord Macartney. Subsequently, however, Mr. Fortune met with it near the celebrated tea country of Whey Chow; and through the interest of that gentleman, Messrs. Standish and Noble, of the Bagshot Nurseries, in Surrey, have been enabled to import both seeds and young plants.

Mr. Fortune describes this Weeping Cypress as quite new; it is a noble-looking fir-tree, about sixty feet in height, having a stem as straight as the Norfolk Island pine, and pendulous branches like the weeping willow. The branches grow at first horizontally with the main stem, then describe a graceful curve upwards, and droop again at the points. From these main branches, others, long and slender, hang down towards the ground, and give the whole tree a weeping and graceful form. It is also very symmetrical, and reminds one of a large and gorgeous chandelier. In regard to its effect in scenery, Mr. Fortune remarks:—"It has a most striking and beautiful effect upon the Chinese landscape, and in a few years the same effect will, doubtless, be produced by it upon our own. It will be particularly valuable for park scenery, for lawns, for the entrance to suburban residences, and as an ornament for our cemeteries. I have no doubt that it is quite as hardy as *Cryptomeria japonica* and the Indian Deodar, and will be a fit companion for both in our parks and pleasure-grounds." The fact of its being perfectly hardy, as conjectured by Mr. Fortune, has now been perfectly established—hundreds of young plants have stood the past winter uninjured in the Bagshot Nurseries; and some young seedlings, in a growing state, were removed from a cold house to the open ground without protection, and subjected to eight degrees of frost, in the first week in May, without injury.

GIGANTIC LAND TORTOISE.

THIS enormous Land Tortoise, just brought to England by Captain Brown, in her Majesty's ship *Geyser*, is a present to her Majesty the Queen, from Dr. Shea, Surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital, at the Cape of Good Hope. It is said to be a native of the Galapagos Islands, and was brought to the Cape of Good Hope a few years since, in a whaler. From its very unusual size, it is justly considered a rare and valuable specimen of this tribe of animals, and highly interesting to the lovers of natural history. Pliny, and other ancient authorities, assert, that in their days there were Tortoises of such magnitude, that a single shell formed the roof of a house! The subject of the Illustration, although not able to compete in size with its illustrious ancestors, yet still is of very creditable dimensions, as the following measurements will show:—

Its length is exactly seven feet, measuring from the point of the nose to the extremity of the tail, including the curve of the back; its height, when walking, is three feet; and the circumference of the body, at the largest part, seven feet eight inches. The head is only eight inches in length, and six in breadth, being very small in proportion to the size of the body, which is the case in all animals of this class. The legs are each one foot six inches in circumference, and the strength of the animal is in proportion to their size; for, torpid and lazy as it may appear, it will carry three or four men, standing upon its back, with apparent ease. It weighs about five hundred pounds, and its age is supposed to be not less than one hundred and eighty years. This, however, is quite conjectural, but it does not appear in the least degree an exaggeration, as it is well known that all the Turtle and Tortoise tribe are of very slow growth, and live to a great age: a Tortoise, formerly at Lambeth Palace, was 150 years old; and another, at Peterborough, was known to be upwards of 200 years of age. This animal, like all its kindred, seems to lead a torpid life, doing little else than eat, drink, and sleep. Its food is entirely vegetable, being fond of grass, green succulent plants, potatoes, and pumpkin.

We are indebted, for this communication, to Mr. J. Jolliffe, Surgeon of her Majesty's ship *Geyser*.

MDLLE. RACHEL'S PERFORMANCES.

WE now present our readers with the Portrait of Mdlle. Rachel, in the tragedy of "Phèdre," the performance of which was noticed at large in our last.

On Wednesday week Racine's tragedy of "Bajazet" was presented, the part of *Roxane* by Mdlle. Rachel. This character is not so well constructed for the display of the chief actress as *Phèdre*. The interest is more than divided with *Atalide*, who, besides, has the final situation. The plot, moreover, is complex; and Racine has fewer of those master-strokes in half lines and brilliant points which distinguish the former production. In fact, this piece, though somewhat romantic in its materials, is heavy in its *formules*; the oriental despotism, too, by which it is overshadowed, is oppressive. It is passion minus heroism—however tender, generous, or true. It is not virtue; it is impulse, uncontrolled in its development by foreign rule; and, wanting that antagonism, has nothing to compel it to an elevation above the natural instincts. We recognise different degrees of excitement, but not principle in its sublimity, but not sentiment in its purity. Nevertheless, the dialogue throughout is animated with the beauty, the staidness, and the harmony for which Racine's verses are remarkable. The barbarism, likewise, is, after all, in the subject; and the play is classical both in its style and method. The influence behind the scenes of the absent *Amurat*, who from a distance issues his fatal decrees, operates like the destiny of Greek tragedy, and impresses on the action a resemblance in tone and colour in all save the mystery which belonged to the elder power.

The persons are the victims of a false social state, the stern necessities of which are embodied in *Amurat*. If *Roxane* is ambitious, she is wronged. The favourite Sultana of the despot, she is precluded by law from ever becoming his wife. All-powerful at present, if she can but procure a repeal of the odious law by giving her hand to *Bajazet*, and saving him from the sentence of death now in the keeping of the vizier, *Amurat*, she may be happy. But the heart of *Bajazet* is pre-engaged, and his honour and his prudence revolts from the treacherous scheme. The rage of the proud, imperious, and ambitious beauty, terrible in the energy of her will, fierce in her pride, and implacable in her resentments, calls upon Rachel's least feminine histrionic qualities. She appeals to the object of her passion on the score of policy and interest, but in vain—at last she confesses her love. But this one touch of tenderness is most fugitive. Possessed of her sentiments, she has given an advantage to *Bajazet*, which she would fain recall, and

GIGANTIC LAND TORTOISE.—A PRESENT FOR HER MAJESTY.

A convention has been entered into between Belgium and Prussia, for the establishment of an electric telegraph between the two countries. It will connect Berlin with Aix la Chapelle, Antwerp, Brussels, Ostend, and the French frontier.

resolves to sacrifice the man she loved to the vengeance of the "woman scorned."

In this scene gave large scope for the keen irony which sits so well on the lips of [illegible]. The [illegible] is [illegible] than the [illegible] of the incestuous mother.

The [illegible] sequent scenes, in which *Roxane* awakens to the suspicion, and ultimately to the jealousy of *Bajazet*'s love for *Atalide*, rise in power and subtlety of effect. [illegible] er interviews with both are searching, grand, and overwhelming in scorn, [illegible] er, and rage, when, at last, convinced by circumstantial evidence of *Bajazet*'s simulation and deceit, her wrath rises to phrenzy; she draws her dagger to slay him with her own hand, but immediately flinging it from her, commands him to leave her presence. A previous scene, also, in which she intimidates *Atalide*, and proves the intensity of her passion for *Bajazet*, by producing to her *Amurat*'s warrant for his death was remarkably fine. With what exquisite contempt the haughty and scornful Sultana triumphed in the agonies of her humbler rival; with what lofty emotion she announced the conviction that she had thereby attained. In general, also, there is in Mdlle. Rachel's [illegible] a charming facility and precision. In all, the least possible seemed to be done, yet was that the most effective. There is, in such art, a wise economy [illegible]

[illegible] "Polyeucte Martyr" of Lucie Louise was, indeed, exquisite for the first time in England on Friday week. It is a Christian tragedy, and so abounds in religious references, that the Licenser, it seems, had a difficulty in permitting its representation. It is [illegible] though, as we should propose, somewhat different in form. Among the American criticisms on Shakspeare, is one that complains that the subject and spirit of his plays is mainly heathen. Some reference occur to historical and [illegible] but [illegible] Moreover, [illegible] exactly like this of the Corneille school. The desideratum is a drama which, while it is eminently pious in spirit, should be sparing of the technical terms of theological debate, and should manifest the religious character vitally rather than verbally. The story of the "Polyeucte" is highly interesting, and the tragedy is altogether exceedingly fine [illegible] character in which gentleness is the prime attribute, and its assumption by Mdlle. Rachel is a novelty. It has even been doubted whether she can give due expression to the more tender emotions; her *Pauline* is a triumphant proof that she can. Married to a Christian husband at the bidding of her father, though affianced to an absent lover, believed dead, but who returns at the commencement of the play as a soldier high in the Emperor's favour, she has an early struggle commences in the heart of *Pauline* between love and duty. *Severus* [illegible] acute, his grief is intens... Nothing supports him but [illegible] heroic virtue. His [illegible] *Pauline* [illegible] in their creeds, the want of which she feels in her relations with her actual husband. Nevertheless, both are capable of the greatest sacrifice, and fortify themselves [illegible] the purity of their purpose. Alas! for *Pauline*, her father is [illegible] scrupulous. Selfish, as well as unconverted, *Felix* consults his interest [illegible] seeking to remove *Polyeucte*, to make way for a new husband in the prosperous *Severus*. The religion of the former presents the point of attack. *Polyeucte* is commanded to the Temple, to attend a [illegible] and [illegible] at the gorgeous ceremonial, and even blaspheme against Jupiter himself. [illegible] *Polyeucte* is made prisoner. It is hoped that he may be induced to recant, particularly as his companion had hitherto been secret. *Pauline* entreats; but, so far from yielding, *Polyeucte* commands [illegible] since she is not a Christian. He dare [illegible] husband. The conflict between the natural and religious sentiments are strongly brought out in these scenes. In all, Rachel was graceful and pathetic. Her *poses* were invariably fine, whether expressing sorrow, pity, "the pangs of despised love," supplication, or anger; and through the whole range of those passions she diffused a thrilling tenderness which vibrated on the heartstrings. No more must be said of Rachel's nonconformity after this performance. It was as admirably various as it was pathetically intense. But the triumph of her art was reserved for the catastrophe. *Pauline* has been the spectatress of her husband's martyrdom: that sight has convinced her of the truth of Christianity. She returns to the stage converted: the new inspiration full upon her, and gives eloquent expression to the divine ecstasy. The situation was by Rachel correctly realised—wonderfully interpreted. The spiritual exaltation with which the following lines were delivered astonished and enraptured the entire audience:—

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> Son sang, ainsi la bourrasque influence de ma couvrir,
> M'a dessillé les yeux, et me les vient d'ouvrir.
> Je vois [illegible]
> Je vois [illegible]
> Je suis chrétienne enfin,"

[illegible] with which this passage was rewarded was several times repeated. [illegible] *Polyeucte* [illegible] of Rachel's [illegible] tragedy concludes. Altogether, it is a work highly honourable to the French stage, and merits frequent repetition.

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THE BLACK PRINCE STRAWBERRY.—The above S.awberry has been several years tested, and has remained two Prizes—one from the Horticultural Society, the other from the Royal Botanic. It is deemed by the best early strawberry, an enormous bearer—many plants that are standing will afford fruit upon them. The fruit is of a medium size, and when fully ripe is of a dark mulberry colour, with a rich flavour. It is now sold by all the principal Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists, and plants can be had of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's-park, at £2 per hundred, or 30s. per fifty. Also, will be published at the same time, a NEW BOOK, containing the whole of the POTATO sent to the Prince Consort, with the entire History and Treatment of the Potato Disease, Rhubarb for the Million, the Strawberry, Cucumber, Melon, Celery as a Salad, and Mushroom Culture, price 1s. 6d. Free 1s 8d.; by post, 2s.—Post-office Orders on Camberwell.

JAMES CUTHBUSH, Camberwell, London.

NOISY CHILDREN EFFECTUALLY CURED.—Parents, Guardians, and Nurses, are you not weary with the plague of Noisy Children, should Lozenges provide themselves with Dr. KING'S MAGIC WHISTLES. By simple fixing (an ingenious apparatus to the cushion of any window (as per directions), will, being put into motion by the slightest breeze, produce, in the street or road, living or dead, quietness, whether the windows upstairs, down-stairs, in my lady's chamber, &c. &c. Price 1s. per pair, and upwards.—Depôt, 74, Strand

THE NEW PILLAR SHOWER-BATH, at 40s, is the only one really without a pump. It is of the simplest construction, and can be fixed in a minute. The bottom can, in an instant, be detached, and used separately as a sponge-bath. Hand shower-bath, 12s. 6d. Portable folding bath, with curtains, 21s. Pillar Shower-Baths, with copper conducting tubes, brass force-pump and top, complete, with curtains, and fixing complete, 63s. The only real portable Bath, 21 in deep, 18s. The Toronto can be without a pump; a tin can will answer the purpose. Every article in this department, are sold by the sole at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Edington and Burton) Chespside, Corner Street, opposite Bow Church, No. 39, Newman-street. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, per post, free. Established in Wells-street, 1820.

CABINET FURNITURE, Carpets, Curtains, and Bedding.—JACKSON and Co. of 76 to 78, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth, Upholders to the Hon. Board of Ordnance, respectfully call attention to their extensive stock, the quality of which is in proof their stock, which is, without exception, the largest in the kingdom. The spacious departments of their establishment are replete with every article connected with their trade, and the advantage throughout a manner of the first magnitude to the cottager, and at a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent. Purchasers will find a good stock of an inferior quality. Every article used by Atkinson and Co. is made on the premises under superintendence. Bed-room workmen, of the very best materials, and warranted for 12 months, or longer if required. All purchases are delivered free of carriage to any part within 10 miles of the Bank. Patterns, plans, free of charge, and within 20 miles when the amount exceeds £50. It is requested that the address may be particularly observed, viz., JACKSON and Co., 76, 77, 78, 79, and 79, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth.

OLD FEATHER BEDS RE-DRESSED and PURIFIED on the Premises, with the Patent Process of dressing not only removing all impurities, but, by expanding the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and, consequently, the bed rendered more full and soft. Old Feather Beds Re-dressed, Purified, and made up into Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. &c. Pillows, 2s. per pair; Bolsters, 3s. 6d. each; Mattresses, 6s. each; Beds, 30s. per set. Old Mattresses re-made. Orders to be addressed to the Manufactory, 3, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and will be punctually attended to. Feathers purified and dressed. Ticking, sheeting, and quilting sold by the yard. Bedsteads, Bedding, and Mattresses of every description. Goods sent to any part of the country, carriage paid.

GERMAN SPRING MATTRESSES, permanently elastic, very durable, and cheap.

2 ft. 6 in. wide	2 15 0	4 ft. 6 in. wide	4 15 0
3 ft. do.	3 13 0	5 ft. 0 in. do.	5 5 0
4 ft. 0 in. do.	4 12 0	5 ft. 6 in. do.	5 15 0

Top stuffing .....

3 ft. 6 in. wide	£3 0 0	4 ft. 6 in. wide	£4 0 0
3 ft. 6 in. ditto	4 0 0	5 ft. 0 in. ditto	4 0 0
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Mattresses with a French Mattress on it, is a most excellent and soft bed £2 2 0

Full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, of every description of Bedding, sent free by post. HEAL and SON, Bedding Manufacturers, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—A youth wanted as an Apprentice. Apply to Mr. DALZIEL, 41, Fleet-street, Mornington-crescent.

MEDICAL BOARD at the LAKES.—A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, residing in one of the most beautiful and quiet parts of the Lake district, RECEIVES, as BOARDERS, two or three YOUNG GENTLEMEN, whose state of health requires great mutual superintendence, and home treatment. Address, A. B., care of Mr. BOOSEY, Broadwood, 24, Old Compton-street, Soho.

CRESTS, and all kinds of DIES, for Embossing Envelopes and Paper executed in the best style on moderate terms, by W. M. PARDON, 23, Coleman-street, Bank, London.—Satisfactory approbation and advantageous terms to Banks, Solicitors, Families, &c.—Plain and Ornamental Printing

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ATMOSPHERIC AIR and COAL GAS, combined in certain proportions, yield an INFINITE HEAT, [illegible] Manufacturing, and Domestic purposes. Apparatus for the above user, and the PATENT AIR STOVE to be fixed, may be seen at 57, Lombard-street, Bank.

TO BATHERS.—WHEELER & ABLETT, Shirt Makers, 23, Poultry (three doors from the Mansion House, and 224, Regent-street (opposite to Hanover-street), are the only proprietors of Fresh Bathing Sea-dress. They have them made of fine cotton, woodcen, and silk, the cotton are two sailings per pair. Although their houses of business are generally known, it will, perhaps, be as well to copy the addresses

MEDICINE CHESTS.—H. BURFIELD, 214, Caystake, Post-office, 183, Strand, has on sale a variety of families Chests, from 5s. 6d. upwards, for family use. Persons emigrating, and foreigners, going on advantageous terms. A complete travelling Chest, filled, for the use of ladies. Seven, second-hand chests to be sold cheap

GLENFIELD STARCH.—The ladies are respectfully invited to make a trial of this unrivalled article, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled. Sold by all shopkeepers. Agents wanted; apply to Mr. ROBERT WOTHERSPOON, 46, Bunlop-street, Glasgow.

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FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS and FORD'S EUREKA NIGHT DRESSES.—"The many advantages the Guardian possesses need only to be known to be appreciated."—Sun.—Price 11s 6d per dozen. One of these beautiful fitting Shirts (as sample) sent, Post free, on receipt of 14 stamps.—RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand, London.

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Fast colours, 8d the full width.
Plain and Striped Muslins,
8d, 9d, 10d, and 1s the full dress.

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GLACÉ SILKS, 1 yard wide, 10s the full dress.

Broad Glacé Silks and Satins,
Striped and Checked Silks,
Plain and Figured Brocades.

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BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS, Three-Eighths wide, 3s 6d per yard, all silk.
Five-Eighths wide, 5s 6d per yard, all silk.
Deep Lace Veils,
From 5s 6d per yard.

Patterns sent Post free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

KING and Co., SILK MERCERS, &c., respectfully beg to announce, that they will show their NEW AUTUMN STOCK of SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, FRENCH MERINOES, and FANCY DRESSES, for the FIRST WEEK in AUGUST, to those who reside in the country, and wish to see patterns of the above goods, are most respectfully solicited to send their commands early.

Address to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

KING and CO., SILK-MERCERS, &c., beg to call the attention of the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and COUNTRY to the subscribers to this Paper, pledge themselves to sell to them the BEST MATERIALS AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, from which trade, the Public generally are excluded. KING and CO. are the only extensive Store of Silks, &c., will be forwarded Post free to all parts of the world. Ladies residing in the country and Families at a distance are kindly solicited to inspect the same, at their Silk and Shawl Warehouse, 243, Regent-street, London.

CLEARING OUT the whole of Messrs BEACH and BRIGGS'S Spring and summer Silks, Mantles Barèges, &c. &c., at an immense reduction in Price, previous to their Retirement.

Elegant Printed Muslins (warranted fast colours), marked down to 8d per yard.

Striped Muslins, 6d per yard.

Beautiful Designs in Balzarines and Barèges now selling at 6d and 9d per yard, many of which have been as a shilling.

The best Plain French Barèges, in Black and all colours, at 1s 0d per yard. All the leading shades and styles in Plain Glacé Silks, striped Checked, and Brocaded Silks, greatly reduced to 1s 6d, 1s 11d, and 2s 6d per yard.

Rich Striped Satin Silks, Damasks, Sultinettes, Watered Silks, Damask, Brocaded Satins, and Black Lenos Satins, for which in the establishment has gained so much celebrity, are now being offered at one-third less than the usual prices.

Every Description of Family and Complimentary Mourning

Patterns of the above sent for inspection to any part free of postage

Address, BEACH and BRIGGS, 69 and 69, Edgeware road

N.B. All parcels for the amount of 40s forwarded carriage paid to the country, carriage paid.

METCALFE and CO'S NEW PATTERN CHARTS of SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, and CRAPES, are now ready, and will be forwarded Post free to any part of the country on application.

METCALFE and CO'S NEW PATTERN BOOK of SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, and CRAPES, are now ready, and will be forwarded Post free to any part of the country on application.

METCALFE and CO. have commenced SELLING their SPRING and SUMMER SILKS, BAREGES, MUSLINS, &c., at extraordinary low prices.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLIN,
Fast colours, 8d the full width.
Plain and Striped Muslins,
8d, 9d, 10d, and 1s the full dress.

Patterns sent post free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

CURE of STAMMERING.—Mr. HUNT, late of the Strand, begs to announce that he has REMOVED to No. 6, GERRARD-STREET, Soho, where he will be happy to receive Pupils on the first of August, and September. Every advantage is now given to the Stammerer at the Institution, combined with the Day Master. Terms from Town, at 4 P.M., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Rev. W. CROSS, M.A. affords considerable accommodation at a very large or decrease, and combines most desirable views of the Institution. Mr. HUNT, assisted by his Sons, continues to receive Pupils at his residence,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.B., &c.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

We regret to announce the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, on Monday night.

On Monday, a bulletin was issued by his Royal Highness's medical gentlemen, stating the Duke to have been in a very exhausted state during the night, but to have rallied in the morning.

At mid-day, the Queen and Prince Albert arrived at Cambridge House.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who arrived at Cambridge House in the morning to learn the state of her Royal brother, returned at half-past nine o'clock in the evening, and ten minutes afterwards the Royal Duke expired. The following bulletin, signed by the medical attendants, announced the death of his Royal Highness:—

Cambridge-house, July 8, 1850, ten o'clock P.M.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, after passing a tranquil day, expired somewhat suddenly, and without suffering, at twenty minutes before ten o'clock.

The melancholy intelligence was immediately announced to the Queen and Prince Albert by Major Baron Knesebeck, principal Equerry to the Royal Duke, directly after which Prince Albert paid a visit of condolence to the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George.

His Royal Highness the Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary and Baron of Culloden, K.G., G.C.B.; Grand Master and First Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Knight of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle; Field-Marshal in the Army; Colonel of the Coldstream Guards; Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Foot; Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum; and Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew, was the seventh and youngest son of George III. He was born the 24th of February, 1774. At an early age he was destined for the army, and received his education at the university of Gottingen, with his two brothers, the present King of Hannover and the late Duke of Sussex—each being accompanied by a governor, a preceptor, and a gentleman-in-attendance. At the completion of his military studies, Prince Adolphus had his first commission as ensign at the age of sixteen; and having become a master of the German language, by his stay of three years at Gottingen, he visited the court of Prussia, and returned to England in 1793. During that year he served with the British forces before Dunkirk, and came back wearing a coat which exhibited several sabre-marks, and a helmet through which he had been wounded in the eye. He is stated to have received nine wounds in action. In 1794 he attained the rank of Colonel, and in 1803 he was placed at the head of an army of 14,000 men, destined for the defence of Hanover; but finding, on his arrival in the electorate, that its inhabitants evinced but little inclination to aid him against the enemy, he soon solicited his recal, and, after some delay, procured permission to return to England, leaving the army under the command of Count Walmoden, who was shortly afterwards compelled to surrender

His Royal Highness was, on the 27th November, 1801, created Baron of Culloden, Earl of Tipperary, and Duke of Cambridge, and he accordingly took his seat in the House of Peers.

The Duke married, on the 7th May, 1818, at Cassel, her Serene Highness the Princess Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, third daughter of the Landgrave Frederick, of Hesse-Cassel. This marriage was re-solemnised on the 1st June of the same year, according to the ritual of the Church of England.

The Duke gradually rose to the rank of Field-Marshal; and, on the restoration of Hanover, he was appointed its Governor-General, or Viceroy, in 1816. His administration of the affairs of that kingdom was marked throughout with wisdom, mildness, and discretion. On the breaking out of a popular commotion there in the revolutionary period of 1831, the Duke's conduct was such as to eventually pacify all parties, and to effect the perfect restoration of order, in fact, the great regard the people of Hanover had for a Prince so kind and conciliatory, and yet so firm and so tenacious of his honour, went a great way to preserve the Hanoverian Crown for his family. The Viceroyalty of the Duke ceased in 1837, at the death of William IV., when his brother, the Duke of Cumberland, succeeded to the throne of Hanover. On the evening of the 4th July, 1837, his Royal Highness left Hanover.

In this country his Royal Highness has been always popular, and, certainly, most deservedly so. He took the greatest interest in the furtherance of every means likely to improve the knowledge or the happiness of his fellow-subjects. He was indefatigable in the cause of charity; he was a munificent contributor to most of the charitable establishments in this country; and, as every one knows, he was always ready to support them by his personal attendance and exertions, and by his patronage. The *Times* thus alludes to his conduct in this respect. "He was not," says that journal, "to and always in smooth water. He did not think it his sole duty to preside over balls and venison, or to angle for Lushington. He did not seek solely to dignify that which was harmonious, or to give grace and solemnity to the administrative skill of others. On the contrary, wherever there was difficulty or dispute, there was the Duke of Cambridge in the midst of it. If a close committee of sons charity in which he was interested became split into parties or torn by professional rivalry, he would suddenly make his appearance on a committee-day, take the chair as president of the charity without notice or ceremony, and, in a very short time, either compose the quarrel, or, what was equally important, put the burden and disgrace of the dispute on the right shoulders. He would sacrifice none of his own dignity in investigating the most minute circumstances, and he took care that others should not peril the charity by their disputes or intrigues. This habit of rushing into the breach was strongly shown in 1847, when the very existence of the German hospital at Dalston was perilled by a dispute amongst its officers, and still more successfully exhibited in the same year at the Middlesex Hospital, where, from similar causes, a disturbance had taken place." He evinced, too, the same fostering care towards learning and the fine arts. His private character was ever unexceptionable. When young his habits were very studious, and his acquirements as a scholar were far more considerable than was generally supposed. His manners were affable and pleasing, no person, perhaps, possessing more completely that characteristic which the French term "*bonhommie*." He was a thorough English prince in habits, disposition, and bearing, and he roamed at all times at home with the English people, and they with him. His demise will be deeply regretted by all parties.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Cambridge spoke but rarely, and then only upon very important occasions. In politics, he had from the beginning of his career acted generally in favour of the Tory party: his deep affection for his father made him resist all overtures on the part of Fox, Sheridan, his brother the Prince of Wales, and the other Whigs of that day; and, though latterly always ready to support the measures of the Government as chosen by his Sovereign, if he conscientiously could, he on all occasions displayed Conservative calmness and caution. His mode of address, though not eloquent, was sensible and impressive, and he was ever listened to with attention and respect.

As a friend to the soldier's widow and the soldier's orphan, his Royal Highness worthily imitated the example set by his brother the Duke of York: he almost weekly visited the Military School at Chelsea.

The Duke was the favourite son of George III., and the following anecdote marks the opinion that Sovereign entertained of his merits. When it was proposed to grant his Royal Highness the allowance of £12,000 a year (since raised to £27,000), George III. said, in speaking of him, "that he had not committed his first fault." The whole tenour of the Duke's subsequent life perpetuated the truth of this assertion.

The Duke leaves issue, with two daughters, one son, Prince GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, now DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.H. and G.C.M.G., a Major-General in the Army, and Colonel of the 17th Lancers. The daughters are the Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, and her elder sister, the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, who was married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick William Charles, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PRESIDENT—The rules in question will be amply sufficient for your new club. With regard to the boards, we should strongly recommend you to use the very handsome pattern just brought out by Mechi, which is decidedly superior to any others of the kind in use.

R. H.—The review of the "Chess-Player's Handbook," and the "Companion," which appeared in our last Number, is by an eminent provincial player, but not, we believe, the writer who reviewed the same works in the "Quarterly" some time back. We fear you will have some difficulty in obtaining the notice now, as it appeared only in the early editions, and was thus omitted, for the more important particulars connected with Sir Robert Peel's lamented decease.

PIGEON.—The remedy rests with the amateurs themselves. Let them resolve HENCE, *under any circumstances, to play for a stake at Chess in a public room*, and the class in question would soon be heard of no more.

G ♕ is thanked for the drawings of his Antique Chess-men, and we shall now look forward with redoubled interest to the promised particulars regarding them.

PROFESSOR S.—Our best acknowledgments are due for the games between the great player of Germany, Von Der Lasa, and the American amateur, Mr. Schulten.

CAISSA, MARCH, C F S, H E B, C M J.—They shall be examined.

CANON, Lichfield.—You will, no doubt, obtain the new chess men in ivory or wood, of Jennens and Bettridge, the well-known papier-mache manufacturers, of Birmingham. We shall be glad to see a list of the proposed club.

P C H.—There is nothing problematical in such positions.

ETONIENSIS.—There is no difference in merit between our Problems on Diagrams, and those called Chess Enigmas; but we have space sufficient only for one Diagram, and are, consequently, obliged to give the others, however excellent, less conspicuously.

GUARDIAN.—We must refer you to the advertisement in our last Number for particulars as to Mechi's new chess-board.

HINDUS.—His Excellency Jung Bahadoor and suite occasionally visits the St. George's Chess-Club, but he has not yet been tempted to test his skill with any of our players.

SOLUTIONS by CAIUS, R D, F J G B, AGNES, SOPHIA, W N, A B, DERBYITE, FERDINAND, W S T, TREN. COL. CAMB., TOM FUM, J F, Hythe, BOLDS, C S, ST. EDMUND, REMNEY, M F, Rev J C, F R S, Rev T P N, Rev H B, R FIELD, J A R, Royal Artillery; E H, M H S, R F, Bombardier; SIR EDMUND, B A Q, M E S, BELLAMY, are correct. All others are wrong.

* * Any amateur of moderate pretensions, in *Lincolnshire*, who is desirous of playing a Match at Chess, may hear of an opponent by addressing X A, 42, Silver-street, Lincoln. The stake to be a set of the "Staunton Chess-Men."

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NOS. 336 AND 337.

336.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 2nd (dis. covering ch)	K to his 4th	2. Kt to Q B 6th 3. R to Q sq	K to Q 3d

And mates next move, play as Black may.

337.

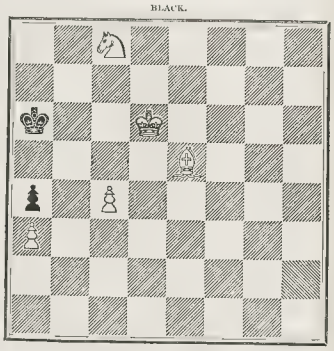
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 8th (ch) 2. B to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q B 5th, or (a) Kt takes B	3. R to K 4th	Either Kt moves
		4. Kt mates at K 3d or 5th	

WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1. 2. R to K 8th (double ch)	K to Q 3d Kt to K 4th	3 B takes Kt (ch) 4. B to Q B 6th—Mate	K to Q 3d

PROBLEM No. 338.

"THE NEPAULESE PROBLEM." Presented by his Excellency JUNG BAHADOOR KOONWUR RANAJEE, Ambassador from the kingdom of Nepaul.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, having to play, checkmates in four moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
9.	Q Kt to B 3d
10. B to Q Kt 2d	

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. BUCKLE gives the Pawn and move to Mr. C. F. SMITH.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	12. Q to K R 3d (c)	Q to K Kt 3d
2. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	13. K B takes Q P	K to his sq
3. P to K 5th	P to Q 3d	14. K B to K 4th	Q to K B 2d
4. K B to Q 3d	K Kt to K 2d	15. K B takes Kt (ch)	Kt takes B
5. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt takes Q P	16. Q R to Q 2d	K B to K 2d
6. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 2d (a)	17. B takes B	Q takes B
7. Q Kt to B 3d	Q to K sq	18. K R to Q sq	P to K Kt 3d
8. Q to K Kt 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	19. Q Kt to K 4th	Kt to B 2d
9. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q R 3d	20. Kt to K B 6th	Kt takes P (d)
10. Castles on Q side	P to Q 4th	21. Kt takes Kt (ch)	K takes Kt
11. K B to Q B 4th (b)	P to K R 4th	22. Q to her B 3d	Q to K R 2d
	And Black mate[d]	in three moves.	

(a) Mr. Buckle has not opened this game with his usual tact and discretion.

(b) Bishop to K 4th would have been stronger play.

(c) If we mistake not, Black omitted here to make the most of his fine position. We should at once have taken off the Queen's Pawn. [Examiner.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
19. Q Kt takes Q P	K Kt takes Kt (if he take the Q, Black obviously mates next move)	18. R takes Kt (ch) 14. Q to K R 3d, with a winning advantage.	K B to Q 3d

(d) K R to Q sq might still have enabled White to keep the field, but the move made amounts to a surrender.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Slight affair, in which Mr. SPAUNTON gives the Queen's Rook and Knight to a Member of the Chess Club at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

(Remove Black's Q R and Q Kt from the board.) (R's Gambit declined.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. J).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. R to K R 4th	Q to K Kt 2d (d)
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3d	13. R to K Kt sq	Q B to Q B sq (e)
3. K Kt to B 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	14. B to K 6th (f)	Q Kt to R 3d
4. P takes P	P takes P	15. Kt to K B 5th	Q to her B 2d
5. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3d (a)	16. B takes Kt	Q R takes B
6. Castles	K B to Q 3d	17. Q to K 6th (ch)	B to K 2d
7. P to Q B 3d	K Kt to K R 3d	18. Kt takes B (g)	K to Q sq (h)
8. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2d	19. Kt takes R	Q takes Kt
9. Q to her Kt 3d	P to Q B 3d (b)	20. Q takes P (ch)	K to B 2d
10. Q B to K Kt 5th (c)	P to K B 3d	21. Q takes K P (ch)	K to Q Kt 3d
11. B takes Kt	P takes B	22. P to Q Kt 4th	
		And White surrenders.	

(a) Imprudent, because it subjects the Queen to the danger of a discovered attack from the adverse Rook.

(b) To defend the Q Kt P, aggressive move; but not so good, in the present case, as Castling at once.

(c) The object of this is to compel the advance of the K B Pawn, so that, on taking the Kt, the disruption of White's Pawns may be more effectual.

(d) Threatening R to K R 6th anon.

(e) Anticipating the coming on of Black's K R P.

(f) An important step towards the subsequent attack.

(g) With such an overwhelming force on the other side, Black has still to fight with care and caution. Had he been tempted now to try for mate, by taking K P with Pawn, or checking with the Knight at K Kt 7th, he must have lost the game. For example, suppose in the first instance :—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
18. P takes K P	Kt to Q B 6th	20. Q takes B (ch)	Q to her sq
19. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	Q takes Kt		And White should win.
Second :—			
BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.
18. Kt to Kt 7th (ch)	K to B sq	20. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to B 2d
19. Q to K Kt 4th (best)	K R to Kt sq	And Black must lose.	

(h) And odd-looking move, but quite as good a one as he can find at this crisis.

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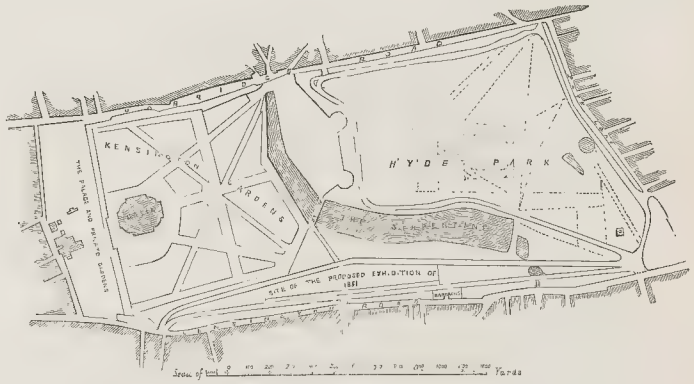
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 437.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

MR. PAXTON'S design and estimate for the structure in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of 1851 (an Engraving and description of which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 6th instant), have, we are glad to find, been adopted, after lengthened deliberation, by the Building Committee of the Royal Commission, as the best and most acceptable, in every point of view, of the various tenders submitted to their consideration. We have already entered so fully on the merits of Mr. Paxton's plan, that it is only necessary, on the present occasion, to state that the cost of the erection is to be £87,000; that all the materials are to remain the property of Mr. Paxton, to be removed by him, or otherwise, at the appointed time, according to the directions of Parliament, and that the building will be commenced in a few days.

A great, but, as it appears to us, very senseless and unjust outcry, has been raised by a certain portion of the press and the public against the erection of any building in Hyde-park for the purposes of the Great National Exhibition of 1851. We are inclined, however, to treat this outcry, fomented as it is by all sorts of prejudices and misrepresentations, as of exceedingly little worth. When the Exhibition was first proposed, all classes of the people, from the highest to the lowest, united in approval of a scheme so vast, and so likely to be beneficial. It was hailed as an undertaking of world-wide importance, and as calculated, more than any other project ever broached in our time, to strengthen the mutual good feeling of all the civilized nations of the earth. It is still viewed in this light even by those who object to placing it in Hyde-park. It is evident that such an exhibition, if we are to have it at all, must have a local habitation somewhere on *terra firma*. We cannot have it in the clouds. Hyde-park was mentioned from the very first as the site in every way most eligible and advantageous, and further and most careful consideration has but confirmed the original decision. Whatever site might have been selected would have been open to the objections of those whose failing it is to be never satisfied with any arrangement which satisfies other people; and sensitive owners of property, and hypochondriacal old gentlemen and ladies, would still have been found to complain of the building, and the traffic it would cause, in whatever part of the metropolis or its environs it had been determined to place it. But the objectors to what is absurdly called "the profanation of Hyde Park," are less entitled to sympathy than any other class of objectors whatever, as it was never seriously proposed to place it anywhere else. There might be some toleration for objectors, if it were at this late period determined to place it on Primrose Hill, or any other public site. They might plead that they never heard of the proposition before, and insist that even at the eleventh hour they were justified in complaining of it. But those who so vehemently declaim at the present time against making Hyde Park the site, have no such plea. They knew from the very first what was intended and agreed upon; and it is rather too late in the day for them to come forward with such objections as they now make. The whole civilised world has been officially informed of the Exhibition, and of its proposed site; all the manufacturing nations of the earth have been invited to send to it the specimens of their taste, skill, industry, and enterprise; many of them, at considerable expense, have appointed commissioners to co-operate with the commissioners in this country; some have even sent their agents over; and others have already agreed to transmit at their own expense to Hyde Park the articles—many of them most bulky and cumbrous—which they intend to exhibit. The people of Great Britain have subscribed about £64,000 in aid of the project, which sum includes the small but graceful and grateful contributions of many thousands of working journeymen in various trades. Committees in all our large cities and towns have been formed, and a vast machinery has been set in motion, all whose operations would come to a stand-still, if at this, the eleventh hour, any other place than Hyde-park were to be



PLAN OF HYDE PARK.

THE "HELENA SLOMAN" STEAM SHIP.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

selected. The result of a change of place would, probably, lead to the postponement of the Exhibition for a whole year, or even to its total abandonment. Rather than such a national disgrace should befall us, we might well consent to make some sacrifices even of the beauty and amenity of Hyde-park. But the sacrifice, if any, will be so exceedingly small as to be inappreciable except to the microscopic eyes of professional and constitutional fault-finders A glance at the map in the preceding page will show better than whole columns of description, how little of the really ornamental or available portion of the Park is to be occupied for this magnificent purpose. Twenty acres out of 387 would be no such formidable inroad upon the space set apart for the public health and recreation, were there no other parks in London; but, when we remember that there are Kensington-gardens, St. James's-park, the Green-park, Regent's-park, Greenwich-park, the Victoria Park, Richmond Park, and Bushy Park, or about 1568 acres in all—which will still be as available as ever they were to the public comfort and necessity, it becomes almost ludicrously evident that the objections of those who allege injury to the health of the people—a loss of needful enjoyment and recreation to any classes—by being deprived for a short time of these twenty acres, are of the most infinitesimal, if of any, value. The general public, we are convinced, do not share either their alarm or their objections; and would be quite content, in case of need, to make a real and not a fancied sacrifice for such a great purpose as the Exhibition. Fortunately, no sacrifice is required; but, if it were, the public heart is so set upon this matter, that a sacrifice twenty times greater would be cheerfully made, if put to the vote of the great bulk of the community.

We cannot conclude this subject without a word upon another point. So determined are some writers to find fault, or so incapable are they of considering the proposed Exhibition without an effort to thwart it, that no design for the building, from whomsoever it may emanate, is allowed to have any merit. Brick will not suit them, stone does not please them, iron is distasteful to them, and the magnificent iron and glass house, designed by Mr. Paxton—at all events a novelty—is not considered worthy of a second thought. In fact these critics are determined to be dissatisfied; and will neither approve of a site nor of a building, wheresoever the site may be, and whosoever may be the competing architect. If they would boldly state at once that they object to the whole Exhibition, we should be able to understand them; but to approve of the Exhibition, and yet to object to all possible means of carrying it out, is as senseless as it is mischievous.

THE "HELENA SLOMAN" STEAM-SHIP.

THIS splendid screw steamer was built at the works of Messrs. T. and W. Pim, engineers, English-street, Hull, for R. M. Sloman, Esq., Hamburg, and is intended for passenger traffic between that port and New York. She is the first of a line of steamers designed for the conveyance of emigrants from Germany to the United States; which, considering the great number that annually leave their Fatherland for the shores of America, will probably become an equally extensive and important. Their route has hitherto been from Hamburg to Hull, and thence to Liverpool, where they embark in the English or United States liners. They will now be able to leave Hamburg, and proceed direct, and by the best and quickest conveyance, to their adopted country.

The *Helena Sloman* is the largest screw steamer that has been built at Hull, and is the tenth of that class completed in the building-yard of the Messrs. Pim. She is propelled by two engines of 80 horse-power each, and the steam is supplied by tubular boilers on a new construction, patented by her builders; the peculiarity of which consists in an economical application of steam navigation, namely, a great saving of fuel, the consumption being on an average only 12 cwt. per hour, steaming at the rate of nine knots, on her passage between Hull and Hamburg, with a head wind, and carrying upwards of 600 tons, coals and cargo.

The model and rig of the *Helena Sloman* are calculated equally for steaming and sailing; and her performance has proved her to be a first-rate sea-boat. The hold is divided into six water-tight compartments; space between decks, 6 feet; and fitted with iron bedsteads, and well ventilated. She is capable of carrying 300 third-class passengers, and 60 each first and second class. For the accommodation of the two latter, she has a spacious and handsome saloon, lighted from the sides and top, and is entered both from the main deck and poop; the latter entrance leading into a smoking-room apart from the principal saloon. No expense has been spared to render the apartments as well as those for the second class passengers, the state-rooms and sleeping berths for ladies and gentlemen, cheerful and convenient. The saloon extends the whole breadth of the ship, and is, consequently, not confined; but gains additional space by panelling in of bird-eye's maple, highly polished, with gilt mouldings and spiral columns of the same beautiful wood, between which are placed several mirrors. The seats and sofas are also of the same wood, covered with green velvet. The *Helena Sloman* has given complete satisfaction to her owners, whose overseer, Mr. Holt, superintended her construction.

The *Helena Sloman* left Hamburg, on the 9th ult., with upwards of 400 passengers, which she accommodated with ease and safety.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL YACHT.—The Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, has arrived at Lisbon. The yacht has made the most wonderful passage on record (the quickest ever made by a steamer from England hitherto occupied 78 hours). The *Victoria and Albert* has made it in 65 hours. The distance she ran is about 760 miles. The current was against her crossing the Bay of Biscay, by which she lost 30 miles; consequently she averaged a mean speed per hour of 12 knots 2fms, for 65 consecutive hours, an achievement never before accomplished by any steamer, and altogether unparalleled. The yacht brought out copies of the London journals, containing Lord Palmerston's great speech in defence of his foreign policy, and delivered them at the residence of the British minister at Lisbon in 66 hours from England! The *Victoria and Albert* is expected back at Portsmouth the latter end of this month.

The pay of the Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles, vacant by the death of the late Duke of Cambridge, only amounts to the sum of £338 15s. 5d. per annum, or 18s. 1d. per day.

REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.—An augmentation of £100 has been granted to Major-General Alexander Thompson, C.B., and Major-General Sir Thomas Henry Browne, K.C.H., in addition to the sums already enjoyed by each of those distinguished officers.

MAJOR EDWARDES.—The Honourable East India Company have granted an allowance, during life, of £100 per annum to the gallant Major Herbert Edwardes, in consideration of his eminent services and the serious injury to his right hand.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The total revenue of Greenwich Hospital for the year 1849 was £149,731 6s. 8d., and the expenditure £146,557 18s. 2d., leaving a surplus of £1773 8s. 2d. The revenue is made up in the following manner:—Net produce of estates in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, £29,219; ditto of estates in Greenwich, £2531; interest on vested property, £82,491; grant from the Consolidated Fund in lieu of merchant seamen's expenses, £20,000; fortfeitures on treasure, £10,405. The principal items of expenditure may be thus described: Household and contingent expenses, comprising the maintenance and clothing of 2110 pensioners and 97 nurses, salaries, allowances, £112,376; paid on account of sch ols, £18,683; purchase of ground to keep the river frontage opposite clear from unsightly buildings or manufactories affecting the health of the inmates of the hospital, £12,820.

MILITIA ESTIMATES.—The report just issued from the select committee appointed to prepare the Militia Estimates for the year 1850-51, sets forth that the estimated charge of the disembodied militia of Great Britain and Ireland from the 1st April, to the 31st March, 1851, is £109,800; viz. £86,650 for that of Great Britain, and £23,200 for that of Ireland. The numbers are 3341 for Great Britain, and 457 for Ireland. The total decrease on the estimates, as compared with those for the year 1849-50, are of numbers 166, of charge £2950. The detail of charge of the out-pensioners from the British and Irish regular militia, and from the local militia for the year ending 31st March, 1851, shows their united numbers to be 22376, and the estimated charge to be for the regular militia, £30,000; and for the local militia, £850.

A CAPTURE NO PRIZE.—Captain the Hon. G. F. Hastings, of the *Cyclops*, has been recently cast in £5000 damages, by the Slave Commissioners on the Coast of Africa, for illega. detention of a Portuguese ship.

Captain Dumont, one of the survivors of the melancholy shipwreck of the *Medusa*, died last week at Maintenon, in France, in the 76th year of his age.

In the year ended 5th January last, the wine imported into this country amounted to 7,970,067 gallons. The quantity retained for home consumption was 6,20 ,362 gallons. The quantities remaining in warehouse under bond at that date were 8,0 3,957 gallons. Of spirits 10,509,774 gallons were imported in the year. Brandy was much imported last year on account of the cholera—no fewer than 4,479,549 gallons, of which 2,187,3 8 gallons were retained for home consumption. On the 5th January last there were of spirits 8,698,174 gallons in warehouse under bond

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The bill for the restriction of the public press has passed the Legislative Assembly, and the Paris journals, with very few exceptions, denounce the measure as the most fatal blow ever aimed at the liberty of thought and the freedom of its promulgation. They declare that it is the more galling, because this work of destruction has been accomplished by the Republic.

The news-agents have been prohibited from selling the *Pouvoir*, in consequence of the attack on the Assembly published in that journal of Monday last

On Wednesday a resolution passed the Assembly, according to which it is to be prorogued from the 11th of August to the 11th of November.

The Minister of Finance on the same day brought forward the budget for 1851, and stated that the receipts of the year would more than realise the calculations he had made on admitting the financial statement to the House on the 4th of April. From the prosperous state of the revenue, he should neither require a loan, nor any additional taxes. He had great pleasure in stating that the persons unemployed were not so many by one-half as at this period last year, and that commerce was daily improving.

Rumours were in circulation that a change in the Constitution would, in all probability, shortly be proposed, the President of the Republic being desirous of creating a Senate of about 240 persons of distinction. Count Montalembert is to bring forward the measure, and, if carried, is to be the President, with full power over the Church, in which he has ever felt a deep interest. Such are the reports; but, whether or not they rest upon any substantial authority, is more than we can undertake to say

M. Victor Hugo is so unwell that he has been compelled to apply to the Assembly for leave of absence. An affection of the throat is the cause of indisposition.

The *Moniteur* publishes a statement of the revenue for the first six months of 1850. The receipts total exactly to 350,467,000 francs. This result, compared with the corresponding returns of 1848 and 1849, presents in increase in the first case of 18,640,000 francs, and in the second of 16,031,000 francs.

The President of the Republic went on Compiegne on Sunday, and was received with great applause by the townspeople and the inhabitants of the village. There is, however, little real political importance in such demonstrations as these

The annual exhibition of the works of living artists is to take place in the Louvre, and is to commence on the 1st September.

A fire broke out on the 10th inst., at Fontenay, near Versailles. Firemen were at once despatched in considerable force, and after great difficulty, succeeded in getting the fire under. The celebrated Horace Vernet, wearing his uniform as Colonel of the National Guard, was on the spot at the head of his men.

SPAIN.

Notwithstanding all the costly preparations which had been made on so extravagant a scale to welcome the little stranger," the hopes of Isabella Segunda of a direct heir to her throne have been bitterly disappointed. Her Majesty was delivered, at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th inst., of a son, who died a few minutes after birth. The health of the Queen was progressing satisfactorily.

AUSTRIA.

The utmost astonishment, as well as joy, has been created both in Austria and Hungary by the disgrace into which "the butcher Haynau," as the sanguinary Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian forces in the recent Hungarian insurrection was called, has suddenly fallen. He has been dismissed from the civil and military government of Hungary, as appears from the following official announcement in the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 8th inst.:—"His Majesty, on the respectful proposition of his Ministers, has been pleased, by an order of the 6th inst., to remove Lieutenant-General Baron Haynau from the post of Commander of the Third Army, and from the full powers arising from the present exceptional state of affairs in Hungary, and connected therewith." No motives are assigned officially, but there exists a prevalent impression that the General, falling from the excess of severity to the opposite extreme, has not shown desired discretion in the complete and unconditional pardons accorded by him to persons recently condemned, especially in the case of the members of the Debreczin Parliament.

From the official report of the state of the cholera, made at Vienna on the 11th inst., it appears that it is on the increase; 139 cases had occurred from the 10th of June to the 8th, of which 62 proved fatal. Of these cases 82 appeared in the faubourg of Leopoldstadt alone, where this disease has appeared in the form of an epidemic with great severity. Sanitary committees have been appointed, and all the laws and regulations reiterated which were prescribed last year.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The German powers having to all intents and purposes withdrawn from their hitherto hostile attitude against Denmark in favour of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, the Danes appear determined to fight out the contest on their own account; and, accordingly, the disputed territory is bristling with the movements of troops, preparatory to striking the first blow.

Accounts from Hamburg to the 12th inst. state that Gen. Willisen had marched into Schleswig towards Eckernforde. At the latter place he was advancing beyond Hadersleben. Schleppergell, the Danish general, was in Flensburg on the 10th, and had a conference with the commander of the city, Von Kasen. Strong preparations are making for defence.

The Duchy army increases in strength. German officers continued to arrive. Colonel von Gerbard would, it was believed, command the advanced guard. An order had just issued for the mobilisation of the Duchies of Kiel, which announces the terms on which alone Germans can take part in the defence of the Duchies. Subaltern officers and soldiers under thirty-five years of age will be welcomed;—1. Certificates of character; 2. Proofs of their having a fostering way with the people; 3. they must take an oath to serve for the term of the war, and not be discharged. Persons disabled in the war will receive a pension from the Duchies.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 6th instant.

Professor Webster, who was, a short time since, tried and convicted of the murder of Dr. Parkman, in Boston, had made a confession of his guilt, but solemnly declared that it was unpremeditated, and that murder was not contemplated by him when he appointed a meeting with his victim. The Irvine, Mexico. Ten American citizens were murdered by the Apaches in the month of May. The mail with which they were entrusted was found completely rifled of its valuable contents, and the bodies of the slain were stripped.

The excitement growing out of the attempt of the executive authority over New Mexico is of a highly serious character. A convention of delegates assembled at Santa Fe have formed and promulgated a constitution for the government of New Mexico. The convention met on the 12th May; the session lasted nearly ten days; and the constitution was to go into operation on the 1st of July. The boundaries of the State were defined, and slavery prohibited. An election was to take place in a few days for the choice of members to the State Legislature. Two senators and representatives to Congress were also to be elected, and efforts would be made to procure their acceptance at Washington.

The Vesuvius steam-ship, on her way to Halifax, was wrecked on the 23th ult., on Shag Island, between Cape Sable and the Sea Islands, and sustained considerable injury. Fortunately no lives were lost, and the passengers have come to England in the *Cambria*. It was expected that the vessel would be got off. The disaster is ascribed to the same cause assigned for the loss of the *Great Britain*—the effect of an iron ball on the compass.

CANADA.

From Toronto we have advices, stating that the bill to increase the number of representatives in the East Indian and Chinese Seas, on reaching a vote of 24 against 24, two-thirds of the whole House, consisting of 84 members, being necessary to a decision. The address to the Queen in favour of placing the Clergy Reserves at the disposal of the Legislature, and also expressing satisfaction with England, and a desire to continue the existing relation, was adopted by a large majority.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The despatches which hitherto arrived, *viâ* Marseilles, in anticipation of the heavier portion of the East Indian and Chinese Mail, are rejoicing themselves anticipated now by electric telegraph despatches, *viâ* Trieste. We thus learn of the arrival of the Calcutta parcels at Suez, on the 4th inst., with papers and letters of the 1st ult.

The Bombay mail had not reached Aden. There was no political news of the least interest, if we except the statement that the Sikhs at Hydrabad had shown symptoms of rebellion. Marquis Dalhousie, the Governor-General, was still suffering from indisposition. The heat of the season prevented all activity, and the military complained of Sir Charles Napier, on account of his unnecessarily moving the troops during the hot season.

The accounts from China mention the death of the President of the Cabinet. The negotiations between that country and Great Britain were at a stand still, neither had the commercial treaty between America and China been concluded.

Disturbances continued at Bantam, on the island of Java.

Some pirates had been seen in the waters of Kiel, and a junk had been plundered

The cholera was raging at Kambodia as much as formerly at Siam and Cochin China.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Sir Thomas Wilde took the oaths and his seat as Baron Truro, and presided as Lord Chancellor

The Royal assent was given by commission to fifty-one public and private bills.

FACTORIES BILL

The Earl GRANVILLE moved the committal of the Factories Bill, and stated that the measure had been adopted by the Government as a fair compromise between the millowners and the operatives. He declared that, should the amendment to be proposed by the Duke of Richmond be carried, the Government would give up the bill, which would in that case be probably lost, to the great disadvantage of the operatives.

Their Lordships having gone into committee on the bill,

The Earl of HARROWBY moved an amendment similar to that proposed by Lord Ashley in the House of Commons, relative to children.

Lord STANLEY could not support this amendment, because it was a restriction on the millowners not contemplated by the act of 1847. But he was quite ready to support the amendment to be proposed by the Duke of Richmond, the object of which was to render the measure a substantial Ten Hours Bill.

The committee divided—For Lord Harrowby's amendment—Content, 25; Not-content, 58:—Majority against the amendment, 33.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved his amendment, the same as that proposed in the Commons by Lord J. MANNERS, the object of which was to limit the period of factory labour really to ten hours. The noble Duke said he would not put the question on the low ground of expediency, or admit the right of requiring the operatives to listen to any compromise whatever; but he would boldly call on their Lordships to keep their faith, to uphold their own act of Parliament, and to reject with disdain the proposal to take any paltry advantage of a flaw in the law they had so lately passed. He assured the Government that he was not deterred by the threat of their abandonment of the bill. Should his amendment be carried, he was himself prepared to adopt the measure in that House, and Lord J. MANNERS was equally prepared to take charge of it in the House of Commons.

Lord STANLEY and the Bishop of OXFORD spoke in support of the amendment, the Earl Granville, the Bishop of Manchester, the Earl of Galloway, and the Marquis of Lansdowne against it.

The committee divided. For the Duke of Richmond's amendment:—Content, 39; Non-content, 52. Majority against the amendment, 13.

The bill passed through committee.

The Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill, the Master's Jurisdiction in Equity Bill, and the Spiritual and Capital Consulting Disorders Prevention Continuance Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Vestries and Vestry Clerks Bill was read a second time.

The Municipal Corporations Bill, and the Registration of Deeds (Ireland) Bill, went through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House had an early sitting, at which a few more clauses in the Mercantile Marine Bill were agreed to, after much discussion.

At the evening sitting,

SUNDAY POSTAL LABOUR.

Lord MARCUS HILL brought up her Majesty's reply to the address of the Commons, announcing that her Majesty had directed an inquiry on the subject of the Sunday Post-office deliveries.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lord PALMERSTON stated, in answer to a question put by Mr. Stanford, that some correspondence had taken place with the various German Governments relative to the contemplated re-construction of the Zollverein Customs League, but the correspondence was not in a state of sufficient forwardness to be laid before Parliament

In reply to Mr. B. COCHRANE, the noble Lord (Palmerston) stated that no remonstrance had been addressed by her Majesty's Government against the continued occupation of Rome by the French.

ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUTY.

Lord R. GROSVENOR moved the second reading of the Attorneys' Certificate Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the bill, on the ground that, if the condition of the national finances was such as to allow of a reduction of taxation to the extent of £100,000, there were many ways of giving that reduction more advantageously to the general community than by taking off the attorney's certificate duty. Should this duty be taken off, it would be impossible to maintain the duties on auctioneers, horse-dealers, and others.

Mr. HUTCHINS and Mr. MUNTZ supported the bill.

Mr. BASS opposed it.

Mr. GOULBURN condemned attacks upon minor branches of taxation, and the fluttering away of the public revenue in this small way.

Mr. BRIGHT opposed the bill.

The House having divided, there were, for the second reading of the bill, 129; against it, 122:—majority against the Government, 17.

The bill was read a second time.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The House went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, and agreed to the remaining clauses.

Mr. HUME proposed the addition of a clause to enable towns containing 100,000 inhabitants, by subscribing £30,000 as an endowment for a Bishop, to have one appointed for the district, with the consent of the Bishop of the diocese and of the Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL objected to such a new constitution of bishoprics, different from, and independent of, the present episcopal order. He considered the increase of the clergy more desirable than the increase of Bishops such as those proposed

After some observations from Lord J. MANNERS, in support of the clause, Lord J. RUSSELL promised to consider it; and, with that understanding, the clause was withdrawn.

Mr. S. HERBERT proposed a number of clauses, which he had framed with the view of effecting cathedral reform.

Sir G. GREY admitted that the subject was deserving of serious attention, but he thought that a plan of such importance, involving so many details, should be introduced, if introduced at all, in a separate bill

After a short discussion, the clauses were divided—For Mr. Sidney Herbert's clauses, 84; against them, 104: majority against the clauses, 20.

The bill went through committee.

The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill were read a third time and passed.

MONUMENT TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The report of the resolution of Committee on the Monument to Sir Robert Peel was agreed to unanimously.

The Militia Pay Relief Bill, as amended, was received, and the third reading was fixed for twelve o'clock on Friday.

The Stock in Trade Bill went through committee.

The Population Bill and the Population (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Highway Rates Bill was read a second time.

MARRIAGES BILL.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY moved the passing of the Marriages Bill.

Mr. HUME opposed the bill, that, as he had already divided the House on the proposal that the bill should be extended to Ireland, he would not again put the House to the trouble of dividing.

The bill was then passed. Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

REDUCTION OF OFFICIAL SALARIES

Lord BROUGHAM asked the Lord President if it were true that the office held by the late Sir Thomas Murrable, in the Board of Green Cloth, had not been, and was not to be filled up. He desired to know this, because it had been noticed elsewhere that most important reductions were to be made in the salaries of the diplomatic and judicial functionaries of the country. Should these ill-judged retrenchments be made, Lord Brougham gave notice that he would feel it his duty to insist that these reductions should begin at the very top, so that no man in this country should be exempt from the rule of retrenchment. The noble and learned Lord then said he would, on a future day, move an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to order a return to be laid before the House of the amount of all the savings in the Civil List revenue made since 1838, distinguishing the classes of savings, and the years in which they were effected. Lord Brougham added that if any person could have had the audacity to say—as had been said to the late Duke of Cambridge—that the time was come for lowering aristocracy, whoever that person might be, he should be sorry to find that Parliament was not resolved to lower the English aristocracy; although the English aristocracy would indeed be lowered if the things that were now passing should be allowed to go on—if a lady of the highest rank, connected with the families of the highest nobility in this country, were forced to the necessity of advertising for employment

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE made a remark across the table, but it was impossible to catch its import, further than that the subject should not be discussed without notice.

Lord PORTMAN moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill.

Lord Brougham opposed it, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.

After a short conversation, the amendment was agreed to without a division, and the bill was consequently thrown out.

The report of the Elections (Ireland) Bill was received.

The Earl of EGLINTON drew attention to a petition complaining of the fraudulent manufacturing of pentions in reference to the Liverpool Waterworks, and moved that three persons charged with the fraud be called to the bar on Friday.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE seconded the motion

After a few remarks by Lord MONTEAGLE and Lord STANLEY, the motion was agreed to.

The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House assembled at twelve o'clock, and sat till three o'clock, discussing the clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill in committee.

The clauses from 28 to 61 inclusive were agreed to.

Mr. Scott then moved the adjournment of the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge.

The House accordingly adjourned to twelve o'clock next day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. —WEDNESDAY

The Public Libraries and Museums Bill went through committee.

The Sunday Trading Bill was postponed to next Wednesday.

Mr. Alcock moved the committal of the Copyright Extranchisement Bill.

Sir G. Strickland opposed the measure, and moved as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months.

After a discussion, the House divided. For going into committee, 49; against it, 40: majority against the amendment, 9.

The House went into committee on the bill, and after a lengthened discussion several amendments were made in some of the clauses. Progress was then reported, and leave obtained by the House to sit again next Wednesday.

Mr. Barnes moved the second reading of the Smoke Prevention Bill, which had come down from the House of Lords.

Mr. Alderman Copeland, opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Muntz, and Sir G. Grey expressed several objections to the bill.

Mr. Barnes then withdrew it for the present session.

The Borough Gaols Bill passed through committee

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, brought down from the House of Lords, Mr. S. Crawford condemned the measure as arbitrary in its clauses, and as calculated to increase the power of the landlord, to take away the rights of the tenant, and to encourage the system of middlemen. He should, therefore, move, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. E. B. Roche seconded the amendment

Mr. Watkins Pierce supported the amendment

Mr. Bright and Mr. Hume supported the amendment

Mr. J Stuart, Mr. French, Colonel Dunne, and Sir W. Somerville spoke in favor of the principle of the bill

Mr. Anstey opposed the adjournment of the debate for a week.

Mr. E. B Roche proceeded to address the House, and spoke until the hands of the clock pointed to six, when the House necessarily stood adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ADDRESS TO THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.—HER ROYAL HIGHNESS'S ANSWER.

The Marquis of Normanby and Lords—The Earl of Powis and myself have, in obedience to your Lordships' directions, waited upon her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and presented to her Royal Highness the address of condolence on the demise of the late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to which your Lordships were pleased to agree. Her Royal Highness has requested us to present to your Lordships the following answer :—

"I am deeply sensible of the kindness of the Lords spiritual and temporal in proceeding to me in address on the subject of my late severe bereavement in the loss which I have recently experienced. I request that you will convey to the House of Peers the deep feeling which I entertain for this mark of sympathy on their part. The remembrance of my late dear husband will be ever treasured in my heart, and I shall never forget the just appreciation of his virtues which the House of Lords entertains."

The answer was ordered to be entered on the journals.

ANSWER OF HER MAJESTY TO THE ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE.

The Marquis of Westminster reported that the Lords with white staves had waited on her Majesty with the address of condolence to which their lordships had returned on the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to receive the same, and had returned the following gracious answer:

"I thank you for the warmth and proof of your loyalty and affection which your address has furnished me expression of your participation in my feelings on the death of my Silowel uncle the Duke of Cambridge, and for the attachment which you have expressed to my person and to my family.

The answer was ordered to be entered on the journals.

The County Courts Extension Bill passed through Committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting at 12 o'clock, in which several clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill were disposed and agreed to.

Mr. Bouverie Ronald was introduced, and took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Devonport.

The House then adjourned, and resumed at 5 o'clock.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

Lord Marcus Hill appeared at the bar of the House, and stated that, in obedience to the order of the House, he had presented the address of condolence on this subject to her Majesty, to which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to return the following answer:

"I have received with satisfaction, and as another gratifying proof of your attachment to my person and family, the loyal and dutiful address of condolence on the loss I have sustained by the death of my beloved uncle, the late Duke of Cambridge

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR R. PEEL.

Lord Marcus Hill also stated that he had the honour of presenting the address on the subject of a monument to the late Sir Robert Peel, and her Majesty had been graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

"I have resolved your address, praying me to give directions for the erection of a monument in the Cathedral Church, Westminster, in the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. It is an inscription expressive of the sense of the country at the great and irreparable loss which it had sustained by the death of that right hon. Baronet, and I shall give directions accordingly."

THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

Lord Seymour appeared at the bar of the House, and stated that he had caused the address of condolence to be forwarded to the Duchess of Cambridge, to which she had been pleased to return the following answer:—

"I am grateful to the hon. House of Commons for presenting to me an address of condolence on the death of my late husband, and I beg you to convey to that hon. House my heartfelt thanks for this honourable mark of respect, and to assure the hon. House that nothing can be more consolatory to me at this moment than the knowledge that the character of my late husband is duly appreciated.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Mr. Clay presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Hull, praying for a return to Sunday Post-office delivery. The petitioners were of opinion that if government would not undertake the delivery of letters on Sundays, they ought to empower the railway companies to do so.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Mr. F. O'Connor gave notice that on this day fortnight he should move that the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland be repealed. (Laughter.)

PROVISION FOR THE FAMILY OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Lord John Russell brought a message from her Majesty, which was to the effect that her Majesty, having taken, in consequence of the death of the Duke of her Royal uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, that some provision should be made for her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge and the present Duke of Cambridge, recommended the subject to the consideration of the House, and relied on the attachment of the House to adopt such measures as might be suitable for the occasion

The Members remained uncovered while the message was being delivered.

Lord John Russell then rose and said—It is her Majesty's most gracious desire that the subject be taken into consideration by the House to-morrow.

The subject was then fixed as the first order of the day for the next day but one.

IRISH AND ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.—ADJOURNED DEBATE

The adjourned debate on this subject was resumed by Mr. Roundel Palmer, who contended that there was no necessity whatever for the Commission of inquiry into the Universities which had been issued by the Government.

Sir G. Grey defended the appointment of the commission.

Mr. J. Stuart moved, as an amendment on Mr. Heywood's original motion, that the management of the Universities, that such an inquiry was a violation of the law and constitution of the kingdom, and of the rights and liberties of the subject

After a lengthened discussion, in which Mr. Gladstone strongly contested the propriety of the Government Commission of Inquiry, and Lord John Russell advocated its necessity,

Sir G Grey moved that the debate be adjourned to that day three months, with the view of getting rid of the original motion by Mr. Heywood for an investigation into the revenues and management of the Colleges and Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin.

On a division, the adjournment was carried by a majority of 160 to 138

Lord J. Russell fixed the Bill for Altering the Oaths taken by Jews for Monday next, when he will state what course he proposes taking with respect to it. —Adjourned.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF ALL NATIONS, 1852.

—The proposal for transfer to America of selections from our own forthcoming great Exhibition of next year has just been submitted to the commissioners at the City office, Moorgate Street. The American gentlemen who have proposed it it professes to be actuated by motives equally honourable and almost equally disinterested with those of the distinguished originators of the London Exhibition. The improvement in communication with the world is their first object, and the [illegible] to be given to that American city which will make the most liberal arrangement for its reception. In other relations the undertaking is intended to be thoroughly commercial, and strong inducements are held out to all the European nations by proposing the vast and increasing market of the transatlantic continent for the display and competition of their productions. The occasion will, it is considered, be earnest y embraced by our own manufacturers for impressing their American customers with an increasing sense of the immense variety and excellence of the productions of the looms and the lathes, the moulds and the anvils, the chisels and the gravers, and all the other apparatus and implements of the industry of Britain.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

The session and the season are waning together. Lord John has perpetrated the usual massacre of the legislative innocents. Parliamentary orations are getting shorter and shorter, more practical and more to the point. The business-like comes in the dog-days to be the grand quality aimed at in St. Stephen's; and the consequence is that bills, which, in the early part of the session, would have drawn forth torrents of party eloquence, are shot into the Statute-book like so many knobs of Wallsend into a coal-cellar. Members begin to have visions of purple heather, and shining Highland lochs, and sure-footed stalkers bearing holocausts of slaughtered grouse, or of pleasant yachting work round the western coast, fine working breezes, and brilliant regattas, and complicated signals to the Club-house at Cowes for another batch of raised pies and iced champagne; or, perhaps they are cultivating stubbly moustaches, and looking forward to merry pic-nics in German woods, or stiff climbing among Swiss glaciers, or sunny lounges on the Mole at Naples. Any way and any how only the very drugs of the session remain to be swallowed. A very few brief weeks, and London—all its concerts, and operas, and operas over—will sink into that dismal state of solitude and emptiness which is compatible with the presence of a couple of millions of people or so within its walls.

As might be expected, numberless portraits of Sir Robert Peel are springing into existence. I believe I speak the sentiments of all who were intimately acquainted with the features of the departed statesman, when I say that it seems to have been almost beyond the power of art to produce anything like a characteristically faithful likeness of the great representative of Tamworth. His features might be reproduced with mathematical accuracy; to neither eyes, nose, or mouth might the spectator have any fault finally or untrue to attribute, and yet, after all, the portrait give no idea of what that strange and thoughtful face really was. The subtle expression, continually varying and shifting; the indefinable play of spirit round every facial muscle; the strong bewildering glamour-like spirituality, constantly shifting its shades and blending its altering phases—all this, which in reality gave its character, its indefinable but most remarkable character to the face, never could be, or at all events never has been, reproduced upon canvas. Nobody who has not seen Sir Robert will ever have the true and perfect idea of his visage. In fact it would be as easy truly to paint the appearance of shot silk at the moment when different-coloured rays of light were striking, and at the same time, on the warp, the subtle play of shifting colours, as it was to catch and fix for ever, by brush or pencil, the face of Sir Robert Peel. And these strange, undefined qualities of the man's countenance extended themselves to other parts of his person. His legs, for example, were very peculiarly formed; and his walk, a species of stately, pompous glide, of which "H. B." in even his most successful efforts, has only caught the meagre outside silhouette. Sir Robert's legs went to more straightly and unfalteringly outwardly on a bat, so to speak, to slide furtively and slily round each other, as if the one were continually trying to steal a march—to get forward unknown to its colleague. Besides this peculiarity of gait, the late Sir Robert had a habit of stumping his right foot as he walked, which, as not even

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING AND EXHIBITION.

(From our own Reporter.)

EXETER, Thursday, July 18.

THIS ancient city being selected for this year's exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, the inhabitants, in order to do honour to the occasion, have decorated the streets in the most superb manner, the main streets being ornamented with from two to half-a-dozen triumphal arches of tasteful and varied design with mottoes appropriate to the occasion; in addition to which, streamers, banners, and flags, many of which were richly executed, were flying from almost every house: all the public buildings were similarly ornamented. The display was not confined to the main streets, but pervaded the entire city, down to the narrowest alley, some of which latter that diverged from High-street were so highly bedecked with laurel branches and similar ornamental shrubs, that it required only a little stretch of imagination on the part of the passer-by to conceive that he was passing through a series of rustic arbours rather than the heart of an ancient city. We counted more than twenty triumphal arches, when we ceased the enumeration. Several of the triumphal arches were ornamented with crowns and stars, and other devices, which in the evening were illuminated with gas or variegated lamps. Several of the principal shops had also honoured the occasion by illuminating. A faint conception of the appearance of the city may be had by imagining the display made by every house being more or less covered with evergreens, and a countless number of flags of varied colour waving in every direction. The extent to which this enthusiasm has gone may be conceived when we state that Queen street, from the Post-office to High-street, has been converted into a temporary boulevard, by planting some scores of larches. The whole appearance of the city is such as that usually presented in honour of some triumphant destroyer of his species, and this is the first time we have had the pleasure of witnessing a like compliment to the more useful arts of peace.

The lamented death of the late Duke of Cambridge has cast a slight gloom over this occasion, as his Royal Highness was to have attended the Exhibition: and there was a faint anticipation, also, that their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales would also have been present.

Last night, and, in fact, up to an early hour this morning, the streets were so

ARRIVAL OF CATTLE AT THE SHOW-YARD

thronged, that it appeared as though the whole population had turned out of doors; the numbers of fashionable and gaily-dressed ladies being not the least conspicuous. The occasion has been looked upon as a complete festival, and all who witnessed the general scene will long remember it. The highest praise is due to the inhabitants of Exeter for their spirited efforts in compliment to the Society, as well as the general courtesy exhibited to the strangers who have visited their ancient city.

Amongst a few of the more important persons who attended the meeting, we may enumerate the Marquis of Downshire, the President; the Duke of Richmond, President Elect of the Society; Earls Chichester, Falmouth, Leicester, Ilchester, Spencer; Viscounts Chetwynd, Hill, Courtenay. Lords de Tabley, Portman, Wharncliffe; Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P.; Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., M.P.; Sir J. Johnston, Bart., M.P.; Sir C. Lemon; the Hon. D. Pelham, M.P.; R. H. Clive, M.P.; H. W. Wilson; Colonel Challinor; Fisher Hobbs, Esq.; Professors Way and Simonds.

From the distance of Exeter, and the want of a continuous line of railway from the eastern and midland agricultural counties, neither the numbers of stock or visitors from those districts have been anything equal to that seen at several former Exhibitions This diminution was more particularly seen in the classes of short-horns and Leicesters: in quality, however, they have never been excelled. To compensate for this diminution, the entries of Devons, as might have been anticipated, are exceedingly numerous, and of excellent quality: the same remark applies to the pigs. In sheep, the entries are smaller than usual. The show of horses was superb, being both numerous and of great merit—particularly the draught-horses and mares with foals. The class of roadsters and generally useful horses were also uncommonly good.

We may here remark that the decisions of the judges of horses at the last Exhibition, held at Norwich, gave rise to considerable, but we believe ill-founded, complaints. It must be borne in remembrance, that action and many other points of consequence have to be considered by the judges of horses—amongst which may be stated that of any incipient appearance of turning out a roarer; all of which the judges have the opportunity of testing—not so the ordinary spectator. From a personal knowledge of the character and ability of the judges engaged in the horse class on this occasion, we can only say that their decisions ought to give satisfaction

The implements exhibited were not so numerous as on former occasions, but the deficiency of number was amply made up in superior excellence and workmanship; there was a total absence of the agricultural gimcrackery which formed so great a nuisance in this department at many former exhibitions. Another favourable symptom was that really good useful implements were reduced in price, which in many instances has caused increased sales. This extra demand will amply compensate the maker for his lower profit. Amongst those most worthy of notice we observed an excellent plough for general purposes, prize £7, Mr. William Ball, of Northampton, Rothwell: some excellent drills by Messrs Richard Hornsby and Sons, of Grantham, and Richard Garrait and Son, Saxmundham; these two parties divided the prizes in the class of drills. There were three excellent steam-engines, the prize of £50 being awarded to Messrs. R. Hornsby and Son, and £25 to Messrs. Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co. An excellent corn dressing machine, by Messrs. R. Hornsby and Son, obtained the prize of £10. We notice this particularly, because the winnowing machines in general throughout England are very inferior compared with the implement under notice. A very useful implement combining the offices of paring plough, cultivator, grubber, and scarifier, obtained a prize of £10; manufactured by Messrs. Smith and Co. (Stamford). No very particular improvement was visible in the horse-hoes nor liquid manure distributors. Some excellent cottage grates were exhibited, combining the qualities of economy of fuel, and the application of heated air to the upper apartments of the dwelling; a prize of £5 was awarded to one exhibited by Mr. W. N. Nicholson. Some good haymaking-machines were shown: these implements are coming into much more general use.

With respect to the cattle exhibition, it may be remarked that the principal fault to be found was in the exhibition of bulls of the short-horn breed, boars, Leicester and long-woolled rams, in too fat a condition for service. With this solitary exceptional remark, the Exhibition may be pronounced pre-eminently excellent as regards quality of stock

At the earlier Exhibitions of this Society, the prizes for each description of stock were generally obtained by some particular locality famed for a distinctive breed; on the present occasion, however, the prizes have been very widely diffused. This remark applies in a remarkable degree to the short-horn class. The Herefords, not being so widely disseminated, had, consequently, a narrower range.

The Devons had the prizes awarded almost solely to stock bred in the county, Mr. James Quartly, of Molland, near South Molton, having taken away the greater portion of the prizes: some of the young animals in this class were remarkable for their symmetrical beauty. Some South Hams cows possessed much merit as milkers, and are well calculated for a mountainous district. The prizes for pigs were very widely diffused: the whole of the class of young pigs were of an uncommon degree of merit.

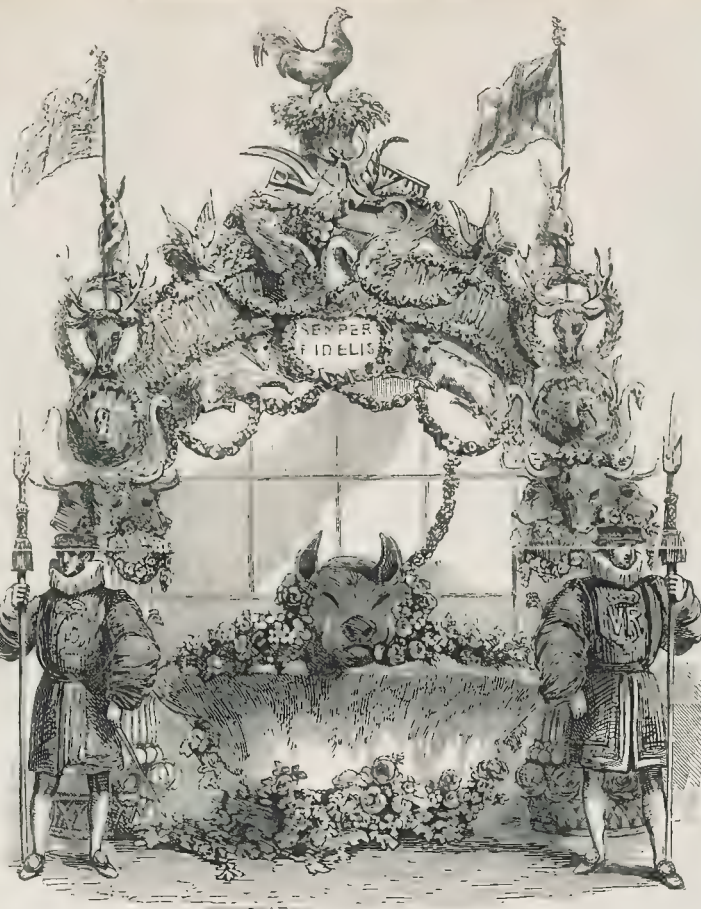
We have not space to dwell on a fractional part of what might be said on the merits of the different stock; but we cannot conclude without making a few remarks on some of the horses. The best animal at the show was a two-year-old cart stallion (Mr. F. T. Bryan, of Knessington, Leicester, owner), which obtained the first prize in his class: the sire of this horse won the prize at Northampton. The fillies were a most splendid lot; a two-year-old filly belonging to Mr. R G. Barthropp, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, being an admirable animal. The second prize of this class was awarded to Mr. Fisher Hobbs. The show of mares in foal was large and excellent, the first prize being given to Mr. J. Ward, of East Mersey, near Colchester. In the class of roadsters the prize was given to an aged stallion belonging to Mr. C. Poulton, Reading. This horse had been ridden seven years by the Queen's huntsman. In the South Downs the usual winners have been thrown out, Mr. Sainsbury, of Devizes, being the most successful. The long-wool prizes were nearly equally divided between Mr. W. Gaim and Mr. George Hewer, Northleach.

On Wednesday evening Professor Simonds delivered a lecture at the Athenæum, on Diseases of the Liver in Domestic Animals; the Marquis of Downshire, the President of the Society, in the chair. The learned Professor, after detailing some of the principal functions of the liver, which were further illustrated by some splendid coloured drawings, entered into an elaborate detail of the circumstances attending the rot in sheep. This disease he attributed to the fact that the functions of the liver became disorganized in consequence of being called into an abnormal action in depurifying the blood from feeding on innutritious food, and that the flukes were the result, not the cause, of the disease. In illustration of this statement, the Professor adverted to the circumstance that he purchased some diseased animals, intending to slaughter them for the purpose of dissection, but having more than he required, two were kept, and fed upon dry wholesome food, the result of which was that, combined with the fact of being sheltered, the animals perfectly recovered. He considered the rot a curable disease, and recommended the use of tonics, particularly sulphate of iron. Salt was also found beneficial, and ought not to be neglected.

At the time of writing, the railway trains and other sources of conveyance are pouring in their thousands of visitors, and the city is becoming literally crammed

The Devon Horticultural Society got up an extra exhibition, distributing upwards of £200 in prizes on this occasion.

This Exhibition may be safely pronounced the finest provincial one that has ever been held. The grand Pavilion Dinner will take place this afternoon; and the exhibition of Sir T. D. Acland's



ARCH IN THE DINNER PAVILION, DESIGNED BY M. SOYER.

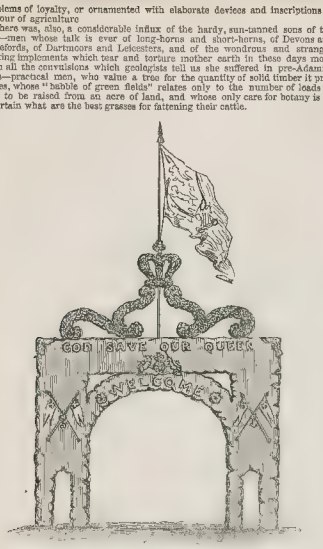
and Mr. Turner's water meadows will take place to-morrow—a notice of which must be reserved for next week.

The excitement which wrought so remarkable a change in the ancient city seemed to wax stronger as the week progressed; Union Jacks and St. George's Crosses appeared to have the property of self-multiplication, and triumphal arches, already almost weighed down with laurels and oak-branches, were now surmounted with ponderous crowns and large transparencies, hung with other

ARCH ACROSS QUEEN-STREET EXETER.

emblems of loyalty, or ornamented with elaborate devices and inscriptions in honour of agriculture

There was, also, a considerable influx of the hardy, sun-tanned sons of the soil—men whose talk is ever of long-horns and short-horns, of Devons and Herefords, of Dishleys and Leicesters, and of the wondrous and strange-looking implements which tear and torture mother earth in these days more than all the convulsions which geologists tell us she suffered in pre-Adamite Ages—practical men, who value a tree for the quantity of solid timber it produces, whose "babble of green fields" relates only to the number of loads of hay to be raised from an acre of land, and whose only care for botany is to ascertain what are the best grasses for fattening their cattle.



The dinner, by M. Soyer, promised to be a *recherché* affair; the baron of beef, weighing more than 3 cwt., was to be roasted in the Castle-yard, on Wednesday evening, at a gas apparatus, invented by M. Soyer. He also devised a sw pudding, to be called "the Exeter pudding," of which all the matrons of the ancient city were striving to obtain the recipe. The dinner was to take place on Thursday afternoon, in the immense pavilion erected in Queen-street, at the bottom of Northernhay, the Marquis of Devonshire presiding. The following is the

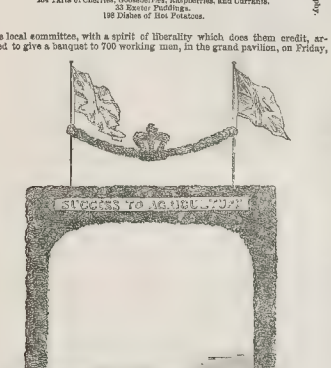
GENERAL BILL OF FARE.

FOR ONE THOUSAND PERSONS.

Roast of Beef à la Magna Charta.
35 Dishes of Ribs of Beef.
38 Dishes of Roast Loins.
99 Dishes of Galantine of Veal.
99 Dishes of Ham.
66 Dishes of Pressed Beef
2 Rounds of Beef à la Garrick.
264 Dishes of Chicken
33 French raised Pies à la Soyer.
198 Spring Mayonnaise Salad.
264 Tarts of Cherries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Currants.
33 Exeter Puddings.
198 Dishes of Hot Potatoes.

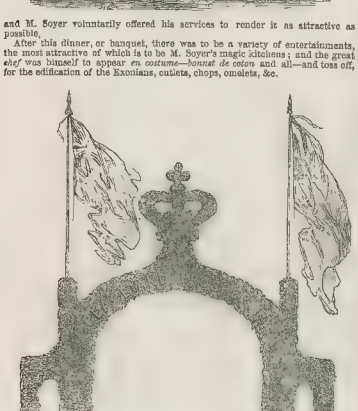
Grand Agricultural Trophy.

The local committee, with a spirit of liberality which does them credit, arranged to give a banquet to 700 working men, in the grand pavilion, on Friday,

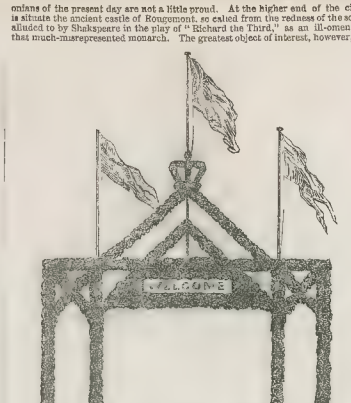


and M. Soyer voluntarily offered his services to render it as attractive as possible.

After this dinner, or banquet, there was to be a variety of entertainments, the most attractive of which is to be M. Soyer's magic kitchens; and the great *chef* was himself to appear *en costume—bonnet de coton* and all—and toss off, for the edification of the Exonians, cutlets, chops, omelets, &c.



In the head illustration is a vignette view of the ancient cathedral town. In times of peril it became a "City of Refuge," and was subjected to many sieges, which it endured with such constancy, always on the side of the Sovereign, that it gained the motto of "*Semper Fidelis*"—a mark of character of which the Exonians of the present day are not a little proud. At the higher end of the city is situate the ancient castle of Rougemont, so called from the redness of the soil, alluded to by Shakspeare in the play of "Richard the Third," as an ill-omen to that much-misrepresented monarch. The greatest object of interest, however, is



the venerable cathedral. It consists of a nave with two side aisles, two short transepts, formed out of two massive and highly-decorated Norman towers, the only remains of an earlier structure, in a remarkable manner; a choir, with side aisles; and two oratories dedicated to the Archangels and Apostles. The "Ladye" Chapel, in which the early matin service is performed, is at the east end, and is separated by a screen from the choir.

In the High-street stands the Guildhall, the very ancient portico of which was formerly portion of an ecclesiastical building. The hall is panelled with carved oak, and ornamented with pictures, some the gifts of Royalty. Modern improvements have done more for Exeter than for almost any other ancient city in England.

The greatest novelty was, however, the characteristic arch erected in the Dinner Pavilion, and which we have engraved. It is 17 feet high, and 12 feet wide, and, flanked by two stalwart beefeaters, had a noble appearance. Beneath the arch was placed the baron of beef, surmounted by a boar's head, &c. The arch itself was constructed with a large white swan, two turkeys, four geese, four large rabbits, two lambs, two pigs' heads, six bullocks' heads, four ducks, four hams, one large hare-door cock, six white pigeons, two stags' heads, a quantity of carrots, cucumbers, turnips, cabbages, onions and leeks, two sheaves of corn, various fruits, flowers, laurels, coloured ribbons, and two flags; a plough, rake, hoe, and spade; all most architecturally disposed by Mr. A. Adams

Next week we shall engrave some of the novelties of the Prize Implements, and a few of the Prize Cattle.

The Arches here represented have been designed and erected by Mr. John Mason

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 21.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 22.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812.
TUESDAY, 23.—*English Mercurie*, first newspaper printed, 1588.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Sun rises 4h. 12m., sets 7h. 58m.
THURSDAY, 25.—St. James.
FRIDAY, 26.—St. Anne. Penny pieces first issued, 1797.
SATURDAY, 27.—Mary Queen of Scots married to Darnley, 1565.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Morn. Time / Height	0 20 / 15	0 45 / 15	1 10 / 15	1 35 / 15	2 0 / 15	2 25 / 15	2 50 / 15
Even. Time / Height	3 10 / 15	3 35 / 15	4 0 / 15	4 25 / 15	4 50 / 15	5 15 / 15	5 40 / 15

FRENCH PLAYS.—FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.—LAST NIGHT but TWO of Mdlle RACHEL.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the popular new Play of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR will be repeated on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22nd.—The last appearance of Mdlle. Rachel, and likewise the last night of the season, will be on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 26, when will be presented Racine's celebrated Tragedy of LES HORACES; Camille, Mdlle. Rachel.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr. W BATTY. On MONDAY, JULY 22, 1850, the Entertainments will commence at Seven o'Clock with Lord Byron's magnificent Spectacle of MAZEPPA, followed by an Incomparable Display of Batty's SCENES in the ARENA; to Conclude with the Pedi Ballet of LOVE in the HIGHLANDS.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager. Mr. W. West.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, Music-Hall, Store-street.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of repeating his new Entertainment, entitled "NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL," at the above rooms, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, July 22nd, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers.—Stalls and private boxes to be had only of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and at the Hall

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will CLOSE, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, on SATURDAY, JULY 27th.—Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, 27TH INST.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL, opposite St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with scenes of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. F. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s., Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Picture, MADRAS.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

THE NILE.—IMPORTANT ADDITIONS to this Panorama.—The Nubian Desert from the second Cataract to Dongola. War Dance by Fire-Light. March of a Caravan by Moonlight. Morning Prayer. The Mummy of a High-Priest is added to the Curiosities. Both banks of the River are shown in the Painting.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1s; Pit, 2s; Stalls, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

TRAFALGAR MODEL.—This beautiful Model is unequalled in the world, not only as regards a faithful representation of that great Battle, but also in the effect portrayed in a number of small but well-rigged ships, apparently floating on a large surface of beautifully-imitated sea.—Admission, 1s; Children, half-price.—Open from 10 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening, brilliantly Illuminated, at 168, New Bond-street, next to the Clarendon Hotel.

COLONEL FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA across the Rocky Mountains, as surveyed for the United States Government, illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama from Washington City; now exhibiting at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every Morning as a Quarter to Three; Evening, a Quarter to Eight. Admission, 1s; stalls 2s.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, BRIXTON-HILL, SURREY, and ALDERSGATE, LONDON.
By Voluntary Contributions.
Affording a Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education to the Children of those once in Prosperity, whether Orphans or not, and from all Nations. Incorporated 1843.

PATRONS.
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT
The Prince of Wales. | The Duchess of Gloucester.
The King of Hanover. | The Duchess of Kent.
The King of the Belgians. | The Duchess of Cambridge.
President, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

TWO SERMONS, in AID of this particular Institution, will be PREACHED on SUNDAY, JULY 21st, 1850, at St. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, BRIXTON: that in the Morning by the Right Rev the LORD BISHOP of NORWICH, and that in the Evening by the LORD BISHOP of SALISBURY.

THE PECULIAR CLAIMS OF THIS INSTITUTION ARE
ITS OBJECTS—Orphans or not, Children Born in Affluence, whose Parents (Clergymen, Solicitors, Surgeons, Naval or Military Officers, Merchants, or Traders) are now in Adversity.
ITS UNIVERSALITY—It has no local bounds, the Children of any country are eligible.
ITS DEPENDENCE—By Voluntary Subscriptions and Donations, affording a Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education to nearly Three Hundred such Children.

Annual Subscriptions ..	.. One Guinea	Life Presentation ..	.. 20 Guineas
Life ditto ..	.. .. 10 Guineas	Perpetual Presentation	.. 100 Guineas

Executors of Benefactors by Will become Life Governors, according to amount of bequest
Subscriptions and Donations gratefully received by the Committee, or
E. F. LEEKS, Secretary.
3, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE
D. W. MITCHELL, B.A.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this Week the ALPINE SINGERS from Styria will perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. LECTURE by Dr. Bachhoffner on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. Also a Series, exhibiting SCENES in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON, daily at One o'Clock. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The well-known epigram,

"I do not like thee, Doctor Fell,"

is merely a version of the 33rd epigram of the first book of those by the witty Roger de Bussy, Comte de Rabutin—

"Je ne vous aime pas, Hylas,
Je n'en saurois dire la cause,
Je sais seulement que chose,
C'est que je ne vous aime pas."—*Notes and Queries.*

M M.—See Levasseur's "Art of Rowing," fourth edition, lately published
J C, Barnsbury Park, is thanked for his communication; though we had not room to print it
Z E D.—"Gretna-green marriages" have not yet been repealed by statute
H J, Edinburgh.—The line

"When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war,"

is from Nat Lee's "Alexander the Great"
Y G.—Apply to Messrs Reeve and Co, publishers, King William-street, Strand
H A G, Mayfair, will, perhaps, favour us by sending one of the letters
CURIOSITY, Edinburgh.—We cannot inform you
G, Bishop's Stortford.—The "model of the oven" has not reached us
J M P.—The distance is reckoned from the spot at which the cab is engaged
MUSICUS had better apply to the editor of the "Repertory of Patent Inventions"
H H B, Belfast.—When the engraving of the medal appears
H J N, Tottenham.—See the communication on the comet, in the present Number
R P S.—"Very superior" is the preferable form
L G.—The London and North-Western Railway, from the Camden-town station to Euston-square (more than a mile), is by a descent, the gradients varying from 1 in 63 to 1 in 96
V X, Winchester.—The Royal Academy Exhibition opens in May, and closes in July
L M F, Holyhead.—The extent of Hyde park is 395 acres
J A B.—See Mr Christopher's recently published work on Port Natal
O B, Temple.—The report did not reach us in time
J F, Bridport.—We regret that we cannot entertain the proposition
ELISEE is thanked, though we have not space for her communication
A Z.—The contents of the Medal Room at the British Museum can be seen only by particular permission of the keeper
A SUBSCRIBER, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—See Crivelli's "Art of Singing."
L L A may learn the time of the services at the respective places of worship: we cannot undertake the inquiry
J B K may obtain the last papers by order of any bookseller
LISETTE may obtain the information in question from any music-seller
D D, Mecklenburgh-terrace.—We shall be glad to see the Sketch
FANNY N, Hammersmith.—"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is from a French proverb
S T B, Bury.—We cannot make the requisite inquiry
ORIGINATOR, Newbury, will find an excellent practical paper on "Organs and Organ-building" in the *Penny Cyclopædia*
C J W, Newington.—We do not think Irish Peel-log illustrators of last year took anything but supplement by their discovery. The entire matter was strikingly dealt with in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No 384
J W H, Hull.—See the List of Works published by Fisher and Co, London
GEORGE WILLIAM MARY C, and M. G, Dublin.—The title of Duke of Cambridge was conferred on Prince Adolphus-Frederick (the late Duke) by patent, dated 27th Nov., 1801, with the usual limitation to the heirs male of the body of the grantee, and is consequently inherited by Prince George, who became, the moment his father died, second Duke of Cambridge
ASHBY DE BANKER.—The charge is made by the notary, and not by the banker. For every prosecution within the city, 1s. 6d. is the charge, and the expense increases as the boundary extends
L L D.—One guinea.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Limerick, is too late	A M, Hackney-terrace.—Thanks
P R N Natal	T G, Highworth, Wilts, is thanked

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Ten Years in India. 3 Vols.——The Charterer's Hand-book.——The Garland —Wayte's Manual.——The Water of Life.——The Windings of the River.
Music. "The Dream is over."——"Fare thee well."——"Sweet Summertime."

THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
is NOW READY, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 18s.; or, stitched in an ornamental wrapper, price 13s.
The whole of the Volumes, from the commencement, may be had, stitched in an elegant wrapper, price 13s. each; except the First Volume, which is 16s.
A new and beautiful design has been prepared for the Cover for Vol. XVI., which may be had, by order, of any Bookseller or News Agent, price 2s. 6d. each.
Portfolios for keeping the Numbers clean during the six months, price 4s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1850.

THE English people know, by sad experience, the distressing consequences that ensue to the great bulk of the population during a year of scarcity. Trade is impeded—the working classes become pauperised—poor-rates press with fearful severity upon the owners of property—crime is increased throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the agricultural as well as in the manufacturing districts—prison rates increase as alarmingly as poor-rates – starvation and crime go hand in hand—and the country trembles upon the brink of political and social convulsion. The recent measures of the lamented Sir Robert Peel—measures that had been in progress for years, and that only received their crowning and complete consummation by the abolition of the Corn Laws—will, in future, mitigate, as far as human agencies can, the unhappy consequences of a scarcity in the supply of the food of the people. The markets of the world are open to us; the deficiences of the East will be supplied by the West; the New World will come to the relief of the Old; and the vast corn-producing plains of Russia and Poland will be laid under tribute to feed the swarming multitudes of Great Britain.

But a deficiency of food, though the most serious, is not the only scarcity with which this great country may be afflicted. We have but to imagine that the countless mills of Lancashire and Yorkshire were obliged to discharge their hands during a whole winter, or even for a shorter period, in consequence of a failure of the cotton crop, to picture a state of things which would cause the most imminent peril to our commercial security and our national well-being. Two or three hundred thousand men thrown out of work in the manufacturing districts, would form an army of misery, whose support would fall upon the poor-rate and the prison-rate, to the disturbance of all trade, commerce, and industry within their sphere. The stoppage of the usual weekly expenditure of so large a body of wealth-producing men would affect all classes, and press with especial severity upon the small traders, who form the great majority of the rate-paying public. All the evils of a food-scarcity would thus extend over the country. Credit, that most sensitive plant of our political and social system, would receive a shock which would level many a proud commercial fortune with the dust. Political and social strife, calling loudly for unsafe political changes —a strife which always gathers its greatest ailment among needy men, willing to work, but unable to find any to employ them—would flourish in its rankest luxuriance. These are not probable, at least possible dangers. Our statesmen have as yet taken no means whatever to guard against or to mitigate them. Year after year, the cotton manufacture of England increases in importance; but year after year we neglect to take any means to increase and equalise the production of a raw material on which our prosperity so greatly depends. We can, fortunately, buy corn in all the markets of the world. We are not compelled to rely upon any one spot more than upon another, for a supply. But cotton, which next to corn is the most essential article of food for our natural well-being, is only produced in any thing like a sufficient quantity to supply our wants in one part of the world. The American Union and Brazil are the great cotton-farms on which we depend; and if a bad season seriously diminishes the total yield, there is no other place to which we can resort to make up the deficiency, and keep our mills going. Is it wise in us to rely entirely upon America for our cotton? The question has often been asked before, and as often answered in the negative by those who understood the subject either theoretically or practically. But, as the

danger seemed remote, the question has been suffered to remain in abeyance, for the consideration of the speculative politician and economist, rather than for the decision of men of business and the support of the Government. It would seem, however—if all the statements be true that find their way into the public journals with reference to the scarcity of the present supply of cotton, and the gloomy prospects of the approaching season—that the question must speedily force itself into prominence, and demand a remedy at the hands of the Legislature.

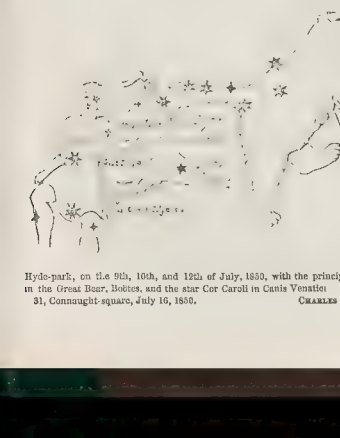
The steam-ships *Cambria*, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday morning, and the *Pacific*, which arrived on Wednesday last, bring advices which confirm previous accounts of the backward state of the crop, and hazard the prediction that it will be more than usually precarious upon the question as to which of these is right, and which is wrong. The subject is too complicated, and would occupy far more space than we could afford for its discussion. But whether there be or be not an actual scarcity, and whether we may dread a prospective scarcity still greater in amount, it is surely time that, as a nation, we should seriously consider the advantage, the policy, and the necessity of being no longer solely dependent on Brazil and the United States for an article of such prime importance. India, Africa, and the West India Islands have been spoken of as valuable sources of supply. Cotton will grow in them all; and from Egypt and Bombay, it is estimated that we may expect to receive, during the approaching six months, about 100,000 bales. But from the West Indies—so well calculated to supply us—we can expect nothing. Those fruitful islands are ruined for want of labour. In the June Circular of Messrs. T. and H. Littledale, of Liverpool, the greatest produce brokers in England, the following remarks—to which we wish to direct the attention of our readers—occur upon this subject :—

Much has been said (observe these gentlemen) upon the growth of cotton in the East Indies, but the climate and character of the natives appear formidable obstacles. Many other parts of our vast dependencies would no doubt grow cotton in abundance—Australia, New Zealand, the Cape and Port Natal —but probably none are so well adapted for the purpose, from their locality, climate, and population, as the West Indies, which are known to be capable of producing cotton quite equal and even superior to American. On this point we give an extract from the letter of an intelligent and highly-respectable estate manager in Demerara, received by a large proprietor in Liverpool by the last mail. In answer to some queries on the subject he writes: "I note what you say regarding the cultivation of cotton in this colony. There is no country under the sun more favourable for growing all sorts of it, from Sea Island to Upland Cotton; and besides the immense tract of coast from the Courentyne River to the Essequibo, there is a tract of land to the northward of nearly one hundred miles square (having large rivers and creeks) of the finest description in the world for producing cotton, and will produce two crops per annum for an unlimited time, and a great deal of this land is perfectly well adapted for producing two crops per annum of cocoa and coffee; I say this advisedly, having served my time to cotton, coffee, and cocoa planting, as well as to cane planting, and having many years ago visited the above-named tract of land. If the British Government would only give a fair play, *i. e.* unlimited emigration from all parts, especially from India, China, and Africa, for some years, this colony would produce as much cotton as would clothe every individual on the face of the globe with cotton garments, and also produce an abundance of sugar, rice, coffee, cocoa, indigo, &c.; all we require is plenty of labour and fair play."

"Surely," as Mr. Littledale remarks, "this is a subject worthy the attention of the Government; and it is in the highest degree impolitic to have so large a mass of our population dependent on one source of supply, and that from a country our most formidable rival and most precarious friend, which, should a change of policy be adopted, or any hostile movement occur between us, could, by the imposition of a high protecting duty or a prohibition of export, inflict ruin on our manufacturing classes." What is it, therefore, that prevents the immigration of free labour into the West Indies to enable those colonies to produce cotton for us? We must say, without the slightest desire to pen a syllable that would give offence to the estimable men who oppose slavery in any and every form as vehemently as they have opposed the Slave-trade, that the great and only obstacle is their ungenerous fear that British planters, if allowed to import free labourers from Africa, would, in time, convert these free labourers into slaves. We believe the fear to be utterly groundless; and we believe that, supported as it is by the Legislature, it not only causes the depreciation and ruin of all West Indian property, but that it tends more strongly that any other cause to increase that very slavery which good men so earnestly and piously desire to diminish, and to make this great manufacturing country dependent upon slave-holding America and slave-trading Brazil for the cotton which it requires. Dreading to encourage slaves in our colonies, we actually encourage and extend it in other countries. Here is a fear which is worse than a reality. It is, indeed, time that this great question should be earnestly considered by men of all parties. It is bad enough that our colonies should be ruined, but it is still worse, that, in addition to their ruin, we should imperil our commerce and manufactures, and run such serious risks as a general stoppage of work in the manufacturing districts would inevitably bring upon the nation. Upon every ground this question is of the highest importance; and the fears of a scarcity in the cotton crop, which have been rapidly gaining ground for the last few months, will not have been excited in vain if they lead to the examination of the claims of the West Indies to be allowed to import labour. Not only questions of slavery abroad, but questions of peace and prosperity at home, depend on its solution. It is to be hoped that common sense in this great matter will soon be allowed to govern us.

THE NEW COMET.

THE accompanying plan shows the situation and path of the Comet discovered by Dr. Peterson, of Altona, as seen by me, Captain Charles Shea, H. C. S., with a three foot telescope of Cary's, *not inverted*, at No. 31, Connaught-square



Hyde-park, on the 9th, 10th, and 12th of July, 1850, with the principal stars in the Great Bear, Bootes, and the star Cor Caroli in Canis Venatici

31, Connaught-square, July 16, 1850. CHARLES SHEA.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The County Courts Bill passed through committee.

FACTORY BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill,

The Earl of HARROWBY moved, as an amendment, that the operation of the bill be extended to children.

Earl GRANVILLE opposed the amendment, which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 30 to 14.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House had an early sitting, at which it passed some clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Mr. COCKBURN, the new Solicitor-General, took the oaths and his seat for Southampton. The hon. and learned member was introduced by Mr. Hayter and Lord Marcus Hill. The hon. gentleman, after taking the oath, took his seat on the Ministerial bench, amid the congratulations of several members.

In the evening sitting

RICHMOND PARK.

In answer to a question from Lord Duncan, Lord SEYMOUR said that the last communication which he had received from the late Duke of Cambridge was to desire that the orders and regulations of the Park might be modified, so as not to interfere with the public convenience. (Cheers.)

POST-OFFICE ENQUIRY.

Mr. FOSTER enquired whether the inquiry respecting the Post-office, had commenced, by whom it was conducted, and how long it would last, and also whether Government would take any steps before the report was presented

Lord J. RUSSELL said that it had already commenced, and that it was conducted by Lord Charricastle, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Grey. He did not apprehend that it would take much time, and he did not think it advisable to take any steps until the report was presented

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.—PROVISION FOR THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The House having gone into committee, Lord J. RUSSELL proposed, as the future allowance to be made by Government out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of the present Duke of Cambridge (late Prince George), an annuity of £18,000 a year. He also proposed that the Princess Mary of Cambridge should have £3000 a year, the present Duchess of Cambridge had £6000 a year, and the Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz had £3000 a year, making altogether £24,000, which would be £3000 less than the late Duke of Cambridge had

Mr. HUME proposed as an amendment that the annuity of the Duke be £8000 a year instead of £18,000.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 205 to 53.

Mr. HUME then proposed that the annuity be £10,000 instead of £12,000 a year

The amendment was negatived on a division by a majority of 177 to 55, and the resolution was agreed to.

Resolutions were also agreed to granting £3000 a year to the Princess Mary (of Cambridge), and confirming the grant of £3000 a year to the Princess Augusta (now Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), and the jointure of £6000 to the Duchess of Cambridge; making the vote altogether £24,000, or £3000 less than the sum granted to the late Duke of Cambridge.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the discussion of the vote occupied the rest of the evening.—Adjourned at a quarter before two o'clock.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION AT THE HOUNSLOW POWDER-MILLS.—On Wednesday evening, at about a quarter to six o'clock, another explosion took place at Messrs Curtis and Harvey's powder-mills, Hounslow Heath. The consternation excited was not allayed until it was ascertained that no person was killed or injured. During the latter part of the afternoon the lightning was extremely vivid, and the men, women, and children, of whom there are nearly 200 employed in this dangerous occupation, left their work much earlier than usual in consequence. In a short time afterwards the lightning struck one of the buildings, the roof of which was blown off, and everything in the building destroyed

THE CHOLERA.—It is with much regret we have to announce that three cases of decided Asiatic cholera have been admitted into St. Bartholomew's Hospital. *Medical Times.*

On Wednesday, Sir J. Romilly, the new Attorney-General, was re-elected for Devonport.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) state that on the grant of 300,000f. for the payment of the Duchess of Orleans' jointure being proposed in the Assembly, the Mountain raised objections, but it was carried by 368 to 177.

On Thursday M. de Lamartinière appeared at the bar of the Assembly, accompanied by his counsel. M. Chaix d'Estange, to answer to the charge alleged against him of having published an article in the *Pouvoir* of Monday, of which journal he was the director, reflecting upon the dignity of that legislative house. M. Chaix d'Estange defended his client at great length and with much power, contending that he had exercised no more than his legitimate right in printing the critical remarks which had given such offence. The right of the press to discuss the acts of public bodies and of public functionaries, had been recognised at all times; and he could not conceive why the Assembly, who had suffered much severer criticism to pass in silence, should manifest such unwillingness to should now select the *Pouvoir* for its resentment, which had shown itself the friend of order, even at a time when the most subversive doctrines were promulgated. M. de Lamartinière was found Guilty of "insulting conduct and offence against the Assembly," and was adjudged to pay the maximum fine of 5000f.

The Red party are assiduously engaged in concocting their plans for a Congress to be held out of Paris as soon as the Assembly shall be prorogued, where they are to determine upon their future course of proceeding

The differences between General Changarnier and the Minister of War have reached such a pitch, that the latter has resigned his office. It is now said, is irrevocably fixed, the former having triumphed over his opponent at the Elysee.

The Government has adopted in Council two important decisions—one is to refuse the demand of extradition in the case of M Cernuschi, made by the Roman Government; the other, to give orders to the prefects of the departments to adopt strong measures to prevent the threatened agitation of the Mountain during the prorogation—all public dinners and meetings are to be strictly prohibited.

ITALY

Accounts from Naples of the 11th inst. announce the marriage on the previous day of the Count de Montemolin, eldest son of Don Carlos, with Princess Caroline of Naples, sister of King Ferdinand. The Princess, it is said, has a dower of 12,000 reals a year (about 90,000f.). As to the Count, he receives 30,000f from Vienna, and as much from St. Petersburg. At the same hour as which the nuptials were celebrated, the Duke de Rivas, the Spanish Ambassador, quitted Naples in a Spanish steam frigate, which had brought him, a week back, in order to apply for his passports, in case he should not induce the King to put off the marriage

In Rome his Holiness has named Mr. Edmond Molyneux Sexl, an Englishman, his supernumerary secret Chamberlain

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

By letters from Berlin, of the 15th instant, the fact of the Holstein army having taken possession of Rekernforde is confirmed. Hostilities have therefore fairly commenced. A general was found among the killed on the Danish troops; but it was not deemed probable that much time would elapse before the opposing parties were brought in sight of each other, when a regular engagement would inevitably ensue

WEST INDIES

The West Indian Mail arrived in town yesterday (Friday), with dates from Jamaica of the 22nd ult. The Protectionist manifesto of Lord Stanley had given great satisfaction to the people of Jamaica, who attribute the decline of their prosperity to the operations of Free-Trade.

Cholera was decreasing at Havannah; but at Mexico it was raging with the most direful results, the medical practitioners being unacquainted with the best methods of treatment. Rain had not fallen for some time, and thousands of cattle had died from want of it.

COAL-PIT EXPLOSION.—An explosion took place on Sunday last at the Whynyar coal-pits, about two miles and a half from Whitehaven, Cumberland, which did considerable damage. From the circumstance that it fortunately occurred on a Sunday the men were not at work, and no lives have been lost; but the shaft has been so much injured from the fire, that it will be some time before operations can be again resumed. The cause of the explosion was an accumulation of foul air

FUNDS OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—The total amount belonging to friendly societies invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on the 20th of November, 1849, was £2,103,261 4s. 3d. Of this amount, interest at the rate of 3d. per cent. per diem was payable on £1,539,821 18s. 6d., and 2½d. per cent. per diem on £534,581. The number of members in the societies ranged from 8 to 5000

ADVANCES OF PUBLIC MONEY FOR DRAINAGE, &c.—On Wednesday the new act to authorise further advances of money for drainage and the improvement of landed property in the United Kingdom, and to amend the acts relating to such advances, was printed. By this act, which contains 14 sections, the Treasury is empowered to advance two millions for the improvement of landed property in Great Britain, and £200,000 for Ireland. A further sum of £500,000 for drainage and works of public utility in Ireland may be advanced. It is provided that loans to the same owner of property shall be restricted to £5000 The act took effect from Monday, when it received the Royal assent

CHEAP POSTAGE IN AMERICA.—The cheap postage system (says the *New York Courier*) continues to work well. The last four years of cheap postage, compared with the last four years of high postage, produced as follows :—

	Mail Letters.		Cheap Postage.
Year 1845	4,564,000 Dols.	Year 1846	3,987,000 Dols.
„ 1847	4,424,000 „	„ 1847	4,370,000 „
„ 1848	4,227,000 „	„ 1848	4,757,000 „
„ 1849	3,800,000 „	„ 1849	4,760,000 „

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen held a Privy Council at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. At the Council, Henry Tufnell, Esq., was introduced, and, by command of the Queen, was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the board. The Court was attended by the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, Viscount Combermere, Gold Stick in Waiting; Lord Camoys, Lord in Waiting, and Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the court, and the domestic household, attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated.

The Queen held a Privy Council at one o'clock on Monday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. Lord Langdale and the Hon. Baron Rolfe, two of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, attended the Court, and Lord Langdale had an audience of her Majesty, and delivered up the Great Seal to the Queen. At the Privy Council, her Majesty in Council was pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde, whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was by the Queen's command administered to him, and the Lord Chancellor took his place at the Board accordingly.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR OSBORNE.

The Queen and Prince Albert left town at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon for Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princess Royal, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, and also by his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, his Excellency Count Mensdorff Pouilly, and Count Alphonse Mensdorff-Pouilly. Her Majesty and the Royal party went in six carriages from the Palace to the Nine Elms station of the London and South-Western Railway, and left by a special train for Gosport.

The Queen, with Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, on Thursday morning. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited the Queen on Thursday, at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Wellington had an audience of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, on Monday

COUNTRY NEWS.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. COCKBURN FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—On Wednesday morning, the nomination of a candidate to serve in the present Parliament, in the room of A. E. Cockburn, Esq., appointed Solicitor-General to her Majesty, took place at the Audit House: R. Andrews, Esq., the Mayor, presiding. T. L. Cockburn, amidst considerable applause, proposed the re-election of the Solicitor-General, which was seconded by Edward Harrison, Esq. There being no opposition to the return of the hon. and learned gentleman, he was declared duly elected The electors were then addressed in a lengthened and eloquent speech by the hon. representative and others, and the proceedings terminated.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—A numerous meeting of operatives delegated by the different large manufacturers in its neighbourhood, was held at the Tailors' Hall, Bristol, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of devising means to form a fund so as to enable the working men to visit the Great Exhibition in 1851. A society was formed, and a code of rules adopted, and it was agreed to divide the city into ten districts, with receivers for each, whose duty it will be to receive the weekly contributions of the working men towards the proposed fund. The Mayor of Bristol and Messrs. W. H. G. Langton and J. Bates were appointed trustees, and the West of England and South Wales District Bank bankers.

STAMFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second flower-show of the above society took place on Wednesday afternoon, in the grounds of Arthur Craven, Esq., and the visitors were both numerous and fashionable. The exhibition itself was not remarkable for the numerical extent of the specimens, but those which were on view were extremely fine, and quite equal in character and beauty to any that have been recently displayed at the more pretentious shows in the Regent's Park and the Chiswick Gardens The awards were granted for pelargoniums, cinclines, cereus, verbenas, coleoders, cockscombs, roses, greenhouse plants, and cut flowers; besides various fruits and vegetables. The company, however, seemed to care less for the horticultural show than for the pleasure of walking about the grounds attached to the residence of Mr. Craven, whose domain is probably not equal ed for scenic beauty and variety of effect in the neighbourhood of London There are some fifty or sixty acres of lawn and shrubbery, laid out in the most charming manner—every advantage that good taste and ingenuity could devise having been thought of to produce a series of picturesque *ensembles*. The band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards were in attendance, under the direction of Mr Gratian Cook

CHOLERA IN NORFOLK.—A correspondent writes from Lynn Regis:—The potato crop in this district will be a failure. The wheats never looked better; the oats are promising; the peas never were surpassed; the beans rather backward.

DISCOVERY OF FRESCOES IN STEDHAM CHURCH, SUSSEX.—The workmen at present engaged in pulling down this venerable church prior to the erection of a new one, have discovered some beautiful frescoes, and which are now laid open. The subjects are admirably executed, and occupy the entire north wall of the nave of the church. One of them represents the Virgin Mary, with Christ by her side, his hands and feet pierced, and supplicants imploring the Virgin to intercede for them Another, St. Christopher carrying Christ over the river Jordan. The figure of St. Christopher is very large, reaching almost from the base to the top of the wall, and the colouring of his dress and shield are in good preservation. Another is supposed to be the Day of Judgment. The Rev. W. D. Willis, of Elster Rectory, as well as several other members of the Archæological Society, have inspected the frescoes

THUNDER-STORM IN LANCASHIRE. A terrific thunder-storm broke over the manufacturing district of Lancashire on Tuesday night, attended with fatal consequences. The thermometer indicated a change of weather on Monday, and during that and the following day two or three light showers fell. On Tuesday morning, after a close and sultry afternoon, vivid flashes of lightning were observed in Manchester and its neighbourhood, and as the darkness of night approached the heavens were almost continuously illuminated by the lightning. But very little rain fell, and the tremendous peals which succeeded some of the most vivid flashes of lightning was not very loud. [illegible] much harm was done both by the water that fell and by the lightning. [illegible] named Samuel Hulme, whilst riding between two milk-cows on a horse, near Littlewood Cross, was struck by lightning, and both he and the horse were killed. Much less damage to some thousands of pounds extent was done to the growing crops, and on Wednesday morning the river Irwell, from Bolton to Manchester, was much swollen, showing that there had been a very large fall of water in that direction. At the Fern-hill Colliery, near Bury, by which is ascending a coal-pit, when near the mouth of the shaft and about to land, were precipitated to the bottom of the mine by the sudden snapping of the rope, which, it is supposed, was cut in two by the lightning. Strange to say, the mine was not damp, as compared with most of the collieries in that district, and the men, though much injured, were not killed. On the same afternoon Chatham and Rochester were also visited by a severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail and rain.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HENDON.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out on the property of Mr. Howett, the extensive linendraper of Holborn, situate on Hendon, near the parish church. The flames enveloped an old barn nearly fifty feet long, and about thirty feet wide. Owing to the easily ignitable nature of the materials of which the building was composed, but few minutes elapsed ere the whole mass became one immense sheet of flame, together with three ricks of hay that stood near. Ultimately the fire was extinguished, after a large [illegible] of property, farm stock, &c. Mr. Howett was insured in the Phœnix Fire Office.

FAMILY GROUP EMIGRATION.

Under this title, a plan by Mrs. Chisholm, a lady who has resided for many years in Australia, and has turned her attention to the best modes of colonizing, is sought to be distinguished. She has, indeed, formed a system, by which all who contribute six guineas may obtain another stake in a farm from her "Colonization Loan Society," and be conveyed to the place of their adoption, in family groups previously formed among the subscribers a system eminently calculated to provide protection to orphan girls and friendless females, both during their passage and after their landing. About £2000 have already been contributed by the working classes towards the object; and it is now proposed to give publicity to the scheme, in order to promote its greater success.

On Tuesday, accordingly, one of the usual "group meetings" of the society was publicly held at the Royal British Institution, Old City road, Lords Ashley, Montearle, and Grosvenor, with the Earls of Harrowby and Surrey, and also several members of Parliament, being present. Among the latter were Mr Sidney Herbert, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Mr. Francis Scott

The Earl of Harrowby addressed the meeting, in favour of Mrs. Chisholm's plan, remarking on the advantages of mutual helpfulness, and of a system of organized emigration, such as that proposed. Mr Robert Lowe, member of the House of Assembly at New South Wales, was then called upon to give the meeting the benefit of his experience in the matter. His testimony was highly in favour of Mrs. Chisholm's plan; moreover, the facility of recovering debts in the settlement made the loan to the intending emigrants a perfect [illegible] ment. Other speakers followed. Lord Grosvenor spoke highly in favour of a publication by Mrs. Chisholm, entitled "The A B C of Colonization." Lord Ashley stated that some of the emigrants had succeeded so well, that they had sent over for their sweethearts. Mr. Vernon Smith thought that the plan obviated all the usual objections to Emigration Societies, and had heartily wishingly subscribed to it, and Mr. Nelson, the actuary, [illegible] the details of a financial scheme, as appropriate to the object pursued. A working man, named Thomas Lutts, also addressed the meeting. He had already [illegible] more than £30 of his passage money, and, indeed, the manner in which the proposal had been altogether taken up by the working classes was sufficiently satisfactory evidence that the utmost reliance could be placed on their honesty, perseverance, and earnestness in the cause. The meeting was very numerous. At the conclusion many subscriptions were entered in aid of the undertaking.

VIEW OF THE GARDEN, AT SIR ROBERT PEEL'S, TAKEN FROM THE DINING-ROOM.

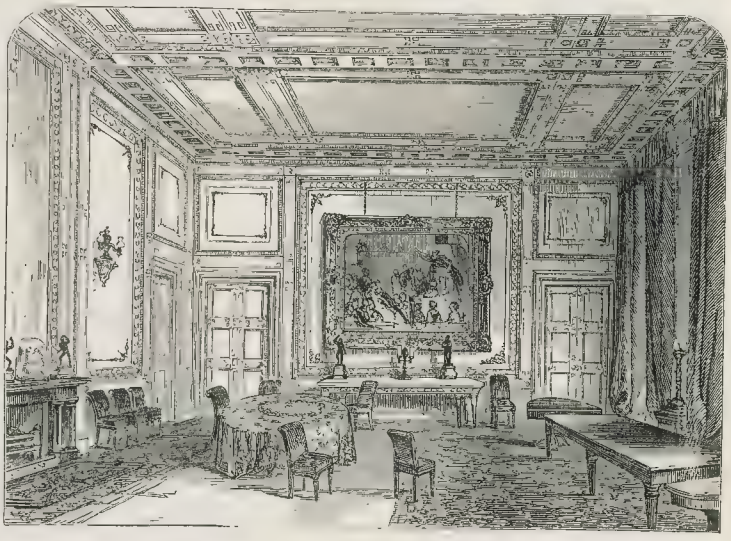
THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

THE accompanying Illustrations possess a truly melancholy interest. One represents the apartment in the mansion at Whitehall-gardens wherein Sir Robert Peel breathed his last. It will be recollected that upon the lamented Baronet being conveyed to the mansion, immediately after the accident, he was placed upon a sofa in the nearest apartment (the dining-room). From this apartment Sir Robert was never removed; for so extremely sensitive to pain did he speedily become, that it was only after very considerable difficulty that he could be lifted from the sofa to a hydraulic bed.

The mansion is the centre house in the Privy Garden, behind Whitehall. In the apartment (the dining-room) hangs the celebrated picture of John Knox preaching, painted by Wilkie

This, as well as the companion Illustration, is from a sketch taken a few months since. The latter shows the Lawn, in the rear of the mansion, the garden of which extends to the Thames.

THOUGH pensive grief above th' untimely bier
Sheds o'er the dead the tributary tear,
Yet worth unburied shall survive decay
When glory wanes and pageants pass away;
Yet shall the deeds to filial hands resign'd
Restore the parent blessings to mankind.
Hereditary might from sire to son,
In youth renews what sages have begun.
So shall the power, which made reluctant laws
The poor man's birth-right and the patriot's cause,
Led to the heights whence hope might proudly scan
Through future visions, coming good for man,
Now rolling from afar in lands unreaved,
Lament an empire widow'd, and a wife bereaved.—W. T. Y.
Phœnix Park.



THE ROOM IN WHICH SIR ROBERT PEEL DIED.

FUNERAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

ON Tuesday the mortal remains of this estimable Prince were conveyed to their temporary resting-place, in a vault beneath Kew Church, and in the immediate vicinity of his Royal Highness's residence. We learn that it is intended to erect a family mausoleum in a portion of the Royal grounds, where the deceased Prince had more than once expressed a desire to be laid after death; and to this spot the coffin containing the remains of his Royal Highness will hereafter be removed. The late Duke was not singular in his wish not to rest in the Royal vault at Windsor; and his attachment to Kew, his native village, was often expressed in a marked manner; so that we are not surprised at his anxiety to rest in the parish wherein he had so long lived and where he was universally esteemed and beloved

The temporary vault in Kew Church is immediately beneath the entrance porch, at the west end of the edifice, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 30, 1849, and now reinvented with additional interest.

The funeral arrangements were of the most unostentatious description—this being also in strict accordance with the illustrious Duke's wishes; and still further to insure the privacy of the ceremonial, it was ordered that the procession should move from Cambridge House shortly after six in the morning, and that the interment should take place shortly after ten o'clock. This arrangement was carried out to the letter.

THE COFFIN.

On Monday night, the outer coffin was removed fro[m] Messrs. Banting's, in St. James's-street (who, as undertakers to the Royal fa[mily], had the superintendence of the funeral), to Cambridge House, where [it] received the inner shell containing the Royal remains, and was finally screwed down.

The following is a copy of the inscription on the outer coffin:—

Depositum
Illustrissimi Principis
ADOLPHI FREDERICI
De Brunswick-Lunenburg,
Ducis Cantabrigiæ,
Comitis de Tipperary ac Baronis de Culloden;
Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis
Et
Honoratissimi Ordinis de Balneo
Equitis;
Patrui Augustissimæ et Potentissimæ
VICTORIÆ
Dei Gratia Britanniarum Reginæ,
Fidei Defensoris
Obiit die octavo Julii,
Anno Domin. MDCCCL.,
Ætatis suæ LXXVII.

THE PROCESSION FROM CAMBRIDGE-HOUSE.

Piccadilly—looking west—at daybreak, on a fine summer's morning, ordinarily presents a striking scene. The broken architectural outline of the houses on the right, the Green-park on the left, with the Royal Palace and the triumphal arch on Constitution-hill in the distance, contribute to form a picture of surpassing beauty. There was something peculiarly solemn and interesting in its aspect on Tuesday morning. As early as five o'clock, some few hundred persons had assembled on the brow of the hill opposite Cambridge House. Many were evidently attracted by motives of curiosity—many, judging from their garb and demeanour, by feelings of a much more praiseworthy character.

Shortly after five o'clock, the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Coldstream Guards (the late Duke's regiment) marched through Piccadilly, *en route* from St. George's Barracks to Kew, where it had been arranged they should form a guard of honour to receive the Royal remains upon their arrival. One hundred men of the regiment filed off at Cambridge House, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Drummond, Captain Baring, and Lieut. Burton, and formed in the courtyard in front of the mansion. A squadron of the 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Colonel M'Douall, arrived about the same time to take part in the ceremonial

At six o'clock the number of persons assembled had considerably increased, and all the windows of the houses within view were occupied. The hearse and other funeral paraphernalia now arrived, and the marshalling of the procession was at once proceeded with

As the half-hour chimed, the *cortège* left Cambridge House in the following order:—

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION LEAVING CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

FUNERAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—THE PROCESSION AT KEW.

Four Mutes on horseback, bearing staves covered with crape
A detachment of Life Guards
A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the Pages of the late Royal Highness
A mourning coach drawn by four horses conveying [illegible] of the Medical Attendants upon the late Royal
Highness Dr. Bright, Dr. Hawkins Dr. Watson and Mr. Longmorth
A mourning coach, drawn by four horses conveying Medical Attendants and Chaplains to the late Royal
Highness the Rev. J. Sumner, Rev. M. Wood Rev. Mr. Wellbank and Mr. Keate
A mourning coach drawn by four horses, conveying the Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of
Gloucester [illegible] to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Equerry of the late
Royal Highness, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, General the Hon. A. Upton, Sir William Davison, and
Major Shepherd
A mourning coach drawn by four horses, conveying three Equerries of his late Royal Highness, Sir
[illegible] Bowyer, the Cornwall and Major the Hon. John Mildmay
A mourning coach, drawn by four horses conveying the Equerry of the King of Hanover, the representative of the Hanoverian Embassy and the Secretary of her Majesty the Queen Dowager to the late Duchess of Cambridge Baron Knesebeck, General Count Baron Kniesebeck Dramm-ond.
A mourning coach, drawn by four horses conveying the Lord in Waiting to the Queen and two of the Equerries of the late Duke of Cambridge, Sir James Macdonell and Sir William Gomm
A mourning coach drawn by four horses, conveying the Vice Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and two [illegible] bearers of the pall, Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, Sir Alexander Woodford, and Sir Henry Beaver
The State carriage of his late Royal Highness drawn by six horses, conveying the coronet and cushion, and the belt and cushion of his late Royal Highness borne respectively by Baron Knesebeck and Colonel Hay

The Undertaker—Mr Banting
A detachment of Life Guards

THE HEARSE,
Covered with a black velvet pall, emblazoned with the royal escutcheon, and drawn by eight horses.
A detachment of Life Guards closed the *cortege*

The procession, on leaving Cambridge House, moved slowly towards Hyde Park corner, before reaching which one of the most imposing pageants of the day occurred. Seated at one of the partially closed upper windows of Gloucester House was observed the venerable sister of the deceased Prince, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester evidently absorbed in grief. Her Royal Highness was attended by a lady in Waiting, whose aid appeared to be quite necessary for the support of the afflicted Princess at the moment when the hearse containing the body of her beloved brother passed the casement.

The greatest possible respect was paid to the memory of the illustrious Duke by the masses of the inhabitants along the line of route traversed by the procession. At Knightsbridge, Brompton, Kensington, and Hammersmith, the church bells were tolled, and both grounds and houses, while the shops were for the most part closed. At Hyde Park Corner, the Royal standard floated half-mast high from the church tower, and the children of the parochial schools were drawn up in the churchyard. The inhabitants of the place also came out in large numbers to witness the progress of the procession through the town.

At Kew, the people were stirring at an early hour. It had been arranged that the procession should be met on the bridge by the parochial authorities and principal inhabitants of the place, who had requested permission to precede it to the church. The arrival of the military, as usual on such occasions, had created a considerable excitement in the town, and other authorities of the place, together with the boys and girls belonging to the Duke's school, had assembled at the appointed spot. The military had scarcely formed in front of the Royal cottage when notice of the approach of the procession was given.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, with her daughters the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Princess Mary, arrived at Kew shortly before [illegible] o'clock, from Cambridge House. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at the same time. Their Royal Highnesses Cambridge Cottage being under extensive repair, proceeded to Hanover Lodge, a mansion closely adjoining, and immediately between the late Duke's cottage and the church, where they awaited the arrival of the procession, now [illegible] the village and round Kew Green.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Hanover Cottage at a quarter to ten o'clock. His Royal Highness was attended by the Marquis of Abercorn (groom of the Stole) and Viscount Torrington (Lord in Waiting).

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived at nine o'clock in an open phaeton. His Grace wore a plain suit of black, and having been furnished with a crape scarf and hatband, he walked across the road into the church, and after looking at the vault and the interior of the sacred edifice, returned to the churchyard and sat down under a tree to await the arrival of the *cortege*.

KEW CHURCH

Among the noblemen and gentlemen who arrived at the church before ten o'clock, we remarked Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Minto, Viscount Bodmin, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Forester, and Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. Pews were scarce and hatbands, and were seated in pews facing the altar, but neither themselves nor the Duke of Wellington took any part in the ceremony except as spectators.

The entrance porch and body of the church were covered with black cloth, as were also the pulpit and reading-desk, the former having a royal escutcheon emblazoned upon a white ground; and another escutcheon was placed on the wall of the church, near the entrance of the royal vault. The pews were but scantily filled, very few tickets having been issued, and none being admitted without them. All the persons present were attired in deep mourning.

The Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princesses her daughters, entered the church by a private door, and [illegible] o'clock all proceeded to the lower pew, which was lined and with black curtains. Their Royal Highnesses were followed by the Lady Augusta Gordon, the Baroness Venningen, and the Ladies in Waiting on the Hereditary Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz Baron Knesebeck and the Duchess of Cambridge, and Mr. Mildmay was also in attendance on their Royal Highnesses.

THE PROCESSION TO THE CHURCH.

The cavalcade occupied nearly three-quarters of an hour in its progress from the bridge to the front entrance of Cambridge Cottage, where the hearse length drew up. The military had already lined the path through which the coffin was to be borne to the church, and this portion of the ceremonial having been arranged, the procession moved across Kew-green and the churchyard in the following order

Equerries of his late Royal Highness, Mr Edmund Mildmay, Colonel Cornewall, Colonel Keate, Lieut Col Sir William Davison, and Major Stephens.	Equerry to the Queen in Waiting, Colonel Grey.
Equerry to her Royal Highness Prince Albert in Waiting, Lieut-Col Hon A Gordon.	Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert.
Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert in Waiting, Lieut-Col Francis Seymour.	Colonel Berkeley Drummond
Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert in Waiting, Viscount C ifden.	Lord in Waiting to the Queen, Lord C Canopy.
Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.	
The Baton of his late Royal Highness, borne upon a black velvet cushion.	
The Coronet of his late Royal Highness borne upon a black velvet cushion.	
Major Baron Knesebeck.	
The Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, Sir William Martins Pall-Bearer, Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B.	The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T.
	The Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, Lord E P. Howard Pall Bearer. Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonald, K.C.B.

THE BODY,

Borne by Twelve Non-commissioned Officers of the Coldstream Guards.

Pall-Bearer, Lieutenant General Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B.	Colonel Hay	Pall-Bearer, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Bouverie, K.C.B.

The Chief Mourner,

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.	His Royal Highness Prince George, now Duke of Cambridge, attended by his two Supernes, Colonel Chaplin and Colonel Henry Bentinck, and his Aide-de-Camp, Major the Hon James Macdonald.	His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Servants of his late Royal Highness.

Pages of his late Royal Highness—Messrs. Meyers, Ebeling, Owen, Oppermann, Sindon, Hardy, Gilbeart, Kamatham, and Prentice.

Medical attendants upon his late Royal Highness Dr. Hawkins, Dr. Watson, Dr. Richard Knight, Mr. Keate, and Mr Illingworth.

Chaplains to his late Royal Highness—Rev John Sym Wood, Rev. Mr. Kaper, Rev. John Ward.

Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Nassau, Baron Hon. Arthur Upton.	Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell.
Equerry of his Majesty the King of Hanover, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Thornton.	The Representative of the Hanoverian Legation, Count Charles Kielmansegge (brother of the Minister).
The representative of his Majesty the King of Hanover, General Prott.	The Representative of the Hanoverian Legation, Count Charles Kielmansegge (brother of the Minister).

At the entrance of the church the procession was met by the Rev. James Hutchinson, M.A., one of the domestic chaplains of his Royal Highness, and the Rev. R. B. Byam, vicar of Kew; and the coffin was consigned to them, reading the impressive service for the burial of the dead as the coffin was borne into the church. The measured tread of the soldiers as they proceeded up the south aisle in the direction of the altar had a most solemn effect. The coffin having been placed upon trestles in front of the altar, a black velvet pall, emblazoned with Royal escutcheons, was thrown over it, and the coronet and *bâton* being deposited thereon, the service proceeded, the Lord-Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain, with their wands of office, standing at the head and foot of the Royal corpse, and the chief mourner taking his station at the head. At the proper period, the coffin was again uncovered, and borne on the shoulders of the colour-sergeants, down the north aisle, to the entrance of the vault, into which it was gradually lowered on an inclined plain. On the removal of the remains from the altar, the Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princesses, left the Royal pew, and joined the procession to the mouth of the vault, the Duchess resting on the arm of Prince George, and the Princesses supported by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. His Royal Highness Prince Albert walked a few paces apart. When the coffin had been lowered into the vault, and the mourners had taken their places around, the organ, which had played the "Dead March in Saul" during the progress of the procession from the altar, ceased, and the service again proceeded. When the rev. chaplain commenced reading the "Lord's Prayer," the Duchess of Cambridge knelt down at the entrance of the vault, and remained in an attitude of fervent supplication for some moments.

The service having been concluded, the Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princesses, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, retired from the church by a private entrance and returned to Hanover Lodge. The procession was conducted out of the church by the usual entrance; and the noblemen in attendance also took their departure for town.

The organ played Martin Luther's Hymn as the mourners retired.

The funeral was conducted in accordance with his Royal Highness's expressed desire, under the exclusive superintendence of the Lord Chamberlain's office. The College of Arms took no part in the ceremony; nor was Garter present to proclaim the style and titles of the deceased Prince, as is usual in the case of all Royal interments.

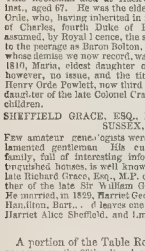
At nightfall, the Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princesses her daughters, Prince George, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, proceeded to the church to take a last view of the coffin containing the remains of their beloved relative. The Princesses were observed to strew a basket of flowers into the vault, after which the illustrious mourners retired, and the workmen were immediately summoned to close in the vault.

Thus closed the obsequies of the lamented Duke. They were distinguished by little of the pageantry incidental to a Prince, but rather marked by characteristics of deep affection, and by endearing observances which imparted a simple solemnity to the rite unattainable by what may be termed the pomp of woe.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD DUNBOYNE.

JAMES BUTLER, Baron of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath, was the son of James Butler, Esq., of Kilcash, in the county of Clare. He was born on the 25th July, 1780. He married, first, the 17th August, 1799, Eleanor, daughter of David O'Connell, Esq., of Cork, by whom (who died the 15th March, 1817) he leaves, besides five other sons and a daughter, his eldest son and successor, Theobald Fitzwalter, the present Baron. The late Baron married, secondly, the 19th December, 1843, Mrs Vaughan of Belle-hutch House, Oxon His Lordship assumed the title of Lord Dunboyne in 1829, on becoming the representative of the family, at the death of the prior titular Peer. He was legally confirmed in this assumption by a reversal on the part of the Crown of the outlawries against the Barony in 1827. Lord Dunboyne died on the 6th instant, at the Château Kenngen, Pas de Calais.



CAPTAIN OWEN STANLEY, R.N.

This distinguished naval officer, who was born on the 13th June, 1811, was the eldest son of the Right Rev. Edward Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, by his wife Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Oswald Leicester, Rector of Stoke Salop: he was also nephew of Lord Stanley, of Alderley. His youngest brother, Charles Edward, is a Captain of the Royal Artillery.

Captain Owen Stanley entered the Royal Naval College the 5th August, 1824, and embarked, the 8th January, 1826, as a volunteer on board the *Druid* frigate. Having become a midshipman the following March, he rose through a continued course of hard and active service to the rank of Captain, which he attained the 23rd September, 1844. While Commander in the *Britomart*, he aided in forming the colony of Port Essington, and made a track survey of the Arafura Sea, of which he drew him, this able and promising seaman died off Sydney, the 13th March, 1850.

WILLIAM, SECOND LORD BOLTON.

This nobleman died at Hackwood Park, his seat in Hampshire, on the 13th inst., aged 67. He was the elder son and heir of the late Right Hon. Thomas Orde, who, having inherited in right of his wife, Mary Jean, natural daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Bolton, the great estates of the Powlett family, assumed, by Royal licence, the surname and arms of Powlett; and was raised to the peerage as Baron Bolton, of Bolton Castle, county York, in 1797. The Peer, whose demise we now record, was born 31st October, 1782; and married, 8th M.., 1810, Maria, eldest daughter of Guy, first Lord Dorchester, K.B He leaves, however, no issue, and the title and estates devolve to his nephew, William Henry Orde Powlett, now Hon. Lord Bolton, who is married to Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Crawfurd, of Newfield, in Ayrshire, and has several children.

SHEFFIELD GRACE, ESQ., LL.D., F.S.A., OF KNOLE HOUSE, COUNTY SUSSEX, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Few amateur genealogists were more accomplished or more gifted than this lamented gentleman His curious and comprehensive history of the Grace family, full of interesting information, referential to many of our most distinguished houses, is now in the press. Mr. Grace was second son of the late Richard Grace, Esq., M.P. of Boley, in the Queen's County, and next brother of the late Sir William Grace, Bart., of Grace Castle, county Kilkenny. He married, in 1829, Maria Anne, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hamilton, Bart.. d leaves one son, Sheffield, born in 1834, and two daughters, Harriet Alice Sheffield, and Emily Anne Sheffield.

A portion of the Table Rock at Niagara Falls, about forty feet long, gave way on the 29th ult. A carriage was passing at the time with six passengers, who saved their lives by leaping from the carriage, which was thrown over the precipice It is reported that a guide and several visitors were under the rock when it fell, but this statement is not confirmed. The shock was felt to the distance of several miles.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CITY MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SIR R. PEEL.

An influential meeting of the citizens of London was held on Monday, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House (the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair), to take steps for securing the erection of a suitable monument within the city of London to the memory of the departed statesman whose loss is so universally deplored by all parties in the country, whether agreeing with or opposed to his political opinions.

The Lord Mayor was supported on the platform by Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., Baron de Goldsmid, Alderman Sir T. Lawrence, Sir J. J. Pelly (chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company), Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P., Sir Moses Montefiore, Sir J. Weir Hogg, M.P., &c

The chairman stated, that he had called the meeting, and undertaken to preside on the present occasion, from a sincere wish to do honour to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. (Cheers.) They were met together to promote a subscription for the purpose of erecting a suitable testimonial to perpetuate the memory of that eminent statesman whose loss they all deplored

Sir Peter Laurie, as one of the senior aldermen of the city of London, felt honoured in having entrusted to him the task of moving the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That this meeting desires to give expression to the profound and universal regret which pervades all ranks and conditions of the people at the irreparable loss which this country has sustained in the decease of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and feels that, in seeking to perpetuate the record of his public services and his private virtues, it commands the sympathy and enlists the cordial co-operation of all.

Captain Shepherd had the melancholy gratification to second the resolution proposed by Sir Peter Laurie. (Cheers.)

The chairman was about to put it to the meeting, when a gentleman, who gave his name as "Mr. Beardmore, of the Park, near Nottingham," rose to propose an amendment.

The Chairman wished to know whether the gentleman who wished to speak was a citizen of London?

Mr. Beardmore replied that he was a freeholder of Middlesex and a freeman of the Brewers' Company.

The Chairman said, as the meeting was called for a specific purpose, he should like to see the amendment.

Mr. Beardmore accordingly handed in his amendment; and the chairman being engaged apparently in consulting his friends relative to it, there were loud cries of "Read, read, read."

Mr. Under-Sheriff D. W. Wire, who acted as secretary, accordingly read the amendment as follows:—

This great meeting does, at the same time, with the deepest feelings of anguish and regret, look back upon the public career of the departed statesman, in so far as he supported Lord John Russell, by voting for the admission of save-grown sugar into this country, which admission has sorely increased the trade of the slave-owning States of America, and has rendered the horrors of the middle passage more appalling ever since the fall of 1846, when the charge of British law became known in Cuba and the Brazils

Upon the reading of the amendment, there were loud cries of "Shame, shame;" "No politics," "It can't be put," &c.

The Chairman having decided that the amendment could not be put, the original motion was unanimously passed

Sir John Henry Pelly moved the next resolution:—

That a committee, consisting of the gentlemen now on the platform, be formed, with power to add to their number, to collect subscriptions, and to consider the best means of carrying out the objects of the meeting; and that the Lord Mayor, Sir James Duke, Bart. M.P., and Baron Rothschild, M.P., be requested to act as treasurers.

Sir James Weir Hogg, M.P., seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

The Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., and Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire, having consented to act as honorary secretaries, the latter read a list of subscriptions entered into in the room, amounting to £500 or £600, including the Merchant Tailors' Company, £210; the Lord Mayor, £25; Sir E. N. Buxton, £21, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., £21 Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., £21. Sir Moses Montefiore, £21; Sir Peter Laurie, £10 10s.; Alderman Salomons £10 10s.; the City Police, one day's pay, about £50, &c.

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes at this school took place on Monday afternoon; the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., vicar of the parish, in the chair, supported by the Hon and Reward Cust, Bart., Mr. Churchwarden Cole, trustees; the Rev. M. D'Orsan, the Rev. W. W. Babington, M.A., and Thomas Jones, Esq., B.A., &c. In distributing the prizes, the rev. chairman made appropriate remarks; and in presenting (as the prize for general proficiency in the lower school) to Broadbent Dominey, "Nicolas Dominey's Voyage Out," he elegantly remarked that it was the work of one who to the gallantry of the soldier and the gracefulness of the courtier added the piety of a Christian The Rev. W. F. Babington, following in the same strain on the occasion, bore powerful testimony to the marked improvement which he observed in the school. A letter was then read from the Rev. A. G. Edc..t, expressing his entire satisfaction with the management of the boys in their studies and in their divinity studies. The head master announced that the school would re-assemble on the 20th of August.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday, the half-yearly meeting of the subscribers to this charity was held at the London Tavern, Mr. S. Harrison presiding. The report stated that, at a preceding meeting, allusion was made to the then existing necessity for the enlargement of the building, as well for the sake of the health of the children as for the sake of the general accommodation The directors had been enabled to effect these alterations, which had entailed a considerable expense, and an increase of funds would be necessary to maintain the efficiency and usefulness of the institution. At the last year election having taken place in consequence of the cholera. To meet the additional expense incurred, the directors had been compelled to sell out a portion of their funded property. The receipts for the half-year, including £1,000 from the estate of Mrs. Jones, £1,404 10s.; in annual subscriptions, £240 14s.; and in collections, dividends, &c., various sums, making a total of £2,967 18s. 8d. The disbursements during the same period, including the payment of £1,000 to the building fund, had amounted to £2,491 16s. 8d.; leaving in favour of the asylum a balance of £211 1s. 9d The chairman announced that eight children would that day be elected. At the close of the meeting, twenty-five votes were given for the names of the successful candidates were announced, and the meeting separated

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The third and last *fête* of this society took place on Saturday, at Kew. The grounds of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, were thrown open to the visitors on the occasion by Her Highness of his Grace The gardens of the society were in the best possible order, and the whole of the arrangements were in the best taste The show of fruit was good, the specimens exhibited being of the first class; the show of flowers was also good, some of the single specimens of rare plants being very fine. An improvement was obvious in the general appearance of the grounds The grounds of the Duke of Devonshire were in splendid order, and had the appearance of a fairy land. The number of visitors was very great, although the recent deaths of the Duke of Cambridge and Sir R. Peel kept many fashionables away. There were present Prince George of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke, the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Bradford, Lord Sondes, Lord and Lady J. Russell, &c.; the American Minister, the Neapolitan Envoy, &c., and other persons of distinction. The Band of the 1st Life Guards, or the Coldstream Guards, and of the Horse Guards (Blue) were not in uniform, but were mourning in respect for the late Duke of Cambridge.

DISPENSARY FOR CONSUMPTION.—The half yearly meeting of the directors of this charity was held on Monday, in the parish of St. Marylebone, 26, Margaret-street, Regent-street, Mr. Thomas Stevenson in the chair. The report stated that since the last meeting the number of patients from the parish of St. Marylebone who had received relief, while those from other parishes had also greatly increased The total number of persons who have received benefit from the dispensary since its commencement in 1847 amounted to 2056. The number of patients at present remaining on attendance was 452. Thirty patients have been visited at their own homes, twenty-seven cured, 11 have died, and 14 have been relieved. To these must be added the number of patients who have ceased to attend without giving notice, but are supposed to have been relieved, amounting to 182. The whole number of patients relieved, those from the parish of St. Marylebone are 173; from St. Pancras 56, St. George's, Hanover-square, 17; St. James's, 34; St. Giles's, 14; other parishes collectively, 97.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—On Wednesday the anniversary festival of this institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; the Earl of Eglinton in the chair. Upwards of a hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, and among the guests at the principal table was one of the brothers of the Nepaulese Ambassador, attended by Captain Cavanagh, polite at agent to the embassy. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Royal Caledonian Asylum," the chairman stated that he greatly regretted to say that while the poor majority of the charitable institutions of this great city were in a prosperous condition, this valuable society had not received the support which it deserved. The objects of the institution were the general education of the children of soldiers or sailors who had lost their lives in the service of their country, and also to the offspring of those indigent Scotchmen in London who were not entitled to parochial relief. At the close of the evening subscriptions were announced amounting to nearly £700, exclusive of a donation of £1000 from Captain Matheson.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—On Wednesday, Sir Peter Laurie, after having made some observations upon the public loss sustained by the death of the late Chief Commoner, moved the following resolution:—"That this Court has received with unfeigned sorrow the intelligence of the decease of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and desires to record its sincere sympathy with the domestic virtues which adorned his public and private life, setting a brilliant example to all ranks of his fellow subjects, of attachment to his native land, domestic virtue, amiable decorum, and unostentatious benevolence; and that this Court sympathizes with the nation at large, it feels, by this painful event, called upon to mourn the loss of an illustrious citizen, and the numerous charitable institutions of the metropolis that of a liberal benefactor and friend. That this Court respectfully condoles on this occasion with her most gracious Majesty, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the amiable and afflicted widow of his Royal Highness, and every member of the Royal family."—Alderman Farebrother seconded resolution, which was carried unanimously, and was, upon the motion of Alderman Kelly seconded by Alderman Humphery, ordered to be entered upon the minutes of the Court, and published in the usual papers.

EVENING CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN.—On Monday evening, a public meeting of this society was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. In consequence of the Bishop of London being absent (from illness), the Rev. Dr. Russell was called to the chair. On the platform were noticed the Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. Dr Croly, C. B. Dalton, T. B. Murray, &c. The Bishop of Toronto, in a lucid and forcible speech, showed the advantages to be obtained by knowledge when combined with sound religion, and that thus it fitted the recipient for larger knowledge and for greater happiness; and concluded by moving—

That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the divine blessing indicated in the measure of success which has attended this effort.

The motion was agreed to.—On the motion of Dr. Croly, it was also resolved—

That, considering the importance of this movement, it is with the most grateful feelings this meeting hails the information that his Royal Highness the Prince Albert has accorded his patronage to it; as it is well known that his Royal Highness's discriminating and cultivated mind is always active to encourage and promote the welfare of those institutions which seek to advance the happiness of his adopted country.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.—A meeting of the proprietors of this company took place on Thursday, at the offices, Princes-street, City; Mr. C. Taylor in the chair. The report shewed that the net profits realised by the Bank, during the six months ending June 30th last, amounted to £45,939 18s. 11d., which, after the appropriation of £15,000 to the Reserve Fund, left a balance of £30,939 18s. 11d., whereupon it was proposed that the half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 5s. per cent per annum, would leave a balance of £8,939 18s. 11d. unappropriated. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—A meeting of the proprietors of this company took place on Monday morning, at the offices, Broad-street-buildings, Sir Ralph Bernal, M.P., in the chair. A twelve o'clock hour named for the adjourned meeting, a sufficient number of directors and proprietors were not in attendance, and, before an adjournment could take place, it was necessary to wait until two o'clock. In the meantime several of the proprietors present put questions to the chairman, with a view of ascertaining the precise position of the affairs of the company as they now stood. In replying to these questions, the chairman stated that the committee appointed at the last general meeting had addressed a long letter to Earl Grey on the subject of the surrender of the charter, and calling his attention in strong but respectful language to the rights of the shareholders To that communication no reply had been received, and the committee were in a complete body as to the course they had so unanimously expressed their readiness to surrender the charter, and the surrender had not actually been accepted. It was possible that some terms might be offered to them by the Colonial Office The company possessed the colonising functions and the power for the sale of lands; but they would still, he imagined, derive an interest in the sale of lands in New Zealand until the sum of £265,000 was paid them. The committee had also been informed that they were from lands would be placed in their possession for the exercise of their colonising functions; but it was found they had had to purchase the Crown domain lands before they could do anything with them. The surrender of the charter would not very materially affect the Canterbury Settlement Association, as they would have to surrender land from the Government instead of the New Zealand Company, as heretofore. It did not appear to him necessary that the Canterbury Association should have any new act; and yet he knew of no reason why there was in course of preparation, if not actually completed. No expenses would now be allowed except those necessary for winding up the affairs of the company. New Zealand House would be closed, and very few changes would be contingent on the nature of the answer from the Colonial Office After some further discussion, the meeting was again adjourned for a fortnight.

SOCIETY IN AID OF THE FISTULA INFIRMARY.—On Monday the seventh anniversary festival of this society was held at the Highbury-barn Tavern, Islington, when upwards of 100 of the friends and supporters of the charity sat down to dinner. William Eade, Esq., presided. From the report of the committee of management for the past year, it appeared that the subscriptions had exceeded those of the two previous years, having amounted to £38, a fact from which it was considered that the majority of the subscribers were not of a fluctuating character, whose circumstances might lead them to have recourse to the benefits of the Infirmary The total receipts of the society had amounted to £71., and the expenditure to £36, leaving a balance of £36 which had been handed to the treasurer of the Infirmary During the year 1849, 843 patients suffering from diseases of the rectum had been admitted into the Fistula Infirmary, of whom 571 had been cured, 1 had partially relieved; 6 patients had been discharged incurable; 38 for irregularity of attendance; and 72 remained under treatment. Only one death had occurred. The total number of patients received since the foundation of the infirmary was 6968. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman said that of all the noble institutions which existed in the metropolis for the relief of the suffering poor, the Fistula Infirmary was the only one to which a charitary had been formed by members of the working classes, who had been relieved through its instrumentality. That last-named fact spoke volumes in favour of the charity. The health of Mr. Salmon, the honorary surgeon and founder of the infirmary, was received with loud and long-continued cheers; and other toasts having been disposed of, the company separated

LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION.—On Monday the 13th annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to this benevolent institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for general business; Mr. H. Sherwood in the chair The report stated that, during the past half-year, the funded property had increased about £200, and the interest previously invested amounted to the sum of £2443 14s., invested with the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt. The secretary then heard the receipts to the half-all sources £417, whilst the expenditure left a balance of £6 7s. 4d. The anniversary dinner in May last, presided over by J. Masterman, Esq., M.P., added nearly £200 to the funds.

COLONIAL REFORM SOCIETY.—The members and friends of this society dined together at the Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich, on Wednesday evening; the Right Hon. Lord Monteagle presiding, supported by Lord Lyttleton, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir W. Molesworth, M.P., Hon. W. Wrottesley, Hon. P. Scott, M.P., Hon. F. Campbell, M.P., Mr. J. Hume, M.P., Mr. H. Aglionby, M.P., Mr. Wakefield, M.P., Mr. J. Wyld, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Jackson (Bishop elect of Victoria), Mr. Sandford, Mr. Samuel Bowley, Mr. Rowe, Dr. Black, Mr. Thring, Mr. Crawley, M.P., &c In the course of the evening the company were addressed by the noble chairman, Sir W. Molesworth, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Lyttleton, Mr. Hume, Mr. Scott, Mr. Rowe, and Mr. Lowe. The latter gentleman, who is a resident of New South Wales, and a member of the Legislature of the Colony, in a very eloquent speech, advocated the right of the Australian colonies to self-government, and deprecated the policy of Earl Grey, which would ultimately tend to put to hazard the prosperity of all our colonies, and to do away with that feeling of devoted loyalty which now especially characterised the Australian colonies.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The half-yearly meeting of this society was held in their offices, No. 32, Sackville-street, on Tuesday—Mr. George Poupart in the chair—when a report was presented, and it appeared that the second year of the society was in a very satisfactory condition. The Rev. R. Baxter, of Kingsthorpe, Northampton, had bequeathed them £500 to be paid on the decease of his widow Since the 1st of January last they had enrolled 84 subscribers, and 23 persons had given them donations. The additions to the building fund had not been so great as they could have wished, being only £220, including the dividends upon stock, which now amounted to £2710 During the half-year, 365 persons had been received into the institution, of whom one had died and 56 were now in the houses In consequence of want of sufficient room in the asylum, persons were often compelled to wait two or three weeks before they could be admitted, after being approved as fit objects for admission. Several letters were also read from the building committee, which stated that the plans and elevation of the proposed asylum were in a forward state Lord Ellesmere had offered them five acres of land, subject to a condition that it should not be used for the purposes of the charity, it should revert to his Lordship. The condition having been submitted to the consideration of counsel, the committee were advised it would bring them under the Statute of Mortmain, and they had every reason to believe that it would be shortly brought to a satisfactory close. The two reports were adopted.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG FEMALES.—A meeting of this society took place on Tuesday evening, at the Office, 2, New Broad-street, when a resolution of condolence to the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George, on the death of the late Duke of Cambridge, was unanimously adopted, and a request was made that the present Duke of Cambridge be earnestly solicited to become one of the patrons of the society, in the place of his deceased father.

PUTNEY COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes for proficiency in the various departments of knowledge cultivated in this establishment took place on Wednesday; the Earl of Devon in the chair. The reports of the Principal and Professors having been read all of which were highly satisfactory, the chairman delivered the prizes, accompanied by suitable addresses to the students, after which the proceedings closed.

SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS.—On Tuesday, at one o'clock, Sir John Jervis, the late Attorney-General, was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, at the private mansion, in Eaton-square, of Lord Truro, the new Lord Chancellor. J. Naylor, Esq., the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, was present to administer the oath. Sir John Jervis, immediately after being sworn in, proceeded to Lincoln.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday the annual court of the governors of this ancient charity was held in the board-room of the hospital. The report for the past year was read, which stated that during that period there had been admitted of sick, wounded, maimed, and diseased persons, 4737 in-patients, and 7169 medical and surgical out-patients. There were remaining under cure 417 in-patients, and 2631 out patients.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—At a meeting of the members of this institution, held on Wednesday, addresses of condolence to the Duchess and the present Duke of Cambridge were unanimously agreed to, and to, accompanied by a request that his Royal Highness would consent to become the patron of the Hospital A subscription was also entered into for the establishment of an "Adolphus ward," in commemoration of the charity and many virtues of the illustrious deceased.

THE DRAINAGE OF LAMBETH.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth took place on Thursday last, at the Vestry Hall, Church-street, for the purpose of representing, in a petition to Parliament, the present defective condition of the drainage of Lambeth, and to record publicly an expression of opinion of the inefficiency of the present Commission of Sewers; the Rev. C. B. Dalton in the chair. Mr. Taylor, a churchwarden, moved the first resolution expressive of the inefficiency and incapability of the present commission of sewers. Since August last they had levied two 8d. rates on the parish, and had received nearly £20,000, and yet the parish was in just the same state as when the cholera visited it. A committee of investigation was appointed and a petition to Parliament agreed upon, and the meeting broke up.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—The report of this company was issued on Thursday. It shows the total receipts for the half-year to have been £229,099 17s. 6d., and the expenditure £93,923 17s. 3d., leaving a balance of £130,466 0s. 3d. to the credit of the company; of which £61,107 8s. 10d. is required for the payment of interest; leaving £69,348 11s. 8d. applicable for dividend, at the rate of 9½. per cent. for the half-year.

SAMBRE AND MEUSE RAILWAY.—A general meeting of this company took place on Thursday, at the offices, 62, Moorgate-street, City; Mr. W. P. Richards in the chair. The report stated that since the last report there had been, if not a great and rapid extension of traffic, a gradual and increasing progress; for last year the receipts averaged £133 per week, whereas they now amounted to £194. The expenditure had, at the same time, been reduced, and would not exceed £160 per week. The total receipts for the half-year amounted to £4042. After some discussion the report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 AND THE PRINTERS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—The members of this society, instituted a few months since, with the primary object of affording pecuniary aid from dramatic and musical performances to benevolent objects connected with the printing trade, have determined to devote one evening to a performance in aid of the Exhibition fund, and for that purpose have engaged the Strand Theatre on Saturday (this) evening, when the "Hunchback," the "Eton Boy," and "Sketches in India" are to be represented.

JUDGES' SALARIES.—On Tuesday, a Parliamentary paper was printed (obtained by Mr. W. Patten), containing a return of the salaries and emoluments (1790) of the Judges of the Court of Chancery, and of the Judges of the Common-law Courts, in the United Kingdom. In 1790 the salary of the Lord Chancellor of England was £5000, besides fees; and in 1832 it was fixed at £10,000, and no fees allowed. There is, in addition, a salary of £4000 a year as Speaker of the House of Lords. The present income of the Lord Chancellor in Speaker of the House of Lords. The present income of the Lord Chancellor is £14,000 a year. From another return to Parliament, it appears that the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Chancery and the Common-law Courts amount to £120,000; and in 1815 the salaries amounted to £62,500; and the number of 15 had increased to 20.

CHINESE FIREWORKS.—A vessel which has just arrived in the docks from Canton, has brought several cases of fireworks as a portion of her cargo, consigned to order. The importations from that quarter are now much more various than was formerly the case, but this appears to be a totally novel arrival from China.

BURGLARY AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Monday night, the shop of Mr. Miller, a watchmaker and silversmith, carrying on business in the Kennington-road, within one door of Penton-place, leading to the Surrey Gardens, was burglariously broken into by some expert thieves, and property amounting to upwards of £100 carried off. Mr. Miller seems to have been marked out as the peculiar victim of thieves; for, in the month of January last, and soon after he had opened his shop, his door was made fast by a strong cord to the iron scraper outside, and one of the thieves, who smashed in a pane of square of plate glass, succeeded in carrying off watches and other property to a considerable amount. In the present instance, the thieves had succeeded in getting to the back of the house of Mr. Miller by getting over the wall of a neighbour, and, having reached thus far, they forced open the back parlour shutters, and then, by means of a "jemmy," reached the shop, and stripped it of goods of all descriptions. The robbery was discovered at six o'clock next morning, by the servant, on coming down-stairs to attend to her usual domestic offices; and it was evident, from the quantity of the candle burnt, that the thief or thieves must have been for some time on the premises.

SUICIDES IN NEWGATE.—On Saturday last, verdicts of "Temporary insanity" were returned on two inquests held in Newgate, by Mr. W. J. Payne, deputy coroner, and a jury of 23 citizens of London. The first was on the body of Daniel Blackstaff Donovan, aged 33, an ex-pugilist, who, on the previous day, had undergone the extreme penalty of the law, after conviction of having thrown his wife out of a window with intent to murder her; the second was on the body of Walter Watts, also aged 33, recently clerk in the Globe Insurance Office, and formerly lessee of the Marylebone and Olympic Theatres in Tiviot Dale. Watts had been sentenced to ten years' transportation. Donovan hanged himself by means of a handkerchief from the bars of his cell-window, at half-past two o'clock in the day (Friday), a few hours after he had received his sentence. Watts, who was confined in the infirmary of the prison, hanged himself from the bars of the water-closet window, about midnight on Friday night.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births during the week ending Saturday, July 13.—Males, 662; females, 637: total, 1299. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 393; females, 388: total, 781. The average derived from ten corresponding weeks of 1839-48 is 866, or augmented in the ratio of increase of population, 967. Compared with this latter number, the deaths of last week exhibit a decrease of 186. Taking the ten weeks of previous years, namely, the 28th of each year, it appears that the lowest mortality recorded in 1845, when it was 707; the highest occurred in 1849, and was 1369, when cholera was making considerable progress. According to the above statement, 7 deaths from cholera were registered last week; but in the same week of 1846 there were 9. In that of 1848 there were 30, while at this period last year the epidemic had made such progress, that in the corresponding week 339 deaths from it were registered.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.875 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 59·4 degs. Except on the last two days, the mean temperature was below the average of seven years. On Saturday the highest in the sun was 110 degs.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—The Rev. George Jehosaphat Mountain, to be Bishop of Quebec. The Rev. Robert Wentworth Cracroft, to the Rectory of Harrington with Brinkhill. The Rev. Edward Robert Spencer, to the Rectory of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall. The Rev. Edward Robert Pemberton, to the Rectory of St. Mary Steps, Exeter. The Rev. Haviland De Saumarez, to the Rectory of St. Peter's, Northampton, with the Chapelry of Upton. The Rev. Thomas Brown Beauseworth, to the Rectory of Rockland All Saints, with St. Andrew, Norfolk. The Rev. G. H. Scott, to the Rectory of Rhos Crowther, near Pembroke. The Rev. George Stable to the Vicarage of Westow-next-Welton. The Rev. Edward Nowells, to the Vicarage of Holme with Huntingdon, Herefordshire. The Rev. Edmund Alderson, to the Vicarage of Aslackby, Lincolnshire. The Rev. Sweyn Macdonald Mackay, to the Vicarage of Skillington. The Rev. Henry Robert Lloyd, to the Vicarage of Cwrtwy, with Kirkby and Asgarby annexed. The Rev. Henry Malpas, to the Vicarage of Corse, near Gloucester. The Rev. Thomas Lowe, to the Vicarage of Willington, near Eastbourne.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. William Dry, chaplain of Oatlands, Tasmania; the Rev. Henry Clissold, minister of the Stockwell Episcopal Chapel; the Rev. W. G. Giles, from the inhabitants of Ryde; the Rev. C. B. F. Fortiscary, late of Blackheath, Kent; the Rev. T. Hill, late of St. Michael, Queenhithe; the Rev. Henry Malpas, on retiring from the curacies of Brickhampton, and Holy Cross, Pershore; the Rev. Thomas Scott Rundall, late of Lyndhurst, Hull, from the parishioners; the Rev. M. Tylee, late curate of Lyndhurst, from the parishioners; the Rev. G. H. Scott, from the inhabitants of Ifield, Sussex, on his leaving.

VACANCIES.—Northleach R., Wilts, dio. Gloucester and Bristol; value, £438, with residence; patron, J. Neeld, Esq.; Rev. H. F. Bythesea, deceased. Halton, Runcorn, P.C., co. and dio. Chester; value, £197, with residence; patron, Sir R. Brooke; Rev. H. Waddell, deceased. Hoyland, co. and archdeaconry and dio. York; value, £150, with residence; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; Rev. F. Mande, deceased. Chaplaincy of Gloucester co. Gaol; Rev. R. J. Cooper, resigned. Mastership of Amersham, Bucks, Grammar School; Rev. W. S. Newman, promoted.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Incorporated Society for Promoting the enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its last meeting for the present season on Monday last; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were also present the Bishops of Salisbury, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, and Chichester; the Revs. H. Howarth, T. Kluger, and Messrs. W. Cowburn, W. D. Adams, Jurors, Jones, Scobell, Cocks, H. J. Barchard, A. J. C. Lawrie, B. Harrison, and William Salt. The business before the meeting was, as might be expected, larger than in the earlier months, comprising thirty-four new applications for assistance, the number of which was so imperfect as to render it necessary that the consideration of them should be deferred. Ten cases received aid for the erection of additional churches, three for rebuilding, and the remainder, sixteen in number, for enlarging or improving the accommodation in existing churches. The ten new churches were intended for the following districts: -Forest Gate, in the parish of West Ham, Essex; St. Stephen's district in Willenhall, Staffordshire; North Malvern, Worcestershire; Ashton and Moss, two townships in the extensive parish of Campsall, near Doncaster; Shippon, a hamlet in the parish of St. Helen, Abingdon, Berkshire; in the parish of Llandilolaybout, near Swansea; St. Leonard's-on-Sea, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Hastings; and the new district of St. Paul Pudsey, near Leeds; and Eastwood, in the parish of Keighley, York-shire. The churches to be rebuilt are at Ballure, in the Isle of Man; Halstead, Essex; Hedgerley, near Gerard's Cross; and Oddington, near Chipping Norton. The churches to be enlarged or altered are those at Child Okeford, near Blandford; Mapledurwell, near Winchfield; the Holy Trinity Chapel, Miklegate, York; Upton, near Slough; Stow Bedon, near Laringford, Norfolk; Overton, Hants; Monkham, near Chelmsford; Llanellen, near Abergavenny; Saxmundham, Suffolk; St. Mary's, Southwark; Castle Combe, near Chippenham; St. Luke's, Birmingham; Wrenghten, near Sedgley, Wilts; Bedworth, near Coventry; Castle Rodingham, near Halstead, Essex; and Penally, near Tenby.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R B P.—If a Pawn, on being first played, is advanced two squares, the adversary is not obliged to take it in passing.

JUVENTUS.—It is quite allowable to claim a Bishop for any Pawn advanced to his 8th sq, although at the time you may have the two original Bishops on the board.

G S.—A private communication has been forwarded.

M P.—It is quite possible that the same, or a very similar position as the "Napoleon Problem," has been published. It was introduced by his Excellency not as a composition of his own, but as one which was known and admired in Nepaul.

B W F, R M, OXONIENSIS, M K—They are now under consideration

W S, Glasgow.—See our office above to M F. Upon further inquiry we find that the problem, which is possibly of Indian origin, first appeared in the "Chess Player's Chronicle."

B W F is thanked for the information. Before we can reply to his query, he must tell us what he means by "first-rate."

TUM TUM.—You are mistaken.—Look at the position once more.

SCHACHFREUND, Grantham.—You will get the "established" now Chess-men and Chessboard at Meshi's, in Leadenhall-street, or at Lenthar's, in Piccadilly. 2. There have been several editions of "Salvio." The last, published in 1725, intituled "Il Guoco degli Scacchi del Dottor Allesandro Salvio," is the one we should recommend you to obtain.

ANGLICUS.—The articles on Chess in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are not likely to be published in a separate form at present. 2. The periodical mentioned appears in monthly numbers, at is 6d each, has already extended to the eleventh volume, and forms an indispensable accompaniment to the chess-table of every amateur.

CAISSA.—1. In the "*Pion Coiffé*," the Pawn capped is usually the K's Kt's Pawn. 2. If that Pawn can be taken by the adversary, no matter at what sacrifice, he wins the game. 3. The capped Pawn, unlike the others, is not permitted to become a Queen or any other piece, but, to win the game, must give checkmate as a Pawn. 4. Your Problem is marked for insertion.

Q R.—We apprehend the game you speak of never reached us. Have you another copy?

H Y.—It now seems free from error.

C F S.—Always acceptable

SOLUTIONS of the NEFARIOUS PROBLEM by L F, Royal Artillery; M P, Rev J T, Rev C F L, MISTR. SELBY, CHERUBS, P B S, N A, CAISSA, C H C, S G, F H G, BY EDMUND, W R, J S, Sheffield Chess Club; B W F, H V, JUVENTUS, C B, Hornsey Chess Club; TEM TUM, SELLABY, W S T, R G G J, HERACLES, C H P, INVENTY, C M J, R D M, DERWENT, MACRUS, are correct. All others are wrong

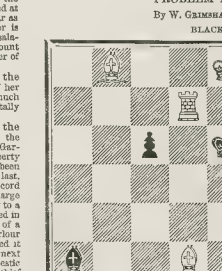
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 338.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 7th	K to Q R 4th	3. B to Q 8th	K to Q R 4th
2. B to K B 6th	K to Q R 3d	4. Kt to Q Kt 7th—Dis. Mate	

PROBLEM No. 339.

By W. GRIMSHAW, York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and checkmate in four moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

LONDON (White.)	AMSTERDAM (Black.)
11. P to Q 3d	10. P to Q 3d

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

We are favoured by a valued Correspondent with the two accompanying Games, which were recently played at Baden-Baden, between the great German player, HEYDEBRANT von der LASA, and Mr. SCHULTEN, of New York.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Von der L.)	BLACK (Mr. Schulten.)	WHITE (Von der L.)	BLACK (Mr. Schulten.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to K B 3d	P takes Kt (c)
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. It takes K B P (ch)	K takes B
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	19. Q takes Kt	Q to her 6th
4. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	20. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to his 2d
5. K B to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to K 5th	21. Q to K sq	P to K 6th
6. K Kt to K 3d	K B to Q B 4th	22. Q R to Q sq	Q to K Kt 3d
7. P to K B 3d	K Kt to his 4th	23. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K to B sq
8. Kt takes P	Castles (a)	24. P to K B 4th	Q to K R 3d
9. Q to K 2d	R to K sq	25. Q to Q B 4th	Q to K R 4th
10. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 5th	26. P to K Kt 4th	P to K 7th
11. Castles	Q Kt to B 3d	27. P takes Q	P takes K R, becoming a Q (ch)
12. P to Q B 3d	Q Kt to K 2d		
13. K to R sq	K B to Q Kt 3d (b)	28. R takes Q	R to K 2d
14. Q Kt to Q 2d	P to Q B 4th	29. P to K B 6th	P takes P
15. K to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to K B 4th	30. R takes P (ch), and wins.	
16. Q Kt takes K Kt	Kt takes Q B		

(a) He might have embarrassed White a little by playing his K Kt to K R 6th at this point.

(b) Well intended. Purposing to throw forward his Q B Pawn.

(c) P to Q B 3d would have been safer play, we believe.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Centre Counter Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Schulten).	BLACK (Von der L.)	WHITE (Mr. Schulten)	BLACK (Von der L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	17. Kt to K B 4th	Q B to K sq
2. P takes P	K Kt to B 3d	18. Q R to K sq	P to K 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th (a)	Kt takes P	19. P to Q 5th (d)	P takes Kt
4. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	20. P takes P (e)	Q to her sq
5. K Kt to Q B 3d	P to K 3d	21. R takes R	R takes R
6. Castles	K B to K 2d	22. B takes K B P	Q to her 3d
7. K B to Q Kt 3d	Castles	23. B to Q B 5th	Kt to Q sq
8. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3d	24. Q to her 3d	P to Q B 3d
9. Q Kt to B 3d	P to K R 3d	25. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to B sq
10. K B to Q B 2d (b)	P to C Kt 3d	26. B to K Kt 6th	Kt to B 5d
11. Q B to B 3d	P to K Kt 3d	27. P to Q R 6th	Q to K R 3d
12. Q to her 2d (c)	K Kt to his 5th	28. P to Q 6th	P to Q B 4th
13. P to K R 3d	Kt takes B	29. B to K R 5th	R to Q sq
14. P takes Kt	K B to K Kt 4th	30. B to K Kt 6th	R takes Q P
15. Q Kt to K 4th	P to K B 4th	31. Q to K Kt 3d	Q to K Kt 4th
16. Q Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	And Black wins.	

(a) The accredited move is—3. K B to Q Kt 5th (ch). See the "Hand-book," page 37

(b) At this point we much prefer the disposition of White's forces.

(c) Premature. He should rather have played K Kt to his 3rd, to prevent the advance of the adverse K Kt.

(d) P to K R 4th seems to us a far better move.

(e) A great blunder. By simply taking off the Kt he would have had at least as good a game as his opponent. His present play costs an officer.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 590.—By J. A. W.

White: K at his Kt sq, Q at K B 8th, R at Q 6th; Bs at K 2d and Q B 6th, Kt at Q sq, Ps at K 4th and Q R 2d.

Black: K at Q B 8th, Q at Q R sq, Rs at K 4th and Q B 2d, Bs at Q R 3d and Q Kt 7th, Ps at K Kt 6th and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 591.—By P., West Bolton.

White: K at Q R 6th, Q at K B 5th, R at K R sq, B at Q B sq, Kts at K 2d and 7th, Ps at Q 3d and Q R 3d, at 4th

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K R 6th, Rs at K Kt 5th and K B 8th, B at K R 3d, Kt at K B sq; Ps at K Kt 6th, Q 3d and 5th, and Q J 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 592.—By E. H. G

White. K at Q Kt 4th, R at K 6th, B at K Kt 4th, Kt at K B 7th; Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 4th, and Q B 3d.

Black: K at Q 4th, R at K R 2d, B at Q 2d, Kt at K B sq; Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 3d, K 2d, and Q Kt 4th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

THE POSTAL DERANGEMENTS.

IN every direction throughout the country, the voice of the people is raised against the Pharisaism of the Sabbatarians. From a host of country meetings on the subject we have space only to notice one in Boston, at which one of the speakers put the whole question as to religious observance of the Sunday in the most concise and pointed form.

The meeting was held on Friday week pursuant to requisition numerously signed, at the Town-hall, to petition Parliament in favour of the rescinding of the recent resolution of the House of Commons abolishing Sunday Post-office labour. The meeting comprised the principal merchants and tradesmen of the town, and the Mayor occupied the chair.

Amongst the resolutions agreed to were the following :—

That this meeting has seen with surprise and alarm, that, on a resolution of the House of Commons, a Ministerial Order has been issued, suspending the delivery of letters and newspapers throughout the kingdom on Sundays—an order the consequences of which have already inflicted great inconvenience and injury on the commercial community.

That a petition to the House of Commons, embodying the above resolution, be prepared, and when signed be entrusted to R. B. Cabbell, Esq., M P., for presentation, and that the Hon. Capt. Pelham and the County Members be requested to support the prayer.

Mr. Fricker, in seconding the motion, said no argument was necessary to enforce the proposition, the expediency of which was self-evident. He concurred in the object of the meeting for three reasons—first, that great inconvenience flowed from the late alteration; secondly, that the Post-office officials were not relieved by it; and, thirdly, that the cause of religion was not benefitted by it. It was a remark often made, that it was impossible to make people religious by Act of Parliament, and it was very true. They would spend their leisure time according to their own inclinations and dispositions; and so long as they did not encroach on or interfere with their neighbours' conveniences, they might safely be let alone.

METROPOLITAN MOVEMENT ON THE SUBJECT.—An influential committee is in the course of formation to embody and effectually direct the expression of public opinion in the metropolis and throughout the country against the Sabbatarian postage regulations. The following gentlemen have already consented to act upon the committee:—Colonel Thompson, M.P.; Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P.; W. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.; F. Scully, Esq., M.P.; M. P. Forster, Esq., M.P.; William Williams, Esq.; Herbert Ingram, Esq.; Richard Taylor, Esq.; J. Wrightson, Esq.; Robert R. R. Moore, Esq.; Thomas Hodgkin, Esq.; William Little, Esq.; T. J. Serle, Esq.; J. Richardson, Esq.; C. Oakley, Esq.; H. J. Wood, Esq.; G. Stiff, Esq.; R. Palmer, Esq.; S. P. Clarke, Esq. (Princes Risborough); the Rev. G. J. Dickson, M.A. (Lincoln); G. H. Lamb, Esq.; E. Landells, Esq.; W. Thomas, Esq.; John Clarke Searle, Esq.; J. K. Chapman, Esq.; Neville Wood, Esq., M.D.; and F. Ledger, Esq. The committee meet at Peele's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, and all communications and subscriptions in aid of the movement will, we understand, be gladly received by Mr. J. Irving Scott, the secretary

(From the Dublin World.)

MODERN PHARISEES.—In the recent Post-office regulations, we see intolerant fanaticism triumphant over both the Government and the people—the former is made the agent, the latter the victim of one of the most unmeaning hypocrises that recent times have witnessed. It is almost ludicrous to deal seriously with a question so contemptible in every point in which we can consider it. In the first place, Sunday labour is not abolished in the Post-office. The bags are made up at a late hour on Saturday night, and forwarded during Sunday. The clerks must be in attendance to hand them to the guard, and to receive others in exchange. The whole retinue of postal auxiliaries are at full work—guards, coachmen, horses, helpers, engineers, stokers, porters—the entire staff, in fact, of the coach and railway-train are excluded from the benefit of the Ashley Sabbatarian legislation. In one respect, only, has the move been successful. It has decidedly prevented the poor from either reading or receiving letters on Sunday. But for the rich, the electric telegraph and the special messenger supply every deficiency. In latter respect, the aggregate Sunday labour is largely increased instead of being diminished.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—Being a subscriber to your paper, I find that in your last Number you gave an account of the different towns that had petitioned Parliament against the new Postal arrangements. I beg to come forward you what we have done to-day in Leicester. The petition was carried in council, with only four dissenting from it. It was proposed and agreed that the borough members should present it to the Postmaster-General.—I remain, sir, yours respectfully,

Leicester, July 17, 1850. THOS. MOXON.

SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR AT LINCOLN'S INN.—On Wednesday morning, the occasion of Sir Thomas Wilde, now Lord TURTON, taking the oaths and his seat as Lord Chancellor, attracted a numerous attendance of counsel to the court at Lincoln's Inn, the inner bar (that appropriated to the Queen's counsel) being insufficient to accommodate the members of that body. At 10 o'clock Lord TURTON entered his Court, attended by the two senior Masters in Chancery, J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq., and James Farrer, Esq., the entire bar rising to receive his Lordship. After the usual obeisance he ascended the bench and seated at the left side of the chair. Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, having entered the court on the opposite side, and taken their stations on the bench, Lord Langdale advanced, and placing the Chancellor in the hands of Lord TURTON's clerk of the Crown in Chancery administered the customary oaths of allegiance and supremacy, &c.; after which Lord Langdale, the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, as also the Masters in Chancery, congratulated his Lordship on his elevation, and retired from the Court. The Lord Chancellor then attended the usual levee, and took his seat; upon which Mr. Swanston, the senior Queen's counsel present, rose and moved that the oaths taken by his Lordship should be entered on the records of the court, which was ordered. The Lord Chancellor then proceeded with the ordinary business of the court.

THE IRISH VICEROYALITY.—A numerous and influential meeting of Irish members, and some Irish peers, took place at Haldercrose House, the residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of adopting measures for petitioning and organizing every possible legal opposition, during the ensuing recess, against any renewal, next session, of the bill for the abolition of the Viceroyalty of Ireland. Among the members of the Lower House present were—Sir Henry Winston Barron, the O'Gorman Mahon, Colonel Chatterton, Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. Edward Grogan, Mr. Fitzstephen French, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Dickson, &c. Several members sent excuses, but the most perfect unanimity was stated to prevail among all as to the necessity of the most vigorous exertions on the part of all the opponents of the measure in Ireland, especially of those resident in the city of Dublin.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN, SPITALFIELDS.—On Wednesday, the eighth annual meeting for the distribution of prizes, &c., was held at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was taken at three o'clock by the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle. The secretary read the report, which gave a very satisfactory account of the state of the school, and stated that since the last meeting the students in the school had wrought a magnificent silk dress which had been presented to her Majesty. The report having been adopted, the chairman addressed the meeting in support of the objects promoted by schools of design, and proceeded to distribute the prizes to the successful competitors. The thanks of the meeting were then given to the committee and to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN IRELAND.—The total number of dispensaries in Ireland is 860; fever hospitals, 53; and infirmaries, 41. The presentments made for their maintenance in 1849 was £78,011 18s. 8d., and the subscriptions amounted to £29,470 18s., making a total of £107,482 16s. 8d.

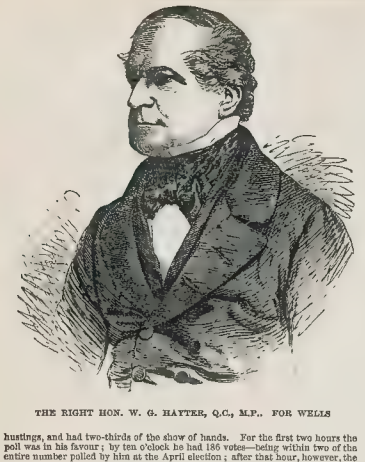
PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE HON. EDWARD PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, M.P.
FOR THE KILMARNOCK BURGHS,
UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

THE HON. E. P. Bouverie, second son of the present (third) Earl of Radnor, by his second wife, the third daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart., was born at London, April 26, 1818. In 1829 he was sent to Harrow School, which he left in 1834, after completing the preparation for the university under a private tutor, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1834.

In 1838 he went to Canada with Lord Durham as unpaid *attaché*; and, on his return, in the following year, was admitted as a student of the Inner Temple. In 1840 he was appointed Precis Secretary to the Foreign-Office, the duties being to prepare abstracts of all despatches sent from the office. This appointment, however, he soon resigned, from ill-health. In 1842 he was called to the bar, and went the Western Circuit once.

In April, 1843, he was invited to stand for the representation of Salisbury, and contested it with the late Mr. Hussey, but was defeated, the numbers polled being—Hussey, 292; Bouverie, 188. Mr. Bouverie, however, pledged himself to his supporters again to contest the seat on the next vacancy, which occurred on the elevation of Mr. Wyndham to the Bench following November. This election is memorable in Salisbury as the great Free-Trade battle of 1843. Mr. Bouverie, though his father (Lord Radnor) was on the council, threw himself, at that time, into the ranks of the League. In the previous April, however, he had been defeated as a Free-trader. The League had, meanwhile, triumphed at the city of London election; and, being invited by a public meeting of the electors to stand, Mr. Bouverie was returned at the head of the issue of the writ, the canvass was carried on with the utmost eagerness; bills were placarded declaring a reward of £100 for sufficient information to convict any one even of offering bribes. Every evening—sometimes twice of an evening —public meetings were held. These were altogether independent of Mr. Bouverie's meetings—were held in the largest places in the city and, although the speakers confined themselves strictly to their one topic of Free Trade, were crowded night after night. The enthusiasm amongst the working-classes knew no bounds. Some prize-fighters, imported for the expected rough work of the nomination and election days were quickly obliged to be hidden and sent off. But by no power of public speech, no amount of enthusiasm, was the election to be won. Old influences prevailed, and, spite of warning and rewards, bribery did its work. Mr. Bouverie spoke ably at the



THE RIGHT HON. W. G. HAYTER, Q.C., M.P., FOR WELLS

hustings, and had two-thirds of the show of hands. For the first two hours the poll was in his favour; by ten o'clock he had 186 votes—being within two of the entire number polled by him at the April election; after that hour, however, the tide turned, though by twelve o'clock Mr. Bouverie had polled a larger number than had served to return Mr. Hussey; and the numbers at the close stood—Campbell, 315; Bouverie, 270. But one of the pledged voters to Mr. Bouverie voted against him, and the turn of the poll kept back but twenty-two of his promised supporters—a circumstance unusual at elections. On the same evening a final meeting of Mr. Bouverie's friends was held, an association formed to attend to the register; and at the general election in 1847 two Liberals were returned by large majorities

After this election Mr. Bouverie joined the League, and became a member of its council; and in May, 1844, was returned for the district of Burghs, in Scotland, which he now represents, including Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Fort Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen. On this occasion he was opposed by Mr. Princep, a Protectionist, and Henry Vincent, as a Chartist. The numbers polled were—Bouverie, 389; Princep, 379; Vincent, 98.

Mr. Bouverie's first speech in the House was in opposition to Mr. Philip Miles' amendment to the late Sir Robert Peel's sugar measure of 1844. That measure proposed to retain the duty of 24s. the cwt. on colonial sugars, to admit free grown foreign at 34s., and continue the exclusion of slave grown (which, owing to the favoured nation clause in treaties, it was afterwards found impossible to do). Mr. Miles proposed, as an amendment, 20s. on colonial-free labour, 30s. on foreign brown Muscavado, or clayed; and 34s. on foreign free labour white clayed, or equivalent to white clayed. If this amendment had been carried, Sir Robert Peel must have resigned. Mr. Miles expected the support of the Free-trade Whigs, as his duties were, for what seemed, the most part, lower than the proposed ministerial duties, and if the Free-traders voted with Mr Miles the Government must be beaten, and the Whigs come into office. O'Connell was at that time, under the State prosecutions, a prisoner in Richmond Bridewell, and it was said he would be forthwith set at liberty if the Whigs came in. As to political party, the position of the Free-traders, who had always declared themselves to be of no party, was extremely difficult; and it was rendered more so that on Friday, June 14, the Government proposal was defeated by a majority of 20; the numbers being 241 to 221.

Mr Lewis Ricardo, M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent, was the first, in consultation with Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and others, to point out that, in fact, all foreign free-labour sugars were white-clayed, or equivalent to white-clayed. He procured samples of the several kinds, and produced letters and statements from the late Mr. Thomas Travers and other eminent merchants, and completely satisfied his colleagues that the practical effect of Mr. Miles' success would be a differential duty of 14s. instead of 10s. In this view of the case, Mr. Bouverie, though he was sure of office if the Whigs came in, voted in support of the Government; and on the following Monday Sir Robert Peel had a majority on going into committee against Mr. Miles' motion of 22, the numbers being 233 to 255. Of these, eleven were Free-trade Liberals, who came in for no small share of abuse, both in Parliament and throughout the country, for having kept their opponents in office. Mr. Bouverie also took an active part in the Free-trade debates of 1845 and 1846.

In the year 1847, he obtained a committee to inquire into the circumstances of the refusal of sites to the Free Church party in Scotland. The committee reported, recommending concession on the part of landowners. In the following session he brought in a bill founded upon the report; it was defeated on the third reading; but in the next year public opinion in Scotland obtained the concession without Parliamentary assistance. In 1848, he moved a set of resolutions condemnatory of the present mode of procedure in Ecclesiastical Courts; and in the same year succeeded Sir John Romilly, as chairman of the committee on Fees in Courts of Law and Equity. In 1849, he carried through the Commons the Clergy Relief Bill, for releasing clergymen of the Church of England, becoming Dissenters, from their orders. He was a member of Mr Fuseyy's Tenant-Right Committee, and of which he prepared the report; and of the committee on Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations in India. He is on the chairman's panel for Election Committees, and has served as chairman in the cases of Kinsale, Longford, and Kidderminster, and, in short, has bestowed so much attention upon committees, that no other member has been more constantly selected, or has more diligently and usefully served upon them He is a member who knows how, upon occasion, to speak well; and who always works, and is in his place to vote.

On the changes resulting from the retirement of Mr Tufnell, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, into which office he was duly inducted on Tuesday, the 9th inst., in the room of Mr. G. C. Lewis, M.P. for Herefordshire, who has succeeded Mr. Hayter as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

In 1842, Mr. Bouverie married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late General Balfour, of Balbernie, Fifeshire; and by her has one son and two daughters

Our Portrait is from a Photograph by Beard.

THE HON. E. P. BOUVERIE, M.P. FOR THE KILMARNOCK BURGHS.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM GOODENOUGH HAYTER, Q.C., M.P. FOR WELLS, SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

THE subject of our memoir (the youngest son of John Hayter, Esq., of Whiteborne, Stoke, in the county of Wilts, was born January, 1792 In 1805 he was sent to Winchester School, under the head-mastership of Dr. Goddart, since a canon of St. Paul's; in 1811 he entered Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1813 took a second class in classics. In 1814 he entered at Lincoln's Inn, prepared himself for the Equity bar, was called in 1819, and went the Western Circuit. But his Chancery practice increasing so rapidly as to demand his entire attention, he early gave up the circuit. In 1830 he was appointed a magistrate for the county of Wilts; and in 1837, at the general election, on the death of William IV., came forward as a candidate for the city of Wells, and was returned without a contest. In 1839 he enjoyed a very large practice in Chancery, received his silk gown from Lord Chancellor Cottenham, was appointed to the commission of the peace for Somersetshire, retired from practice at the bar, and devoted himself exclusively to his parliamentary duties and agricultural pursuits

As a practical farmer the right hon. member has been eminently successful. His farm of Lindsay, about half-a-mile from Leighton, Bucks, is in the highest state of cultivation, and is a model to the surrounding districts for its order, economy, and profitable management. He was one of the council of the Agricultural Society from its commencement until he took office; and, though largely dependant upon Mr. Villiers, in 1839, and on every subsequent occasion, for the total repeal of the Corn laws, was never absent from a division in favour of Free-Trade, and has always consistently opposed every scheme of protection to agriculture. At the general election in 1841, he was a second time returned, without opposition, for Wells, and had further the rare good fortune of unopposed returns both at the general election in 1847, and at his re-election, in the same year, on his assuming office as Judge Advocate-General, vacated by the appointment of the late lamented Charles Buller to the Chief Commissionership of the Poor-laws.

In February, 1848, the right honourable member was sworn in a Privy Councillor; in May, 1849, was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., succeeded, in the laborious office of patronage Secretary, Mr. Tufnell, whose constant kindliness and courtesy, coupled with the most efficient zeal for his party, won him in that office so difficult to manage, and of such vital importance to a party in power, the goodwill of all parties, the highest respect and confidence of every member of the Government, and the regret of all that insufficient health should have obliged his retirement.

Although not a frequent speaker, Mr. Hayter has, on all important occasions, taken part in debates upon matters of which he had any peculiar cognizance; and in every session he has served upon important committees He took an active part upon Lord Duncan's committee for an inquiry into the management of the department of Woods and Forests, was chairman of the committee upon Mr. Fergus O'Connor's Land Scheme, and last year was present at 140 of the 219 divisions of the session.

Throughout his parliamentary career he has made himself essentially useful, by his constant attention to the practical details of business in the House, not only to his party, but to Parliament; and, by his popular and accessible manners, has so won the esteem of all parties as at once to point him out as especially fitted to fulfil the peculiar and arduous duties of the office to which he has been appointed

In 1832, the right hon. member married Ann, eldest daughter of William Pulsford, Esq., of Wimpole-street, London.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Beard.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The "Puritani" of Bellini was presented on Monday—the change from the accustomed night being in consequence of the interment of the Duke of Cambridge. Madame Frezzolini appeared for the first time in the character of *Elvira*. The music is admirably adapted to her voice, for it affords especial opportunities for the exercise of the upper notes of her register; and the dramatic portions require the first order of tragic talent. Her graceful facility or execution found ample scope in the famous polacca of the first; and the various phases of a distraught intellect were artistically reflected in the difficult arcas in the second act. Madame Frezzolini fully established, by this performance, her claim to be ranked amongst the great *prime donne* of Europe. Bancardé, who was the *Arturo*, seems to think that his exquisite voice and excellent natural means are all sufficient of themselves, that study is unnecessary, care a bugbear, and attention supererogatory. Nature has been prodigal of her favours, but, like other ladies, she must be courted to render those favours lasting. Lablache as *Giorgio*, and Colletti as *Riccardo*, fully sustained their great reputations; and we need hardly add that the famous "Sinona la tromba" won its accustomed honours.

The chief feature of the night, however, was the first appearance of Senora Martinez, the coloured songstress. The fame of this lady had reached us, and, as a mark of social progress in the "black race," was to us fraught with peculiar interest. The music which she sings, and the mode adopted, must not be tested by the forms of Italy, France, or Germany. It is a thing *per se*, wild, quaint, and graceful; its dominant qualities are its picturesqueness, and its strong and unanticipated contrasts. The quality of her voice is sweet and luscious; but the absolute terror caused by the strangeness of the vocalist's position on so extended an arena, doubtless had the tendency to impart a weakness and a tremor which custom will quickly remove. Her performance on the guitar is full of talent and character, and the comic humour with which the dark Senora invested the melodies of Andalusia and Cuba, gave a peculiar zest to their utterance. The medium of her introduction is a scene in a Seraglio, to which she is conducted to wile away the exercise of the Soldan, who is played by his Galanaks. Senora Martinez was warmly applauded, and produced a marked sensation

The "Black Malibran," as she has been most unwisely surnamed, is a native of the ancient Spanish town of Havannah, the chief port of the island of Cuba. She was born of free parents, both of them members of an African stock called the Gambas. The father of Maria Martinez was a carver in wood of great artistic taste and feeling His reputation was well known in Havannah; and the family being in all respects an interesting one, the musical talents of the little Maria were soon recognised, and ultimately carefully and skilfully developed. The child was, in fact, by the special request of the Intendant of the Havannah, Don Francisco Aguilar, received into his family and educated with his daughters. The musical sensibility of Maria was now so marked, that every means were taken to cultivate her obvious talent; while her precocious cleverness as a *guitarrista*, by which she was distinguished, pointed plainly to what was destined to be her future career. Still, however, her rising genius might have met with no other reward than local celebrity, had it not chanced that the removal of the Aguilar family to old Spain gave her an opportunity of extending her technical knowledge of music, while it introduced her to an entirely new school of melody, the characteristic beauties of which she was quick to see, and skilful to avail herself of. In Seville, one of the most unceasingly national cities of Spain, full of the traces of old Moorish civilisation, and one of the head-quarters of the wandering gypsy race, Maria Martinez found ample materials or characteristic musical study. She devoted herself to the old Spanish and Moorish minstrelsy, striving to catch the full spirit and racy significance of every merry, every impassioned, and every plaintive lay she heard. Time flew by, and Maria married Don Mariano Morena, an officer in a native Cuban regiment. Subsequently to this event, the good fortune of Maria seemed to cease. Death broke up the family of the Aguilars, and with that disruption a pension which she enjoyed from them ceased to be paid. Then her husband embroiled himself with the corrupt Cuban Government, and after various alternations of ill fortune, they were forced to quit the island. Back to her favourite Seville—back to the land of castanets and gitanas—of duennas and balconies—flew the song-loving Maria. Here, however, she found herself obliged to give lessons in music for a livelihood. Pupils poured in upon her, and, a comparatively short interval was sufficient to enable her to lay by the requisite sum for obtaining admission to the Conservatorio of Madrid. Queen Isabella, who is the patroness of the institution, was delighted with the Cuban songstress, and named her one of her *pensionnaires*. Donna Maria, anxious to enlarge the circle of her musical fame, applied for and received a *congé*. She visited Paris, and the French journals recorded the triumphant success of her concerts there. Flushed with her reception in *La belle France*, Maria Martinez crossed the Channel, to appeal to a London public for a ratification of the favourable verdict pronounced by the music-lovers of Paris and Madrid.

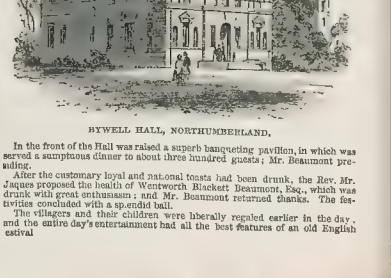
SENORA MARTINEZ, "THE BLACK MALIBRAN," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

CELEBRATION OF THE MAJORITY OF WENTWORTH BLACKETT BEAUMONT, ESQ.

On Friday (yesterday week), the celebration of the auspicious event (which had been postponed from April last, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Beaumont) took place at Bywell Hall, Northumberland, under circumstances of no ordinary description. The arrangements were on a scale of great liberality. Independent, however, of which, few places could be chosen for such a festive occasion more replete with rich and picturesque scenery than Bywell and the surrounding country

The estate verges on the banks of the Tyne, at the romantic village of Bywell, so long the seat of the Beaumont family.

Among the most prominent scenic objects, stands as fine a model of a bridge as can be seen anywhere (spanning the Tyne from side to side), erected some years ago by the late Mr. Beaumont, at a cost of £15,000, and munificently presented to the county. Next in order, and jutting above the lofty trees surrounding it, are the towers of Bywell Castle, a Norman structure, an once the seat of the Nevilles, famed in Border warfare; beyond this is the salmon lock, the dam, and the mill, together with the well known Inn kept by Mr. Trotter, and celebrated for its hospitality and comfort to all who honour it with a visit. Then to fill up this sketch there are the ancient churches of St. Peter and St. Andrew, both hoary with age. Between these venerable piles lies the entrance to the lawn leading to Bywell Hall, a light and elegant stone building.



BYWELL HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

In the front of the Hall was raised a superb banqueting pavilion, in which was served a sumptuous dinner to about three hundred guests; Mr. Beaumont presiding.

After the customary loyal and national toasts had been drunk, the Rev. Mr. Jaques proposed the health of Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, Esq., which was drunk with great enthusiasm; and Mr. Beaumont returned thanks. The festivities concluded with a splendid ball.

The villagers and their children were liberally regaled earlier in the day, and the entire day's entertainment had all the best features of an old English festival

FINE ARTS.—NEAPOLITAN FISHER FAMILY. BY RIEDEL.

MOSAIC OF BELLEROPHON.

THE exquisite Mosaic, of which our Engraving gives a representation but, unfortunately, not being in colours, can give no idea of the softness and richness of the colour of the tesseræ composing the Mosaic—is, we believe, the most beautiful example remaining in Europe of the taste and skill of the Romans in such decorative pavement. It was discovered, some years since, at Autun, in France—the ancient Augustodunum—and was one of three pavements which marked the site of a villa or edifice of great richness of decoration, as other relics of antiquity, marbles, bronzes, &c., were found there also. Of these pavements, one, the subject of our Engraving, only has been preserved: it was the finest of them, and is truly admirable in expression and colouring; indeed so fine is it, that in France it has been imagined by antiquaries to be a re-production of some superb antique picture, rather than a design made for the purpose. The subject is Bellerophon mounted on Pegasus, which Minerva had added him with, and by whose help he killed the Chimera—the young Prince being represented in the act of destroying the monster.

The Mosaic is of tesseræ of stone and marble, not artificially coloured, and the utmost care was taken to detach it from the soil in which it had been imbedded for so many centuries, and to cement or fix it carefully to slabs of stone, so that it is now imperishable.

It is to be observed that the medallion of Bellerophon is not the whole of the pavement of one saloon or apartment, but only the chief portion of it. When discovered, the whole measured about 35 ft. by 30 ft., including panels of ornamental designs now removed.

The pavement was found at the depth of 9 ft. from the surface; and its discovery was owing to some workmen digging for stones for the purpose of [illegible]. Like Mosaic and many hundreds of the site of so many other similar relics of antiquity, inasmuch as, when first discovered, its value was not understood, and, therefore, it narrowly escaped destruction; but a building was erected over it, on the foundation of the Roman walls, and thus preserved it from the atmospheric and other changes; and thus the pavement which, 1800 years since, had formed the floor of a magnificent saloon, served the same purpose [illegible].

It is now exhibited by the proprietor, Mons. Dovet, at No 11, Pall-Mall, East.

THE NEAPOLITAN FISHERMAN'S SONG.

WHAT joy attends the fisher's life!
Eccomi! Eccolà!
The fisher and his faithful wife!
Eccolà!

When morning blushes from afar,
He takes his well-beloved guitar,
And sitting by the smiling sea,
He strikes its chords, and thus sings he—
Oh, happy may the fisher be!
Fidolin! lin! là!"

With steady keel and favouring gales,
Eccomi! Eccolà!
The fisher's harvest never fails—
Eccolà!
He drives no plough on stubborn land,
His fields are ready to his hand;
No nipping frosts his orchards fear,
No blights assail his gardens clear:
He has his autumn all the year—
Fidolin! lin! là!

The husbandman has rent to pay,
Eccomi! Eccolà!
And seed to purchase every day—
Eccolà!
But he who farms the rolling deeps,
Though never sowing, always reaps;
The ocean fields are fair and free,
They may be plough'd without a fee—
There are no rents upon the sea.
Fidolin! lin! là!

Then joy attend the fisher's life!
Eccomi! Eccolà!
The fisher and his faithful wife!
Eccolà!
And when his daily toil is over,
Still may he sing upon the shore,
"Oh, happy may the fisher dwell,
May fav'ring winds his bark impel,
And aye his nets be laden well!"
Fidolin! lin! là!—C. M

ROMAN MOSAIC OF BELLEROPHON AND CHIMÆRA.

The subscription to the Manchester monument in honour of the late Sir Robert Peel, although it has only been [illegible] a fund of above £1000 has been raised, wherewith to erect a statue of the late right hon. baronet.

A CLASS OF LETTERS TO BE DELIVERED ON A SUNDAY.—The following notice has been issued [illegible] command of the Postmaster-General. [illegible] and letter-receivers [illegible] another, dated [illegible] tion No. 21, 1850, relative to the discontinuance of the collection and delivery of letters on Sunday, it must be clearly understood that the regulations therein laid down do not apply to letters addressed to Cabinet Ministers or to the [illegible] letters must still be forwarded on Sunday by the ordinary despatch."

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

At the morning concert, given at the Royal Italian Opera, on the 12th inst., in aid of the Italian refugees, Madame Pasta appeared for the last time, singing, with Mdlle. Parodi, Rossini's duo "Questo cor," from "Demetrio," and Pacini's aria "I tuoi frequenti palpiti," from "Niobe;" accompanied on the pianoforte by Signor Alari. Madame Pasta was encored both in the duo and aria, but it is to be hoped that this once great singer has taken her final farewell, her warmest admirers must have been pained by the melancholy signs of vocal decay. Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," Herold's "Zampa," and Beethoven's "Prometheus" overture, were played by the band, conducted by Costa; and Festa's madrigal "Down in the flowery vale," was sung by the chorus. The trio from "Semiramide," "La del Gange," sung by Lavia, Tagliafico, and Tamburini, and the finale of the third act of Rossini's "Zora" (Moïse), were the concerted pieces. Salnton and Piatti played the "William Tell" concertante duo admirably. The remainder of the scheme was filled up with popular solos and duets, by Mdlle. Parodi, Viardot, Madame Castellan, Mdlle. de Meric, Marzo, Tamberlik, Ronconi, Formès, &c. The event of the programme was the wonderful vocalisation of Viardot in the "Cenerentola" finale. "Non più mesta," which was one of the grandest displays of executive skill that we have ever heard.——Viardot, in a succession of novel, elegant, and striking cadenzas, in which the most intricate violin and flute passages were alternately sung, quite electrified the house, band and chorus joining with the auditory in the universal demand for the encore. On the second time, she changed the variations with amazing facility and grace.

Mdlle. Graumann, the vocalist, gave a *matinée musicale* on Monday, at the residence of Mr. Salaman, the pianoforte music by Herr Molique, Signor Piatti, and Mr. Salaman, in the instrumental department; and Mdlle. Rummel, Mdlle. Charton, and Signor Marchesi, in the vocal selections.

Madame de Lozano, whose clever singing of the melodies of her native country (Spain) is well known, gave her annual concert on Wednesday, at the Soho Theatre, with Signor Pilotti and Mr. Frelon as accompanyists.

Signor Biletta, the composer, and a singing professor of note, had his annual *matinée musicale* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, several of his new popular compositions being included in the programme. The vocalists were——Madame Frezzolini, Mdlle. Bertrand, Misses C. Hayes, Birch, Dolby, Ransford; Signori Gardoni, Brignoli, Bazzardé, Coletti, Ciabatta, Marchesi, Belletti, Mr. Lefort, and Mr. Whitworth. The solo instruments were Mr. Herrmann, Mr. Lucas, and Signor Piatti (violoncello), and the accompanyists Signori Schira, Pilotti, Pinsuti, and Biletta.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The dates for the Gloucester Musical Festival are Sept. 17, 18, 19, and 20. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol will be present at the meeting. The *artistes* already engaged are Sontag, Castellan, Misses Dolby and M. Williams, Messrs. Reeves, Lockey, and Phillips.——Mdlle. Lind will sing at Liverpool at two concerts in the Philharmonic Hall, on the 16th and 19th of August; on the 21st of August she will embark in the *Atlantic* steamer for the United States, accompanied by Mr. Benedict, Signor Belletti, and Herr Deichmann, the violinist.——Miss Louisa Pyne has been engaged by Merelli as *prima donna* for the Italian Opera in Vienna; the season commences in March next. We are pleased to record this flattering engagement of a vocalist whom we had so frequently the opportunity of praising during her career at the Princess' Theatre.——The notices of the new four-act opera, "Geneviève," produced at Leipzic on the 26th ult., are contradictory. The work is by Robert Schumann; it is admitted on all hands to be clever, but the non-contents declare that it lacks dramatic power.——Mdme. Laborde has renewed her engagement at the Grand Opera for three years.——Massol will appear in Auber's new opera, the "Prodigal Son."——Mr. Hatton, the composer and pianist, has returned to London from the United States.——In consequence of the death of the Duke of Cambridge, Herr Deichmann abandoned the concert he proposed to have given last Tuesday.——Mr. John Parry will present his "Notes" next Monday, at the Music Hall. Bellini's "Puritani" has been produced this week, at the Surrey Theatre, with Mdlle. Nau as *Elvira*, Miss Jane Coveny *Henrietta*, Mr. Travers *Arturo*, Mr. Borrani *Giorgio*, Mr. Salabert *Walton*, Mr. Delavante *Riccardo*, and Mr. G. Tedder *Bruno*.

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Art and artists have lost a liberal patron in the late Duke. His Royal Highness was the Chairman of the last Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, to which he was a generous subscriber. For many years he was one of the Directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music. he was President of the Musical Union: Vice-Patron of the Royal Academy of Music; Patron and President of the Melodists' Club; honorary member of the Catch Club; subscriber to the Philharmonic Society; Patron of the Central Fund, and Society of Female Musicians; and a constant visitor to both the Italian Opera houses. The late Duke was an excellent performer on the violin, and constantly was in practice with Mr. Henry Blagrove. The kind-hearted Duke was never sparing of his applause, and testified his gratification at some fine point in the execution audibly, to the amusement of the auditory.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was performed on Saturday night. On Monday there was a subscription night, the theatre being closed on Tuesday, on account of the Duke of Cambridge's funeral. On Wednesday "Otello" was the first second time, Tamberlik electrifying the house by singing C sharp in his chest voice. The famed *ut de poitrine* of Duprez was *C natural*; so that the Italian tenor has surpassed the prodigious feat of the French singer. On Thursday the "Prophète" was given for the seventh time. Next Thursday Scribe and Halévy's five-act opera, "La Juive," will be performed for the first time; Mario will be *Eleazar* the dev, Tamberlik *Prince Leopold*, Massol *Ruggiero*, and Ronconi *Cardinal de Brogni*. Mdlle. Cruvelli will be *Eudoxie*, and Viardot as *Rachel la Juive*. The *mise en scène* is described as surpassing in gorgeousness any former displays at this establishment.

DRURY-LANE.

Mrs. Glover's farewell benefit on Friday week was marked by especial circumstances, calculated to excite an interest in the career of this veteran performer. Her cause was assisted by the presence of our greatest performers, and a crowded audience assembled to testify the public sense of the *beneficiare's* merits. It was announced that Mrs. Glover should pronounce a farewell address, which had been prepared, but this her excessive sensibility prevented her from doing. The audience readily accepted an apology; and when the curtain was re-drawn, and exhibited "the mother of the stage" seated in a chair, and surrounded by the most illustrious members of the profession, their admiration was unbounded.

With deep regret we add that within four days of this popular demonstration in her honour, Mrs. Glover ceased to be among us. For the fortnight antecedent to Friday she had been confined to bed. She died, nevertheless, determined to keep faith with the public, and appear at her benefit; and to her carrying this resolve into effect is attributed her death. The distressing event took place on Saturday or Tuesday morning, as was, happily, unaccompanied by any perceptible evidence of physical suffering.

Next week we shall present our readers with a Portrait and Memoir of this celebrated actress

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Following upon a dull one—of which, by the way, some country stewards might have availed themselves, instead of waiting until autumn, when their meetings will inevitably clash with one or more of the monster gatherings—we shall have, in the week, a tolerably busy week. Canterbury and Winchester both commence on Tuesday, and each with a moderate programme, for two days; Wenlock will be confined to one day Tuesday; Rochdale on Thursday, and Guildford, Odiham, and Bridgenorth on Friday. That Guildford should still be thrown away at such a wretched meeting as Guildford, is a disgrace to the Master of the Horse.

The water-sports will keep the metropolitans on the *qui vive* for four days out of the six, commencing on Monday with the Barkside Regatta (Southwark); the Bill Inggsate and Wapping Regattas on the following day, and the St. Katherine's on Wednesday; the Champion four-oared race, and the Below-bridge (apprentices) match, come off on Friday.

The Cricket fixtures in town and country are so numerous, that we may as well give them in the shape of a calendar

Monday—At Lord's: The Gentlemen v. Players. At Wimbledon: South-London v. Windsor and Eton House Park: Hampstead v. the Farm: Hampstead v. Oval at Barnes: Peckham v. Beckenham: Kennington v. Clapham.

Wednesday—At Kennington Oval: Surrey Paragons v. Peckham Rye. At Liverpool, 11 of Liverpool against 9 of Liverpool Club.

Thursday—At Denne Park: 1 Zingari v. Denne Park Eleven. Kennington Oval: 14 of Surrey v. most 11 of England. At Copenhagen, return match between the Albion and Rickmansworth Club

Friday—The annual Juvenile match at Barton

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A slack day, but not altogether an unimportant one, as Windischgratz became what is vulgarly termed "a pot" for all his engagements, to the detriment of the layers of odds on the favourite. Report that he may find the weather too hot or the ground too hard before Goodwood.

GOODWOOD STAKES.	
6 to 4 agst Windischgratz (t)	12 to 1 agst Woolycombe (t)
9 to 1 —— Bruno	Out-to-night (t)
	30 to 1 —— Buchanalian (t)
GOODWOOD CUP.	
3 to 1 agst Windischgratz (t)	5 to 1 agst Canezou
ST. LEGER.	
7 to 4 agst Voltaire	7 to 1 agst Windischgratz
7 to 1 —— Cloucher	11 to 1 —— Bolleybroke
DERBY.	
9 to 1 agst Gresham	20 to 1 agst Marlborough Buck
17 to 1 —— Hippolytus	(t)
	40 to 1 agst Juggernaut (t)

THURSDAY.—No business transacted.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY

HANDY PAPE STAKES of 10 sovs each. Mr. H. Stebbing's b c The Cutler, walked over.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE HANDICAP of 20 sovs each, with 200 added.—Mdle of Meadows, 1. Maid of Team Valley, 2.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Payment, 1. Light Weight, 2.

SHERWOOD STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Shepherd's Alp walked over

PLATE of 50 sovs.—Michael Brunton, 1. Alp, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP of 15 sovs each.—Vanguard, 1. Penthesilea, 2

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Maid of Team Valley, 1. Maid of Lyne, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added Unity, 1. Vigilant, 2.

STAMFORD RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The STAMFORD ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Officious, 1. Lord Exeter's Clelia. 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each. Lord Clifton's Beaufort. 1. Lord Exeter's Midas, 2.

The HUNTERS' STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Rayner's Pulcherrima, 1. Mr. Treherne's Coglia, 2.

The BURGHLEY STAKES of 25 sovs. each.—Lord Exeter's Little Jack, 1. Lord Clifton's Wanota, 2

£250 given by Lord Exeter.—Captain Lowther's Watchdog, 1. Mr. Lister's Peasant Girl, 2

LAMBETH REGATTA.

Twelve free watermen belonging to St. Mary's, Lambeth, amongst whom were many who have distinguished themselves in various contests upon the Thames, contended on Monday for a purse of sovereigns, given by the ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The race was in two heats, six pairs of oars, and some thousands of persons assembled to witness it.

GRAND HEAT.—James Maynard and William Perry (Green), 1. William Wilson and John Maynard (Pink), 2.

FULHAM REGATTA.

The periodical contest amongst the watermen belonging to Fulham, for a purse of sovereigns subscribed by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, took place on Monday in the afternoon of Mr. T. S. Walford, a well known aquatic amateur, and Mr. W. Cuscmore, an influential patron of aquatics. It was a double scull match, in three heats, and was throughout capitally contested.

FINAL HEAT.—James Maynard and John Kelly, sen. (Pink) 1. Joseph Powell and John Phelps (Green) 2.

THAMES BOAT-RACES

The second of the series of periodical races under the above title, in lieu of the Royal Thames Regatta, took place on Wednesday evening over the old course at Putney, the great contest for the cost, badge, and freedom, annually presented by Mr. Evan Morris for young watermen in the sixth or seventh year of their apprenticeship, and which has been the foundation of many a distinguished first-rate sport, and has been watched with considerable interest, as bringing out the best men of the season. The scene was altogether most gay and animated; thousands of spectators had assembled upon the shore at various points where the best view could be obtained of the rowing, while the river was studded with boats of every description, from the patrician eight down to the humble dingy. There were three heats, the following is the result of the

GRAND HEAT.—J. M. Mackenney, Twickenham (Green) 1. G. Shaw, Westminster (Red), 2.

A match at cricket came off at Sutton-in-Ashfield, on Tuesday last, which caused much amusement. The competitors were two females, one married and the other single; and the single beat, having scored one notch, and the married none.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Business in the English market during the week has been nearly limited to settling the Account, which nominally closed on Wednesday. The tendency has been rather buoyant, but the readiness with which money could be borrowed at one-and-a-half per cent. upon the security of stock operated favourably for those who were obliged to accept it, or continue. Continuations were about 3-16 per cent. One-eighth per cent. has been paid for carrying over bullion during the Account, the highest price having been 97, and the lowest 95⅞. The week's prices of Consols have only varied between 96⅝ ⅜ and 97 to ⅝, in both cases for Money. Consols being now exhausted, Exchequer Bills have been purchased by the Government broker during the week; that market is, consequently, a trifle firmer. India Bonds quote a few shillings advance, the result of temporary investments made out of the payment of the dividends. At the close of the week the market appeared flat, a year appearing the favourite Price at the end of the week were, for Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., Act. 85⅞; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 29⅝; Ditto, Account, 30⅛; Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per Cent. Account, 82; Ditto, Deferred, 35¾; Russian Bonds, 111½; Ditto, 4½ per Cent., 1822, Account, 97⅜; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 19 Gulph., 57⅜; Ditto. 4 per Cent. Certificates, 88⅜.

Shares are a trifle firmer, but without any increase of business, the general feeling being to wait for the half-yearly meetings. Closing quotations are, for Aberdeen, ¾; Ditto, Preference, 1⅛ dis.; Buckinghamshire, 17⅞ x. l.; Caledonian, 7⅛; Ditto, New £10 Preference, 9; Chester and Holyhead, 1⅛ dis.; Ditto, New, 1½ dis.; Eastern Counties, 1⅛ dis.; Eastern, Five per Cent., No. 1, ⅜ x. l.; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2, ⅜ p.; East Lancashire, 6⅞; East Lincolnshire, Guar. Six per Cent., 29, x. l.; Great Northern, 8⅜ x. l.; Ditto, Five per Cent., 104; Ditto, 4½ per Cent., Brighton, and South Coast, 80⅞; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 146; London and North-Western, 99⅜; Ditto, New, Quarters, 17⅜; London and South-Western, 55; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Pref., 8½; Midland, 33⅝; Ditto, £50 Shares, 9⅜ x. l.; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 120⅜, 2 x. l.; Norfolk, Ext., Guar. 6 per Cent., 17⅜ x. l.; N. British, 5½; Do., Pref., 4⅜; N. Staffords., 9⅛; Shrewsbury and Chester (Oswestry), 5¼; South-Eastern, Registered No. 4, 8¾; South Wales, 90; West Yorkshire, Six per Cent., Guaranteed, 93½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 40¾ x. l.; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14⅜; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8½; Ditto, G. N. E., Preference, 4 x. l.; York and North Midland, 14⅜; Ditto Preference, 7⅜; E. Hooligans and Ambens, 7⅛; Great Indian Peninsular, 1; Northern of France, 14⅜; Paris and Rouen, 23½; Paris and Strasbourg, 6⅜; Sambre and Meuse, —.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consol Market was flat yesterday, in consequence of money sales. At closing, the price was 96⅞ ⅜ for money, and 96⅝ ⅜ for Account. In the Foreign Market, there was nothing of importance: Peruvian, 84½ 82. Shares were dull.

THE MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received fresh up on this morning's market, coastwise, was moderate, and that of foreign was but a large portion of Monday's unsold supply was on offer. Owing to the showery weather, factors were tolerably firm in the early part of the day, but subsequently they were compelled to accept 1s per quarter less money for the middling and inferior kinds of wheat than was obtained last Monday. Barley 17,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in this week. For all descriptions the demand was wholly in retail, and the currencies were nearly the same as on Monday. Scarcely a sample of English barley was shown, but the supply of foreign was good. Malting parcels were held to full prices. In other kinds, scarcely anything doing. The quantity of malt actually sold is 1,950 quarters; yet last week's arrivals were barely supported. Very few home-grown oats were received, but no less than 31,000 quarters have arrived from abroad. Good seed oats were quite as dear, but damp qualities were easier. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were excessively dull.

ENGLISH.—Fresh wheat, 1820; barley, 40; malt, 1130; oats, 890; flour, 2910.

IRISH.—Wheat, 610; barley, 2850; oats 31 540; flour, ——quarters.

FOREIGN.—Wheat, 17,000 quarters; barley, 4; oats, 4; flour, 4.

Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 41s to 43s; rye, 25s to 26s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; malting ditto, 34s to 36s; Kingston and Ware, 42s to 45s; Chevalier, 42s to 44s; Hertfordshire and Essex, white, 42s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 40s to 42s; Chevalier, 42s to 44s; Hertfordshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 19s; Scotch and Cork, black, 14s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; ditto, old, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 32s to 34s; boilers, 35s to 37s per quarter. Common flour, 34s to 40s; fine ditto, 42s to 46s; Suffolk and Essex, 40s to 44s, per sack. Foreign: Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 29s to 32s per barrel; household ditto, 24s to 26s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The demand for all seeds is still exceedingly inactive, and most kinds may be purchased on lower terms.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 3d; barley, 21s 3d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 22s 3; beans, 27s 8d; peas, 26s 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 6d; barley, 21s 10d; oats, 16s 9d; rye, 21s 10d; beans, 26s 11d; peas, 26s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

TEA.—The private contract market is well supplied with most kinds of tea, in which a steady business is going on, at full prices. Consuming Congou is selling at 11d to 11d per lb. 3000 packages have been disposed of by public sale, at fully late prices.

SUGAR.—For most kinds of colonial sugar, the demand is decidedly steady, at fully last week's quotations Refined goods are in request. Brown lumps, 49s; and good to fair grocery, 46s 6d to 48s per cwt.

Coffee.—Fine native kinds have given way 1s to 2s per cwt Good ordinary native Ceylon is selling slowly, at 49s. In foreign qualities very little doing

Rice.—Fine Bengal, 10s 6d; fine Patna, 12s per cwt. Otherwise, the market is in a very inactive state.

Lard.—Our market is very unsettled, and prices are on the advance

Provisions.—For Irish butter the demand has become steady, and last week's prices are well supported. Carlow, Kerry, landed, 86s to 88s; Cork, 82s to 87s; and Limerick, 82s to 85s per cwt. Foreign butter has improved in value 4s to 8s per cwt. At that advance very little is doing. Fine Friesland, 68s to 70s per cwt. English butter moves off freely, and fresh has advanced 6d to 1s, per dozen lbs. Fine weekly Dorset, 76s to 78s. Inferior, 56s to 66s; fine Devon, 60s to 66s, inferior, 48s per cwt. fresh, 8s to 10s 6d per dozen lbs. Irish bacon a very dull sale, at 1s to 2s per cwt less money. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 57s to 60s; heavy, 56s to 57s per cwt. Lard, steady. Waterford, bladdered, 50s to 52s; Belfast, in firkins and kegs, 5s to 4s per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market is steady for the time of year P. Y. C. on the spot, 36s 6d to 36s 9d, and our delivery, 37s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 35s to 35s 6d per cwt not cash

Spirits.—Very little is doing in Scotch, yet the importers will not sell except at very full prices Leeward Island rum steady, at 1s 4d to 1s 4½d proof. The best brands of cognac, of late vintages, 2s 6d, 1s 4s 6d to 4s per gallon

Oils.—For export as well as for home use, the demand is in a very sluggish state; but we have had no change in the value of anything.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 10s; new ditto, £2 5s to £3, 0 d clover, £3 10 £4 5s; new ditto, £2 10s to £3 5s; and straw, £1 7s to £1 8s per load

Wool.—The next public sales will commence on the 23rd proximo. Large importations continue to take place, yet the private contract market is steady, at full prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies of both English and Scotch potatoes are increasing, yet a good business is doing, at from 70s to 90s per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Lambton, 14s 6d; Hetton Kellioe, 14s 6d; West Kellioe, 14s; South Durham, 14s 3d; Tees, 13s 3d; Stewart's, 13s 3d per ton.

Cattle.—Although the accounts from the plantations are favourable, the demand for the best hops of last year's growth is steady, at full prices In all other kinds scarcely any business is doing.

New Mid and East Kent pockets, £8 2s to £10s; Weald of Kent ditto, £7 10s to £7 7s; Sussex ditto, £6 5s to £6 15s; Yearlings, £1 15s to £4 us; Old hops, £1 0s to £3 0s.

Smithfield (Friday).—There was a very limited supply of beasts on to-day's market than on Friday last, and its general quality was inferior. Owing to the warm weather all breeds of cattle moved off heavily, and some unsaleable animals remained. The sheep had a downward tendency, without offering a clearance. For the time of year the numbers of sheep were good, nevertheless the demand was extremely inactive, and the trade altogether firm, at Monday's decline in value. Prime Down lambs were scarce, and in moderate request, at late rates. Otherwise the supply was large. The quality of calves was tolerably good, which moved off slowly, at late rates In pigs scarcely any business was doing, at from our previous currency.

Beasts, 3,740; sheep and lambs, 23,000; calves, 316; pigs, 290. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 84; sheep and lambs, 810; calves, 10s. Beasts, 3,740; sheep, 80.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). These markets are in a very depressed state, and prices were not supported.——

Per 8lb to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large coarse calves, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; large lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 16s to 22s; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 24s. Total supplies: Beasts, 740; calves, 110; sheep and lambs, 14,000; calves, 316; pigs, 290. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 84; sheep and lambs, 810; calves, 10s. Beasts, 740; sheep, 80.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). These markets are in a very depressed state, and prices were not supported.——

Per 8lb to sink the offal—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large coarse calves, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; large lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 16s to 22s; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 24s. Total supplies: Beasts, 740; calves, 110; sheep and lambs, 14,000; calves, 316; pigs, 290. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 84; sheep and lambs, 810; calves, 10s. Beasts, 740; sheep, 80.

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Per 8lb to sink the offal—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large coarse calves, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; large lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 16s to 22s; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 24s. Total supplies: Beasts, 740; calves, 110; sheep and lambs, 14,000; calves, 316; pigs, 290. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 84; sheep and lambs, 810; calves, 10s. Beasts, 740; sheep, 80.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W BRANSCOMBE, late of Blandford, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

W M WOOD, Dover, baker. H B LEGER, Bishopsgate-street, builder. W DAYMENT, Christian-street, St George's-in-the-East, silver-chaser. G KNIGHT, Worthing. J V SCANTLEBURY, Coventry, ribbon-weaver. T DALTON and T WILKINS, Birmingham, iron-founders and WILKES, Birmingham, clock-dialmakers. J WELSH, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, draper. G C HALLS, Cardiff, dealer in flour. T WILLIAMS, Trowbridge, auctioneer. S NICHOLSON, York, trader. F BLANCHARD and W LOCKHART, Mincing-lane, and Leeds, tea-dealers. J MOSAIR, late of Polmgton, Yorkshire, seed-merchant. J SHARROCK, Toxteth Park, licensed victualler. R B SHERIDAN, Penrith Shields, shipowner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J BRAND, New Dundyvan, grocer. A BENNETT, late of Stairton, Perthshire, farmer. G MILLAR, Edinburgh, engraver. J BARRON, Newton of Fintrighaan, cattle-dealer. R HAMILTON, Hillhead, coal-merchant. W and A CANDLISH, Doon-park and Townhead, cattle-dealers.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

WAR-OFFICE, July 19.

6th Dragoon Guards: Ensign and Lieut G D Gardiner to be Lieutenant, vice Phillimore.

1st Grenadier Foot Guards: Lieut W B Phillimore to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Lindow.

4th Foot: Capt W A Forster to be Captain, vice Arthur. 11th Foot: Ensign P D Vigors to be Lieut., vice Fattison. 15th: Staff-surgeon of the Second Class T K Dyce to be Surgeon, vice Gunning. 17th: Lieut A F Rayson to be Lieut., vice Hime. 21st: Ensign H Haviland to be Lieutenant, vice H Nicholson. 37th: Ensign R M Heyburne to be Lieut., vice Henry. 39th: Capt C Ogilvie to be Captain, vice T Southall; Lieut W J Loftus to be Captain, vice Christie, Ensign G W Watkins to be Lieut., vice Ogilvie. 54th: Capt F F Arthur to be Captain, vice Eyers; Ensign F S Blyth to be Lieutenant, vice Cormick; W H H Messenger to be Ensign, vice Blyth. 55th: Lieut-Colonel Hon. Charles Cathcart to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. 60th: Lieut C Rhatigan to be Captain, vice Santin. 63rd: Ensign H Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Hadgewood; Ensign H C W Stuart to have the rank of Lieut; Ensign J Fuller to be Lieut, vice Haskett, Ensign D D Fletcher to be Ensign, vice Hamilton. 72nd: Captain J Fergusson to be Major, vice Lieut W B O Campbell to be Captain, vice Gaisford; Lieut J. Newman to be Captain, vice Lord.

3rd West India Regiment: Hon Lieut-Col C M Maclean to be Lieut-Col, vice Perry.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Charles St. John, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice H Franklin, deputy Inspector-General A Ferguson, M.D. to be deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice St John; Surg W Dobson to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice Fergusson; Surg A Gilb, M.D, to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Dobson.

BRETT.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt J F Carlisle, Capt C E Macdonnell.—To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Capt H S Edwardes, Capt H J Stamus.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT

Flintshire: The Hon R T Rowley to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Lancashire: J A Timeo Esq, to be Deputy Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

T DYSON, Harding's terrace, Albert-street, Newington, railway contractor G F GIRDWOOD, Mark-lane, merchant. W HOLLAND, Chumleigh, Devonshire, linen-draper. J BOURKE, Liverpool, cotton-broker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A B GLENDAY, Dundee, merchant. W R LOGAN, Glasgow, merchant

BIRTHS.

At Stone Vicarage, the wife of the Rev Robert Seymour Nash, of a son.——At Westover, in the Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon Wm A'Court Holmes, of a son.——At Grove house, Lower Clapton, the wife of the Rev Henry Allon, of a son.——At Bridstock Vicarage, Somerset, the wife of the Rev W F Saville, of a son.——At 2, Canonbury-place, Islington, the wife of the Rev Thomas Thompson, of a son.——At the Cottage, Perranzarwithie, Cornwall, on the 11th instant, the lady of J Fincher Trist, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Peterham, Surrey, Major Herbert B Tulloch, 3d Bengal Fusilier Regiment, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late James sidney, Esq of Richmond-hill.——At St George's, Hanover-square, Lieut-Colonel Hon Charles Cathcart, 3d Regiment, to Mary Louisa Courtney Cobbe, daughter of the late R Cobbe, Esq.——On the 11th instant, at St John's, Paddington, Westminster, by the Rev A Borradaile, M.A., Mr Stephen Bell, of the Westminster Brewery, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Samuel Pearce, of Portobello.——On the 15th instant, by the Rev St Aubyn Rogers, the Rev Ferdinand Tupper, rector of St Mawgan, in Cornwall, to Charlotte Boucher, youngest daughter of Humphry Williams, bsq, M P for Truro, in the same county.

DEATHS.

At Ramsbeck, Margaret, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, of St Boniface, Isle of Wight.——At his residence, Ridgemount-place, Hampstead-road, Captain George Bastie, R.N., late of Sir Sidney Smith's ship *Diligent*.——At Bromley, after protracted suffering, Mary, Lady Dugdale, aged 70.——At the Rectory, Sussex, Louisa Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev Thomas Hayley, rector of Lavington.——At Penzance, on the 16th inst, of hydrocephalus, in the 16th year of his age, Charles, third son of the Rev Percival Frye, vicar of St Winnow, Cornwall.——At Bath, Augustus James, aged 49, Major J R Augustus, Adjutant of the Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Lancers.

NORTH SURREY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, AT ANNERLEY, SURREY

The melancholy event that took place at the late Mr. Drouet's establishment, at the early part of the last year, will do good to the rising and future generations of superior children, by attracting the attention of the public to the manner in which those establishments were conducted, and producing a very general and just prejudice against the system of "farming out" pauper children, and, in consequence, an act (7 and 8 Vic. c. 101) was passed to enable Boards of Guardians in populous unions to undertake the erection of schools, away from work, houses, for the education of these children

The guardians of the Wandsworth and Clapham, Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, and Lewisham Unions, were the first to set a good example to the rest by forming a district school for the education of the children of the sick and destitute, and more efficiently carrying out their object; they purchased 50 acres of land by the Annerley station of the Croydon Railway in the county of Surrey; and they have erected, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Lee, of Golden-square, London, buildings for the proper accommodation of 600 children, which will be ready for occupation in two months

The establishment will be strictly industrial, and no pauper officers or servants will be allowed on the premises. There are three large school and class-rooms, with apartments for school mistresses, school and trade masters, for steward, matron, nurses, and servants, and a spacious dining-room, chapel, chaplain's room (for examining and instructing the children), lavatory, wash-room, cutting-out, work and store-rooms; two receiving wards, with bathes-rooms and baths attached; two kitchens, scullery, servants' hall, and private rooms; infirmary, nurses, and servants' rooms, with bathes and lavatory; a separate lunary building, with drying, ironing, mangling, and mending rooms; likewise a detached infirmary-building, containing eight wards, nurses' day and night-rooms, surgery, kitchen, bathe-room, &c. There are also baker's house and offices, dairy, cowhouses, and other farm buildings; likewise large gardens; so that the boys will be instructed in trades, farming, and gardening, and the girls in the duties of domestic servants, such as cooking, washing, mending, and the thoroughly ventilated by flues and shafts. The boys', girls', and infants' departments are quite distinct; and as the servants in the house are to be women, to allow the girls of practice in cooking, and house-work, and the whole is considered a model for other districts.

GREAT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

By the United States mail, received on Wednesday morning, a correspondent has forwarded us a *Lithograph* of a conflagration, which took place at San Francisco on the night of May 4, and intelligence of which had been received in New York just prior to the mail leaving on the 3rd inst. The lithograph is roughly executed, but it shows, by one, as well as view, the extent of the conflagration, stated to have consumed 400 buildings.

The View represents the fire as seen from Portsmouth square.

Another Correspondent sends the following hints for gold-seekers:—"A man going to the diggings could not do wrong in bringing a canvas tent, lined, to hold four. I would not go in company with more than that number. All companies have quarrels, and parted before reaching this place. The quarrels I have had with mine I have witnessed are awful. I ought to state that the fare to the "diggings," by per steamer (from New York), fifty dollars; and the lowest conveyance costs £2. The commonest men sail up. The *Tennessee* steamer, from Panama, two days ago, brought 581 passengers."

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NOW READY,
ONGFELLOW'S POEM, "The VOICES of the NIGHT," illustrated by a Lady. Price 10s. 6d. boards.

Just ready, price 10s 6d, cloth lettered,
ILLARNEY; by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. HALL.
An entirely New Edition of Mr. and Mrs. Hall's popular Work, WEEK at KILLARNEY. Corrected by an actual visit in 1850. In Twenty Engravings, on Steel from Drawings by T. Creswick, R.A., and W. H. Bartlett: also, 150 engravings on Wood by various artists. London: VIRTUE and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

Just published, 2 vols., post 8vo.,
NEW SERIES of MR. BURKE'S ANECDOTES of the ARISTOCRACY.—The NEW and SECOND SERIES, in which the Author has been employed for a considerable time, contains the most singular episodes and extraordinary incidents in the domestic history of our great and noble families—passages in REAL LIFE of such curious and exciting interest as go far beyond the fictions of romance.
H. COLBURN, Publisher, 26 Holles-street.

This day is published, price One Shilling,
A SYSTEM of WATER-COLOUR PAINTING: being a complete Exposition of the present Advanced State of the Art, as exhibited in the Works of the Modern Water-colour School. By HARDING FERSLEY, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours
London: WINSOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place.

HOLMES'S POPULAR LIBRARY.—A new volume now ready, being the third of this highly important series for young people, GRANDMOTHER GREGORY'S HISTORICAL STORIES, vol. 1; UNCLE HUMPHREY'S TALES and NARRATIVES, vol. 1; SCENES and SKETCHES from REAL LIFE, each illustrated with many fine Engravings, price one shilling.
THOMAS HOLMES, Great Book Establishment, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Now Ready, Price only One Penny (Postage Free, 3d.), or 7s. per 100 for distribution,
THE POSTAL CHANGES, viewed with reference to additional facilities for the transit of LETTERS and PAPERS by the Friday Evening and Saturday Morning Mails, as a means for the permanent cessation of their delivery on the Sunday throughout the country, for the public; with numerous Suggestions and other Information relative thereto. By JAMES GILBERT.—This Pamphlet is produced with the hope that all who feel an interest in the welfare of the Members of the National Evening Schools will assist it in contribution in every possible way, in order that the petition may be properly brought before the Public.
London. Published by JAMES GILBERT, 49, Paternoster-row.

CONFESSION of PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—This day is published, the Second Edition of the TWELFTH TRIAL of PROFESSOR WEBSTER, for the Murder of Dr. Parkman, at Boston, in the United States, with a verbatim copy of the remarkable CONFESSION recently made by the Condemned to the Spiritual Adviser, Dr. Putnam. "This is one of the most extraordinary and thrilling documents that ever emanated from a condemned criminal."—Athenæum Herald. The trial is printed verbatim from the American short-hand reports, and forms 160 closely printed duo pages. Price 1s. 6d. Portrait of the Criminal from a Daguerreotype taken in prison. Price 1s., or sent free by post on receipt of eighteen stamps.
JAMES GILBERT, 49, Paternoster-row.

TO TOURISTS.
Price 4s 6d, neatly bound in cloth, or cloth extra, gilt edges, 5s 6d,
RUTHERFURD'S BORDER HANDBOOK; being a Guide to the Remarkable Places, Picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Border. Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood, from Drawings by Members of the District. "HOUSE, North Woodwynd, Trams leave Shoreditch Station at a quarter before and a quarter past every hour, except at a quarter past 12 and a quarter before 1, and from North Woolwich at the same times, and a quarter before Ten at night. Shuttles, Carts, &c., on a peasant laws sloping down to the Thames.

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METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-brush searches thoroughly into the interstices, and cleanses them in the most extraordinary manner, hairs never coming out. Flannel, Leather, and Nail Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not change colour in the mouth like Improved Chloride bristles, that cause harm nearly in one-third the time. An immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, which, with a variety of BRUSHES of every description, are sold wholesale and for exporting, at H. METCALFE and CO.'s new Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street.—Observe, 130B, Oxford-street, Corner of Vere-street.

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The Journey from London [illegible] Ostend, Cologne, Mentz, and [illegible] Frankfort to Homburg is got over in one hour and a half. Mail Coaches and Omnibuses run between these places every hour.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONGS.—"THE RICH MAN'S BRIDE" "THE KILLER'S FAREWELL," "THE STRANGER'S GRAVE." Price 2s. each (post postage free).
These songs are by the author of "Will you love me then as now." &c. They form a series of charming melodies, and are exceedingly graceful and effective. "The Rich Man's Bride" will be an immense favourite; both are simple and pretty in every superior description, and calculated to remain in a permanent favourite.
DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street

NEW POLKA.—The VERY LAST POLKA, composed by F. BERNARD, price 2s 6d (post-free). This original and characteristic polka, performed by J. Wellpert's band at her Majesty's last Bal Costumé, June 28, at Buckingham Palace, was one of the most effective and attractive compositions of the night. It is supposed to be the last dance at the ball, and is descriptive of the clock striking, regret at parting, resolution of making the last not the least merry, &c. The pianoforte copy is exceedingly well adapted to dancers. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.—"LE PRO-[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
street, and 67, Paternoster-row. N.B. New editions of "Partlett," "Home, Sweet Home," [illegible] "Last Rose of Summer," &c. each 1 arranged and corrected by the Author. A specimen of these pieces may be had gratis.—Also May 11, 1850.

CHESS.—A Lady, proficient in this fashionable and interesting pastime, ATTENDS LADIES requiring INSTRUCTION, in London and its vicinity. High references given and required. Address, A. Hamburg-square.

FROM FIFTY to SEVENTY GUINEAS, according to acquirements, are the inclusive TERMS of a LADY who receives Ten Pupils. A resident French and German Governess and eminent Masters. For particulars address (pre-paid) to D., care of Mr. Griffin, Physician, Museum, 83, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ITALIAN FRESCO PAINTING and DECORATIONS.—MESSRS. GALLI and COTTI have just completed two rooms at Buckingham Palace, and having now at their disposal every convenience, they are desirous to be favoured with orders for the execution of decorations either in Oil Fresco or Water-Colour. (Distemper)

REGENT HOTEL, LEAMINGTON.—THOMAS [illegible] respectfully solicits the attention of the nobility and gentry visiting Leamington to the above Establishment, which he has recently undergone very extensive alterations, by which he is enabled to offer improved accommodation at very moderate charges. A tariff is placed in each room, including every item necessary for the comfort and convenience of those who may be pleased to favour the Regent with their support; and in preparing this tariff, the Proprietor has endeavoured to satisfy the public generally of the great advantages this hotel now offers.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK issues CIRCULAR NOTES, for £10 only, for the use of travellers and residents on the Continent. These Notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable a traveller to vary his route without inconvenience, or to expose a sovereign, and when cashed no charge is made for commission. They may be obtained at the Head Office of the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury, or at its branches viz 1, St. James's-square; 214, High Holborn; 3, Wellington-street, Borough; 87, High-street, Whitechapel; and 4, Mansion-place, Oxford-street.
J. W. GILBART, General Manager

CHEAP PLEASURE TRIP.—Fares: First Class, 6d, Second Class, 4d.—Persons really desirous of enjoying themselves should, on Sunday next, HALF-HOLIDAY, North Woolwich Trams leave Shoreditch Station at a quarter before and a quarter past every hour except at a quarter past 12 and a quarter before 1, and from North Woolwich at the same times, and a quarter before Ten at night. Shuttles, Carts, &c., on a peasant laws sloping down to the Thames.

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TOLLBAR-KEEPERS.—A Committee is formed for the relief of a large class of persons now employed on the high-roads of England keeping turnpike-gates. These men are employed night and day without intermission, and at present cannot leave even for a minute on Sundays. Their number is 30,000, double the number of persons employed in the different post-offices, and whose postal duties seldom exceed one hour a day or even less on Sundays. It is proposed that money should be given to throw open the turnpike-gates on sundays, or that they should be permanently closed on Sundays. Subscriptions to be sent to Peto's Coffee-house, Fleet-street

DRAWINGROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM ORNAMENTS, consisting of Vases, Groups, Candlesticks, Tea-us, Watch-stands, Inkstands, Tazzas, &c., &c., imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT (late MAWE), 149, Strand, London.

PIANOFORTES.—TOLKIEN'S splendid toned Piccolos, with 6½ octaves, G G flat, Metallic Plate, only 25 guineas. Parties requiring a first-rate instrument for a little money will do well to purchase at TOLKIEN'S old established house, 37, 38, and 39 King William-street, London-bridge. Drawings of the instruments sent post free. Old instruments taken in exchange

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £16 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 364, Strand, corner of Somerset-house, are recommended as very much better than half a guinea per week. The great reduction of price sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, for these cannot be offered at lower prices from any foreign work. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free.—John's Illustrated Watch Circular sent Free.

THE NEW FISH-CARVING KNIVES and FORKS.—T. COX SAVORY and Co. respectfully inform their customers that they have a large stock of the above useful articles, of the newest pattern and finest workmanship (Silver Plated) the prices are from 9s the pair in Silver, from 8ls the pair. A pamphlet containing drawings and descriptions of the above application, and may be had gratis on application, or will be sent by post free of charge. T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

ELECTRO and SHEFFIELD PLATE.—The Catalogues of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plated Goods, Vegetable or Curry Dishes, and Warm Plates, for the Dinner Table, is published, and may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain Ireland, or the Colonies. T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS beg to call the attention of customers to the reduced prices at which they are now selling the following articles of their SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, and St ver Tea and Coffee Services for Family, and Presentation. They drawings of the various patterns and prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had on application, or will be sent free by post to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded gratis, or post, if applied for by a post-paid letter. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street, London.

A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, complete, in morocco case, for £3 10s, at SAIL and SONS, 18, Cornhill. The Watch is of the horizontal construction, jewelled in four holes, of the full compass, and capable of performing for above eighteen months without winding up. The Chain is of the best quality. The above Watch and Chain are sent with perfect security per post on receipt of an order for the amount. A written warranty is given for the accurate performance of the watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed.

CARLE'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING TEA-URN. This beautiful metal constitutes to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic excellence, combined with its perfect and original construction, has already, in the space of 10 years since the manufacture was introduced by Sar, and sons to the public, and notwithstanding the many inferior imitations which have appeared, the present demand exceeds all former precedents, thus giving a convincing proof of its having answered the end proposed, which was to produce an article combining elegance and economy, and to be sold silver at one-sixth its cost. The magnificent stock has recently been completed by the addition of many novelties in the Tea and Breakfast sets, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The spoon and fork department of SARL and SONS' Stock in Trade that are manufactured in solid silver, and orders to any extent can be immediately executed. A new and large pattern of fiddle pattern Tea spoons in just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratis by applying at the manufactories—SARL and SONS, 16, Cornhill.

ARCHERY.—Every requisite in Archery Tackle, of the best quality, at the lowest prices. A complete assortment of Bows, Arrows, Quivers, and every article of Archery that may be fully recommended, for a Gentleman, 40s. Target and stand, 18s. extra. The "Handbook of Archery," now published, price One Shilling, may be sent free by post on receipt of 13 stamps.—T. and M. JAQUES, Archery Warehouse, 38, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London.

MECHI'S CASTELLATED TOOTH BRUSHES, 4, Leadenhall-street, London; price 6d. and 9d. each; in ivory, 2s.—Mechi is the sole and original inventor of the name. All imitations bearing the name of Castellated, or Castle Hat, and Cut Bristles, in great variety, wholesale and for exporting. Hats in great cases, 2s. 6d. per dozen; in ivory handles, 4s. 6d. Toilet and dressing-cases. Ivory hair brushes, and nail, dressing combs. Price-lists sent free.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—
The very best quality, six for 40s.
The shirt before us (Mr. Ford's Eureka) appears in every way calculated to any demands. [illegible] Observer, Oct. 7, 1849.
The most simple and the only perfect fitting shirt made." Observer, October 7, 1849.
Justifies Catalogues, containing six of prices, and directions for self-measurement, sent gratis and post-free. A new Guinea shirtings sent post free, on receipt of a post-office order.
RICHARD FORD, 19a, Strand, London.

SHIRTS.—Six very superior Shirts for 31s. 6d., embroidered, or with rich cambric frills, 42s. Also the largest and best stock in London.
Fashionable coloured shirts, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 21s., 24s., 27s. 6d., 30s., 33s., 36s., 39s., 42s., 45s., 48s., 51s., 54s., 57s. 6d., 60s., 63s., 66s., 69s., 72s., 75s., 78s., 81s., 84s., 87s. 6d., 90s., 93s., 96s., 99s., 102s., 105s., 108s., 111s., 114s., 117s., 120s., 123s., 126s., 129s., 132s., 135s., 138s., 141s., 144s., 147s., 150s., 153s., 156s., 159s., 162s., 165s., 168s., 171s., 174s., 177s., 180s., 183s., 186s., 189s., 192s., 195s., 198s., 201s., 204s., 207s., 210s., 213s., 216s., 219s., 222s., 225s., 228s., 231s., 234s., 237s., 240s., 243s., 246s., 249s., 252s., 255s., 258s., 261s., 264s., 267s., 270s., 273s., 276s., 279s., 282s., 285s., 288s., 291s., 294s., 297s., 300s., 303s., 306s., 309s., 312s., 315s., 318s., 321s., 324s., 327s., 330s., 333s., 336s., 339s., 342s., 345s., 348s., 351s., 354s., 357s., 360s., 363s., 366s., 369s., 372s., 375s., 378s., 381s., 384s., 387s., 390s., 393s., 396s., 399s., 402s., 405s., 408s., 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3483s., 3486s., 3489s., 3492s., 3495s., 3498s., 3501s., 3504s., 3507s., 3510s.,

THE NORTH SURREY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, AT ANERLEY.—(SEE PAGE 66.)

GREAT FIRE AT BRISTOL.

GREAT FIRE AT BRISTOL.

On Monday night, soon after nine o'clock, great alarm was spread throughout the city of Bristol by the reflection in the sky of a large body of flame in the direction of the railway terminus. On arriving at Bath-bridge a terrific scene presented itself. At Hillsbridge-wharf, situate just over the bridge, on the Avon, Messrs. Hare and Co., the extensive floor-cloth manufacturers of that city, have three japanning houses, lying in line, and undetached. They were filled with floor-cloths in different stages of preparation, and consisted of the varnishing and drying departments. In the first-named of these, the farthest of the line, an immense fire was raging, sending up large flashes through the half-consumed roof high up into the atmosphere, and spreading myriads of sparks in all directions. A light smoke hung in a wide-spreading canopy over the burning mass. Between the spectator and the fire lay the bridge of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, an airy-looking structure, upon which, at the moment, one of the railway engines was standing. At some distance in the rear, a vast mass of dense sombre clouds had gathered, from which every now and then the lightning flashed vividly, making even the fire pale by contrast. Added to all this was the tumultuous noise of the fire-engines, which came up in quick succession and dashed into the yard, followed by hundreds of people, shouting, hooting, and giving utterance to a complete Babel of sounds. There could not have been less than 15,000 or 16,000 people who had assembled in St. Philip's, in front of the Cattle Market, and other available spots where a view of the conflagration could be had.

It unfortunately happened that the tide was out; and no means of obtaining a good supply of water being elsewhere obtainable, the Norwich, as well as the other engines which subsequently came up—viz. the West of England, the Sun, the Imperial, the Police, and Mr. Carter's, of Clifton—were unable to make any impression upon the flames.

About eleven o'clock, the fire had attained its greatest height, and uneasiness on account of the contiguous property was proportionately increased; but, owing to the extreme calmness of the night—there not being air enough in motion to stir a leaf—the flames and sparks flew upwards, and were not directed at all towards the other buildings; and the firemen, being thus left comparatively at liberty to check the operation of the heat on the side next the fire, effected that which a very light wind would probably have prevented, namely, confined the fire to the building in which it originated. A heavy shower of rain fell at twelve o'clock, and, continuing for some time, effectually stayed the flames, and at half-past four they had subsided so much, that several of the fire-engines left the spot.

It is not known how the fire originated; it was first observed bursting through the roof by a man who lives in a cottage in the neighbourhood, and who immediately gave an alarm at Messrs. Hares' factory, at Temple-gate. The process of japanning is very hazardous, requiring stoves to be kept constantly burning, in order that a certain rate of temperature might be maintained. It is thought that some waste cotton used in cleansing became ignited by these stoves, and quickly spread to the surrounding inflammable materials. The place was apparently quite safe when left by the men at half-past six o'clock. The building and its contents are destroyed, and the damage is estimated between £1500 and £2000. The Messrs. Hare are not insured.—*Bristol Gazette.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—(SEE PAGE 66.)

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1850

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 438.—Vol. XVII. SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1850. [Sixpence. { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

PAUPERISM IN 1849.

The Report of the President of the Poor-law Board for the year 1849 has just been issued. This annual document invariably contains matter well worthy of consideration. It has seldom happened of late years that the social phenomena indicated, by means of its elaborate and careful statistics, have been of a nature more calculated to inspire confidence in the whole course of our legislation and the character of the people, than the document which has just appeared. The first "great fact" which these statistics disclose in reference to the year 1849, as compared with the year preceding, is a similar diminution of the amount of pauperism. The year 1849 was one of abundance and cheapness, of reviving confidence and increasing trade. In our social system, which is dependent so largely upon the prosperity of manufactures, abundance of food invariably produces increased activity in all the industrial occupations by which the people live; and this activity leads, as a matter of necessity, to a correspondent increase in our internal and external trade. Poor-rates diminish, and the prisons are relieved of a portion of their customary inmates. The general history of the year 1849 affords subjects of national thankfulness upon all these points. The various parochial returns of all the largest cities and towns of the kingdom have from time to time, as they were published, shown in detail the diminution of pauperism within their respective boundaries, and the simultaneous, if not consequent, diminution of police and prison charges. It only remained for the aggregate Poor-law return for the kingdom during the whole year, to corroborate these partial statements. The document just issued is, in this respect, as satisfactory as could be expected. A glance at the return will show the diminished cost of the pauperism of 1849, as compared with 1848. The total sum expended for in-door and out-door relief of the poor in England and Wales, during the year 1848, was £6,180,765, or 7s. 1¾d. per head on the whole population. The cost for the same purposes in 1849 was £5,792,963, or 6s. 6¾d. per head on the whole population—making a diminution of about 6½ per cent. Taking the adult male, or working population, at one-fifth of the whole population of England, the lower estimate would still indicate a severe pressure upon the bones and muscles of the nation. It would show that the working-men of England—in which we include both rich and poor—the head-worker as well as the hand-worker—the trader as well as the operative—the owner as well as the producer of wealth—pay an annual tax of upwards of 31s. each individual towards the support of the able-bodied and impotent poor; a tax equal in amount to the sums levied in some countries for the whole machinery of Government, and all general and local burdens, political and social. It is, therefore, matter of congratulation to find that so heavy a burden is not permanent; and that, if the dispensations of Providence on the one hand, and the mistakes and misgovernment of Legislation on the other, may temporarily increase its magnitude, so the bounty of Providence in sending abundant harvests, and the enlarged experience of public men, in removing obstructions from the path of industry, and giving fair play to the energies of the people, may as sensibly, and, perhaps, more permanently decrease it.

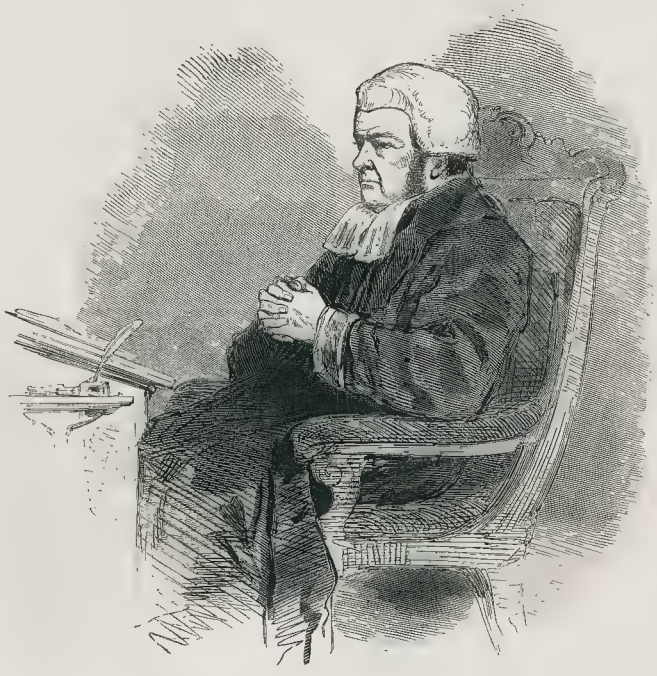
A comparison of the number of paupers during the two years is still more favourable than the comparison of cost. The number relieved in 1848 was 893,743; the number relieved in 1847 was 827,919: a diminution of 65,824, or nearly 7½ per cent. If we consider that these 65,824 persons were principally of the class of able-bodied paupers, relieved by the returning prosperity of the nation from the unhappy necessity of living upon the public alms, and transformed from idle and useless wealth-consumers into industrious and useful wealth-producers, our reason for thankfulness will be still further increased.

It appears from the report, that an erroneous idea of the amount of English pauperism has been extensively circulated both in England and elsewhere, and that much unnecessary lamentation has been raised over the assumed fact, that every ninth person in England was a pauper. The Poor-law Board was itself to blame for this error. The document just issued—though it does not exactly explain by what mode of calculation the Poor-law officials allowed this inference to be fairly drawn from their published statements in the year 1848—proclaims the fact that the error was committed, and affirms the pauperism of 1848 to have in reality amounted to only one in sixteen of the whole population. This is a very different result, which we recommend to the serious notice, not alone of those who have been building theories upon, and devising remedies for, such a deplorable state of things—but of those whose prophecies of impending ruin to this nation have had no better, if any other foundation.

One of the greatest evils consequent upon a lax administration of the Poor-law was the encouragement formerly, and in some parts of the country still, given to those wandering armies of idleness, filth, and vice, known as tramps or vagrants. Tramping within the last few years has become a regular profession. Tramps of both sexes, young and old—enemies alike of work, of decency, and of cleanliness—have scoured the country from end to end, begging by day, and using the Union-houses or vagrant-sheds as regularly and systematically as richer travellers use hotels and inns. Too commonly they were received to all the privileges of these establishments on their mere application, and were provided with a supper, a bed, and a breakfast. Most of these tramps knew perfectly well the "Union" or "shed" where the most liberal allowances were given, and duly informed their more ignorant companions of the places which it was best to frequent and encourage for their liberality, or to avoid for their parsimoniousness. The evil at last became so enormous, that, in obedience to the reiterated complaints of those who saw its whole extent and its daily increase, the President of the Poor-law Board issued in August, 1848, a minute, urging upon boards of guardians throughout the country the necessity of discriminating between real and simulated destitution. Regulations of a more stringent character were consequently adopted; the pauper hostelries were made less luxurious than they formerly were; the dirty applicants, whose horror of cold water and soap is only equalled by their dread of labour in any shape, were subjected to a nightly purification as a *sine quâ non* of relief; and their tattered garments were strictly searched for hidden coin. These wholesome measures soon produced their effect. The Irish tramps, who, after making a few pounds at haymaking, or other agricultural work in England, sowed up their treasure in their rags and did not scruple to beg their way back to Ireland, were deterred by the strictness of the search to which they were subjected; and the English vagrants took alarm at the compulsory ablutions by which they could alone become qualified for their nightly lodgings, and ceased, to a considerable extent, to trouble the rate-payers with the infliction of their presence. The number of such tramps relieved in one day before the issuing of this salutary measure was 13,714. The number relieved in the corresponding day of the year subsequent to its promulgation was only 5622; showing a diminution of 8052, or nearly 59 per cent.

The return is, in other respects, as gratifying; and proves generally a greatly improved state of things, as compared with the preceding year. In an old and artificial state of society, we cannot expect entirely to eradicate pauperism. It is evident, however, that, aided by the bounty of Heaven, the nation may find means to diminish its pressure, to lessen its numbers, and, by educating the children of the poor who are thrown upon its hands, to elevate the moral and social position of the next generation. Upon the last-mentioned point, the success of the Poor-law Board has not been so great as could be wished; but, notwithstanding the insufficient means at its command, and the inefficient power which it wields, it has been enabled, even in this respect, to effect some good. In the metropolis alone, it has, in conjunction with the guardians of various parishes and unions, made provision during the year for the proper education and industrial training of upwards of two thousand children, and has devoted its best attention to the improvement of workhouse schools in every part of the country.

This is an important work; and, until that apparently remote period when sects and parties shall cease to squabble upon the great question of national education, it is, perhaps, the most important which the Poor-law Board is called upon to perform. We are glad to see that the work has not been neglected.



THE RIGHT HON. LORD TRURO, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

SIR THOMAS WILDE, who has just been promoted to the Woolsack, as Baron Truro, was born in 1782. After practising as an attorney, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, the 7th Feb., 1817. He joined the Western Circuit, and soon rose into considerable practice. His knowledge of the law, combined with his great eloquence, made him one of the most successful advocates of his time. He was for many years the confidential and legal adviser of the late Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, and his connexion with that gentleman caused him to be engaged as one of the junior counsel for the Queen on the celebrated trial of Queen Caroline. Though surrounded by rivals of the highest eminence and the brightest fame, Wilde always stood among the foremost, and obtained briefs in some of the greatest causes ever tried. For instance, he was engaged on the winning side in the famous action of Small *v.* Attwood, in which he first used to have associated to him something enormous. In 1824 he became a serjeant-at-law; and he was appointed King's Serjeant in 1827, and Solicitor-General in 1830, when he received the honour of Knighthood. In 1841 he first became Attorney-General; and after a second time holding that office, he succeeded the late Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas: his recent appointment as Lord Chancellor places him at the very summit of his profession.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts from Paris this week are of little interest. In the Legislative Assembly, the sole subject that attracted attention was the nomination of the Commission who are to watch over public affairs during the prorogation. All parties have been trying to get some friends elected: the general character of the Commission, however, is Conservative. The President of the Republic is said to be much annoyed that all his own friends should have been purposely rejected from the Commission.

The individuals who signed a violent petition against the electoral law, and who were ordered by the Assembly to be prosecuted, were tried on Monday, and acquitted.

Fifteen persons were arrested on Monday night in the Rue St. Victor, upon the charge of being members of a secret society, having unlawful designs. A quantity of red caps and flags, besides arms, papers, pamphlets, &c., were seized by the police, which leave no doubt that a conspiracy existed against the present Government. Upon the execution of the warrants issued on the occasion, it was discovered that many persons of respectability formed part of the secret society, which was called Nemesis, and composed of all shades of Democrats. It was intended to have Paris revolutionized into nineteen sections, under as many committees, with the view of "arresting the progress of reaction, of making the democratic principle triumph by all possible means; and assuring the consequences of a veritable republic."

On Monday, a house was searched at Bonnelles, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, when 400 bullets, a great deal of gunpowder, and other kinds of ammunition, were discovered. They were taken possession of by the police, who also arrested the occupier of the dwelling.

An extraordinary commission has been ordered to Marseilles to replace the municipal authorities, who would not comply with Government orders to release from quarantine vessels from Malta not having sick on board.

The President of the Republic is shortly to take a journey to the departments of the east.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The hostile forces are in presence, but no engagement of any consequence had taken place up to the latest dates, which are from Hamburg to the 22nd inst. By those we learn that the Danes had given up the two small vessels they had captured, and that the Danish troops had evacuated Apenlin. Two or three trifling skirmishes had taken place between the opposing armies, but more with the view of ascertaining the number of the respective forces than with any other object. They were, however, drawing nearer to each other, each demonstrating their men; so that a determined engagement will probably soon take place. Intelligence had been received that the Schleswig-Holstein steam gun-boat, *Von der Tann*, commanded by Lieut. Lange, had recently run on shore in Seeburg, fearing that the vessel might fall into the hands of the Danes, Lieut. Gaie gave orders for the crew to take to the boats, and then to blow up the gun-boat, which instructions were strictly complied with.

PORTUGAL.

We have news from Lisbon of the 19th inst., announcing that Mr. Clay, the American *Chargé d'Affaires* not deeming the reply of the Portuguese Government satisfactory, respecting the demands of the United States' Cabinet, had demanded his passports, which were of course granted, and was preparing to leave upon his return home. The dispute must now be referred to Congress, and, therefore, no immediate hostilities need be apprehended.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 11th inst. The news thus conveyed is important, viz. that of the unexpected death of the President of the United States, Zachary Taylor, who expired at Washington on Tuesday night, the 9th inst., at 35 minutes past ten o'clock. The President's indisposition first became known at Washington on the 4th inst., when he was stated to be suffering from diarrhœa. He was attended by Drs. Hall and Witherspoon, of Washington, who reported that his condition at that time was "serious, but not critical." It appears, however, that the disease took a fatal turn. On the President's son-in-law, Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, who arrived on the 7th and expressed an opinion that the situation of the President was quite as serious as it was when he was visiting Hills' tomb, when he suffered severely from the same complaint. On the morning of the 8th the President was reported to be "very feeble, but somewhat easier." A subsequent bulletin stated that his malady "had assumed the appearance of remittent typhoid." Colonel Taylor, the President's son, arrived from Baltimore during that day. In the evening the physicians reported "that the President was much better, though not beyond danger." This was the last account received at New York prior to the packet sailing on the 11th inst. All the subsequent particulars are by telegraph, and they state that the diarrhœa ended in congestion of the brain which proved fatal. The Vice-President, cabinet, mayor, marshal of the district, the attending physicians, and his family surrounded his bed. His last words were, "I am prepared—I have endeavoured to do my duty."

Immediately upon the death of the President, Mr. Fillmore, hitherto Vice-President, assumed the government of the country. He was finally sworn into office on the 10th. President Taylor's cabinet as a matter of course tendered their resignation. Various changes were predicted: among others it was said that Mr. Webster would be called to office as one of the Secretaries of State; but all this was mere speculation. The general impression was, however, that comparatively few of the ministers would resume office, and this belief was supported by the circumstance that only two days antecedent to the President's death they had received a check in Congress upon the question of a money claim by an individual upon the Treasury.

The funeral of the President was fixed for Saturday, the 13th, at noon. In Congress several eulogies had been delivered on his character.

The cholera has reappeared in several of the western cities, taking much the same course as it did last year. At Cincinnati there had been 63 fatal cases in one day. The Washington despatch states that the Rev. Father Coombs, priest of Leonardtown, died suddenly without previous illness. Two fatal cases (and numerous others who have recovered) had occurred there, resembling much the Asiatic cholera.

The confession of Professor Webster of the killing of Dr. Parkman had been, in a measure, supplanted in the public mind by the discussions as to his probable fate. The governor and council of Massachusetts were examining petitions in favour of the wretched man; but the subject would not be resumed until the 18th of the month. One of the petitions in his favour was signed by 984 inhabitants of New York; another was from one of the jurymen who tried him; and three from individuals who said that they committed the murder.

A dreadful fire occurred in Philadelphia on the 9th inst., and one in Brooklyn, near New York, on the 7th. The latter destroyed upwards of 300 buildings. A quantity of gunpowder and saltpetre, stored in a cellar, exploded, and nearly twenty persons were blown into the river, of whom several were dreadfully injured. Moore's Telegraph Office was burned, and Bailey endangered, but saved. At Brooklyn the amount of property destroyed was much less, but, by a singular coincidence, several explosions of saltpetre occurred, greatly increasing the mischief done by the conflagration.

A severe storm visited Albany (capital of the State of New York), tearing up the pavement in many of the streets, and flooding many dwellings and warehouses. A railroad bridge was carried away, and a train precipitated into the water, and several lives lost. The canal in that region was much damaged.

The ratifications of the Nicaraguan treaty had been exchanged, and the treaty would be proclaimed on the 15th.

The case of Lopez and other Cuban invaders had been adjourned until the December sitting of the United States District Court at New Orleans.

On the 4th inst. a serious riot occurred near Baltimore, in which several persons were shot, and one killed on the spot.

The Texas and Santa Fe difficulty deepens in interest and danger. Public meetings have been held at Austin and other towns of Texas, in favour of asserting the claims of Texas to Santa Fe, by force of arms, if necessary, and in defiance of the declared independence of Santa Fe by the people of that extensive region, and in defiance also of the Federal Government of the United States. But it is understood that the authority of the general Government would be interposed, should such a step be unfortunately rendered indispensable.

CALIFORNIA.

We have accounts, viâ New York, from St. Francisco to the 1st June. The Government of New Granada, in compliance with the remonstrances of the American Minister, had discontinued the requirement of passports from persons crossing the isthmus. Serious collisions had occurred between the United States, troops and the Indians of the Sacramento Valley; but the loss being chiefly on the Indian side, they had sued for peace, and a treaty had been concluded. The mining tax upon foreigners gave much dissatisfaction, and proved difficult of collection, very energetic resistance being offered in many instances. The Chilian, French, and one or two South American flags have been raised as rallying points for resistance. Two or three persons have been stabbed, and a large number of armed Americans having marched out of Stockton and Sonora to suppress the insurrection, a collision was anticipated at the latest dates. The foreigners in that region of California are said to number 10,000, and they do not resist either the right or the payment of any moderate tax; but they complain that the price of licences as fixed by the act of the Californian Legislature, is enormous, unjust, and tyrannical; and private letters say that many of the Americans are of the same opinion. The accounts of rich placers and heavy lumps of gold are as dazzling and hyperbolical as ever, but an unusually good gold crop is expected during the season.

2,500,000 dols. have been received by this arrival.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PROVISION FOR THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented a message from her Majesty, requesting their Lordships to concur with the Commons in making a suitable provision for the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary of Cambridge. The noble Marquis gave notice for next evening to move an address in reply to her Majesty's most gracious message.

On the motion of Earl of ELLESMERE, three men, Joseph Byrne, Joseph Hinde, and Duncan M'Arthur, were committed to the custody of the Black Rod for forging signatures to a petition relative to the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks Bill.

The Earl of St. GERMANS having mentioned a day for the second reading of the Marriages Bill,

Lord STANLEY complained of such a bill having been brought up so late in the session, and expressed his objection to it, suggesting that the best course for the noble Earl to adopt in respect to it would be to withdraw it, and introduce it at an early period next session in their Lordships' House.

The Earl of St. GERMANS, in reply, said that he would take till next evening to decide upon what course he should take in regard to the bill.

The County Courts Extension Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Population Bill, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, and the Registration of Deeds (Ireland) Bill went through committee.

The Borough Courts of Record Bill was read a second time.

Several other unopposed bills on the table were forwarded a stage.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In the early sitting, the remaining clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill were agreed to.

At the evening sitting—

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at a morning sitting, move for the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Parliamentary Voters, &c. (Ireland), Bill; that he would on Friday next, at twelve o'clock, move the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Australian Colonies Government Bill; and that he would not proceed this session with the Parliamentary Oaths (Jews) Bill, but would bring it forward at the earliest period next session.

DEMERARA.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. HUME called attention to the petition from Demerara, praying for British institutions. The hon. member said that the colonists of British Guiana complained of many grievances, which he considered were caused by the Governor having a casting vote, which made him practically absolute.

Lord J. RUSSELL refused to discuss statements which were not yet received in an official form. The noble Lord said that Governor Barkly had planned, and partially executed, a scheme by which the colonial legislature would receive a large amount of the popular revenue.

Mr. HUME's motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. HOTT called attention to the petition of Mr. G. C. Redman, who claimed compensation for losses inflicted by the seizure of his vessels in 1833, by the French Government, at Fernando, on the coast of Africa, but after a short conversation, it was ruled that the hon. member could not make a motion.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were agreed to, after a great deal of discussion, and several amendments.

At one o'clock the chairman reported progress.

The reports of the resolutions on the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary's annuities were received, and leave given to bring in bills founded thereon.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a third time, and, some amendments having been made in it, passed.

QUICK MODE OF DESPATCHING BUSINESS AT THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

At this time, past two o'clock on Tuesday, and the House having been sitting, with a short cessation, since twelve o'clock at noon on Monday, Mr. BROTHERTON, by way of joke, proposed that the remaining thirty-seven orders of the day be got rapidly through, and that the House proceed with the business on Tuesday, without going through the form of adjournment.

The long list of orders of the day having been either postponed or forwarded a stage at railway pace, without discussion, and amidst laughter and confusion,

The motion for the further consideration of the Attorneys' Certificates Bill, as amended, was moved by Lord R. GROSVENOR.

The bill was accordingly considered.

Lord R. GROSVENOR then moved that the bill be read a third time on Tuesday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thereupon moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time on that day three months.

The House divided—For Lord R. Grosvenor's motion, 88; against it, 112. Majority against the bill, 24.

The House again divided on the question that the bill be read a third time that day three months. For this motion, 113; against it, 84: majority for the Government, 29.

The bill was consequently lost.

The House then adjourned at three o'clock on Tuesday morning to twelve o'clock the same day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

MARRIAGES BILL.

In reply to a question from Lord STANLEY, the Earl of ST. GERMANS said he should be prepared to state on Thursday whether he intended to proceed with this bill; and, if so, on what day he would propose the second reading.

PROVISION FOR THE FAMILY OF THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The order of the day having been read for taking into consideration on this subject, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he begged to move an address in pursuance of her Majesty's message, and in conformity with its terms. It was hardly necessary for him to call their Lordships' attention to the circumstances of the case; there must be but one general feeling on the subject. Their Lordships knew that there was a bill before the other House the object of which was to give £6000 a year to the Duchess of Cambridge, £12,000 a year to the present Duke of Cambridge, and £3000 a year to the Princess Mary of Cambridge. (Hear, hear.) He would make no further observation, but at once move "that a humble address be presented to her Majesty to return thanks for her most gracious message, and to assure her that the House will avail itself of every opportunity to testify its dutiful attachment to her Majesty's person, and of its readiness to concur in any measures which may be necessary to carry out the objects of her Majesty's message." (Hear, hear.)

Lord BROUGHAM would only say what he had stated on former occasions, that, as long as the unfortunate law disfigured our statute book which restrained the Royal family from marrying, it was a matter of strict justice that Parliament should provide for those illustrious persons. As long as they were not allowed to intermarry on subjects of the country endowed with wealth, they should be guaranteed against the effects of such a law.

The Earl of GLENGALL presented a petition from Tipperary, complaining of agricultural distress, in spite of the working of the present Poor-law. The noble Earl bore out the facts set forth, and enforced the prayer of the petition, which was laid on the table.

The Population Bill and the Population (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF THE NATION.

On the motion for the third reading of the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill,

The Earl of DALHOUSIE protested against the state of military insecurity in which, he contended, the country stood in relation to foreign countries. He considered that, as we had adopted a new foreign policy, we should keep a force in hand sufficient to maintain our pretensions; and he thought that if the Austrian

enable a man to marry his grandmother. He should seriously consider the subject during the recess.

The order of the day for the second reading of the bill was then discharged.

Lord MONTEAGLE presented a petition praying for the establishment of steam communication with Australia.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting at twelve o'clock, at which the amendment, in the Mercantile Marine Bill were considered and agreed to. The report was received, and the third reading fixed for Monday next, at twelve o'clock.

The nine first clauses of the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill were also discussed and agreed to

In the evening sitting:

SUPPLY. STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, before the vote was taken for the Contract Packet Service,

Lord NAAS rose to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to order such measures to be taken as will ensure the immediate establishment of regular steam communication with her Australian colonies. The noble Lord proceeded to call the attention of the House to the delay and uncertainty which occurred in the transmission of intelligence from the Australian colonies to this country, and to the fact that the members of the Governments were frequently indebted to the colonial newspapers for important information which reached this country before their own official dispatches from those colonies. During last year, on one occasion, four or five months had elapsed without any communication between this country and the Australian colonies. In the year 1847 the average length of the passage was 121 days, and in 1848 it was 119 days. From this it would be seen that the ordinary time for conveying letters and communications from this country to Sydney varied from 120 to 130 days; but if the plan which he was about to propose now were adopted, or something like it, the passage would be reduced to 70 days. Three routes had been suggested for this steam communication. First, the western route by Panama, a distance of 13,500 miles; second, the southern route by the Cape of Good Hope, a distance of 15,530; and thirdly, the eastern route by Singapore, a distance of 12,099 miles. The first route, however, though the shortest, was objectionable, on account of the want of fuel on the Pacific, and the difficult sea voyage between Singapore and Australia. The second route, in his opinion, was decidedly the best, as it would include many intermediate ports and places of importance, and would be the best adapted for the purposes of emigration. The third route by Singapore would take in the present Overland Mail to India, and it had this advantage over the others, that it placed India in direct communication with Australia, but against this was the sea-sickness which would have to be performed by screw steamers, he could not see why both this and the Cape route could not be adopted together. The Legislature of New South Wales had voted 20,000*l.* towards carrying out that scheme of postal transmission between that country and England, and calculated that the revenue which would be derived from such transmission would amount to £20,000. Van Diemen's Land was ready to assist in the same object, and in the last session of Parliament the great benefit which would result to that colony and the mother country, and so likewise in respect of the other colonies. A quicker and more regular communication with England would prevent the masses of the colonies being overstocked with commodities, which was one of the greatest evils to which they could be subject. He thought it quite clear that the greatest advantages would result to this country as well as to the colonies in a commercial point of view, if the regular and rapid steam communication which he proposed was established

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should be obliged to oppose the motion of the noble Lord, but he presumed his object had been gained effected in calling the attention of the House to the subject. The House was well aware that he was as desirous as any one to effect a rapid and regular communication with the colonies, and he only regretted that he would not be able before the end of the session to announce that some definite arrangement had been made to accomplish that object. But the fact was, that the East India Company had objected to the contract for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company being extended to comprise communication with Australia; and, as the East India Company were parties to the contract, it could not be altered until the charter of the East India Company expired, in two years hence.

After a short discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

Several votes were then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, the contralto of Her Majesty's Theatre, gave a *matinee musicale* on Monday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, under the patronage of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The room was fully and fashionably attended, and the fair *bénéficiaire* had the concurrence of Madame Sontag, Madame Frezzolini, Madame Gulnani, Mdlle. Parodi, Signor Calzolari, Lorenzo, Lablache, sen. and jun., and M. Lefort; the accompanyists being Balfe, Eckert, Bietsta, and Frelon

Mr. John Parry gave his "Notes, Vocal and Instrumental," at the Music Hall, last Monday.

Mr. W. T. Best, organist of the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall, gave a performance of organ music last Monday, on one of Mr. Bishop's new instruments.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The *Revue et Gazette Musicale* of Paris announces that the Minister of the Interior has issued orders to put a stop to the puffaces that have been made, from the directors of theatres, of their performances. It appears that the chief of the *claqueurs* regularly contracted with managers for the exercise of their functions; and the Minister is of opinion that, by the suppression of the *claqueurs* he necessary, it is better that they should be in the pay of the managers, than that the managers should be in the pay of the *claqueurs*. It would be better if the system of *la claque* were altogether abolished in Paris; it is terrible for art and artists to be exposed to the tender mercies of these moral assassins.——Mdlle. Lind quitted Stockholm on the 29th ult., for Lubeck; she gave £200, prior to her departure, to the Swedish Temperance Society.——Negotiations are in progress for the engagement of Sontag for St. Petersburgh, in addition to Grisi, Mario, Tamberlik, Tamburini, &c., who return, in September, to the Russian capital, —Ernst, Vivier, the celebrated horn player, is engaged for the forthcoming season on a short visit.——It is rumoured, in the musical circles, that a project is in course of organization to commence, in October next, a series of performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, under the title of "Grand National Concerts," at cheap prices. ——Mdlle. Lind, at Liverpool.——M. Benedict has gone to Scotland, to fulfil his engagements under the management, it is affirmed, of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen. By the term "National Concerts" it is not intended that English music is to be performed, but every school and class of music are to be included in the programmes, for which the first foreign and native vocal and orchestral talent will be engaged. Any plan having legitimately for object the promotion of art among the masses, is worthy of support; and the undertaking will begin at a period of the year before our established musical societies and concerts have commenced their ordinary season.——We have on frequent occasions referred to the compositions of Signor Alari; at the commencement of the first occasion by Signor Alari, was sung by Mdlle. Masson, with great effect. The communion of the Comte de Paris, last Saturday, a "Salutaris," written for the Duchess of Orleans, as a mark of her satisfaction, has presented the composer with a handsome pin, as well as a brooch, in the fair recipient's name.——Blagg's "Malbrun" is to appear next Monday, at the Hanover Rooms, with the guitarists, the Cebras.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Those who have witnessed the various dramatic efforts of Madame Sontag, since her return to the stage, must have remarked a mighty improvement not only in the [illegible]ling up the several characters which she has assumed, but an increase of firmness, and a breadth of colouring. Her voice, which was ever clear, limpid, and sweet, has, from continuous exercise, gained in power; and, therefore, those who had formerly supposed her vocal and dramatic means were confined to a peculiar style of lyrical art, are now convinced that there is hardly a character in the lyrical *repertoire*, that is beyond her successful achievement. The announcement of Madame Sontag to appear in Donizetti's "La Figlia del Reggimento" caused considerable surprise in musical circles. By many it was deemed hazardous to her well-earned fame and peculiar histrionic principles. The *prestige* of the suttler maiden required a comic spirit, a dashing style, a rollicking manner, and a stage aptitude which were thought beyond the grasp of "my lady the Countess:" and that Jenny Lind created without doubt, a character of originality of delight, she had been so affluently sonneted, and statuized, and portraited, that the name of Jenny Lind was seemingly identified with the "Daughter of the Regiment." The risk was great, and the courage and energy of the attempt seemed as ambitious as the hope was thought futile; but, despite all the doubts and dilemmas and former impressions, the essay has been made, and the result has proved how the *obliging* spirit

SHIPPING THE GREAT BULL FROM NIMROUD, AT MORGHILL, ON THE EUPHRATES.

Jonas, I.N., whose influence with the natives is all-powerful, and to whose assistance we are much beholden in effecting this difficult operation on the muddy and deserted banks of the Euphrates. The *Apprentice* was sent out from this country by Mr. Alderman Finnis, at the instance of the Trustees of the British Museum; and to that gentleman and his nephews, Messrs. Lynch, we are indebted for a regular periodical communication between the Thames and the Euphrates. Another vessel belonging to the Alderman is now on the point of leaving, and we trust that she may, in like manner, return home laden with the precious relics of a great empire—bringing to our shore the monuments and trophies of what we had been too apt to regard as the semi-fabulous metropolis f the antique world.

PARISIAN RAILWAY EXCURSION.

EARLY on the morning of Sunday, the 14th inst., the inhabitants of the quiet town of Dunkerque were agreeably surprised by a large body of Parisians parading their streets in the highest holiday glee. It appears that, on the preceding evening, three *monstre* trains started from Paris, conveying 2100 passengers, consisting of *badauds* (Paris Cockneys), while half that number was left behind for want of room. The low fare of 9f. (7s. 6d.) was a sufficient inducement to clerks, shopmen, and *employés* generally, to avail themselves of this Sunday trip, rightly calculating that they might leave their shops and offices on Saturday evening at eight o'clock, and appear again at their posts on Monday morning at the same hour; and thus pass twelve hours of the Sunday in one of the cleanest and best regulated towns in France; which can boast also of possessing the most capacious and commodious harbour, with nearly two miles of quay room.

The reception of the Parisians by the people of Dunkerque of all ranks was so spirited as to give the town the appearance of a holiday fete. The enthusiasm of the Parisians knew no bounds when they arrived upon the Place de la Republique, where is the statue of the celebrated Jean Bart, already engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and the Rue Arago from this point presented a multitudinous display of flags and standards floating from the roofs and windows of the houses, and garlands of roses and other flowers, and ribbons; the entrance was spanned by a tasteful arch of flowers and evergreens; and at one end of the street was suspended by wreaths a medallion, bearing the following inscription:—

AUX PARISIENS

Perdus aux confins de la France,
Dunkerquois, dans vos flots on nous croyait périr,
Quand la vapeur un jour abrégeant la distance,
Nous mit aux portes de Paris.

Venez, fils de la Capitale,
Avec nous échanger un fraternel accord,
Venez, le ciel est pur, la marée est étale,
Et trois cents willes sont au port.

The reverse bore—

DUNKERQUE. UNION. PARIS.

The Rues de la Marine, and de la Vierge, and the Quai were equally decorated; whilst the vessels in the Harbour vied with each other in their display of colours.

The weather was splendid; and the earliest curiosity of the Parisians was excited to behold the sea, to which they flocked by hundreds; then came the review of the National Guard, and next a fine band played several delightful airs in the park, and attracted vast numbers of promenaders

At three o'clock, the harbour presented a very animated spectacle; for, at that hour, there were scarcely 100 of the 2100 visitors who did not avail themselves of this opportunity of a trip on the ocean. On each of the steamers, *City of London* and *Princes van Orange*, there were not less than 300 passengers. Meanwhile, pilot-boats, fishing-boats, and every kind of craft was laid under contribution by the holiday crowd.

An excellent dinner was provided at the splendid Bath Rooms; and the afternoon having been passed in the utmost festivities, between seven and eight o'clock, the excursionists in a body, accompanied by 10,000 of the people of Dunkerque, reached the railway station, on their return; and the trains left amidst shouts from the Parisians of "Non pas adieu, mais au revoir! Vive les Dunkerquois!" The holiday folks were expected to arrive in Paris at about six o'clock in the morning, after passing two nights, and travelling 450 miles *sur un chemin de fer*.

We understand that it is in contemplation to have a pleasure excursion from London to Dunkerque and back at low fares, when a reception will be given to our countrymen on landing upon a more extensive and brilliant scale than was given to the Parisians.

RECEPTION OF PARISIAN RAILWAY EXCURSIONISTS AT DUNKERQUE—RUE ARAGO.

THE LATE MRS. GLOVER.

IN our Journal of last week we recorded the melancholy death of this admirable actress, whose histrionic career, extending over half a century, presents many very interesting points for the biographer. She had been the associate of Mrs. Siddons; and she had acted with John, Stephen, and Charles Kemble; with Edmund Kean, Charles Young, Dowton, Munden, Incledon, Farley, Knight, Lewes, Jones, Liston, Elliston, Blanchard, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Bartley, Mrs. Powell, Madame Storace, Braham, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Bland all artists who have shed lustre upon their art, and thus rendered their times one of the brightest eras of the British drama.

Mrs. Glover is said to have been a lineal descendant of the celebrated Betterton, "who ought to be recorded with the same respect as Roscius among the Romans." Her immediate antecedent was Mr. Betterton, an actor on the Dublin stage, of considerable celebrity, and who subsequently attained some reputation at Covent-Garden Theatre in the parts of fops and coxcombs. Lord Byron, when a member of the Drury-Lane committee, thus humourously speaks of him:—"I was seated in the library one morning early in the month of February; the weather was very cold and the snow deep on the ground; my servant announced a gentleman in the hall, and on his being introduced I saw before me a fine-looking man, stricken in years, who was desirous for my interest to procure him an appearance as *Archer* in the 'Beaux Stratagem.' His costume at that season of the year was a pair of light small-clothes, white silk stockings, and pumps."

Julia Betterton, the subject of our present memoir, was born on the 8th of January, 1780, in the town of Newry (Ireland), where her father was, at the time, manager of a small provincial company. She was thus cradled in the theatre, and played Cupids, fairies, and infant princesses, as soon, almost, as she could walk. At the age of ten she was a little phenomenon, and her exertions were of considerable value in the maintenance of the theatre. It was about this time that her father gave up management, and joined the York company, of which the eccentric but kind-hearted Tate Wilkinson was the manager. Here the young Julia obtained a *début* as the *Page* in Otway's tragedy of "The Orphan," in which Mrs. Siddons played *Monimia*. Little Julia played so well in this part, that old Tate Wilkinson, after the play was done, placed half a guinea in her hands, telling her that she should have a similar sum for every night she played, being exactly double the salary she had been engaged for. In this circuit she played the *Duke of York* to the *Richard* of George Frederick Cooke, and *Tom Thumb* in the farce, the eccentric tragedian himself playing *Glumdalca, the Queen of the Giants*, on the occasion. So rapidly did she advance in her art, and spring into early womanhood, that at fifteen she played with great success the *Miss Hoydens*, *Lydia Languishes*, *Julias*, and *Imogenes*; though her comic efforts were considered happiest. She was next seen at Bath, by Mr. Harris (of Covent Garden), who offered her an engagement of £10 per week, which she declined; but, in a few months, she signed an agreement for five years, at £15, £16, £18, and £20 a week.

THE LATE MRS. GLOVER.

On October 12, 1797, Miss Betterton made her *début* in London, at Coven Garden Theatre, as *Elwina*, in Hannah More's heavy tragedy of "Percy," with great success. She then played, in quick succession, *Charlotte Rusport* ("West Indian"), *Portia* ("Merchant of Venice"), *Miss Dorillon* ("Wives as they Were"), *Julia* ("Way to get Married"), and *Miranda* ("Busy Body"). Cumberland, the querulous author of "The West Indian," was so delighted with her performance of *Charlotte Rusport* in that comedy, that he assigned her the principal character, *Emily Fitzallen*, in his new comedy of "False Impressions," and gave her, then a rare favour, the epilogue to speak.

The retirement of Mrs. Abington in 1799 left a wider field for Miss Betterton, who bore in person and manner a striking resemblance to the "tragedy Queen" On May 12, in the above year, Miss Betterton played for her father's and her own benefit *Lady Macbeth*, for the first time. We find her in the following season playing *Charinda*, "Suspicious Husband," first time, 20th September, 1799; *Mrs. Sullen*, "Beaux Stratagem," first time, 11th October, 1799; *Letitia Hardy*, "Belle's Stratagem," *Miss Richland*, "Good-natured Man," *Miss Wateringham*, "School for Wives," and other characters in high comedy. In 1800, Julia Betterton gave her hand to Mr. Samuel Glover, said to be heir to a large fortune. This proved a fallacy. He was extravagant and unkind. After a few years they separated; the idle and dissolute husband leaving his exemplary and accomplished wife to rear and educate by her own industry eight children. At the end of her engagement at Covent-garden Theatre, Mrs Glover was engaged by the Drury-Lane management. She made her first appearance there as *Mrs. Oakley*, "Jealous Wife," on the 21st October, 1802; and afterwards played during the season, *Charinda*, *Miss Hardcastle*, *Miranda*, *Lady Restless*, *Lady Townley*, and *Lady Bab Lardoon*, ("Maid of the Oaks"). Mrs. Jordan, then in the zenith of her popularity, who was engaged at the same time at this theatre, kept possession of all the leading comedy parts. At the close of her first season Mrs. Glover returned to Covent-Garden Theatre, where she played high comedy, and occasionally tragedy parts until June, 1806, when she made her first appearance at the Haymarket, as *Florantha*, in "The Mountaineers," to the *Octavian* of Rae. She returned to Covent Garden for the winter season. We find her again at the Haymarket in 1809, playing *Estifania* to Jones's *Copper Captain*, *Mrs Haller* to C. Young's *Stranger*; *Mrs. Sullen*, *Lady Racket*, and *Lady Teazle*, to Jones's *Archer*, *Sir Charles Racket*, and *Sir Peter Teazle*. On the 21 of July, 1810, she played *Millwood* ("George Barnwell") with great success. When the burnt-out Drury-Lane company were performing at the Lyceum, Mrs. Glover joined them, and made her first appearance at that theatre, as *Mrs. Oakley*, on the 26th of September, 1810. On the opening of the new Drury-Lane Theatre, in 1812, Mrs. Glover made one of the company, where she greatly increased her dramatic reputation. On the revival of "Richard the Third," for Kean (February 12, 1814), her fine person and rich voice procured her the part of *Queen Elizabeth*, to his *Duke of Gloster*. Her pathos in the scene with the young Princes, her regal demeanour and general pourtrayal of the part, were highly praised. She afterwards played *Emilia*, to the great tragedian's *Othello*. She had now attained to an eminence in her profession that made her future career comparatively easy. The summer season of 1816 was passed at the Haymarket; and, on the 16th of September in that year, she re-appeared at Covent-Garden, after an absence of ten years, and played *Andromache*, in "The Distressed Mother," to the *Orestes* of Mr. Macready, whose first appearance it was on the London stage. In 1817 she was a member of the Haymarket company, playing with Jones, Warde, Liston, Terry, &c.; and, in 1818-19, we find her again at Drury-Lane, while Kean was engaged there. At the same time she was sustaining in comedy such parts as *Mrs. Candour* ("School for Scandal") and *Kitty* ("High Life Below Stairs"), in which she danced a minuet with Elliston. She joined the Haymarket company at the new theatre, under Morris's management; and at this house and at Drury-Lane continued, with but little intermission, up to her last engagement at the Strand Theatre. Just previous to the retirement of Mrs. Davenport we find her assuming such parts as *Old Lady Lambert*, *Mrs. Hardcastle*, *Lady Wronghead* ("Provoked Husband"), *Mrs. Malaprop*, *Mrs. Occatonkery* ("Who Wins a Coronet?") and *Mrs. Heidelberg* ("Clandestine Marriage") all for the first time—in the year 1825, at the Haymarket. She was the original *Mrs. Subtle*, in Poole's comedy of "Paul Pry" a piece which, it was said, brought Morris, the lessee, £6000 the first season. With Mr. Morris and Mr Benjamin Webster, at the Haymarket, she passed the last twenty-five years of her professional life, with the exception of the last two seasons. She played for some time with Osbaldiston, and subsequently with Macready, at Covent-Garden, and with Vestris, at the Olympic. During the time she remained with Mr. Webster, at the Haymarket, from 1837, she had several excellent parts, as the *Widow Green*, in Knowles's "Love-Chase;" *Miss Tucker*, in Jerrold's "Time Works Wonders;" *Lady Franklin*, in Bulwer's comedy of "Money," &c. Mr. Webster cherished high respect for Mrs. Glover's sterling talent, which he testified by presenting her with a very handsome silver cup in the green-room of the Haymarket Theatre on the 8th of January, 1846, the day on which she attained the sixty-sixth year of her age, and her fiftieth as an actress on the stage.

Her last engagement at the Strand Theatre, and her farewell night at Drury-Lane, are fresh in the recollection of our readers

We agree with a contemporary (the *Sunday Times*, whence are condensed the majority of these details) that, looking back to Mrs. Glover's "long and brilliant career upon the stage, we may pronounce her one of the most extraordinary women and accomplished actresses that have ever graced the profession of the drama." Mrs. Glover had a daughter, Phillis, a very clever young actress, at the Haymarket Theatre, who has been dead several years. Her two sons are distinguished, the one as a popular musical composer, and the other as a clever tragedian—the latter with considerable talent, also, as an amateur painter.

WATERSPOUT AT NEW GALLOWAY.

WATERSPOUT IN SCOTLAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE little borough of New Galloway was visited, on the evening of the 17th, by a terrific thunder-storm, accompanied by the most extraordinary meteorological phenomenon it has ever fallen to our lot to witness. A large Waterspout appeared about the centre of the town, where it seemed to rest for some time. It then travelled southwards for a mile or two, after which it turned to the east, and burst above the river Ken, near the lake. The strange appearance now presented by the river baffles our powers of description. The foam rose to the height of fully 60 feet, boiling and blazing like a cauldron, and much more resembling dense volumes of smoke than anything to which we can compare it. This extraordinary foam ascended rapidly against the stream, which whizzed as though hot metal had been thrown into it. While the inferior portion of the watery column was gradually subsiding, the upper part separated itself from the foam, and ascended rapidly towards the north-east, coiling and extending itself like a snake among the clouds, and travelling even more quickly against the wind than the boiling surge beneath seemed to move against the stream. Though the atmosphere was close, even to suffocation, the air in the immediate vicinity was powerfully agitated by the whirlwind, which seemed to accompany the Waterspout in its progress. A cart loaded with hay was drawn towards it, the poor terrified horse having apparently no power to resist; and the most strenuous exertions were necessary to withdraw the animal and its load from the fearful vortex, which in one instant more would have drawn them into the boiling river.

The accompanying Sketch will serve to give some idea of the appearance of the Waterspout immediately after it burst.

AERIAL MACHINE AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.

ON Monday evening, Mr. H. Bell made an ascent from these gardens in his "Patent Aërial Machine," which the inventor states to be capable of being controlled by the aëronaut. We have engraved this aërostatic novelty, in addition to the scene of the ascent.

The machine is of a cylindrical form, with conical ends, having its greates

ASCENT OF BELL'S AERIAL MACHINE, FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS.

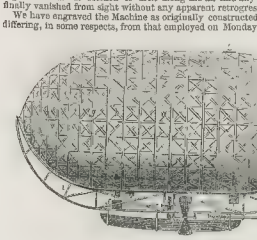
ength placed horizontally, or in the direction in which it is to travel. In place of the rope netting in ordinary use, the patentee uses flat silken bands, for the purpose of strengthening the balloon, and affording an attachment to the framework and car. These are placed longitudinally, transversely, and diagonally round the balloon. Mr. Bell has also introduced some improvements in the valve apparatus.

The car is formed so as to fulfil the purposes of a canoe or boat, if required, and would, when a long voyage was contemplated, be provided with every requisite for sea. The propellers are on the principle of the screw-propeller. If two are used, they are placed one on each side of the car, as in the Engraving; if but one, it is placed between the car and the balloon, supported in a strong but light framework, to which is attached a rudder, the shape of which will often resemble its similarity to the tail of a bird). This apparatus is so constructed as to have a hinge and a rotating motion, so as to obtain the necessary movements of an external surface or fan, in all respects similar to the tail of a bird, so that the guiding or directing of the machine may be under the control of the aëronaut. By the combination of the above motions, the steering apparatus may be moved in any direction, either up or down, laterally, or in any diagonal of these, thus regulating the direction of the machine in its passage through the air.

The patentee has also a very ingenious apparatus, which he terms a water grapnel, for the purpose of arresting the progress of the machine, if required, when over water.

The machine which Mr. Bell has constructed upon this principle is capable of sustaining a weight of between 500 and 600lb., when inflated with the ordinary carbureted hydrogen. Its dimensions are about thirty feet in length by twenty-two feet diameter, made of the finest white silk, manufactured expressly for the purpose. The netting is composed of stout amber silk bands, two inches wide. These are placed double, and stitched together, having been previously carefully tested. On Monday night, after a long and wearisome preparation of the apparatus which was to effect the "locomotion," the balloon ascended in the presence of a considerable number of spectators—among them several individuals of scientific eminence. Mr. Bell himself was the only occupant of the car. The balloon, when it was fairly released from the tethers which held it to the ground, at once followed the course of the wind, and passed over the trees towards Cremorne, in which direction it continued to travel. We did not observe that the aëronaut had any specific control over the machine, beyond that of turning it round. It seemed to drift along the air like any other balloon; and it finally vanished from sight without any apparent retrogression.

We have engraved the Machine as originally constructed by the inventor, and differing, in some respects, from that employed on Monday.



In the Illustration, the car (*l*) is placed parallel to, and fastened beneath, the buoyant apparatus (*a*) by the bands *g g*, placed longitudinally and transversely round the balloon (*a a*), and diagonally, if great strength be required, as shown in part, and stitched where they cross one another, at *h*. *i i* is the framework of the balloon motor machine, and is composed of metal tubes. *e* is the top emptying valve. The tail apparatus is composed of a frame (*m*), more or less in the form of a bird's tail, over which some membrane may be stretched; or it may be made wholly of metal. This frame is moved upon a horizontal (*l*) by means of a running cord or chain (*y y*), passing from either surface of the tail fan (*m*), over pulleys on the ends of the branches of tubing (*n n*), passing down into the axis tubing (*o*), through which it is conveyed, and fixed to the periphery of the wheel (*p*) situated at the extremity of this tubing, as represented in the framework; or it may be in the car or boat: by these means a complete lateral motion is obtained. By turning the wheel (*p*) on its axis by the handle (*s*), in either direction, the one cord will be taken up on the periphery, while the other will be slackened out, causing the extremity of the tail to depart from the centre line. The partial rotation of the whole tail apparatus, just mentioned, is effected by the motion of a small lever (*y*), attached to the arms on either side of the wheel in which its pivot works; the arms being firmly attached to the tubing (*o*) on which the hinge of the tail fan (*m*) works. This tube is rotated by moving the lever (*y*) to either side, and hence it is called the axis tube; the tube in which it has the rotary motion is marked *r*. Two ratchets or fixing wheels (*x* and *x*), for the purpose of securing the tail (*m*) in its different positions, are attached to the wheel, which is held at any required point by the click *x*, which adjusts the position of the tail on its hinge motion (as before explained) by the cords *y y*; while the ratchet wheel *x* with its tube (*r*) affixed to the framework, secures the whole apparatus in any position obtained by its rotation with the tube (*o*), by means of the click *x*.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 28.—Ninth sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 29.—Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588.
TUESDAY, 30.—William Penn died, 1718.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696.
THURSDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day.
FRIDAY, 2.—Eruption of Vesuvius, 1847.
SATURDAY, 3.—Bank of England incorporated, 1732.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. 4 30	A. h. m. 4 45	A. h. m. 5 0	A. h. m. 5 20	A. h. m. 5 40	A. h. m. 5 55	A. h. m. 6 15
M. h. m. 6 40	A. h. m. 7 1	A. h. m. 7 17	A. h. m. 7 37	A. h. m. 7 55	M. h. m. 8 20	A. h. m. 8 32

MRS. FANNY A. KEMBLE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—READINGS of SHAKESPEARE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that Mrs. FANNY A. KEMBLE is engaged for Six Readings of Shakspeare, beginning on MONDAY NEXT, July 29, with Shakspeare's play of THE TEMPEST; the Second Reading on WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, of the HIGHLAND SCOTTISH BALLADS; and the Third Reading, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 2nd, MEASURE FOR MEASURE; to commence each evening at Eight o'Clock precisely.—Stalls, 7s.; Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Private Boxes, One Guinea, One Guinea-and-a-half, and Two Guineas.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Also at the Box office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1850, the Performances will commence at Seven o'Clock, with the magnificent Hippodrama of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. Mazeppa, Mr. E. T. Hicks. To be followed by an unprecedented display of Equestrian and Gymnastic SCENES in the CIRQUE OLYMPIQUE. To conclude with a Comic Ballet.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, Music-Hall, Store-street.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of opening his new Entertainment, entitled "NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL," at the above room, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, July 29, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers. Stalls and private boxes to be had only of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 41 and 43, New Bond-street, and at the hall.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING, on Mondays, SIXPENCE.
D. W. MITCHELL, R.A.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF MONS. JULLIEN.
ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—MONDAY, JULY 29, and three following days, Danson's PANORAMIC VIEW of the ALPS. Superb MINERVA and Recent Additions. Another Splendid ELEPHANT. PROMENADE CONCERT, conducted by Mr. Julien and M. Jullien's Band. Brilliant display of FIREWORKS on Saturday.—Doors open from 9 A.M. Feeding the Animals at Five; Concert at Half-past Six; Passage of the Alps, Night; Fireworks, Half-past Nine. Admission, 1s.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND illustrated by a Grand Moving Panorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. F. Phillips, now open at the Queen Gallery, Hyde Park Corner.—Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Pictures, MADRAS.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY for the Season.—Twelve, Afternoon Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour previous to each Exhibition.

THE NILE.—IMPORTANT ADDITIONS to the Panorama of the Nile, direct from the Original Sketches. New Views of Cairo, Alexandria, Grand Cairo by Moonlight. Mosque of Mehemet Ali, Tombs of the Caliphs, Banks of the River are shown in the Panorama.—EGYPT and the PYRAMIDS Daily, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d.; Children and Schools, Half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this Season the ALPINE SINGERS from Styria will perform daily at Four, and in the Evening at Eight. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. LECTURE by Dr. Bachhoffner on the VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. Grand Fête, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. Also a Series, exhibiting the SCENERY of the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON, daily at One o'Clock. DIVERS and DIVING-Bells, &c. Admission, 1s., Schools, Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The quotation is from Thomson's "Autumn:"—
"Loveliness
Needs not the aid of foreign ornament,
But, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most."

A CONSTANT READER.—The line,
"Procrastination is the thief of time,"
is from Young's "Night Thoughts."

G M, Stockton.—In our Journal for May 25, in the account of the *Atlantic* steamer, 95 feet is a misprint for 95 inches. A model of the *Great Britain* steam-ship appeared in No. 63. The *Oriental* steam-ship has not been *launched* in our pages; it is said to be built on the precise plan of Noah's Ark. The *Oriental* is engraved and described in the *London Saturday Journal*, No. 4.—Never.

C F S.—The following are EQUIRIES: 1. The sons of all Peers and Lords of Parliament; the eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession. 2. Noblemen of other nations. 3. The eldest sons of Baronets and Knights. 4. Esquires created expressly with a collar of SS. 5. Persons to whom the Queen gives arms by her own letters patent, with the title of Esquire. 6. Esquires of the Bath, and the eldest sons of those Esquires. 7. Barristers-at-Law. 8. Justices of the Peace and Mayors. 9. Persons chosen Esquires to the body of the Prince. 10. Persons attending on the Sovereign's Coronation, or employed in any superior office of trust under the Crown. 11. Persons who are styled Esquires by the Sovereign in their patents, commissions, or appointments, such as Sheriffs of counties and Captains in the army and navy. 12. Attorneys in the Colonies where the departments of counsel and attorney are united.

W S C S.—A person who has no paternal coat of arms cannot bear the shield of his mother or grandmother.

HELEN.—"Always the same" is the required translation.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The Red of Battle Abbey is published by Mr. Churton, 26, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

T ELLIS, Wexford.—A coin of James I. of no value.

H B.—A Nuremberg jetton struck by Hanss Krawwinckel, of no value.

AN ADMIRER.—"Carpenter's Angling," and "Falls on the Rat;" of any bookseller.

S P.—The present population of the metropolis is 2½ millions.

H D had better apply to the keeper of the Print Room for the precise conditions.

S A Y.—Synonymous; divination by the dead.

W P S, Edinburgh.—We have not room for your letter.

J W, Windsor.—We shall be glad to see a sketch of the line.

A R, Cheshire, is thanked; but we have not room for the illustration.

F ELLS, Montreal.—The Queen is addressed as "Falls on the Rat."

M W.—Observations on the Wire-Worm are contained in No. 387 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.—Address Thurloe-square, Brompton.

R U M Canterbury.—London Stone remains in *statu quo*, within a large stone case built into the outer or west wall of St. Swithin's Church, Cannon-street.

A G, Birkenhead.—The population of Scotland, at the last census, was 2,569,000; of London, 1,824,510.

ZERO.—Apply, with your cob, to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

T P, Malta.—Is thanked for the extended copy to a few copies.

A TOURIST, Queenstown, may purchase a Daguerréotype apparatus, with Instructions, of Horne and Co., 13, Newgate-street.

M and R, Plymouth.—The views in our Journal are copyright.

J K.—Apply to Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum.

A SETTLER ON LAKE SIMCOE.—Received.

SIGMA, Paisley.—The address of Mr George Hudson is Albert Gate, Hyde Park. Of Mr. I. K. Brunel, 18, Duke-street, Westminster.

H M, Dublin.—The hedgehog is a full destroyer of cockroaches.

ARGOLA.—See the "Shilling Handbook of Oil-Painting."

M H, near Cricklade, is thanked, though we could not avail ourselves of his suggestion.

GRATTAN.—François Benjamin Courvoisier was executed July 6, 1840, for the murder of Lord William Russell.

STUDIOS, to rightly understand Specific Gravities, should learn the use of the Decimalsystem.

J R, Edgbaston, and S—Declined; | E ——Declined
KENT Much cheaper | C G P.—The impression has not reached us
W E S.—Thanks | GEDIPUS.—See "Mogg's Cabriolet Fares"
A NORTHUMBRIAN Received | E H E, Bristol.—Not at present
DELTA.—The g is hard in either case | LUKE, "The a Dream."—Collated
J B.—Lamech declined | A B.—Burke's "Heraldic Register"
AJAX, North Shields.—We cannot inform you

ERRATA.—At page 37, the date of Sir Robert Peel's birth should be February 7, instead of July 7. At page 10, the date of Sir Robert Peel's fourth son (John Floyd) should be 1827, not 1829.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Family Friend, Vol. II.—Cholera and its Cures.—Hand-book of Chemical Analysis.—The Orphan.
MUSIC.—Lieder Ohne Worte.—Gone is the Patriot.—There's Music in the Wild Waves' Roar.

With the PRESENT NUMBER of
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
IS PUBLISHED
A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS!

ON AUGUST 10, 1850, WILL BE PUBLISHED A
DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
The Two Numbers, ONE SHILLING.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1850.

No public man who ever lived or died in England ever received more approbrium from some sections of the community in his lifetime, or more honour from all sections and classes of the community after his death, than the lamented Sir R. Peel. The opprobrium has died away, and no one now remembers anything except to his credit and renown. From the most illustrious of our living senators to the humblest mechanic earning his daily bread by the honest labour of his hands—all ranks of the people have vied with each other in consigning to oblivion the party-heats and animosities which his name once excited, and in testifying their high sense of his merits as a legislator and a minister, and his unsullied character as a man. Every imaginable honour has been rendered to his memory. The Sovereign offered rank to his family, which was refused. The Parliament unanimously voted him a monument in Westminster Abbey. City after city, and town after town, resolved to erect in their thoroughfares some enduring memorial of stone or bronze to carry down his features to posterity, and incite the young and the aspiring to imitate his good example. Pitt and Canning, beloved and lamented as they were, received no such heartfelt tributes of regretful admiration as have been poured upon the untimely grave of Peel. One reason of this, doubtless, to be found in the fact that their deaths were not so melancholy or so sudden; though, perhaps, another reason less suspected, is the fact that the popular sympathies of those days were not quite so well educated as they are at present; and that the kindly feelings, which it must be admitted that our press, with all its short-comings and imperfections, now strives most successfully to inculcate, daily and weekly in every corner of the realm, were not brought, in those earlier periods, within the sphere of a great multitude of toiling and struggling men. It is highly creditable to the intelligence of the people of this country, that the death of the great statesman should have excited such feelings. It is equally creditable that the public men who have been engaged on opposite sides of the political questions with which his name is identified, and who in his lifetime may have been unsparing in their denunciations of his acts, and in their criticisms of his motives, should have come forward with such a perfect unanimity of gentleness, regret, and charity, when it was a question of doing honour to his memory. The war of politics and parties has been said to be suspended, and to encrust it with suspicion and selfishness. That it does not always happen so, the events of the last three weeks sufficiently prove. It needed but one more manifestation of sympathy, to complete the tribute of Great Britain to the memory of her illustrious son. That tribute was afforded in the meeting which was held on Tuesday last, at Willis's Rooms, to devise the means of erecting a monument to his memory in the city of Westminster. The Duke of Wellington, the colleague and staunch personal friend of the deceased in all the great measures of his career, and Sir R. Peel is indelibly associated in the page of English history, attended the meeting, and gave it the crowning grace in the eyes of the country.

But, while cordially agreeing with the numerous cities and towns which have resolved to do honour to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, we would ask some of the more populous of them to consider whether a statue is, after all, the best mode of carrying out their own good intentions? A national statue in Westminster Abbey, among the great men of British history, another in the open street contiguous to the Houses of the Legislature, and a third in the city of London, are surely sufficient in the way of sculpture to do honour even to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. The man who refused rank for himself and title for his family, who was an enemy of ostentation, glitter, and pomp, and whose pride it was to be remembered as the friend of the poor, would not, if by any possibility he could be consulted in the matter, give his assent to the erection of so many costly and useless statues as it is now proposed to set up. The three statues we have named might well suffice; and we think that the town or city which shall first set the example of founding some useful establishment in connexion with the name of the departed statesman, will do more honour to itself than by erecting a statue, and effect more good in other parts of the country. A Peel Park for the people—a Peel Institute, where the poorest might receive instruction—a Peel Botanic Garden, open free to all classes—a Peel Library, to lend the treasures of literature to the young and old—these are but a few of the many modes in which the memory of Sir Robert Peel's admirers might be expended with advantage to the world, and with fully as much, if not more honour to his name, than by the multiplication of statues. We trust that something of the kind will yet be done, and that the practical man will be practically honoured. Were he alive to give his aid in doing honour to the memory of another, we may be tolerably certain that a useful memorial would enlist his sympathy and aid in preference to a useless one. Not that we think statues to be useless, but that we think three, or even one, to be sufficient. Let Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, or Glasgow set the example: other towns will not be slow to follow.

THE sudden death of General Zachary Taylor, the President of the United States of America, is an event to be deplored, both on personal and public grounds; and though it will not be felt in Europe with the same intensity as in America, will react even here. The late president, though commonly considered no more than a soldier, was a man of tact, prudence, ability, and strong common sense. He played a highly useful part in American politics; and kept within the bounds of moderation the powerful and hostile parties that divide the North and South on the question of slavery. He also held in check the free-trader and the high tariff or protectionist parties, and lent his great name as an equipoise. All parties confided in his honesty and his prudence. His successor, Mr. Fillmore, does not enjoy so high a political character, or inspire such general confidence. He is chiefly known as a partizan; and the experience which the world has lately had of such Presidents as Messrs. Tyler and Polk, is not of a character to make it look forward with any very great satisfaction to the enjoyment of power by another of the same class. It would appear, however, that, as far as this country is concerned, the lamented death of General Taylor will not be productive of any immediate change. Mr. Fillmore believes that the United States can not only produce, but that they can manufacture all that they need; and that English iron and English cotton goods might fairly be subjected to high duties for the encouragement of native industry. It remains to be seen, however, whether his present responsibilities will modify the new President's views in this matter, and whether the difficulty of his high position will not teach him that prudence, which need do not always display when out of power, but which they generally exhibit when they have to act as well as to speak. General Taylor, though a staunch, honest, unflinching, and successful warrior, was no friend of war. He was too sagacious not to see that war was an unmitigated evil. As a soldier, he obeyed orders, and brought the unhappy dispute with Mexico to a brilliant termination; but, as a statesman, he uniformly did his utmost to preserve to his country the blessings of peace. It was at one time suspected in Europe that he had not been altogether honest in his efforts to discourage or prevent the reckless and unjustifiable invasion of Cuba; but more authentic statements afterwards received, and cooler consideration of all that had been done by the American Executive, led to a more charitable verdict upon his proceedings. It was ultimately the belief of the best-informed politicians of Europe and America, that the personal honesty of the American Government in the whole business was not to be questioned. General Taylor has left a fair name in both hemispheres, and is sincerely regretted in his own country by men of all ranks and parties. We have yet to learn the true character of his successor.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

We announced last week the departure of the Queen for her Majesty's marine residence in the Isle of Wight. The Royal movements since that date have been confined to occasional drives through the island, and in the grounds of Osborne. On Friday last, the Court visited Carisbrook Castle. The Royal party occupied two *chars-à-banc*, each drawn by four horses, the Queen riding on horseback in her Majesty by Louis Philippe, and occupying the front seat with Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince Consort and some of the Royal children, with the Ladies in Waiting, being also in the same carriage. On arriving at the castle, her Majesty accompanied Prince Leopold through the precincts of the castle, and on reaching a point whence a window from which Charles I. endeavoured to effect his escape is seen to the greatest advantage, her Majesty pointed out and explained to her illustrious relative the historical incident referred to. The Royal party remained more than an hour in exploring the castle and its appurtenances, and, among other curious matters, witnessed the mode of drawing water from a well 300 feet deep by means of a donkey. Her Majesty returned to Osborne by Carisbrook Tower road, and in passing through Newport the Royal party were received with every demonstration of loyal affection.

On Saturday evening, Herr Dase had the honour of displaying his wonderful calculating powers before her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

On Sunday forenoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting attended divine service, at Whippingham Church. The Rev. J. Protheroe officiated.

On Monday their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince.

On Tuesday Lord John Russell arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party. His Lordship returned to London on Wednesday morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Sir James Clarke, have enjoyed the Royal hospitality during the week.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent crossed from Calais, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, crossed to Dover, and travelled to town, attended by her suite, by the South-Eastern Railway. Her Royal Highness alighted at the Bricklayers' Arms station, and immediately proceeded to her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, where the Royal Duchess arrived at a quarter before three o'clock. Her Royal Highness was attended by the Baroness de Speth, Sir George Couper, Bart., and Lord James Murray.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, and his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert on Thursday morning, and left Osborne for London.

Colonel Wylde has relieved Colonel the Hon. C. Grey as Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador gave a grand banquet and ball at the residence of the embassy in Bryanstone-square, on Tuesday last. The entertainment was attended by all the members of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy at present in the metropolis.

The Marquis of Normanby left London on Saturday, for Dover, en route for Paris. The noble marquis is expected to visit Baden-Baden next month. The Marchioness has left town for Malmesbury Castle, Wiltshire.

The Baroness Brunnow's ball, in honour of her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia's birthday, which was to have taken place on the 16th instant, and was postponed, is finally fixed for Monday, the 5th of August.

Lady Howard de Walden and the Hon. Miss Ellis have left town for Brussels.

Mr. Repton, M.P., and Lady Jane Repton, have left town on a Continental tour.

We understand that the Ministerial white bait dinner is fixed for the 3rd of August.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

MEMORIAL TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

A very numerous meeting took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, St. ..., for the purpose of promoting some scheme for perpetuating the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. Amongst the company present were, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Monteagle, Lord Hardinge, Sir Charles Douglas, M.P., Lieutenant Colonel Estcourt, M.P., Mr. Elliot Lockhart, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Rice Trevor, Sir Thomas Herbert, M.P., Admiral Gordon, M.P., Sir William Verner, Bart., M.P., Lord Forrester, Lord Ashley, Earl of Bathurst, Lords Newry and Morne, Hon. Colonel Carnegie, &c.

On the motion of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Lord Aberdeen took the chair

The noble Chairman said, there might, perhaps, be some parties present who did not concur in the opinions which the late Sir Robert Peel held; and he would, therefore, abstain from entering into any detailed review of his long political career, but confine his remarks to the numerous private virtues of that great and good man. He would allude only to the transcendent abilities and unstinting industry, the patriotic motives which had ever influenced his conduct, and the spotless integrity of his public and private character. (Hear, hear.) The Committee of England should unanimously decree that a monument should be erected to his memory in that spot which was the receptacle of the monuments of the wise, the good, and the great. (Hear.) It was for them to raise a testimonial in some fitting part of this great city, which would be appreciated by future ages, in succeeding generations, to imitate his virtues and rival the good he had so eminently effected.

The Duke of Wellington rose to move the first resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting desires to express a deep sense of the irreparable loss which this country has sustained by the death of Sir Robert Peel, and to perpetuate by some enduring memorial the recollection of his eminent talents, his unremitting and laborious exertions in the service of his country, and his exemplary private virtues.

Concurring as he did in the object they had in view, he would most willingly have taken the chair on the present occasion, had he not been afflicted with deafness, which rendered him unfit for such a position; but it was unnecessary for him to do anything to convince the world that he had ever been one of the earnest admirers of the late Sir Robert Peel. (Cheers.) He had received the highest honour in his opinion of the loss the country had sustained, and therefore it would not be necessary for him to dwell upon that point. Their noble chairman had explained the object of the present meeting, and had stated his intention to make reference to the various political events in the career of the late Sir Robert Peel. He had had occasion to applaud the magnanimity of those who had expressed their feelings of unmitigated regret at the death of the great statesman, and at the same time suppressed all allusions to political matters. He could say that no man more highly appreciated the merits of the late Sir Robert Peel than he did: he had closely watched his career for his opinion of more than a quarter of a century, and he could unhesitatingly say that no statesman had devoted more time, more energy, or more ability to the service of his country than his late lamented friend. (Loud cheers.) There could be no difference of opinion as to his talents, his acquirements, his unremitting attention to the interests of his country, and his private virtues (hear, hear); all must concur in admiration of these qualities, which he possessed in so eminent a degree. (Hear, hear.) He (the Duke) moved, in the object of this meeting, and felt a melancholy pleasure in bearing tribute to the worth of his late lamented friend. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Ashley seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Lord Harding, in moving the second resolution, said, he had no claim to the melancholy duty of taking part in these proceedings but that of being intimately connected, both publicly and privately, with the late lamented statesman. He rejoiced to see so many of his friends present. He could not venture to give expression to his feelings on the present distressing occasion, and he could beg to move—

That a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions, and to consider the best means of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect, and that the committee do consist of the following noblemen and gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—Lord Hardinge, Mr. Wortley, the Duke of Wellington, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Cardwell, &c.

Mr. B. Estcourt seconded the resolution, and expressed his condolence with he widow and family of the lamented deceased at the irreparable loss they had sustained.

The resolution was carried unanimously; and the chairman having briefly acknowledged a vote of thanks, the meeting broke up.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—Pursuant to a precept from the Lord Mayor, a common hall was holden on Monday at the Guildhall, for the election of a fit and able person to be one of the Sheriffs of the City of London, in the room of Andrew Caldecott, Esq., who has been elected in the week preceding by the Court of Aldermen. At a few minutes past one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by several aldermen and the other City functionaries, appeared on the hustings; when Mr. Deputy Harrison proposed Mr. George E. Hodgkinson, of Upper Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, as sub-sheriff and office-keeper, to fill the vacant office.—Mr. Dakin seconded the nomination. Mr. Lowe proposed Mr. C. S. Butler, magistrate of Middlesex, a gentleman of considerable property.—Mr. Wyld seconded the nomination of Mr. Butler. The Livery had a right to take the matter into their own hands. The office of Sheriff ought not to go begging; but the Livery ought to beg their man, and then he was sure that the Livery would have no difficulty on behalf of Mr. Butler. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Hodgkinson; when Mr Lowe demanded a poll, which would fill the office with advantage. The Rev. M. Morgan seconded the nomination. On reaching the street the Count was loudly cheered by the assembled crowd, and, in return to the greetings, the Count, just as he was stepping into his carriage, bowed to the people and said, "My friends, I thank you more I thank you all." In the afternoon Vespers was sung, and the chapel was attended by the Countess de Neuilly, the Duchess d'Orleans, the Duchess d'Aumale, and the Count de Paris. The ex-King was too fatigued to attend the latter office of the Church.

THE SECURITIES FOR ADVANCES BILL.—DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—A deputation from the attorneys and solicitors of Ireland engaged in cases pending in the Incumbered Estates Court, waited upon the Government on the First Lord of the Treasury, at his private residence, Chesham-place, on Saturday last, to press on the consideration of Government the importance of re-introducing the Security for Advances Bill, as brought in by the present Attorney-General The deputation was accompanied by a large number of Irish members. Having stated their object, and pointed out the evils which would arise from Sir James Remilly's bill being held over till next session, they were informed by Lord John Russell that the views of the Government had not been changed in reference to the principle of the bill; considering, however, the opposition which the bill had experienced, he thought the most prudent course would be to bring it forward next session. If, however, the opposition were not persevered in, it would be matter for the consideration of the Government whether they would not yield to the wishes expressed, and re-introduce it this session. The deputation then withdrew, and proceeded to put themselves in communication with Mr. Stuart, who led the opposition to the bill in the House of Commons, the result of which was, that that hon. gentleman would not withdraw his opposition to the measure, and the bill will not be re-introduced until the next session.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary attractions of the Surrey Zoological Gardens were, on Tuesday, increased by the addition of a flower show by the South London Floricultural Society. The show, as a whole a good one, abounding in excellent specimens of fuchsias, ... verbenas. Cape heaths, picotees (of which the show was more than usually fine (the specimens being very large), in the various stands of cut flowers, were shown with grapes and other fruits. Prizes were as usual awarded, but the list is too long for insertion. Mr. Cole, gardener to Mr. Collyer, of Dartford, ... particularly distinguished himself; and two amateurs ...

MODE OF ARCHITECTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—It has been decided by the committee to try the effect of lowering the roof of the New House of Commons. Mr. Barry's original intention, before the temporary erection of light iron roofs were erected, the cost of which will not exceed £100; and when this alteration shall be made, it is proposed to test the acoustic properties of the chamber in another sitting before the end of the session. We believe that on Monday next, the 29th inst., the new experiment will be put to the proof.

THE NATIONAL PEEL TESTIMONIAL.—On Saturday last a very numerous and influential meeting of the committee of the National Peel Testimonial was held at the Mansion-House; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. The committee was attended by the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, Mr. Labouchere, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. J. Hume, M.P., Mr. Bennett, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Tite, Sir E. N. Buxton, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, and several other gentlemen. Resolutions were passed appointing sub-committees; and after various letters from country towns, offering to get up subscriptions in aid of the fund, had been read, and other business had been transacted, it was resolved that the general committee should ... assemble on the 20th of August to receive a report as to the amount of the subscriptions, and to determine on the nature of the testimonial.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—An extensive robbery was committed at a late hour on Monday night, in a German lodging-house (formerly the Lambeth-street post-office), Church-street, and other houses in Church-street and Lambeth-street, Whitechapel. The house in question is in the occupation of a German named Wernsch, who is conducting a similar establishment in Liverpool, and his wife has been managing the establishment in Whitechapel On Saturday or Sunday last, an Italian named Giacomo Sentis, and a Frenchman, named Nicolo Prosper Calliaux, arrived in London from California, and hired lodgings at Wernsch's house. They had been very fortunate in the "digging" in the Californian gold country, and brought with them a large quantity of gold dust, to the amount of £3000, in a carpet bag, which contained 216 ounces of gold dust and 16 small lumps of gold, weighing an ounce each, and a small wooden box, 18 inches by 9 inches, which contained 281 pounds of gold dust. The whole of treasure was deposited in the rooms hired by the owners, in the second floor of the house. On Monday Sentis and Calliaux went to the City, and visited several bullion dealers with samples of the gold, which was declared to be of the very purest quality, and a high price was offered for it, but they deferred the sale till another day. On the same (Monday) evening, the two foreigners proceeded to Vauxhall Gardens in company with Mrs. Wernsch, having first locked up their rooms. They did not return from Vauxhall until three o'clock on Tuesday morning, when it was discovered that their apartments had been entered by means of false keys while they were absent, and their luggage ransacked; the carpet-bag and wooden box were forced open, and the whole of the gold was missing. Suspicion immediately fell upon two waiters of the house, named Christian, a German, and Peter Vanderhost, a Dutchman, formerly steward of the *Batterner*, Rotterdam steamer. Information was immediately given to the police, and on Tuesday night some of the detective officers of the H division proceeded to a German lodging-house, No. 45, Burr street, at the back of the St. Katherine's Docks, where they found Vanderhost concealed, and took him into custody, when he dropped on the floor a few lumps of gold, part of the stolen property, and equal in weight to two hundred sovereigns, of which the police took possession.—On Wednesday, he was brought up at the Thames Police-office, together with a man named Fitzhenness, a German touter; Margaret Hermann, a German; and Conrad Hermann, all of whom were charged before Mr. Yardley with the robbery. Vanderhost having made a statement implicating them and Christian. A great many witnesses were examined, who gave such a strong case against the prisoners. The police officers had no doubt that Christian was in possession of the rest of the gold, and they believed he could not escape. Mr. Yardley remanded the prisoners for a week.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, July 20—Males, 592; females, 591: total, 1193. Deaths during the same period—Males, 424; females, 439: total, 863. The return of deaths exhibits a small increase The deaths registered in the two previous weeks were 754, 781; those in the week ending last Saturday were 863. Five deaths were ascribed last week to cholera; 20 were registered in the same week of 1849, 21 in that of 1848, and 6781 in that of 1849.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer for the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 29.814 inches. The mean temperature was 60 6 degrees, which is four degrees above the average of the month, and two degrees above the average of the week. Monday was ranged between 8 degrees and 12 degrees hicher than the average of the same days. The temperature was highest on Tuesday; and on that day the highest in the shade was 87 deg., and the highest in the sun 103 degrees.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Walter John Partridge, to the rectory of Caston, Norfolk. The Rev. James Hodges, to the vicarage of Blackmore, Essex. The Rev. J. S. Ogle, to the vicarage of Flamborough, Lincolnshire. The Rev. R. Charlton, to the perpetual curacy and new church of St. John, Kingsdown, Hingwood, Kent; patron, William Curling, Esq. The Rev. A. L. Courtenay, to St. James's Chapel, Pentonville. The H. W. Cracroft, to Harrington rectory, Lincolnshire, value £240, with residence, and Brinkhill rectory, value £137; patron, R. Cracroft, Esq. The Rev. J. Dolphin, vicar of Antingham, Norfolk, to be Chaplain to the Sheriff of Essex. Very Rev. G. E. Hiot, Dean of Bristol, to Orveston vicarage, Gloucester, value, £799, with residence; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The Rev. G. B. Richardson, to the chaplaincy of the Borough Goal, Leeds. Rev. E. Hawkins, to Chanson Chapel, Mayfair, St. George, Hanover-square; value £400; patron, Earl Howe. Rev. H. Nicholls, to Ilmington vicarage, Gloucestershire, value £443; patron, Lord Chancellor. Rev. G. H. Scott, to Rhos-Crowther rectory, Pembrokeshire, value £307, with residence; patron, Lord Chancellor. Rev. J. Aubrey Scott, to the rectory of West Tytherley, Hants.

APPOINTMENTS.—Sheild V., Sussex, dio. Chichester; value £180, with residence; pats., Miss Debany; Rev. G. H. Scott, prom. Yarmouth, Great, St. Nicholas C., Norfolk; pat., the incumbent. Chaplaincy of Leominster Union; pat., Rev. G. Robinson, dec. St. Alban's, Herts, Second Mastership of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar-School; Rev. T. F. Lee, prom. Boston Chapel of Ease, co. and dio. Lincoln; stipend, £100; pat., the incumbent. Tunstall, Staffordshire, Lichfield dio.; pat., the Bishop; the incumbent. Gloucester County Gaol; stipend, £250; application before July 31. Kirkham, Lancashire, Second Master'ship of Grammar-School.

[illegible] The Rev. Richard Whittington, upon having the curacy of St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, from the teachers of the Sunday-Schools connected with that Church, the Rev. Manasseh Baxter Dorrington, late of Foston-on-the-Wold, Yorkshire; the Rev. S. B. Webb, from the congregation of St. John's Church, Longsight.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—Thursday being the festival of St James, the ceremony of consecrating the Rev. Dr. Francis Fulford, the newly-appointed Bishop of Montreal, took place at Westminster Abbey, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated on the occasion, assisted by the Bishops of Norwich, Oxford, Lincoln, Chester, and Toronto. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Jeune, from the 28th chapter of St. Matthew; 18th, 19th, and 20th verses:—"And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, all power is given unto me in Heaven and in Earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen." The bench, or choir, chancellors, prebendaries, the chief minor canons, canon's verger, canons, dean's verger, sub-dean, Bishop's assistant, Archbishop's verger, chaplains of the Archbishop, and his [illegible] secretary and Bishop of Montreal, proceeded to perform the usual duties. Sacrifice was shall illustrate the impressive ceremony.

COUNTRY NEWS.

TAMWORTH ELECTION.—Sir Robert Peel, who has been returned for Tamworth in the room of his late lamented distinguished father, has issued an address to his constituents, in which, after thanking them for their support, he says:—"You have received from me no more specific declaration of my political opinions than that contained in my former address, and I am sure you would be as unwilling to fetter my actions, as an independent member, as I should have been to pledge myself to any particular course, which, in the rapid progress of public opinion, might hereafter be proved inconsistent with the interests of the country; I trust, however, after a certain lapse of time, that you will have had an opportunity of reviewing my conduct in Parliament, you may agree that I have discharged my duties in a manner worthy the approbation of my constituents, and entitling me to a continuance of those favours I now so sincerely acknowledge."

DINNER AT YORK TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously signified his intention to dine with the Lord Mayor of York upon the occasion of the entertainment of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London in that city in October Prince Albert will very shortly fix the day.

DINNER AT SOUTHAMPTON TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—The [illegible] Extension of the Dame of Dorset to Bishop's Waltham [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

F I N E A R T S.

THE POLITICIAN."—BY HASENCLEVER.

THE POLITICIAN.

THE author of this clever picture, Herr Hasenclever, is, we believe, resident in Munich. There is, at least, no mistaking the numerous beer-jugs as designating some tavern where the renowned *Baierisches bier* (Bavarian beer) is the habitual beverage. It designates a comparatively modern period, as it is only lately that the Germans have become such intense politicians as to neglect their supper, their favourite meal, for the newspaper. The principal figure in the picture is so immersed in the *Politische Zeitung* (political tidings) that he does not notice the dog eating his fish and upsetting his beer. The two other figures in the background playing at draughts and sending forth huge volumes of tobacco-smoke, are quite in accordance with the general character of the German hotel, *keller*, or *wirthshaus*. Nor is the laughing *jungfrau*, half obscured by the smoke, an unnecessary adjunct; though in the better class of coffee-houses and hotels young men are now much more employed than maidens. Waiters, in fact, are regularly brought up to the trade in Germany, and go out in *lehre*, or as apprentices, or go for their *wander-jahr* almost as regularly as artisans. To dissipate time in places of public resort like that graphically described by Herr Hasenclever, and in such amusements as he depicts, is common in all the towns of Germany as well as Munich. They are all well provided with taverns, where the inhabitants meet to play *kegel-bahn* (bowls), dominoes, draughts, smoke their pipes, and sip their coffee, or drink their beer or their old Rhenish wine. They grace the *table d'hôte* with their presence at dinner about one o'clock; they take their coffee about three or four in some garden, according to the season, their families frequently sharing that with them; and they sup in some wine-cellar or common *wirthshaus* about eight or nine, or after the play, which is generally over before ten. The Germans are a social people, very fond of conversation; and notwithstanding what Madame de Staël asserted, who had the misfortune not to understand their language, by no means bad talkers. The generally good education they receive enables them to say something useful and entertaining, if not always sprightly, on almost all subjects except politics; but they delight chiefly in discoursing about music, the theatres, and natural history. They do not bore one another with polemics, nor are they at all fanatical. In some of their large cities their public hotels are as splendid as any in Europe, and in them they generally enjoy the regal luxury of music at their meals. Even at the more common taverns, it is not unusual to find musicians and singers who entertain the smoking, sipping, playing company. Since the outbreaks, insurrections, and revolutions, political excitement and fierce political conversation interrupt the easy flow of good-natured gossip in which the Germans were wont to indulge. Herr Hasenclever has depicted the condition of politics and draughts, of beer and newspapers, to which they have now arrived. It would add much to the placid charms of life—at least, the Germans think so—could politics be dispensed with; but, as that is impracticable till nations cease to suffer from misgovernment, the next best thing is to have politics good, pure, and unmixed; and the Germans will scarcely succeed in obtaining good government for themselves till they separate their political pursuits from beer and draughts. One is about the most important business that man can engage in—the other about the most trifling amusement that ever wasted his time.

THE WINDMILL OF SANS SOUCI.

THIS Windmill possesses a very interesting association, which has just been revived by a special reference to its history in the celebrated speech of Lord Palmerston, in defence of his policy in the Greek affair, delivered in the House of Commons, on the night of the 25th ult. His Lordship, in referring to the case of Mr. Finlay, whom the Greek Government had neglected to compensate for some land taken from him, observed that their conduct "was very different from that of Frederick the Great towards one of his subjects, a man of humble rank. This man refused to sell to his sovereign a little bit of ground on which a windmill stood, the ground being necessary for the completion of a magnificent plan of a residence for the monarch. The case which occurred in Prussia was very different from that which occurred in Greece. The King of Prussia, though a conqueror in the field and the absolute monarch of a great country, respected the rights of a subject, and not only left the monument of the independence of his subject standing in the midst of his ornamented grounds, but even used to point to it with pride, feeling that if he was great and powerful, he knew at least how to respect the rights of the meanest"

THE WINDMILL OF SANS SOUCI

The famous Windmill of Sans Souci stands close behind the palace, and still belongs to the descendants of the miller who refused to give it up to Frederick, when he wanted to pull it down and include the ground in his own gardens, which are rather confined on that side. The original mill was a very small one; but after Frederick lost a lawsuit against the miller, he erected for him the present mill on a much larger scale. Some years ago, adverse circumstances compelled the owner of the mill to make up his mind to part with it. He, in consequence, offered it for sale to the late king, who, instead of availing himself of the opportunity, generously settled on the miller a sum sufficient to extricate him from his difficulties, and enable him to maintain himself on his property, saying that the mill now belonged to Prussian history, and was in a manner a national monument.

We have to thank Mr. Charles Warren, manager of the Panorama of the Nile, as the medium of our being favoured with the accompanying Sketch.

THE GORHAM CASE.

IN the Arches Court, on Saturday last, Dr. Addams, on behalf of the Bishop of Exeter, stated that, in obedience to the monition personally served on his Lordship, he now brought in the presentation. He also begged to state, that the Bishop never had the slightest intention of resisting the monition or the other Courts had refused to issue the prohibition. The presentation was accompanied by a protest to it, merely explanatory of the course pursued by his Lordship, and he did not anticipate the slightest objection to its reception.

Mr. Bowdler (the proctor for Mr. Gorham) said that he had had no opportunity of seeing the protest; its reception was a matter for the consideration of the Court. It affected the question of the regularity of the proceedings.

The learned Judge said, that, unless the presentation had been brought in, the prayer of Mr. Bowdler would have been to pronounce the Bishop in contempt. The protest ought not to have been brought in in the manner in which it was now done; it should have been delivered long ago. He thought the Court had not been well used; and directed the presentation to be received, and the protest to be rejected.

Mr. Bowdler prayed the Court to appoint a convenient time for the institution of Mr. Gorham.

The learned Judge doubted whether he could proceed to the institution without a fiat from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Bowdler stated that an arrangement had been made for issuing the fiat. The learned Judge was quite ready to do whatever the Archbishop directed. When the fiat was obtained he would proceed to the institution, but it was not necessary that that should take place in open court.

Mr. Bowdler would, with the permission of the Court, take another opportunity of mentioning the case, which was ordered to stand over.

The following is the protest of the Bishop of Exeter, which the Judge recited. It is too remarkable a document to justify us in imitating him. We give it entire:—

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S PROTEST.

In the name of the Holy Trinity. Amen.—We, Henry, by divine permission Bishop of Exeter, having been monished by this venerable Court of Arches to bring into the registry of the same the presentation made to us by her Majesty Queen Victoria as patron of the Vicarage of Brampford Speke, in our said diocese, commanding us to institute the Reverend George Cornelius Gorham, Clerk, Bachelor of Divinity, to the church of the said parish, and to the care and government of the souls of the parishioners of the same—which presentation aforesaid, notwithstanding we have found it to be our duty to refuse to admit and institute the said Reverend George Cornelius Gorham to the said church and cure of souls, inasmuch as it hath manifestly appeared to, and hath been adjudged by us after due examination had, that the said clerk was and is not fit to be entrusted with such cure of souls, by reason of his having held and continuing to hold certain false and unsound doctrines, contrary to the pure Catholic Faith, and to the doctrines set forth and taught in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, and in the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, according to the use of the said church, against which our refusal to institute him, as aforesaid, the said clerk did prosecute his suit, called *Duplex Querela*, in this said venerable court, and such suit was by the same, after due hearing, solemnly refused and rejected, whereupon the said clerk did appeal to the judgment of her Majesty in Council, and her Majesty in Council hath remitted the cause to this venerable court, declaring that we the said Bishop have not shown sufficient cause why we did not institute the said George Cornelius Gorham to the said vicarage of Brampford-Speke, and commanding that right and justice be in this court done in this matter pursuant to the said declaration. Do hereby, in obedience to the mandion of the Court, bring into the registry of the same the said presentation—

Under protest, that whereas her said Majesty, before she remitted the said cause to this court with the declaration aforesaid, did refer the same to the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's said Council to hear the same and to make their report and recommendation to her Majesty thereupon; and the said Judicial Committee did accordingly hear the said cause, and make their report and recommendation after hearing the same, that her Majesty should remit the said cause with the declaration aforesaid; but such their report and recommendation was notoriously and expressly founded on a certain statement of the doctrines

...eld by the said George Cornelius Gorham, as it appeared to them the said Ju... Committee, which statement was in the terms following:—

"That baptism is a sacrament generally necessary to salvation, but that the grace of regeneration does not so necessarily accompany the act of baptism that ...tion invariably takes place in baptism; that the grace may be granted ... or after baptism; that baptism is an effectual sign of grace, by which God works invisibly in us, but only in such as worthily receive it—in them alone ...has a wholesome effect; and that, without reference to the qualification of the ...cipient, it is not in itself an effectual sign of grace: that infants baptized, and ...lying before actual sin, are certainly saved; but that in no case is regeneration in baptism unconditional."

And whereas the above-recited statement, on which the said Judicial Committee did so expressly found their said report and recommendation to her Majesty, was set forth by them as a just and true and sufficient statement of the doctrine held by the said George Cornelius Gorham, notwithstanding he had declared (A. 15) that, "as infants are by nature *unworthy recipients*, being born in sin and the children of wrath, they cannot receive any benefit from baptism, except there shall have been *a prevenient act of grace* to make them worthy;" and had solemnly re-affirmed the same (A. 70) when his attention was by us specially called thereto, in order that he might correct it, if he thought fit; and notwithstanding that he, the said George Cornelius Gorham, had further declared (A. 19) of baptized infants, "who, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved," that "therefore they must have been regenerated by an act of grace prevenient to their baptism, in order to make them worthy recipients of that sacrament." Again (A. 97), "the new nature must have been possessed by those who receive baptism rightly; and therefore possessed *before* the seal was affixed"—meaning thereby before baptism was given. Again (A. 60), "that filial state" (meaning thereby "adoption to be the sons of God"), ...

...of Religion, and the doctrine of the said Book of Common Prayer, as set forth in its offices of public and private baptism of infants and of confirmation, and especially in the Catechism, or Instruction to be learned of every person, before he be brought to be confirmed by the Bishop." Notwithstanding, too, that the Lord Bishop of London, who was summoned by command of her Majesty to attend the hearing of the said appeal, and who did attend the same accordingly, having been requested by the said Judicial Committee to read and consider the said report and recommendation before it was laid before her Majesty, did thereupon read and consider the same, and, after such reading and consideration thereof, did say and advise the said Judicial Committee to this effect, that he could not consent to the said report and recommendation, because the said George Cornelius Gorham holds that remission of sins, adoption into the family of God, and regeneration, must all take place in the case of infants, not in baptism, nor by means of baptism, but before baptism, an opinion which the said Lord Bishop declared to the said Judicial Committee appeared to him to be in direct opposition to the plain teaching of the Church, and utterly to destroy the sacramental character of baptism, inasmuch as it separates the grace of that sacrament from the sacrament itself: which said heretical opinions so held by the said George Cornelius Gorham, and thus by the said Lord Bishop of London expressly brought to the notice of the said Judicial Committee, and the manifest contradiction of the said opinions to the teaching of the Church plainly pointed out, were nevertheless wholly omitted by the said Judicial Committee in the statement of the doctrine which appeared to them to be held by the said George Cornelius Gorham, on which statement they professed to found their report and recommendation to her Majesty as aforesaid.

Now we, the said Henry, Bishop of Exeter, taking the premises into our serious and anxious consideration, and furthermore considering that the Judgment of her most gracious Majesty in Council in the said appeal was pronounced solely in reliance on the statement made in the report and recommendation of the said Judicial Committee, as being a just, true, and sufficient statement, do, by virtue of the authority given to us by God, as a Bishop in the Church of Christ, and in the Apostolic branch of it planted by God's providence within this land, and established therein by the laws and constitution of this realm, hereby solemnly repudiate the said judgment, and declare it to be null and utterly without effect *ab initio conscientiæ*, and do appeal therefrom in all that concerns the Catholic faith to the sacred synod of this nation, when it shall be in the name of Christ assembled as the true Church of England by representation.

And, further, we do solemnly protest and declare, that, whereas the said George Cornelius Gorham did manifestly and notoriously hold the aforesaid heretical doctrines, and hath not since retracted and disclaimed the same, any Archbishop or Bishop, or any official of any Archbishop or Bishop, who shall institute the said George Cornelius Gorham to the cure and government of the souls of the parishioners of the parish of Brampford Speke, within our diocese aforesaid, will thereby incur the sin of supporting and favouring the said heretical doctrines, and we do hereby renounce and repudiate all communion with any one, be he who he may, who shall so institute the said George Cornelius Gorham as aforesaid.

THE GORHAM CONTROVER... ...NG OF CLERGY AND LAITY, IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG-ACRE.

Given under our hand and episcopal seal, this twentieth day of July, in the ...ear of ...r ...ord ...ne thousand eight hundred and fifty.

...ER.

GREAT MEETING OF THE HIGH CHURCH PARTY.

On Tuesday a great meeting of the party in the Church opposed to Mr. Gorham, consisting both of clergy and laity, was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. The object of the meeting will be learned from what was done. The great room was packed as full as it could hold—not less, it is said, than 2000 persons were present. So many more desired to attend than could find room, that a supplementary meeting was held in the great room at the Freemasons' Tavern, which was also nearly filled. No stronger proof could be adduced of the intense interest excited by the subject. The two meetings were not filled with the usual idle and longing classes who crowd and annoy every meeting, but with decorous well-dressed gentlemen, chiefly clergymen or persons intimately connected with the Church. They obtained admission only by ticket. Amongst the distinguished persons present were J. G. Hubbard, Esq., a West India merchant, we believe, who took the chair; the Bishop of Bath and Wells; Archdeacon Wilberforce, Archdeacon Thorpe, Archdeacon Bartholomew, Archdeacon Manning, Lord Viscount Feilding, ...n, Lord John Manners, ...B. Hope, Esq., M.P.; F. H. Dickenson, ...B. Kenyon, Esq., of Oxford ...Q., M.P.; W. Prosser, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. Dr. Pusey, ...W. Palmer, Bar C. Andover, W. James, Dr. Lord, C. A. Denison, W. Wade, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes acted as secretary.

The meeting was opened by prayers, read in a most solemn manner, and this moment—when the whole devout assembly presented an appearance that reminded us of those ancient councils and assemblies of godly men that settled the faith of mankind for centuries, or reared a new church as at the Reformation, forming a new faith and church separate from the old—is represented by our Sketch. Nor was the progress of the meeting at variance at any one point with the solemn commencement. It was orderly, decorous, patient throughout. Th... no signs of applause, nor of disapprobation. There might be a thorou... ...es...m conviction, a determination to avow opinion and a... there was no exhibition of enthusiasm. ... ...rons for counsel, while it is too decorous for t... carries with it the hearts, or rather the souls of m... sible to hide every sign of weariness at the protracted sitting ... ...rum, sou... ...stics of the meeting before it closed. ...er, very few occasions on which such a large number of p...ons can be got together, and exhibit so much order combined with so much interest and attention; and we cannot but conclude, from the character of the meeting, as well as from the language used, that it marks a very important epoch in the history of the Church of England. Our limits necessarily preclude us from giving more than an outline of the proceedings, which, not very fully reported, occupy nearly a page of the morning papers.

The Chairman opened the proceedings with an explanatory statement:—

"Why am I for what purpose," said the hon. gentleman, "are we met? Every individual in this hall feels, I am certain, that as this meeting is one neither convened by ecclesiastical authority nor directed to the purposes of any existing Church society, so, in giving it the sanction of his presence, he incurs a new and startling responsibility. But if the ... ...cumstances so ... ...ve as to engage the moral responsibility of every churchman upon a matter of eternal import, and casting into comparative nothingness the obligation of formal adherence to mere customary rules. New dangers make new laws of action; and surely no ordinary peril could have ... ...places far apart so many hundreds, not of turbulent ... ...t, and who foresee the dangers which ... ...n, call from this place upon their fellow churchmen to listen to their words, to try their truth, and, if they find them true, to join them in the cry for justice and the struggle for redress. This is no hasty or unreasoning clamour; months have passed since the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council delivered their judgment in the case of 'Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter;' months have passed since the First Minister of the Crown asserted, in the House of Commons (what was afterwards ro

asserted by the President of her Majesty's Privy Council in the House of Peers), 'that the judgment had given general satisfaction.' To that assertion we must here to oppose our calm, deliberate, but most emphatic denial. And if we waited thus long, it was not from indifference. While hope remained that the course of that miserable sentence might be stayed, we held our peace, while our cheeks have tingled and our hearts have burned with shame for the insult cast upon our spiritual mother, and for the oppression threatened to her children. This was no local or party question. Every diocese, the whole Church was aggrieved, and sought a place to vent her just complaints; but the synodical assemblies of the Church were silenced; and the Houses of Parliament, composed of members of all communions, but now of none of sensible and conflicting views, was no meet place for religious controversy. Where, then, could Churchmen fitly meet to join in repelling the indignity offered to them, and in deprecating the evils that they apply their sentence, but in the earnestness of their country, blessed as the diocese of a faithful Bishop, whom God preserve 9"

The Chairman then touched upon the points adverted to in the protest, petition, and addresses

He said:—"Under the authority of the judgment of the Privy Council, George Cornelius Gorham, a clergyman of the Church of England, is to be forced into a vicarage with cure of soul- the specific heresies for which Mr. Gorham had been rejected by his diocesan being excluded by the Privy Council from the delicts they apply their sentence, so that in fact Mr. Gorham's book has not been judged, although Mr. Gorham has been acquitted. In their abstract of what they collect to be Mr. Gorham's opinions, and in the laboured argument by which they sustain their decision, the Privy Council promote (possibly unawares) the negation of every article of our Christian faith, by asserting, insinuating, suggesting doubtful interpretations of the Church's voice, even when she speaks upon the most solemn subjects, and in the most authoritative and declaratory form. I will adduce a single instance. The Privy Council assert that 'the whole Catechism requires a charitable construction, such as must be given to the expression, "God the Holy Ghost, sanctify me and all the elect people of God."' The charitable construction is explained to be that same as a qualified construction, *i. e.* not strictly or literally true. Now, apply this rule to other portions of the Catechism—to the first question, 'What is thy name?' or to this other, 'What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?' Does, then, the child's name require a charitable construction? And must the child learn to say, but only in a charitable sense, 'I believe in God,' I hope to believe in God the Father, who made me and all the world'? And this is the charitable construction. Miserable misnomer! where did the Privy Council find their type of such a charity? Not, surely, in the Church of England, the child, the Queen of Christian graces, greater than Faith and Hope, but it is inseparable from them. The charity of Scripture is rooted in Faith, and is upheld by Hope; the charity of the Privy Council refuses both, and does not even rest on the word. Against this decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, arising from a tribunal erected by the statute law into a final court of appeal, we are bound to enter our solemn protest, and we appeal from the court now judged by its composition, and unauthorized by the principles of a free and lawful ecclesiastical synod. For the grievance set forth in the protest we crave redress in our petition to the Queen, reminding her Majesty of the chartered rights and privileges of the Church, and praying the revival of the synodical action. The Episcopate of our own Church we address with a grateful acknowledgment of their recent efforts on behalf of the liberties of the Church, with an earnest hope that they will continue to add petition to the Queen, and will, the earnest desire that they will, by giving expression to their own minds upon the doctrine of baptism, relieve the disturbed and anxious hearts of many of the laity, by the judgment of the Privy Council. To the Bishops of the Church in Scotland we present our thanks for the sympathy and support we received in our distress from their declaration of our common doctrine. And, finally, we appeal to our brethren of the Church, whether at home or abroad, for their concurrence in the measures we are pursuing for the vindication of our faith and the security of our Christian liberties."

The Bishop of Bath and Wells moved, and Viscount Nelson seconded, the adoption of the following

PROTEST

Whereas, upon an appeal by the Rev George Cornelius Gorham against the sentence of the Dean of the Arches Court of Canterbury, it has been declared by the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, in substance, in the judgment of the said Committee, dated—"That the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham is not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England;" and that Mr. Gorham ought not to have been refused institution to the vicarage of Brampford Speke; "

And whereas the Rev. G. C. Gorham being presented to the vicarage of Brampford Speke, declared and has published

("Effineer of Baptism," p. 84.)—"That no spiritual grace is conveyed in baptism except to worthy recipients, and "(that) "as such are by nature unworthy recipients, being born in sin and the children of wrath, they cannot receive any benefit from baptism, unless there shall have been a previous work of grace to make them worthy."

herein declaring original sin (the remission of which is a promised effect of baptism) to be a bar to the due reception of baptism—

(p. 13.)—"That God is G'od to them, in accepting the Church's statement that "infants are regenerate through" before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved," holds and teaches—

(p. 80.)—"That they must have been regenerated by an act of grace prevenient to their baptism in order to make them worthy recipients of that sacrament;"

And, moreover (p. 88), that "the new nature (or life) must be possessed by those "who receive baptism rightly;" and, therefore, possessed before the soul was sifted "

(p. 113.)—"That faith and holy desires are qualifications for baptism, and "God," was given to the worthy recipient before baptism, and not in baptism;"

(p. 197).—"As faith must precede beneficial baptism, so must evangelical repentance not en faith, therefore justification also precedes beneficial baptism, and cannot be consequent to it;"

(p. 80.)—"That they must have been regenerated by an act of grace prevenient to their baptism in order to make them worthy recipients of that sacrament;"

And, moreover (p. 88), that "the new nature (or life) must be possessed by those "who receive baptism rightly;" and, therefore, possessed before the soul was sifted "

(p. 113.)—"That faith and holy desires are qualifications for baptism, and "God," was given to the worthy recipient before baptism, and not in baptism;"

(p. 197).—"As faith must precede beneficial baptism, so must evangelical repentance not en faith, therefore justification also precedes beneficial baptism, and cannot be consequent to it;"

thereby declaring that the gifts of regeneration, adoption, remission of sins, and justification, which the Catholic Church—and in it our own—has ever taught and does teach to be given by God in and by the sacrament of baptism, are given before baptism, or by previous private acceptance of grace, whereof Scripture and the Church are wholly silent

And, whereas, the doctrine of the Church of England is

1. "In the Nicene Creed:—"I acknowledge one baptism

2. In her two Forms of ministration of public and private baptism of infants, wherein the priest, having baptized the child with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, thus speaks:—In the public forms "seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child is regenerate, grafted into the body of Christ's Church;" "In the private form, "Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child is by baptism regenerate, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church;" and moreover, in the previous certification to the minister, who saith: "This child, being born in original sin, and in the wrath of God, is by the laver of regeneration in baptism received into the number of the elect people of God, and of your Lord Jesus Christ's flock; we give hearty thanks unto our heavenly Father, that it hath pleased him to regenerate this infant with his Holy Spirit, to receive him for whose own child by adoption, and to incorporate him into his Holy Church."

(To which said forms the 57th Canon of the Church declares "the doctrine of baptism to be so sufficiently set down, as nothing can be added to it that is material or necessary.")

3. In the Order of Confirmation, when the Bishop prays that God will grant unto his servants whom He had "vouchsafed to regenerate by water and the Holy Ghost," and unto who m He had "given the forgiveness of all their sins "

4. In her Catechism which teaches that "in baptism we are made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven;" that "baptism is a sacrament generally necessary to salvation;" that "sacrament means—an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof;" and that "the inward and spiritual grace in baptism is a death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness."

5. In her Articles—viz. in her Twenty-fifth Article—"Sacraments ordained of Christ be not only badges or tokens of Christian men's profession, but rather they be certain sure witnesses, and effectual signs of grace and God's good will towards us, by the which he doth work invisibly in us, and doth not only quicken, but also strengthen and confirm our faith in him."

"Baptism is not only a sign of profession and mark of difference whereby Christian men may be discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of regeneration or new birth, whereby as by an instrument they that receive baptism rightly are grafted into the Church."

Now we, the undersigned, members of the Church of England, accepting without reserve these distinct declarations of her doctrine declaring, also, that her deliberate and unambiguous expression in the actual formularies of her ministration of baptism is not to be set aside by the fallible or uncertain sense, and holding that original sin is remitted to all infants by spiritual regeneration through the application of the Holy Spirit in the sacrament of Baptism, and by the sacrament of Baptism, which doctrine we, together with the whole Church, indubitably affirm whenever, in the recital of the Nicene Creed, we confess one baptism for the remission of sins" do hereby so comply repeat and protest against the said judgment of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council; and do appeal, therefore, unto a free and lawful Synod of the Church of England, when such Synod may be called.

Because, while the Judicial Committee excludes from their abstract of Mr. Gorham a doctrine (on which abstract only the decision of the case was grounded), and a pledge to assent to all Articles-read passages, their judgment sanctions the acceptance in a hypothetical and ideal sense of the public confessions of the Church, accepts and countenances interpretations of her doctrines, and receives restitution to a benefice, with cure of souls, of a priest who professes doctrines utterly irreconcilable with the plain meaning of her formularies, and whose views on a fundamental article of faith

And because, through the dangerous teaching doctrines of the Church, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council do (notwithstanding the formal declaimer of "any authority in matters of faith" practically exercise in spiritual matters a jurisdiction for which they are utterly incompetent, and which cannot be given, nor ever can be, conflicted to them by the Church.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Archdeacon Wilberforce then moved, and Mr. Hope, M.P., seconded, the adoption of the petition to her Majesty. The following is a copy

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Clergy and Laity of the Church of England,

Showeth That we, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, faithfully submitting to the governing your Royal authority as supreme governor within this to your dominions, in all causes over all persons, as the same is expressed in the Articles of the Church of England, humbly entreat your Majesty to grant us redress in a matter which agitates our consciences as members, and some of us as ministers of the said Church.

That, in the cause of "Gorham v the Bishop of Exeter," lately decided by the Judicial Committee of your Majesty's Privy Council, a clergyman has been admitted to the institution of the said Church, has been treated in such a manner as incidentally, but effectual y, to contradict the plain and obvious meaning of the Prayer Book.

That, in consequence of this decision (whatever be its legal validity), great scandals have arisen, and very many are unsettled and disturbed in conscience, who, so only weak as to serve God in peace, in the Church wherein they have been called, would have been at rest.

That it has always been allowed by the law of this country, as well as by the custom of the whole Church from the earliest ages, that religious matters of faith and doctrine should be so tried, according to scriptural precedent, by synodical assemblies of the Bishops and Clergy.

That Magna Charta begins by declaring "that the Church of England be free, and shall have all her rights and her liberties inviolate;" and amongst these it was accured by an ancient law of this realm, that no should "have her judgments free."

That the by a Royal predecessor, King Charles I., p fixed to the Articles of the Church, her synodical limits are recognized in the promise of "That, no doubt, through the grace that Christian may do the work which is proper unto them, the Bishops and Clergy, from time to time in convocation, upon their humble desire, shall have license, under our Royal seal, to deliberate of, and to do all such things as, being made plain by them, and assented unto by us, shall conserve be settled conformance of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England now established, from which we will not endure any way to be declining in the least degree.

To the intent, therefore, that the grievance aforesaid may be remedie', and the Church herself enjoy full freedom to exercise her inherent and indubitable office of declaring and judging in all matters purely spiritual, for the welfare of your Majesty and the peace of those realms,

Your petitioners humbly implore your Majesty that all questions touching the doctrine of the Church of England, arising on appeal, or in your Majesty's temporal courts, may hereafter be referred to the spirituality of the Church of England

And, further, that your Majesty will be pleased to remove the impediments which now obstruct the exercise of the ancient synodical functions of the Church, in order to the determination of the aforesaid question of doctrine, as well as of other matters affecting her welfare, to the salvation of souls and the glory of the Divine Head.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c

The Rev. Professor Sewell moved, and Mr. Kenyon seconded, the adoption of the following

ADDRESS

TO THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANTERBURY AND YORK

MOST REV. AND RIGHT REV. FATHERS—

We, the subscribers, clergymen, and laymen in communion with the Church of England, beg leave to offer to your Lordships our very earnest and respectful thanks for the efforts which you have recently made to assert the Church's claim to judge and decide in her own inherent and spiritual authority, all questions of doctrine and discipline purely spiritual

We observe that the bill founded upon this principle, which has been recently introduced into the House of Lords, has been rejected upon grounds with an occasion as the deepest regret and surprise We earnestly implore your Lordships not to let this essential portion of the liberties of the English Church be in abeyance, but to persevere in renewing and enforcing so righteous a claim, which, if fairly brought before our countrymen, we feel sure will be cheerfully conceded.

And while we thus depend on your Lordships for the future, we are constrained to express our great disapp intment and regret that any circumstances should have hi herto restrained your Lordships, as a body, from taking steps directly to condemn the fatal error of the Church's doctrine of Infant Baptism by the recent decision in the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter."

We consider it our duty respectfully to declare to your Lordships our solemn conviction, that we never may or can conform with that decision, which we never will, recklessc to that decision (whatever be its legal validity), or own it as part of our Church law, and that for two grave reasons:—

1. Because it reduces the institution to a benefice with cure of souls of a clergyman holding, and having published, on a fundamental point, a doctrine contrary to Holy Scripture and the Catholic tradition of the Universal Church, and subversive of the teaching of the whole English Church.

2. Because, it applies to the words of the Prayer Book an interpretation inconsistent with their plain and obvious meaning, contrary to good faith, and perplexing to honest minds; and, by allowing doctrinal statements contradictory to the essential meaning of an article of the Creed, would involve the consequence, that the Church of England does not bind that creed in a matter of faith.

For these and such like reasons we are convinced that the Church of England never can rest and, by God's grace, we never will rest, until she be relieved from this grievous scandal. And since the regular course has always been for the ch f pastors to meet synodically and declare the faith, assuring it for the time to come, so far as it had been called in question,

May it please your Lordships, reverend sirs, right reverend fathers, to express your humble desire to the Crown for that licence which in all such emergencies it is virtually (if not expressly) pledged to grant—that the Church be thus assembled once more in freedom to judge matters of doctrine and discipline. Or, if such licence cannot now be obtained, that at least you so declare your mind and intention as to secure us for the present against that utter denial of sacramental grace which we too plainly see to be permitted by the said decision.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Sir Gerard Noel Noel Noel, and Sir C. Anderson seconded, the adoption of the address to the Bishops of Scotland, to which the chairman had referred, and it was carried *nem. con.*

On the motion of the Rev. W. Palmer, seconded by Mr. Dickinson, the following appeal to the faithful was also agreed to:—

That we solemnly and earnestly appeal to our brethren of the Church of England, in this and other lands, for their sympathy and assistance, entreating their consideration of the facts and forth in the protest, petition, and addresses adopted by this meeting, and beseeching them deliberately to weigh and examine the grievous dangers to which the maintenance of our title is exposed through the decision of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, convinced that a calm investigation of the subject will assure them not only of the reality of our appeal for right to the ancient liberties of the reformed Church, and urgently implore them to join us in protesting against the wrong and violence threatened to our Church, and in vindicating her doctrinal teaching from the sinister and reproach which have been cast upon it: and to co-operate with us in a faithful and persevering effort to secure for us through the restoration of her ancient and inalienable privileges of judgment in spiritual matters, the power of maintaining the essential verities committed to her as a branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was moved by Archdeacon Manning, and seconded by Lord Camden.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment; and before separating, a prayer was offered up, and a benedic ion invoked on their exertions in the cause of the Church, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

SUPPLEMENTAL MEETING.

Owing to the overflow at St Martin's Hall, a supplemental meeting was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday, presided over by Mr. Fielding, M.P., for Bath.

The resolutions were the same as those proposed at St. Martin's Hall, and the proceedings were quite of a similar character.

The Rev. Dr. Pusey, in moving the resolution making an appeal to the ... and clergy, said this question was one of the most vital importance, inasmuch as not merely the well-being, but the actual being of the English Church. ... was, as he would say, placed in the position of two roads leading in opposite directions if they took the one road, they would possibly smooth some loss; if they took the other, they might, perchance, gain something or lose previously lost. If the State, for instance, would not allow the Church the exercise of her duties, then it might be that the Church would have to call upon the State to liberate the Church from its connexion with the State itself. The Church had been too long hoodwinked and deluded by the hundred and one parties in the State to trust the Church's eyes, she could now see her way clearly. That was one of the advantages gained by a recent decision: another was, that worldly minded men would no longer be able to persuade themselves that they could possibly remain in connexion with Churchmen's love of peace would not permit them to reply to. Still the struggle in which they were about to embark was one of earnest, and deliberate prudence, perseverance, owing to the fact that statesmen and politicians would learn henceforward that the faith of the Church was dear, that it was not a thing to be played with like a child's toy. If they were to do nothing more than protest and petition, that great gathering would have been worse than useless. They must show that they were determined to stand by their faith, in prayer, and they would soon find the whole Church—laity and clergy—uniting hand in hand, and heart to heart, in defence of their common catholic faith. They were not there to do anything beyond providing a machinery for the ... to ... their future evils. The faith of the Church had been assailed in one point—Baptism. Perchance the next point assailed would be the office of the Holy Ghost, and the Church must be prepared to maintain that point. It could fix a limit to these aggressions. After referring to the statutes of Henry VIII., and that of Elizabeth (since abolished), which gave the right of appeal to the King's delegates in certain cases, he contended that the Church had never recognised the right of any temporal court to determine matters of faith. The Church could not—dare not—abrogate its functions in that respect. Parliament had attempted to do so when the House of Lords that the Judicial Committee, when deciding upon Mr. Gorham's appeal, had not entertained the charge of heresy. But if the question of fitness or unfitness for the cure of souls was not entertained, he should like to know what was the subject of inquiry? Was the Church to be bound by the decisions of such a tribunal? The Church did not deny the Royal supremacy, subject to constitutional limitations. It was said the Sovereign, as supreme head of the Church, had a veto upon the acts of the Church. He denied that. They might have a Sovereign of unsound faith, or it might be that the Sovereign would be advised by ministers of unsound faith. Could they, under such circumstances? Again, had it ever entered into men's minds that if the decision upon Mr. Gorham's case had gone the other way, might not Ministers have advised the Crown to refuse to sanction it? Was not the Church to say such advice would have been tendered; but he would say that such a power ought not to be intrusted to any earthly potentate. The Church of England, he rejoiced to say, was up from her slumber as to the responsibility of attaching to the decision of the Judicial Committee, but by reception they might incur that responsibility, for silence and reception would be construed into acquiescence. He trusted that the whole body of Churchmen to unite, in order that the voice of the Church might be heard. He had in his mind that the Protestant bodies on the Continent were looking with deep anxiety to the course which the English Church at the present juncture. Their whole hope of redress depended upon the firmness and unity of the ... in a little of faith in their Divine Master, who had promised never to desert His Church.

The resolutions all passed unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

A letter from the Bishop of Exeter to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, alluded to at the meeting on Tuesday, has since been published. The rev. Prelate justifies his appeal to all the courts of law as his imperative duty. He was bound to try every legal means of stopping the fulfilment of the judgment. He is assured, he says, that the highest legal authorities, that the decision of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, not to have the rule argued, is contrary to the invariable practice; and that the decision of the Court of Exchequer, which did allow the rule to be argued, is contrary to the ancient law of the land. The Court laid it down that, by the constitutions of Clarendon, the ultimate appeal, in all ecclesiastical causes, is to the King; the Bishop affirms that by those constitutions the appeal was to the court of the Archbishop, but they forbad the cause to be carried to Rome. The supremacy of England is, according to the Bishop, in accordance with sound church principles of the Church of England, to decide of all spiritual causes to spiritual and not to temporal courts. He contends, were the law of England as the counsels of law have recently declared it to be, it would be contrary "to the fundamental principles of the Church of Christ," and would involve the very Catholicity of the Church of England. If the Lord Chancellor, the Court of Exchequer, and the "sons of the Church of England, especially her clergy," says the Bishop, "must henceforth hang down their heads in shame and discomfiture, and confess to the charge already urged against them by Romanists, Dissenters, and Apostates, that her doctrines are as entirely at the disposal of the State as her endowments."

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The will of the late Duke of Cambridge has been opened. The property is stated to be divided into three portions amongst his three children, viz. the present Duke and his two sisters. In addition to other property, the sum of £60,000 goes to the Duchess. The executors are the Duke of Sutherland, Sir James Reynett, and Sir Henry Wheatley. The guardians of the Princess Mary are the Duchess, the present Duke, and the executors already named. The Princess Mary is but sixteen. By the grant of Parliament she will have £3000 per annum, as well as one-third of her personal estate by wi.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Mansion-house dinner before the close of the session, as it is ... to be given by the Lord Mayor to the Queen and Royal family, on ... the 6th inst.

Ely, Croly, on Sunday last, intimated that the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, would be closed for repairs and cleaning, of which it stands much in need; the litigation between the select vestry and the parish having ceased.

It is stated that it is the intention of the owners of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ships forthwith to commence the building of new steam-ships, of great size and power, to establish a line for the convenience of goods and passengers to and from New York and Liverpool, independent of the splendid ships now employed under contract with the British Government for the conveyance of the mails.

It is understood that the Nepaulese Princes and suite take their departure from this country about the middle of next month. They proceed to India via France, and the Admiralty have ordered the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean to send her Majesty's steam-sloop *Growler*, to Marseilles, *en route* to Nepaul.

Storms have been prevalent of late in the United States. In New England bridges and mills have been washed away, while the floods of the Mississippi and its tributaries have inflicted unprecedented damage. In some places the inundations of the Lower Mississippi extended from 100 to 200 miles in breadth.

A despatch from Halifax, dated the 8th inst., states that the ship *Ocmaer*, from Liverpool to New York, 36 days out, with 207 passengers, had been wrecked near Cape Race. Wreckers pillaged the vessel, cargo, and passengers; but no lives were lost. The Government was to send the passengers forward immediately

The total amount of aid contributed by parishes to turnpike trusts in England and Wales during the year 1848 was £36,945, viz. £20,341 from England and £6704 from Wales. The average amount contributed is £32,000 per annum.

It is apprehended that Soulouque, or Faustin I., of Hayti, will at an early day make a descent upon the Spanish population, or the Republic of Dominica, in the same island. His agents have been endeavouring to gain time for this purpose of American claims, in order that all the resources in the island may be devoted to the prosecution of this infamous design.

The ship *Albion* of London has been seized in Oregon on charges of smuggling, and also that her men were cutting timber in American territory. She was seized by General Harney, of the United States Government, and report says that she was chartered by the British Government for the purpose of procuring timber for the Royal Navy, but that is doubtful.

The yacht fishing-boats, the *Jessy*, and *W. Corrigge*, were seized and sent into Havre, last week, for infringing the fishery laws.

The man, Robert Pate, who committed the dastardly assault on her Majesty, has, since his removal to the Millbank Penitentiary, been an object of the sympathy of that prison. In consequence of the medical and other testimony adduced at his trial, Sir George Grey was induced to direct a medical examination of the prisoner, and the result has been the recommendation that the punishment of flogging be remitted. Pate is in a very debased state of health, and he employs his time in writing letters in different languages.

Large arrivings have come on the north-west coast in great abundance, and, though selling at sunspence a dozen at present in Durham, it is not unlikely but they will be as low as nine a penny in a few days.

The *Amphitrite*, 24, corvette, from South America, with a large freight of bullion on board, arrived during this week at Portsmouth, where she discharged her treasure for conveyance to the Bank of England.

The first ecclesiastical appointment which the new Lord Chancellor will have in his gift is the rectory of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey and St. Nicholas Olave, in the city of London, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Valentine Antin.

Mr. Bell, M.P., has presented to the parish church of Dinnington, two handsome communion books, to replace those which were stolen a few weeks ago

A block of gold-bearing quartz, weighing about 125 lb., has been lately sent from Calafor ia to the United States, as a contribution towards the Washington monument.

The entire amount of taxable property in San Fransisco, taking the assessment so far as made the basis of the estimate, is over three hundred millions of dollars.

The *Surah Sands*, a steamer about the safety of which great fears have been expressed, has been met with lying about 100 miles south of Monterey (California), out of fuel. A large number of passengers had arrived at San Francisco, having left the steamer in open boats. Many had suffered much from exposure, and some ... it is said, have perished. Coal had been sent down for the vessel

Owing to the power-loom fustian weaver, to the number of about 900 in the employment of Mr Joseph Schofield, of Middlewood, Rochdale, turned out for an advance of wages to the amount of three farthings per piece.

The Paris *Presse* gives a flourishing account of the state of French manufactures. Orders are coming in every week from America, where the superior beauty of the French designs is creating a preference for French stuffs, silks, and furniture.

The committee of secretaries of the public charities of England has been formed for the purpose of organising a public subscription, through the various committees, with a view to the erection of some lasting and conspicuous monument to the memory of the great patron of charity—"the good Duke of Cambridge."

The steamer *Pilot* struck upon a sunken rock in Loch Lomond, on Friday week, off the point of Ross Macalpine. The captain who was on deck ... ran her on the shore and signalled the steamer *Waterwitch*, which, formerly, was coming down from Inverarnan, and she returned with all the passengers and crew, amounting to several hundreds. The vessel belongs to Messrs. Burns, the owners of the ill-fated *Orion*.

Meal and other articles of the miserable food resorted to by the starving peasantry on the sea-coasts of Ireland, the common "sea-weed," is becoming, even in the country, extensively used by the poor for food. It is now forwarded by rail from Shields to Manchester and Leeds, by women who gather it from the rocks at Tynemouth; and on arrival at its destination, it is regularly sold in the markets for from 3d. to 4d. per pound.

On Tuesday a public meeting of the inhabitants of the united metropolitan parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, was held in the large hall of the workhouse, Little Gray's Inn-lane, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most adequate means of promoting the success of this national undertaking, and to form a local committee for the same purpose. A committee was appointed to collect and assist in carrying out the views of her Majesty's Commissioners

The Rev. Murray, Pierce K. Mahony, Esq., the Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, was killed by a fall from his horse. His office rendered vacant by this melancholy catastrophe is worth £600 a-year.

The important portion of the Great Northern system of railway communication, extending over 76 miles between London and Peterborough, is now completed, and will be ready for opening to the public on the 7th of next month. The government officer is to go over it in a few days, and report to the Railway Commissioners as to its fitness for traffic.

Dr. James Adair Lawrie has been elected to the professorship of surgery in the university of Glasgow, vacant by the demise of the late lamented Dr. Burns. Dr. Lawrie has for some time occupied a similar office in the Aberdeen university. The appointment rests with the Crown.

The London Penny Bank, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, commenced business on the 30th January last, 1850, and the results up to the 23rd July, 1850, were: Deposits, 41681; depositors, 6643; receipts, £1549 18s. 8d. The object of these institutions is to encourage provident habits; the result proves that they are peculiarly adapted to attain the object.

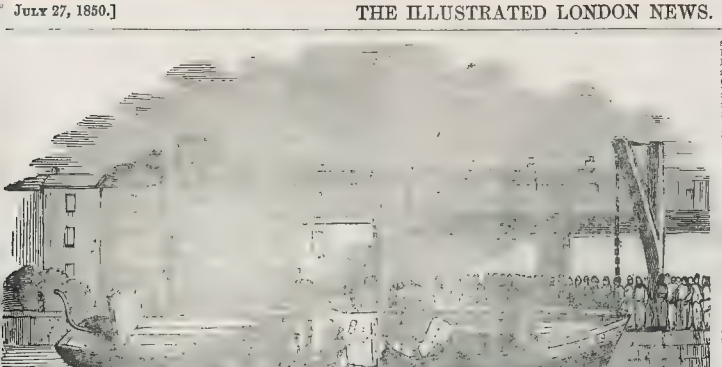
The *Leinster Express* has the following remarkable case of longevity:—We have to record the death of Peter Donovan, who died a few days ago at the foot of the Hill of Allen, county Kildare, at the advanced age of 126 years; he lived in the same townland in which he was born in the year 1724, having more than seen the reigns of England filled by six successive sovereigns. He had been in a state of second infancy for near a quarter of a century.

The first trip of a steamer between the town of Ballina, on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and Liverpool, took place on Tuesday last, in the starting of the *Dolphin*, with a full cargo and several passengers for Liverpool, amidst the cheers of a multitude assembled on the quay to witness the departure.

The total number of probates and letters of administration granted in the Prerogative Court of Dublin in 1847, 1848, and 1849, was 4677, and the duty paid amounted to £305,920. In the province of Armagh, during the same period, the number was 1518, and the duty paid £11,317 9s. In the province of Dublin the number was 2060, and the amount of duty paid £12,974 10s. 2d.

It has been determined by the inhabitants of Tollington and its neighbourhood to erect a column on the summit of Holcombe-hill to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. The view from the top of this column, which will be accessible by means of a staircase, will command a panoramic scene of 200 miles in circumference, embracing a sight of Yorkshire, over Blackstone Edge; the Derbyshire hills, overlooking Buxton; the Staffordshire range of hills, Cheshire, the Irish Channel, the Cumberland hills, and the watering places on the Lancashire coast. Holcombe Hill is within a few miles of the birthplace of the late Sir Robert Peel

Another incendiary fire at Hendon, making the third that has occurred in the same district within a week, was discovered on Tuesday morning. The flames originated in the rick yard of the premises belonging to Mr. Samuel Nicoll, known as Hyde-farm, and when discovered were raging furiously in a stack of hay containing 50 or 60 loads. The farm servants and labourers of the district, to the number of nearly 60, set to work, and eventually succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until one-third of the rick was destroyed.



SCENE OF THE RECENT STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION AT BRISTOL.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

One of the small river steam boats plying up and down the floating harbour from the stone bridge near Small-street, to the lock at the bottom of the ex banks near Cumberland Basin, Bristol, blew up on Monday evening, causing great loss of life. The vessel was called the *Red Rover*, and was an iron boat. About half-past eight o'clock P.M., she had landed her down cargo, and was at the Hotwell's Wharf, taking on board passengers for the trip up to the city, when, as soon as a number of persons (about fifty) had got on board, and some others were in the act of following, her boiler suddenly exploded, with a terrific noise, and the vessel was almost instantly torn to pieces. The scene which followed was of the most horrifying description. The fragments, by the force of the explosion, were thrown to great distances, and did damage to the roofs of the houses and sheds upon which they fell. The bodies of many of the passengers were blown into the air; two or three of them, in a frightfully mutilated state, fell upon the wharf; some sank with the cabin of the vessel; while others were seen in the water struggling terribly for existence. Fortunately, a large wherry slip is located close to the spot where the accident occurred; and as there were many available boats, and their crews manned them with the most praiseworthy speed, they were successful in picking up many persons and saving them from death. Had it not been for this circumstance, and had the explosion occurred subsequently to the vessel leaving the wharf, at least a score more persons would have been sacrificed. Among the bodies recovered was that of the engineer of the vessel, William Nicholls, who was shockingly mutilated, as, indeed, were a great many of the sufferers. One poor fellow had his leg torn off at the thigh; another had his foot torn off; while many received fractures of the legs, arms, or skull. Two gentlemen named Langdon, father and son, and a gentleman named Weston, who had just returned from visiting the wife of the latter, at Portshead, were all much injured. A servant girl in charge of some children was nearly killed, and one of her charges was drowned. Two little girls named Jefferies, who were enjoying a kind of holiday, were likewise killed. The following is as near as possible a correct list of the killed and injured:—

Killed—Samuel Jefferies, a workman at the Bristol Pottery; West, musician, St. James's-street; Charles Keating, ditto, Berkely-place; William Nicholls, engineer, Alfred street; Harriett Venn, a child; two children of — Jefferies, Clifton; and three men, unknown.

Severly Injured.—William Bailey, Dings, fractured legs; William Priddy, the captain, ditto; William Brewer, tobacconist, Hill-street, ditto; Francis Lucas, Thrissell-street, ditto; Mary Ann Darston, Frogmore-street, ditto; Ellen Hodge, St. George's, fractured hip; Thomas White, accountant, Montpelier, fractured legs; David Lewis, fireman, Anchor-lane, severely scalded; A. Langdon, severe injuries of the head and fractured leg; Langdon, ditto, Maria Haynes, Blackfriars, injuries of the head: Wm. Cooper, Montague-street, musician, ditto, and much scalded; Samuel Edwards, Pipe-lane, scalded legs; Eliza Pelford, lame, severely scalded; Samuel Pelford, junior, ditto; Thos. Venn, Maryport-street, ditto; Charlotte Eliza Hodge, St. George's, ditto; Martha Hemmings, Maryport-street, ditto.

REPRESENTATION OF CHESTER.

THE polling commenced on Monday morning, and during the whole of the day the city was in the greatest state of excitement. The general opinion was that Mr. Stanley would be elected, but for the first hour or two Mr. Egerton took the lead. About ten o'clock the actual state of the poll seemed to be a matter of the greatest uncertainty, the statements put forward by the friends of the respective candidates being of an exceedingly contradictory nature. About eleven o'clock, however, it became almost certain that Mr Stanley's election was safe. From this time the majority was gradually increased; and at the close of the poll the numbers were —

The Hon William Owen Egerton	..	..	..	555
Mr. C. E. Stanley	..	..	..	751
Majority for Mr Stanley	..	..	..	—196

The Sheriff held his court at five o'clock on Monday evening, to declare the state of the poll, when the official return was declared as follows:—Stanley, 986; Egerton, 643: majority for Mr. Stanley, 241. Mr. Stanley was then chaired through the city, amid the applause of the great multitude who lined the streets.

Annexed is a Sketch of an arch erected by Mr. Humberston to Mr. Egerton.

ARCH AT CHESTER.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The turf fixtures for the coming week are confined to three meetings—viz. Goodwood, Chewton, Monday, and Leominster. Of these, Goodwood alone excites more than local interest, and that, from the very large amount of prizes in cash and plate (nearly £30,000), and the continued exertions of its aristocratic promoters, is not likely to show any falling off. It will occupy four days, commencing on Tuesday, and will on each day present some feature of striking interest: thus, on the first, we shall have the Ham, Gratwicke, Lavant, and 300 sovs stakes; on the second, the Goodwood and Drawingroom Stakes; on the next, the Cup, and one or ten other events more or less important; and, on the last, the Chesterfield Cup, Nursery Plate, &c.: the daily averages from sing at least eight races. With such a programme, added to the popular ty of the noble owner of the property on which the races will take place, the beauty of the scenery, and the great fac lities offered to all classes by the Brighton Railway, there is every reason to anticipate a brilliant week.

The Cricketers have lots of work cut out, beginning on Monday at Lord's, with the annual match between the Old and Young, for the benefit of Caldecourt; Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, on the same ground, will be devoted to the matches between Eton, Harrow, and Winchester. On Tuesday, a match will be played at Blackheath, between the Berkeley and Surrey Union; on the following day, at Liverpool, one between the Chester and Liverpool Clubs: and on Thursday on All England match at Newark, between 11 of England and 22 of Newark and district

The Aquatic appointments embrace the St. John's and St. Mary-ott's (Westminster); Greenwich and Woodridge Regattas on Monday; St. Katherine's on Tuesday; Wallingford on Wednesday; Doggett's Coat and Badge on Thursday, and the Thames Boat-Races on Friday (at Putney); besides two or three small affairs in the provinces.

TATTERSALL'S

THURSDAY.—Another flat afternoon, and the investments few; and, except on the Goodwood Cup, unimportant.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

5 to 4 agst Windlehgrais	10 to 1 agst Hornoo
8 to 1 — Won't-you-come-out-to-night? (t)	12 to 1 agst Snowstorm (t)
	15 to 1 agst Clothworker.

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst Grecian (t)	40 to 1 agst Black Sea
35 to 1 — Newminster	40 to 1 — England's Glory (t)

CHELMSFORD RACES. TUESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Dennett's Grassmopper (Boyce), 1. Mr. Stevenson's Goodwood (Dockeray), 2.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Capt. Lowther's The Gent (Dockeray), 1. Mr. Sheaton's Sam Hood (Sail), 2.

THE HUNTERS' STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. Mr. G. Hobson's Thoroughgood Sam (Crouch), 1. Mr. J. Cassidy's Whisper (Bartholomew), 2.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. Rogers's f by Earl Richmond's d by Glaucus (Hammond), 1. Mr. J. Sadler's Grand Brunton (R. Sherwood), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

THE CITY STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Major Beresford's Zadoc (Dean), 1. Capt. Lowther's Ballet Girl (Dockeray), 2.

THE TOWN PLATE of £50. Mr. Lewis's Michael Brunton (Sherwood), 1. Mr. Lade's Sir Benjamin (Hackett), 2.

THE MARK HALL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Dennett's Grasshopper (Boyce), 1. Mr. J. Cassidy's Diligence (Dean), 2.

THE HURDLE RACE.—Frank, 1. Shamrock, 2.

WINCHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The GREAT PRODUCE STAKES of 80 sovs each.—Mr. Payne's Sergius walked over.

The ORIGINAL HAMPSHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs. each.—Duke of Richmond's Quiver (Flatman), 1. Mr. W. Sadler's Woodsprite (Gilbert), 2.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. H. Robinson's Confidence (Scater), 1. Duke of Richmond's Quiver (S. Mann), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Payne's Catalpa (Flatman), 1. Mr. Elwall's Ixcandis (G. Brown), 2.

WINCHESTER STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added Mr. W. V. Jenkins's Miss Larkaway (Burn), 1. Mr. Y. King's West Indian (Gilbert), 2.

FOAL STAKES of 25 sovs each. Mr. Payne's Sergius (Flatman), 1. Mr. Delme's Ranger (S. Mann), 2.

CITY MEMBERS' PLATE of £50.—Mr. Stollard's Woodsprite (Gilbert), 1. Mr. Burgess's Red Doe (Burn), 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market opened firmly on Monday, Consols quoting an advance of ¼ per cent., the last price marking 96¾ ⅜ for Money, and 96¾ 97 for Time. This firmness, however, did not prevail on Tuesday, prices receding to 96¾ ⅜; but on Wednesday, a rumour that the Directors of the Bank of England intended to announce a reduction in the *maximum* rate of interest, strengthened the Market, and 96¾ ⅝ for Money, with 97 for Account, were the last prices. The weekly Court of Directors having broken up on Thursday without any change being announced, prices consequently became slightly flatter. When the extraordinary abundance of money is considered, with the difficulty of getting any investments for it, the present prices of Consols must be regarded as much lower than under such circumstances might be justly anticipated. The market continues to be copiously supplied with stock, which tends to check operations for the rise. The source of this supply cannot be, of course, known, but it is surmised that small sums purchased here, on behalf of persons abroad, are now being gradually sold for home purposes, particularly as the supply has apparently increased since continental affairs have been less troubled. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds are still in demand, at high premiums, and a fair business on behalf of the public has been doing in the heavy stock. The closing quotations of the week, officially announced, are—for Bank Stock, 211, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 97⅛; Three per Cent. Consols, Annuities, 96¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 99⅛; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1865, 8 9-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 92 p; Consols for Account, 96¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 70 p; £500, June, 70 p; Small, June, 70 p.

At the commencement of the week, the Foreign Market displayed little animation; but on Wednesday, Venezuela stock advanced to 26, and Grenada was on demand. Ecuador is now attracting some attention, a Commissioner being about to start for Quito, to make an arrangement with regard to the debt of that country. The claims upon Ecuador arise out of the unsettled portion of the old Colombian debts not assumed by New Grenada and Venezuela. The intention for which Ecuador is liable is 2½ per cent., which, when the triparti arrangement is effected, gave for her share £1,430,000; but, in addition to this sum, there is a large accumulation of interest arrears to be provided for. According to the representations which have been made on behalf of the state, there does not appear an indisposition to make arrangements for a settlement, but the plea put forward is the extreme poverty of the Government. For years past—probably ever since the division of Colombia into states this Republic has struggled with difficulties, and the expenditure has far exceeded the revenue. The proposal now made to obtain a vested interest in the Galipagos Islands, which are situated to command a position in connexion with the trade of the Pacific, is a point that should be pushed with all possible firmness: although we should not like to recommend *bonds-fide* purchases upon the strength of any probable success. At present the Bonds quote 3¼ 4. Dutch Five per Cents quote 102, notwithstanding the commencement of hostilities. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents are 96¾. The last quotations give—Brazilian Bonds, 92; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 91; Ditto, New, 1843, 90; Chilian Bonds, Six per Cent., 101¼; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 102¾; Equador Bonds, 3¾; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 18¾; Ditto, Deferred, 4¼; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Account, 29¾; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., Account, 82¼; Ditto, Deferred, 36¾; Portuguese Four Cent., 34; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 103; Spanish, Five per Cent., Passive, 3¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 37¾; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Deferred, 12¾; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent 12 Guilds., 57⅞; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 89.

Shares are quiet, without any material changes. Prices at closing are—Buckinghamshire, 17¾ x. i.; Caledonian, 7¾; Ditto. New, £10 Preference, 5; Chester and Holyhead, 8¾; Eastern Counties, 6¾; Ditto, New, Preference, 6 per cent., 11¾; East Lincolnshire, guaranteed 6 per cent., 28¾ x.i.; Great Northern, 8¾ x.i.; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preference, 10¾; Great Western, 7¾; Hull and Selby, 96¾, Ditto, Half Shares, 48; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 30¾; Leeds and Bradford, 91¾; London and Blackwall, 4¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80¾; London and Greenwich, 11; London and North-Western, 108¾; Do., New, Quarters, 17¾; Do., Fifths, 1½; London and South-Western 87½; Midland, 33¾; Ditto, £50 Shares, 10 x.i.; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 18; North British, 7½; Scottish Central, 10¾; Scottish Midland Junction, 2¾; South Eastern, 14; Ditto, No. 3, 14; Ditto, Receipts, No. 1, 4¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 11; Ditto, No. 3, 11; Ditto, New, 8¾; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 4¾ x.i.; York and North Midland, 15; Boulogne, 7¾; Central of France (Actions and Nouveau), 1¾ x.i.; Northern of France, 14; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3 x.i.; Paris and Rouen, 24¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 8; Rouen and Havre, 10¾

On Friday, the Consol Market was steady, although the amount of business doing was by no means extensive. The Three per Cents—Money—were done at 96⅞, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 99⅛. Bank Stock, 212 Reduced Stock, 97⅛. India Bonds, 88s. to 92s. ; and Exchequer Bills, 68s. to 70s. premium. Foreign bonds were tolerably steady. Brazilian, 92; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 57⅞; Mexican, 29¾; and Spanish Three-per-Cents, 37¾. In Railway Shares, very little doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week a full average quantity of English wheat—2,50 quarters has come to hand for our market coastwise By and coarge and sample the supplies have slightly increased The supply on offer to-day, and which was partly composed of that exhibited on Monday, was by no means large. Owing to the changeable state of the weather the factors were somewhat firm; but, as the millers operated with great caution, only a moderate business was doing in home grown wheats, at about stationary prices. The imports of foreign wheat have been confined to 9280 quarters. The few transactions recorded in fine dry qualities were at full rates of currency. In the middling and inferior kinds (which were plentiful) comparatively little was doing. Very little English barley was brought for sale, and the supply of foreign was smaller than for some time past. Malting Mods moved off slowly, yet prices were supported. We had only a limited quantity of malt offering for sale, the demand was in a sluggish state, at last week's currency. Good mixed oats were scarce, and the turn dearer Secondary qualities sold at late rates. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour without alteration.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat 2150; barley, 140; malt 3600; oats, 2280; flour, 2790 Irish: oats, —. Foreign: wheat, 9350; barley, 9280; oats, 63 0 flour, 2000 quarters

MARK-LANE.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 80s to 84s; fine white ditto, 86s to 90s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 42s, ditto, white, 42s to 44s; rye, 31s to 32s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 22s to 24s, malting ditto, 30s to 37s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 44s to 46s; brown ditto, 40s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalier, 52s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats 15s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 16s; ditto white, 16s to 18s; beans, new, 28s to 27s; ditto, old, 28s to 29s; grey peas, 25s to 28s; maple, 26s to 28s; fine ditto, 27s to 29s; boilers, 29s to 27s. per quarter. Town made flour, 32s to 40s; Suffolk, 27s to 33s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 35s per 280 lbs.

Barley Barrel. Several parcels of new rapeseed have been disposed of at £32 per last. Canary seed has further sold 1 in value is to 2s per quarter In other articles very little doing

Linseed, English, sowing, 51s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 40s; Hempseed, 28s to 30s per quarter; cake, linseed, 10s to 10s per cwt.; rape, 6l 5s to 6l 10s; Mustard seed, white into demand, 7s to 8s; brown ditto, 6s to 6s per bushel. Coriander, 22s to 24s per cwt.; ditto, foreign, 16s to 17s per cwt. Canaryseed, 44s to 45s per quarter. Carraway seed, 30s to 31s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 40s to 44s; ditto, white, 50s to 60s; Trefoil, 20s to 24s; Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. Red Rapeseed, new, £25 to £28 per last of twenty-four quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 15s to £9 0s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 5l 10s per ton. Carraway seed, 50s to 70s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 40s to 44s; ditto, white, 50s to 60s; Trefoil, 20s to 24s; Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. Red Rapeseed, new, £25 to £28 per last of twenty-four quarters. Flour, American, 21s to 27s per barrel; Canada, 23s to 25s per barrel.

Liverpool Corn Market.—Several parcels of new rapeseed have been disposed of at £32 per last. Canary seed has further sold 1 in value is to 2s per quarter In other articles very little doing

Liverpool Provision Market.—Beef, 47s 6d; barley, 22s 3d; oats, 7s 9d; rye 35s 6d; beans, 37s 3d; peas 37s 1d

Tuesday's Mark-lane Average.—Wheat, 40s 11d; barley, 21s 1d; oats, 17s 0d; rye, 22s 7; beans, 37s 9d; peas 37s 1d

Tuesday's Liverpool Average.—Wheat, 40s 11d; barley, 21s 1d; oats, 17s 0d; rye, 22s 7; beans, 37s 9d; peas, 37s 3d

Returns from Foreign Ports.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Spread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d of household ditto, 4½d to 5d. per 4lb loaf

Tea.—The stock of tea in the United Kingdom is now 2,603,000 lb less than at this time last year, yet the market is fairly supplied with most descriptions. Common congou continues selling at 10½d to 11d per lb. In other kinds only a moderate business is doing.

Sugar.—Although the demand for raw sugar has not been active, prices are rates are mostly supported. Refined goods move off freely, on higher terms. Brown lumps, 42s 6d to 43s; and good to fair grocery, 41s to 42s per cwt.

Coffee.—We have had a moderate inquiry for good ordinary native Ceylon, at 42s 6d to 44s per cwt. Plantation kinds are steady, at full prices.

Rice.—East India kinds are somewhat easier to purchase. Middling to good Bengal is selling at 2s 6d to 11s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter, the supply of which is good, is dull in sale, owing to the prevailing warm weather, at a decline of from 2s to 4s per cwt. Fine Friesland is selling at 90s to 92s; and fine Limerick, 86s to 88s per cwt. In foreign butter very little is doing, and ordinary Cork, 76s to 78s; Kerry, 76s per cwt. Bacon is dull, at from 56s to 57s per cwt. Hams are in limited request, at 60s to 64s per cwt. Lard is steady, and 6s per cwt. Irish pork is in fair request, at 70s to 72s per cwt.

Tallow.—For the time of year, our market is steady, and prices are full by supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 38s 3d; and for forward delivery, 37s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—There is less business doing in our market, yet the quotations are steady.

Linseed Oil.—Hempseed is rare in moderate request at full prices. Rapeseed oil is very few transactions can be reported. Holders of brandy are firm.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 15s to £5 15s; new ditto, £3 5s to £3 9s; old clover hay, £3 10s to £4 5s; new ditto, £3 0s to £3 15s, and straw, £1 2s to £1 8s per load.

Coals (Friday).—Tanfield Moor, 13s 6d, Eden Main, 14s 6d; Hetton, 16s 3d; Stewart's, 15s 3d; Caradoc, 15s; and Tees, 15s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday). The prevailing fine rains having caused the bine to grow rapidly in nearly the whole of our districts the demand for all kinds of hops continues in inactive state. As, however, holders, for the most part, are firm, we have no decline to notice in the quotations. The duty is freely backed at £185,000.

Wool.—In the Midland and East Kent markets, 48 5s to 51 0s; new Weald of Kent ditto, 56 0s to 57 0s; new Sussex ditto, 54 5s to 56 0s; Hunts, 54 5s to 56 0s; Yearlings, 61 0s to 64 0s, old ditto, 60 0s to 63 0s.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's markets—amongst which were 10 cows from Stanion—was very moderate, the time of year considered, and of but middling quality Notwithstanding that the attendance of buyers was limited, the best trade was dull steady, and a good clearance was effected, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday, the primest Scots selling at 3s 8d per 8lbs The numbers of sheep were somewhat extensive, but those exhibited on Friday last All breeds commanded a firm inquiry, and the late improvement in the sale was well supported. Prime down lambs moved off freely, at very full prices. All other breeds were quite as dear. Calves sold to a fair extent at late figures In pigs, scarcely any business was transacted. Milch cows sold at from £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d, second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 0d, second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse calves, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Suckling calves, 18s to 24s, and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 20s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 310; cows, 150; sheep and lambs, 10,910; calves, 301; pigs, 300. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 1,840; sheep and lambs, 14,0; calves, 102, Scotch: Beasts, 143; sheep, 81.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were tolerably steady to-day, and late rates were well supported.—

Per 8lbs by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 6d, small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 10d, lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

BANKRUPTS.

T DYSON, Hardings-terrace, Albert-street, Newington, railway contractor. G F GIRDWOOD, Maida hill, chemist. G SHEPHEARD, Modbury, Devonshire, linen draper. T B BOLTANS, Liverpool, cotton-broker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A B GLENDAY, Dundee, merchant. W R LOGAN, Glasgow, merchant.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

BANKRUPTS.

R D BUST, Reading, auctioneer. E FOSTER, Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, agriculture machinist. W HASLAM, Hertford, chemist and druggist. W W EVANS, Ludlow, butcher. J and W ROBERTS, Tipton, timber-merchants. R HAMMOND, Macclesfield, innkeeper. J HAYWARD, Hisland, Shropshire, scrivener. E NUTTALL, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

P KERR, Dundee, merchant.

BIRTHS.

At Bedford, on the 12th inst, the Lady of Frederick Shepperd, Esq, of a daughter.—On the 20th July inst, Amelia-road, Regent's-park, Mrs Benj. of a son.—At Trowbridge Wells, the wife of Captain Frederick Meer, of a son.—At the Admiralty, Lady Arabella Baring, of a son.—At Beaufort-grove, Upper Clapton, the wife of the Rev. John Bourne, M.A., of a daughter.—At Sussex-gardens, the wife of Dr Doolden, of a son.—At Berkswell Hall, Coventry, the wife of the Rev Charles Bickmore, M.A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St George's, Hanover-square, Captain Lawrence, the 3rd Company of Pioneers, and Commander of the Forces in the Province of Tenasserim, to Harriet Sarah Wade Waldo, Esq.—At Gloucester [illegible] Esq., to Elizabeth Newington, the only daughter of Robert Elizabeth, and niece of the late Rev Thomas Smart Hughes, B.D., Canon of Peterborough, and Vicar of [illegible] Northamptonshire.—At Bath, Lieut. Edward Bond, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, to Matilda, the only daughter of Lieut-Colonel Hastings Fraser, of her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Foot, and of the Presbytery Hotel, Tonbridge, by the Rev. [illegible] Rev [illegible] W Heurs, Member of the Unitarian Baptist Church, Lewes, Sussex, youngest daughter of the late Jessop Hall, of Worcester, Esq., of Tewkesbury.—At Sandhurst, Berks, Charles Augustus, youngest son of Edward Carleton, Esq., [illegible] only daughter of Robert Henderson, Esq.

DEATHS.

In South Audley-street, the Rev Thomas [illegible] vicar of Hereford, and a vicar of Llanstinwell, Pembrokeshire, [illegible] years, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Hereford.—At Wardle's Cottage, Hampstead Heath, Colonel [illegible] R.N., in the 85th year of his age.—At Bath, [illegible] Esq., late of the Island of Jamaica,

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, AT GREAT STANMORE.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,

AT GREAT STANMORE.

THIS Church was consecrated on Tuesday, the 16th instant, by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, in the absence of the Bishop of London. It is the third parish church which has existed in Stanmore within little more than two centuries. There remains no vestige of the first of these edifices, and its site, at a considerable distance from the present churchyard, is only known by tradition and a single tombstone. For what reason this original building was pulled down, is unknown; but the second church was commenced about A.D. 1630, and was consecrated by Archbishop Laud. In itself there was little to admire, it being built of brick in the worst style of ecclesiastical architecture, and filled with a crowd of last century and other monuments. This second church becoming insecure, and not adapted to the increased population, the present edifice was commenced during the spring of last year. The foundation-stone was laid by the Earl of Aberdeen (whose son, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, is rector of the parish), in the presence of the late Queen Dowager, who then appeared for the last time in public. The building consists of a nave, having north and south aisles, with a tower standing at the north-west corner of the nave.

The style of architecture throughout is decorated Gothic. The dimensions are Entire length from east to west, 105 feet 6 inches; chancel, 32 feet 6 inches; nave, 67 feet; height of tower, 76 feet; height of roof, centre gable, 50 feet 3 inches. The architect is H. Clutton, Esq.

The east window, executed by Mr. Willement, is a memorial to the late Queen Dowager, erected by subscription. Besides this, there are several other stained glass windows in the Church, severally presented by the Rector, the Rev. C. G. Hill, Mr. Clutton, and Mr. Willement. The Earl of Wicklow has also presented a window of stained glass, in memory of his two daughters, the Ladies Harriet and Isabella Howard.

The font, of Caen stone, was the gift of the Queen Dowager. The site and adjoining field was given by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Tovey Tennent.

On the day of consecration, at half-past eleven o'clock, the Bishop entered the Church, preceded by the churchwardens and choristers, and attended by at least 40 clergymen. The usual forms having been gone through, the prayers were impressively read by the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, and an appropriate sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. After the ceremony luncheon was provided at the rectory under a spacious marquée, for the clergy and other distinguished visitors, amongst whom were the Earls of Aberdeen, Howe, and Wicklow; Lady Howe, the Rev. Lord Wrothesley Russell, Lord Haddo, &c. A dinner was also given in the Priory park to 500 poor people, by the Marquis of Abercorn. Fifty old men and women were similarly entertained by G. C. Glyn, Esq., M.P. And, in the evening, all the tradesmen of the place, to the number of 90, supped in the Rectory grounds, the Hon. and Rev. Rector presiding, supported by the Rev. Charles Gray Hill and the Rev. T. Marsland Hopkins. We must not omit to mention that there was an evening service, at six o'clock, when the Rev. W. G. Humphry, the Lord Bishop of London's chaplain, preached

THE GUJERAT VILLAGE CART.

THERE are few things more necessary to good and successful agriculture than suitable farming implements, and proper vehicles for the removal of produce to market, or the conveyance of manures to the fields under culture. The carts used by the people in the cotton districts around Broach, in Gujerat, afford a striking illustration of this, and are probably the best in India, in point of usefulness and adaptation to the purposes for which they are required. Without so much as a single mile of made or metalled road in the whole country, these carts, by having the wheels proportioned so as to fit the ruts exactly, move as if on tramways, and are drawn about from village to village by one or two pairs of bullocks, carrying heavy and bulky loads, weighing from twelve to eighteen hundredweight.

The village mechanists, carpenter and blacksmith, make up the carts according to a fixed scale. The frame and other parts are all strongly morticed and fastened by wooden pegs. The pole extends from the axletree to the cross-bar by which the bullocks are yoked; it is formed of two pieces of tough wood, running separate from near each of the wheels, and uniting in front in a point. It is a powerful lever in turning or moving the cart. Round about, and forming the sides of the cart, there is, attached by ropes, a plaited basket-work, made of cotton plant stalks. The wheels are the most important parts of the whole, and exhibit great ingenuity and mechanical skill in their construction. Four equal sized segments, of the hard wood of the indigenous *Acacea arabica* tree, are contained in the tire, which is four inches broad; and forms a circle of from three to four feet in diameter. The axles are of iron, and work in plate-iron boxes, let in to the nave. It is very rare to find iron nails used in the fastening of the different pieces of the cart. The morticing is found sufficient, and the framework lasts for many years, also the wheels—in fact, until worn down by time, or broken by constant work.

One or two pairs of bullocks are yoked in these carts, and the above Sketch gives a very correct representation of the style of cart and cattle. It will be observed that the feet of the bullocks are not visible; this is because they walk in the ruts made by the wheels. They must do so, and the whole secret of the facility and speed with which they travel depends on this. The ruts, when once formed, remain as permanent roadways, and particularly in the black cotton soil are distinct and durable, like tramways. They are about five inches wide and as many deep. Very little care is taken to preserve these ruts. The earth itself becomes so hard in the dry season of the year (and it is only from then that carts can be used at all in Gujerat), that a little filling in of loose earth occasionally, by the poor villagers, where holes may happen to be worn too deep, and who get a few pice from the cartmen for their trouble, is all that is ever required, thought of, or attempted.

In nothing are the poor people of Gujerat more fortunate than in respect of cattle. The bullocks used in agriculture are remarkably fine, docile, and powerful animals. Large numbers are reared on the extensive sandy plains in the north of Gujerat, and on the borders of the Runn of Cutch, where extensive natural pasturage abounds. Their colour is generally white, with the ears, tip of the tail, and circle round the top of hoofs, black. The height at the shoulder of the largest is six feet, but a smaller-sized animal is found to be more useful for agricultural purposes. The large ones are prized by the wealthy members of the community for their carriages and travelling carts. Ordinary sized animals are valued at sixty to eighty rupees a pair.

Were it possible to give an account of the agricultural races of Gujerat, their habits and characteristics, it would astonish the best and most scientific promoters of agricultural art at Britain, to find how great is their knowledge, and how skilfully it is applied, according to the means which they possess. Drainage, the rotation of crops, the getting land into condition, manuring, and drill husbandry, all as well understood in Bhera and Lewa cultivators, and so far as in their power adopted, as are the same means by the farmers in the Lothians of Scotland.

How this knowledge has been obtained it would not be very difficult to discover; it originated in the perfect working of the *village system*, or little *republics* which this system formed. We have seen, and are acquainted with, the agriculture of both Gujerat and the Lothians, and we are confident in our belief that the practice of *drill-husbandry* is as perfectly understood in the one as in the other. Of course, we speak comparatively; for the means and appliances are very different in each, and the yield of crops, therefore, in proportion It is not in every village of Gujerat that the same amount of skill and labour will be found displayed—far from it; good agriculturists are as rare in India as in Britain. The rapid progress of ethnological science has of late years drawn attention to the influence of races of people, and the success with which the arts and sciences have been cultivated by each. The aptitude for agricultural pursuits of certain races in Great Britain has been shown to be a peculiar and very valuable property, hardly capable of being acquired under centuries of training, and then only in combination with favourable circumstances. The Highlander with his hatchet and the Lowlander with his plough retain their distinctive requirements, even in the backwoods of America. In India, we believe it will be found that the agricultural races are far more distinctly marked than in any other country. The two classes of people named above are remarkable for their skill and devotion to agriculture. There seems to be an amount of pleasure and enjoyment derived from the culture of their fields which is quite unintelligible to common observers. They are all devoted to their villages, and would endure much hardship rather than leave them to settle elsewhere.

We have seen very few Mahomedan villages the lands of which are well cultivated; and we think it will be found generally that there is a great inaptitude, in the foreign Mahomedan races that inhabit India, for the pursuits of agriculture; for the life and duties of a soldier are natural to them, and neither individually nor collectively do they ever acquire much taste for the pursuits of agriculture. How different are the real Hindoo ryots, when unfettered and unembarrassed in their operations! the lands of their villages gradually assume an appearance of the richest cultivation; every spot is turned to advantage; no rest is taken until the village is surrounded by gardens of flowers and vegetables, and the fields of grain or sugar-cane are worked into the highest possible condition.—*Abridge from the Bombay Telegraph and Courier.*

GUJERAT VILLAGE CART.

EXTRAORDINARY PENMANSHIP.—John Parsons Peckerd, the artist alluded to in our paper some few months since, who accomplished a work of great labour solely with the pen, which he was privileged to introduce to her Majesty through the influence of the Mistress of the Robes, has just completed a work of greater skill and larger dimensions, under the title of "the National Design," containing an abstract of the Bible, with emblems characteristic of the work, as it bears on the future prosperity of our manufactures. It contains 1000 folios of writing, distinct from each other in style; each subject is embellished with a suitable design, with a great variety of mottoes, written in different languages and hieroglyphic characters, tastefully embellished. We hope the merits of the artist will meet with the support which his intense application richly deserves.

NEW SHAKSPEARE PORTRAIT.—A young artist has hit upon a novel method of reconciling the differences in the various busts and portraits of the immortal dramatic poet of England. His process may be described as properly eclectic. He has resorted to compilation. The Chandos bust and portrait having served him for the basis of the likeness, he has modified it by reference to the portrait in the folio edition of the plays, and that in the possession of the Duke of Somerset. The result is a highly successful work, which the artist has painted in the severe style of the sixteenth century. The portrait is life size—a full-length. Shakspeare is exhibited as standing in his library, musing by his writing-table; on the shelves behind are certain volumes, connected with the literature of his time, and that implied or referred to in his own works; such as Plutarch, Chaucer, Boccaccio, Montaigne. The expression and attitude are pleasing, and even imposing. In a word, the production is not only exceedingly clever, but shews a sympathetic relation in the mind of its compiler to that of its great subject. In this point of view it is exceedingly suggestive. It is now in the course of exhibition at Messrs. Dickenson's, in New Bond-street. The artist's name is Mr. Ford Maddox Browne, already known for his picture of "Lear and his Daughters." It is, we understand, the intention of the exhibitors to publish an engraving of the portrait.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING AND EXHIBITION.

EXETER, Saturday, 20th July.

IN the hurried dispatch forwarded on Thursday, so as to reach town in time for the country edition, we forgot to allude to the balloon ascent, roasting the baron of beef by gas, and agricultural ball which took place on Wednesday evening. From the balloon, when at a considerable elevation, a cat descended with safety to *terra firma*, by means of a miniature parachute. The ascent was made from the Castle yard, the aëronaut being Mr. Carter. The ball was held at the Royal Subscription Rooms, and was attended by about 700 of the principal nobility and gentry, who were visitors or resident in the vicinity. The most novel, if not the most interesting, sight was that of cooking the baron of beef in the Castle-yard, under the inspection of M. Soyer. In the centre of the yard a hole was dug, and lined with perforated pipes, from which proceeded an innumerable quantity of small jets of gas; when the beef was deposited in this hollow, a similar apparatus of perforated pipes closed over the top, so that the meat was enveloped in a continued sheet of fire.

PAVILION DINNER

On Thursday afternoon, the grand banquet took place in a handsome new pavilion, erected in Queen-street; upwards of 1200 persons sat down; the whole of the tickets were sold early on Thursday morning, more than 300 applicants being disappointed; the noble President being amongst the last who was sufficiently fortunate to obtain a ticket. The entertainment was provided by M. Soyer, which is a sufficient guarantee for its excellence. Over the President's chair was a large transparency of the Royal arms, and above the seat of the Vice-president, opposite, was placed the tastefully-formed arch, designed by M. Soyer, which was composed solely of vegetable and animal productions

ROASTING THE BARON OF BEEF BY GAS, IN THE CASTLE-YARD, EXETER

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ordinarily found in the farm-yard. An excellent illustration of this arch having been given in the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we need not dwell further on its description. In the same Number will, also, be found the bill of fare.

It would occupy too much space to enumerate the distinguished persons who were present on this occasion; we shall, therefore, confine our list to the more remarkable foreigners who were present.

On the right hand of the Marquis of Downshire (the President of the Society) sat, who occupied the chair, were M. Drouyn de Lhuys (the French Ambassador), the Belgian Minister, M. Rives (the American Minister at Paris), on the left were Mr. Laurence (the American Minister), the Count de Strahlendorf, Chevalier de Bunsen, the Prussian Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Austrian Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Russian Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Spanish Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Portuguese Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Swedish Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Danish Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Dutch Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Swiss Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Turkish Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Persian Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Chinese Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Japanese Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Siamese Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Burmese Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Cochin-China Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Tonquin Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Cambodian Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Laotian Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Annamite Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Tonquinese Minister, the Count de Strahlendorf, the Cochin-Chinese

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THE "ALARM" YACHT ASHORE IN BARNPOOL.—DRAWN BY CONDY.

THE "ALARM" YACHT.

We regret to state that the *Alarm* cutter yacht, belonging to J. Wild, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, a few days since, in endeavouring to pick up a buoy, in Barnpool, went on shore, fell over, and filled. The damage done is not very material as far as the vessel is concerned; but the cabin furniture, bedding, linen, &c., is entirely destroyed. Fortunately there was no sea on at the time, or she might have been seriously injured. We hear that the keel is twisted off, and that she has started one or two butts. The *Alarm* is the largest cutter afloat, being 193 tons; and is so well known in the yachting world, that our eulogy would be superfluous. She was designed by her owner, and built by Inman, of Lymington. We hear she is to sail for a cup this year at Cowes, where she has been so often successful. Her captain, "old Cork," is considered one of the best fore and aft seamen in the world. The accompanying Sketch is by Mr. N. M. Condy, of Plymouth.

No blame could be attributed to the skipper, as the tide was running like a sluice, as every one knows it does in Barnpool during "the springs," and with a light air of wind which scarcely gave her steerage way, she became unmanageable. Every assistance was rendered by the officers of her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, assisted by the Dockyard. She was got off, and taken to be repaired, and we sincerely hope that the injuries sustained will not impede her sailing qualities.

Our readers will be surprised when we tell them the racing mainsail of this beautiful vessel contains 1400 yards of canvass; her mast, which is the most beautiful "stick" ever seen, cost in Norway, *before* being cut down, £180.

THE "GRIFFITH" STEAMER, PASSING THE LIGHTHOUSE AT BUFFALO HARBOUR POINT.—(SEE PAGE 82.)

*** *For the remainder of the News and Engravings see the SUPPLEMENT (GRATIS) Published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of this Week.*

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1850.

THE LATE GENERAL TAYLOR, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE LATE GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is with great regret that we announce the unexpected death of the President of the United States. The details of the lamentable event are given at page 70.

Zachary Taylor was born in Orange county, Virginia, on the 24th November, 1786, upon the soil which, in the words of John Randolph, is "fertile in presidential candidates." While he was but a few months old, his father, Colonel Richard Taylor, who had distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, migrated with his family to Kentucky. He was one of the early pioneers. But ten years before, for the first time, had the habitation of the white man been seen anywhere in the vast territory between the western boundary of Virginia and the far-distant Mississippi. With his rifle, even at the time of Colonel Taylor's arrival, the enterprising settler was compelled to dispute with the Indian and the beasts of prey his title to the soil. There was a great deal of useful, though rough discipline, in the hardships of a border life. The dangers to which the Inhabitants were continually exposed gave them self-possession, a readiness for emergencies, and a contempt of peril, admirably adapted to success in important undertakings. All the intellect was brought into play, sharpened and fitted for action.

Whilst young, the future President aided his father in the labours of the field, and this early exposure to the severity and vicissitudes of the weather, hardy habits, and homely fare, laid the foundation of a constitution well adapted to the hardships he afterwards encountered. He attended school in the winter months, whenever a school, however distant, was accessible, and in summer worked on the farm.

To young Taylor the adventures of the school-house somewhat foreshadowed his future life. On one occasion, an Indian, in the British uniform, was shot in his immediate vicinity; and a schoolmate, or rather predecessor of his at school, gained a brilliant reputation among his associates, from having started four Indians near the school-house, and successively shot them all in a running fight. This person, Whetsel, became afterwards tutor in the art of war to Taylor.

While he was yet under age, the movements of Aaron Burr, in the West, seemed to threaten the integrity of the Union, and he eagerly enrolled himself in a troop raised to oppose all treasonable designs. The excitement upon this subject soon subsiding, he returned to the labours of his farm and to his studies. An elder brother dying soon after, a Lieutenant in the army, he was, through the influence of his relative, James Madison, appointed to the vacancy by President Jefferson, the 3rd of May, 1808.

General Taylor no sooner entered the service of his country than he exposed his life in her cause. By his defence of Fort Harrison against great odds, he saved a frontier from devastation. From that early exploit, as from a corner-stone, his fame gradually rose, as he went gallantly on through a service of some forty years, until his successful campaigns in Mexico—campaigns that secured California for the United States—gave him a reputation extending to all parts of the world. To many points of his career his countrymen point with great pride. In the war with England, he gallantly defended the half-erected military post against a large and almost overwhelming body of Indians, and drove them off with but a handful of men. He was equally celebrated in what is known as the Indian war in the north-west; for his victories in the Florida war; and again for his two battles in the field, his capture of the city of Monterey, strongly fortified, and occupied by a superior force; and, finally, for his defeat of 25,000 men under Santa Anna, by a force of 4000 volunteers who had never been in action, aided by only 500 regulars. During the whole of the Mexican war he was remarkable for the care of the men under his command; for his readiness to expose himself to danger, and his desire to obtain peace as the best reward of all military exertion.

Many characteristic anecdotes are related of the bravery and eccentricity of General Taylor. "Old Zack," as he was called, was about 5ft. 9in. or 10 in. in height, and remarkable for the shortness of his legs in proportion to his body: he was stout, though not corpulent, and presented a straight, vigorous, and muscular figure. At the head of a troop of horse, winding down a hill near Mount Morales, he is pourtrayed as "a plain-looking gentleman, mounted upon a brown horse, having upon his head a Mexican sombrero, dressed in a brown-olive loose frock-coat, grey pantaloons, wool socks, and shoes. From under the frock appears the scabbard of a sword; he has the eye of a hawk, and every lineament of his countenance is expressive of honesty, and a calm, determined mind. The plain-looking gentleman is General Zachary Taylor, who, with his military family, and a squadron of dragoons as an escort, is on his way to the front."

After the capitulation of Monterey, the officers of the army used their exertions to get General Taylor to move from his camp at St. Domingo to the Plaza, and there establish his head-quarters. Several public buildings were examined and decided upon as suitable. After considerable persuasion, General Taylor consented to move, at the same time giving the following instructions: "Choose a pleasant location—a house that is surrounded by a garden filled with large trees; put up a tent under the trees for my residence, and you (the staff and other officers) may have the house in front." It is needless to add, that no more was said about the head-quarters being removed into the city of Monterey.

In the early part of a severe action, when the enemy had succeeded in turning the left wing of his little army, and secured a seeming advantageous position in rear of their line, at the base of the mountain; when a portion of the troops, overpowered by the superiority of numbers, were forced to retire in "hot haste;" when, indeed, the fortunes of the day seemed extremely problematical, an officer of high rank rode up to General Taylor, and announced the temporary success of the enemy, and expressed his fears for the safety of the army. Taylor's reply was characteristic of the man. "Sir," said he, "as long as we have thirty muskets, we can never be conquered! If these troops who have abandoned their position can be rallied and brought into action again, I will take three thousand of the enemy prisoners. Had I the disposition of the enemy's forces, I would myself place them just where they are." The officer resumed his duties with a light heart, considering that the battle, in spite of appearance, was already won.

A little while before the battle of Buena Vista, a party of athletic young men, direct from Saltillo, met General Taylor near his camp at Walnut-grove. "Where are you from?" inquired the good old man of the foremost of the youngsters. "Just

JOHN M. CLAYTON. T. EWING J. COLLAMER G. W. CRIST. Z. TAYLOR. W. BALLARD PRESTON. W. M. MEREDITH. BAVARDY JOHNSON.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR AND HIS CABINET.—DAGUERREOTYPED BY BRADY.

from Saltillo, General," was the reply, in a voice such as a favourite son assumes when speaking to a familiar parent. "Well, well," said the General, looking at the party with solicitude, "you had better be careful, boys, and not trust yourselves out on the road in such small force; you will get cut off some time; it is very imprudent to do so." That evening General Taylor and staff, seven persons, all told, started for Saltillo!

As an instance of the General's calmness in the hour of battle, it is related that, during the battle of Resaca de Palma, he was sitting on his horse in the thickest of the fight, with his sword drawn, while the balls were whizzing round him. Colonel C——, the amiable suitor of the 4th, remarked to the General that it was getting rather hot, and proposed to him to retire a little. "Let's ride a little nearer—the balls will fall behind us!" was the General's reply.

The General had assembled his council of officers the night previous to the conflict of Buena Vista, for the purpose of hearing their suggestions in relation to the approaching battle. A good deal of uneasiness was exhibited—objections were raised—the disadvantages of the immense "odds" were presented—propositions to retire and wait for reinforcements were urged—some were for giving the enemy battle—and one proposed that the American army should "fall back"—when the old hero's opinion was asked. "Are you all done, gentlemen?" Every one had finished. "Then, gentlemen, I will adjourn this meeting," coolly added Taylor, "*till after the fight to-morrow!*" "Good!" was the unanimous response. The battle was fought and—won.

Brevity was the soul of the General's dispatches. Secretary Marcy, it is said, complained to Taylor that his dispatches were not sufficiently in detail, to which

the old General replied that "he was sorry for it, that he put into them *all he had to say*."

On his triumphant return from Mexico his friends put him in nomination for the office of President. He was for a time an unwilling candidate, but when he at length entered to enter the lists his plain straightforward conduct gained him many new supporters. His two opponents were General Cass and Mr. Van Buren, but the real contest lay between Taylor and Cass, and its termination in November, 1848, showed the electoral votes of the States to be:—For General Taylor, 163; for General Cass, 127; majority for Taylor, 36. The term of office of the new President commenced in March, 1849. Previous to this he indicated the character of his intended policy in a speech that tended to confirm the character his friends had claimed for him for good sense:—

"I am not yet President, and when I am, let all applications be made through the proper departments; and if it is wished to remove an incumbent, let it be shown that he does not answer the Jeffersonian standard for an office-holder, and that the applicant does; and as far as lies in my power I intend that all new appointments shall be of men honest and capable. I do not intend to remove any man from office because he voted against me, for that is a freeman's privilege; but such decapitation of offices and official patronage as some of them have been guilty of to secure the election of the master whom they served as slaves, is degrading to the character of American freemen, and will be a good cause for removal of friend or foe. The officers of the government should be filled with men of all parties; and, as I expect to find many of those now holding to be honest, good men, and as the new appointments will, of course, be Whigs, that will bring about this result. Although I do not intend to allow an indiscriminate removal, yet it grieves me to think that it will be necessary to require a great many to give place to better men. As to my cabinet, I intend that all interests and all sections of the country shall be represented, but not, as some of the newspapers will have it, all parties. I am a Whig, as I have always been free to mean privilege, but I do not believe that those who voted for me wish me to be a mere partisan President, and I shall, therefore, try to be a President of the American people. As to the new territory, it is now free, and slavery cannot exist there without a law of Congress authorising it, and that I do not believe they will ever pass. I was opposed to the acquisition of this territory, as I also was to the acquisition of Texas. I was opposed to the war, and, though by occupation a warrior, I am a peace man."

His subsequent conduct confirmed the favourable impression this preliminary announcement created, and men of all parties will lament the event that has shortened the career of a man who served his country so gallantly in the field, and so moderately, fearlessly, and well in the Presidential chair.

MILLARD FILLMORE, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The career of the new President of the United States, Millard Fillmore, a Portrait and Memoir of whom appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of January 13, 1849, affords a useful lesson, by showing what may be accomplished in the face of the greatest obstacles, by intellect, perseverance, and strict integrity, in a public and private capacity.

His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, who was descended of an old respectable English family of Devonshire, was an American farmer of humble means, who lived at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, where Millard, now President, was born, January 7, 1800. About the year 1802 he removed to the town of Sempronius, now Niles, and resided there till 1819, when he removed to Erie county, where he still lives, cultivating a small farm.

The narrow means of his father deprived Millard Fillmore of any advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and ill-taught common schools of the country. Books were scarce and dear, and at the age of fifteen, when more favoured youths are far advanced in their classical studies, or enjoying in colleges the benefit of well-furnished libraries, young Fillmore had read but little more than common-books and the Bible. At that period he was sent into the wilds of Livingston county, to learn the clothiers' trade. He remained there about four months, and was then placed with another person to pursue the same business and wool-carding in the town where his father lived. A small village library that was formed there soon after gave him the first means of acquiring general knowledge through books. He improved the opportunity thus afforded; the appetite grew by what it fed upon The thirst for knowledge soon became insatiable, and every leisure moment he was apt in reading. Four years were passed in this way, working at his trade and storing his mind, during such hours as he could command, with the contents of books of history, biography, and travels.

At the age of nineteen he fortunately made an acquaintance with the late Judge Wood, a man of wealth and great business capacity, who had an excellent law library. He soon saw that under the rude exterior of the clothier's boy were powers that only required proper development to raise the possessor to distinction and usefulness, and advised him to quit his trade and study law. In reply to a question of a lack of education, means, and friends to aid him in a course of professional study, Judge Wood kindly offered to give him a place in his office, to advance money to defray his expenses, and wait until success in business should furnish the means of repayment. The offer was accepted. The apprentice boy bought his time, entered the office of Judge Wood, and for more than two years applied himself closely to business and study. He read law and general literature, and studied and practised surveying.

Fearing he should incur too large a debt to his benefactors he taught in a school for three months in the year, and thus acquired the means of partially supporting himself. In the autumn of 1891 he removed to the county of Erie, and the next spring entered a law office in Buffalo. There he sustained himself by teaching school, and continued his legal studies until the spring of 1823, when he was admitted to the Common Pleas, and commenced practice in the village of Aurora, where he remained until 1830, when he again removed to Buffalo.

His first entrance into public life was in January, 1829, when he took his seat as member for Erie county, to which office he was re-elected two following years. His talents, integrity, and assiduous devotion to public business, soon won for him the confidence of the House in an unexampled degree. It was a common remark among the members, "If Fillmore says it is right, we will vote for it."

The most important measure of a general nature brought up during his service in the state legislature was the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. In behalf of that philanthropic measure Mr. Fillmore took an active part, urging its justice and expediency, and, as a member of the committee on the subject, aiding to perfect its details. The Bill met with a fierce, unrelenting opposition at every step of its progress; but Fillmore and a compact party fought the question so well, that imprisonment for debt was abolished in the State.

He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832. The session of 1833-34 is remembered as the one in which that system of politics known under the name of Jacksonism was fully developed. He took his seat in the stormy session of 1833-34. In those days the business of the House and debates were led by old and experienced members—new ones, unless they enjoyed a wide spread and almost national reputation, rarely rising at once and conspicuous part. Little chance, therefore, was afforded him as a member of the opposition, young and unassuming, of displaying those qualities that so eminently fit him for legislative useful uses. But the school was one admirably qualified to more fully develop and cultivate those powers which, under circumstances favourable, have enabled him to render such varied and important services to his country. He discharged his duty with scrupulous fidelity, never committing on all proper occasions any efforts to advance the interest of his constituents and the country, and winning the respect and confidence of all.

At the close of his term of service he resumed the practice of his profession, which he pursued with reputation and success until, in the year of 1836, he consented to become a candidate, and was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1836. In this Congress Mr. Fillmore took a more active part than he did during his first term, and on the assembling of the Congress, to which he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, he was assigned a prominent place at what, next to that of Ways and Means, it as justly anticipated would become the most important committee of the House—that on Elections.

On the assembling of the next Congress, to which Mr. Fillmore was re-elected by a majority larger than was ever before given in that district, he was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, the duties of that station, always arduous and responsible, were at that time peculiarly so. A new administration had come into power, and found public affairs in a state of the greatest derangement. Accounts had been wrongly kept, speculation of every kind abounded in most departments of the government, the revenue was inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses, the already large existing debt was rapidly swelling in magnitude, commerce and manufactures were depressed, the currency was deranged, the banks were unsettled, and political discord pervaded the community. To bring order out of disorder, to replenish the national treasury, to provide means that would enable the government to meet the demands against it, and to pay off the debt, to revive the industry of the country, restore its wonted prosperity; these were the tasks devolved upon the Committee of Ways and Means. To increase their difficulties, the minority, composed of that party that had brought the government and country into such a condition, instead of aiding to repair the evil that had done, uniformly opposed almost every measure brought forward for relief, and too often their unavailing efforts were successfully aided by a treacherous executive. But, with an energy and devotion to the public weal worthy of all admiration, Mr. Fillmore applied himself to the task, and, sustained by a majority, succeeded in its accomplishment.

The measures he brought forward and sustained speedily relieved the government from its embarrassments, introduced a more accurate system of keeping accounts, rendering them clear and intelligible, was then introduced. The favouritism and peculation when had so long disgraced the department and plundered the treasury, were the rocks of contest. The credit of the government was restored, ample means were provided for the exigencies of the public service, and the payment of the national debt incurred by the former administration.

In 1844 he was selected as the Whig candidate for governor of New York, but failed. Confident, however, that he could command the strongest vote in New York, the Whigs again selected him as their candidate for Comptroller, in 1847, and succeeded in electing him by an unprecedented majority.

Such was the man whom the Whigs presented as their candidate for Vice-President. In every station in which he had been placed he had shown himself "honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution." He was emphatically one of the people. For all that he had and was, he was indebted under God to his own exertions. Born to an inheritance of comparative poverty, he struggled with difficulties that would have appalled and crushed a less resolute man. He was elected Vice-President, and now by the death of General Taylor, the once clothier's boy is President of the United States.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEOPHYTE.—Cazio, the celebrated writer on the game, gives the following conditions as necessary for attaining to the first excellence in playing:—1. Natural invention. 2. Great study! 3. Great practice; 4. Great perception; and 5. Playing with first-rate masters.

ENIGMA.—The first match between the old London Club and the Club at Amsterdam was decided months ago in favour of the former

C M J Let us know the place and days of meeting when your Club is formed

R H.—Stalemate renders the game a drawn battle in this country

T, Downshire.—Problem No. 334 is in every respect correct. Look at it again

S, Old Subscriber.—In the position of your favourite, there are several obvious ways of mating in two moves, we find

J E W.—Surely the Bishop may take the K Kt Pawn, giving mate on the 3d move

C M J.—There is another very obvious mode of mating in your diagram, by making a Queen

BIBLIOPOLE.—By far the most perfect and comprehensive Catalogue of Chess Literature is that entitled "Literatur des Schachspiels Gesammelt, geordnet und mit Anmerkungen herausgegeben von Anton Schadd, Custos der K. K. Hofbibliothek," published at Vienna, 1847 You will probably obtain it of Messrs Williams and Norgate, the well-known foreign booksellers

SOLUTION OF THE NEPAULESE PROBLEM, by DERVON, M H, J K, Worcester; J F S, W G W C A M, Toulon-le-Sands; J C B, ♘, DE NEDEWOOD, B R, Newcastle; CAPE TOWN, F G R are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 339, by F G R, DERVON, M P, F R S, HARRY OF EXETER, Rev T L, MINER, are correct. All others are wrong.

R P R is much below our standard

CECIL It is marked for insertion

A SUBSCRIBER must send us the position

*** Any Provincial Amateur desirous of a Game by Correspondence may hear of an opponent by addressing a "P W H," 35, Blenkett-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The stake to be a Set of the STAUNTON CHESS-MEN.

Replies to numerous communications on Chess are unavoidably postponed until our next

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 339.

WHITE.	BLACK.	BLACK.
1. R to K 7th (ch)	B takes R	3. K B to Q R 6th	Anything
2. P to K 4th	B takes P *	4. K B—mates.	

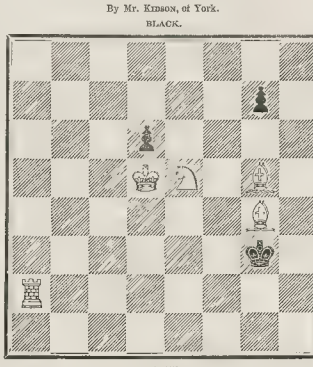
* 2 B to K B 5th

2. K B takes B—and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 340.

By Mr. KIDSON, of York.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
	11 B to K Kt 3d.

London to play.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The two following games, which were recently played by M. KIESERITZKY, without seeing the chess-board, before a society of amateurs in Paris, have been kindly presented to us by that gentleman.

GAME I.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE. (M. Kieseritzky.)	BLACK. (Mr. Baring.)	WHITE. (M. Kieseritzky.)	BLACK. (Mr Baring.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. P to K 6th	P to K B 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d.	Q Kt to B 3d	23. Q R to Q B sq	R to Q sq
3. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th (a)	24. Q R to B 3d	P to Q Kt 3d
4. Q P takes P	Q P takes P (b)	25. R to Q B sq	P to Q B 4th
5. Q takes Q (ch)	Kt takes Q	26. Kt to Q 4th	Q B to K Kt 3d.
6. K Kt to his 5th	Q B to K B 4th	27. Kt to Q B 6th	R to Q 3rd
7. Q Kt to Q 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	28. R takes B (ch)	Kt takes Kt
8. K B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2d	29. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Kt 2d
9. K Kt takes K P	Castles	30. P takes P	P takes P
10. P to K B 4th	P to Q 5th	31. R takes P	Kt to Q B 3d
11. K B to Q 3d	Q Kt to his 5th	32. B to his 3d	R takes P
12. K to l...2d	Kt takes B	33. B takes K Kt P	B to K sq
13. P takes Kt	Kt to Q 4th	34. K R to Q Kt (ch)	K to K sq
14. Q Kt to his 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th (ch)	35. B to K 5th	P to Q R 3d
15. K to his sq	R takes Q P	36. R takes Kt	R takes R
16. K Kt to K B 2d (c)	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	37. P to Q Kt 8th (ch)	K to R 2d
17. K to B sq	R to Q 8th (ch)	38. R takes B	K to Kt 3d
18. Kt takes R	B takes Kt	39. R to his 3d	K to Kt 4th
19. K to B 2d	Q B to K 4th	40. B to K R 8th	P to K R 3d
20. P to Q R 3d	K B to K 2d	41. R to K B 8th	K to Q R 5th
21. B to Q 3d	P to K B 3d	42. R takes P	

And Black surrendered.

(a) This defence is unusual, and not ill calculated, therefore, for confusing the blindfold player

(b) Hardly commendable, since it enables White to exchange Queens—a great desideratum for the party playing without the aid of the chess-board.

(c) All this is very interesting, especially when it is borne in mind that White plays only from memory.

GAME II. BETWEEN M. KIESERITZKY AND M. CARLINI, THE FORMER WITHOUT THE CHESS-BOARD.

(King's Gambit.)

WHITE. (M. Kieseritzky.)	BLACK. (M. Carlini.)	WHITE. (M. Kieseritzky.)	BLACK (M. Carlini.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. P takes Q (ch)	K to Q sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	25. P takes Kt	B takes P
3. K Kt to B 3d.	P to Q 3d	26. B to K 5th	K to his 3d (g)
4. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K 2d	27. R takes B (ch)	K takes R
5. Q Kt to B 3d.	P to Q B 3d	28. B takes R	Kt takes P
6. Castles	Q Kt to Q 2d	29. B to B 2d	Kt to Q B 4th
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	30. K to his 3d	K to Q 3d
8. K B to Q Kt 3d	Q B to Q Kt 2d	31. P to K Kt 4th	K to Q 4th
9. Q B takes P	Castles (e)	32. B to K B 6th	Kt to K 3d
10. P to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 5th	33. Kt to K Kt 3d	K to Q B 5th
11. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q R 4th	34. Kt to K 4th	P to K R 3d
12. P to Q B 3d	P to Q B 4th	35. Kt to K Kt 3d	K to Q Kt 6th
13. Q B P takes P	Q B P takes Kt P	36. Kt to K B 5th	Kt to K B 6th
14. Q B to Kt sq (ch)	K to Kt sq	37. K to his 4th	P to Q R 6th
15. P to K 5th	Q B to K 4th	38. Kt takes K R P	Kt to K 3d
16. R takes B	P to K Kt 4th	39. Kt to K B 7th	Kt to Q B 4th (ch)
17. Q B to Kt 3d (f)	Q P takes P	40. K to his 3d	P to Q R 6th
18. Q P takes P	Q Kt to his 3d	41. P takes P	P takes P
19. K R takes K B P (c)	P to K 3d (d)	42. Kt takes K Kt P	Kt to Q R 5th
20. Q R to Q B 7th (e)	K Kt to K 2d.	43. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q Kt 7th
21. Q to her B 2d (f)	R takes B	44. Kt to Q 2d (ch)	K to B 7th
22. Q takes R	K takes R	45. B takes Kt	K takes B
23. Q to her 6th (ch)	Q takes Q	46. Kt to Q B 4th (ch), and wins.	

(a) By Castling on this side, under present circumstances, Black is not likely to ensure his King a permanent refuge from the enemy.

(b) With the board before him, M. Kieseritzky would have preferred taking the Q P with Pawn, a move which must have brought on a crisis in Black's game very speedily.

(c) Well played.

(d) It is quite obvious that he would have lost his Queen if he had taken the Rook.

(e) The proper move we take to be Kt to Q 4th; for suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
20. Kt to Q 4th	R takes Kt (best)	22. B to Q B 6th (ch)	K takes B
21. R takes B (ch)	K to Q Kt 3d (best)	23. Q takes R	

And White has an easy winning game before him.

(f) The position is highly interesting at this point.

(g) Commend us to an adversary so accommodating, whenever we venture on the unprofitable task of playing blindfold!

WHY THE POST-OFFICE IS SHUT UP ON A SUNDAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE Post-office being a part of the Government, persons who have stopped the Sunday delivery think they have a right to dictate its proceedings. They treat it as a servant of their own. It is a public function exercised for the general benefit, and they require that it should be made to conform to the religious opinions professed by the State. Before they impeded its performance, they ought to have had a clear majority in their favour, instead of only a small portion of one House of Parliament and a few persons in the community who make up in zeal what they want in numbers. They have no more right, in fact, to determine how the Post-office shall do its work, than Mr. Smith O'Brien and his friends had to require the dissolution of the Union.

Compared to the number of sailors and soldiers, the number of the Post-office servants who work on Sundays is a mere trifle. Their work, too, is done noiselessly. There is no clang of arms, no boatswain's shrill whistle, no thumping of the drum, no loud and blustering command connected with the Post-office. Quietly does the postman go his rounds or the postmaster draw back his little slide. Rarely is there a necessity for one servant of the Post-office to be absent from church. Soldiers and sailors by thousands are forcibly detained by their duties from attendance on divine service. To account for the zeal of the Sabbatarians in stopping the Sunday delivery of letters and newspapers, and their indifference or laxity in allowing other state functions to be continued on Sunday, to their own condemnation—for what the State does is done by the power of the people and on their responsibility—we must look to other motives than their respect for religious principles. If they were as pure and consistent as they claimed to be, they would clamour against the exercise of the national power in any shape or form on Sunday, as well as against the Post-office delivering letters and newspapers. Why they direct their zeal most inconsistently to the latter, straining at this little gnat, and swallowing without a wry face that huge camel, it is our purpose to explain.

Armies, navies, policemen, of some kind or other, and ministers, are time-honoured functionaries of the State. It would be difficult to trace out their commencement. The Post-office is essentially the growth of yesterday. The very beginning does not go back beyond the days of our Commonwealth. A great deal of what is useful in it originated with Mr. Rowland Hill. Where tons of letters and newspapers are now carried, a boy with a single portmanteau, strapped on the crupper of his saddle, was sufficient to convey the whole correspondence half a century ago. The facilities given to commerce by the Post-office, and to multiculate intelligence, have so much increased since then, that the whole may be considered as of modern origin. While the antiquity of the other functions, often of doubtful utility, secures for them the respect of the Sabbatarians, the newness of the Post-office functions deprives them of all prescriptive respect, and brings them within the control of every aspiring meddler. They are dictated by Mr. Rowland Hill, or Sir Francis Freeling, or Mr. Palmer, and may, therefore, be regulated by Lord Ashley, Mr. Plumpire, or Mr. James Gilbert. It is thought at least presumptuous for individuals to dictate to the Government how soldiers or sailors should perform their duties; but every man supposes he is as competent to regulate the transmission of letters as Mr. Rowland Hill or the Ministers, and so the Sunday delivery is stopped by the interference of meddlers who would eat their fingers off before they would sign a petition to prevent armies from marching, or man-of-war from sailing, on Sunday.

The facilities afforded by the Post-office, have grown up, as it were, naturally. They were at least of such imperative necessity, before Mr. Rowland Hill's reforms, that all kinds of surreptitious methods were employed, contrary to law, to send communications without using the Post-office. The facilities were given that letters might not be smuggled, and the establishment, while it was kept up at its full strength, not be deprived of its sources of revenue. It was not possible, however, to facilitate communication by letter, without also facilitating the transmission of newspapers, and hence the Post-office became the easy and organised means of sending them all over the country.

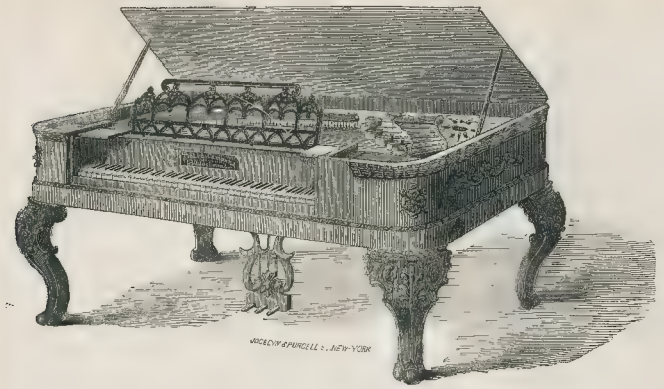
It is too late now to question the utility of newspapers. They are established. Society could no more exist and flourish, in its present form, without newspapers, than without food and clothing. The most zealous Sabbatarians admit this, and they are as anxious as other men to have their newspaper every week-day, but they object to newspapers being circulated on a Sunday. That day is appointed to rest from irksome manual labour; it is the only day that the bulk of the labouring classes can read, or are expected to read; and yet the opulent Sabbatarians, who enjoy the newspaper every week-day, cruelly try to prohibit the working man from receiving his stamped newspaper by the Post on the Sunday.

Underlying all more special motives, however, and giving them force, is a prevalent disposition from which all Europe is now suffering, of one man to meddle with another man's business. One of the disadvantages of our present condition of civilisation is to throw up a great number of persons who have much leisure and much ambition. They find a delightful employment, and hope to gain distinction by prescribing the duties of other men. That class furnishes us with Louis Blancs and Lord Ashleys. The busy merchant, the well-briefed advocate, the popular physician, or the hard-working mechanic can only now and then, when he is strongly moved, find time to hawk about petitions or to plan schemes for social improvement; but those who are at ease in their worldly circumstances, ambitious, and at leisure, take all society under their care. They will leave nothing unregulated. They are not satisfied with being surpassingly wise and surpassingly good themselves; they insist on modelling all other men by their standard. Nature makes men individuals and different—they want to make them all alike. Their principle is an exalted Communism, which other men carry to its proper conclusion by insisting on the Legislature making all men equally rich and prosperous, as well as equally religious and wise. They are doing, without intending it, we admit, a prodigious deal of mischief. By extending so much the interference of the Legislature, they make it, and make those who influence the Legislature, responsible for all the "ills that flesh is heir to." Socialism and Communism in their worst forms are the natural and necessary consequences of their demands. The Legislature that interferes with amusements and employments, will soon be required to provide for every member of the community. Those who insist on all men being made to conform to their views of the manner in which the Sabbath is to be observed, may expect that others will insist on their views as to equality of possessions being made the law of the land. If men are to be made by law equally religious and equally wise, why not equally rich?

HANOVERIAN ACCESSION.—On the 1st of August, Sir James Thornhill formerly gave the pensioners at Greenwich Hospital a bowl of punch, containing 90 gallons, each man having half-a-pint for his share.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to present the gigantic Land Tortoise (of which we gave an illustration on the 13th inst.) to the Zoological Society of London.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—On Monday evening a very successful amateur dramatic entertainment was given by the members of the Whittington Club, in their large room, for the benefit of the fund for decorating the ball-room. The performance commenced with a scene from "Twelfth Night," followed by a scene from the second part of "Henry IV.," succeeded by the farce of "My Fellow Clerk;" the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice;" concluding with the farce of "Killing no Murder." The performance was throughout very creditably sustained, the ladies eclipsing the gentlemen.



NEW PIANOFORTE.

THE PATENT DOLCE CAMPANA PEDAL PIANOFORTE.

THE Pianoforte manufacturers in the United States have made great progress of late years. Amongst the new inventions and improvements, the Patent Dolce Campana Pedal Pianoforte, now exhibiting at 28, Baker-street, the Engraving of which instrument is above, is deserving of notice. It has been imported from the manufactory of Messrs. Boardman and Gray, of New York, in order to have its merits tested by our makers, professors, and amateurs. Our Illustration at once exhibits the novelty, which is, in point of fact, a simple attachment to the sounding-board of the ordinary pianoforte, consisting of a series of pressing hammers secured by nuts at the back part. These hammers, or weights, are arranged by a lever pedal, to fall, at the will of the player, when required, upon an equal number of screws, and which, altering the vibration, affects and produces novel sounds. The hammers, or weights, do not touch the strings, the pressure being on the bridge, and they are made of a thin box of brass filled with lead, the arms being also of brass. The principle in this invention is to act upon the tone of the pianoforte just as the mutes do on the violins; and, as the title "Dolce Campana" imports, the results of the action of these hammers are a prolongation of the sound, and the production of the tonality of "sweet bells," or the harp. One great advantage in the attachment is, that it can be employed or not, entirely according to the performer's inclination. The invention can also be applied to the pianoforte of any maker, the old instrument not being in the slightest degree departed from. Sir George Smart, Mr. Benedict, Charles Hallé, and other eminent professors, have afforded testimonials of the value and utility of the invention. Whether it be destined to take a permanent position in pianoforte improvements can only be proved by time. Fixed notions and habits in respect to the quality of instruments are difficult of change, and we have seen many alleged improvements, fall to the ground; but, as regards the instrument now exhibiting, as a specimen of American taste, skill, and art in the workmanship, we have great pleasure in inviting the attention of our amateurs, and in recording in the above Engraving the nature of the "Dolce Campana" invention.

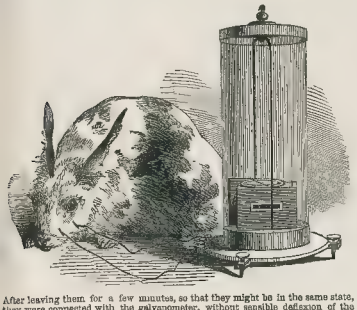
ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.

EVERY new fact and every new experiment tending to throw an additional light on the yet obscure and mysterious agent which animates the human frame, must always command not only the attention of philosophers, but of the public generally. The extraordinary excitement created by the pretended miracles of animal magnetism, is only a symptom of that allowable curiosity which leads the credulous and ignorant to believe in the tricks and deceptions of magnetisers: the true disciple of science, not so easily imposed upon, restrains his curiosity by a slow and careful examination of the phenomena as they present themselves: he indulges in no hurried solution of the fascinating mystery by adapting dreamy and fantastic theories, but knows, beforehand, that a strict and patient investigation will reveal facts, enabling him to prove that their miracles are no miracles, but are only refined and exquisite effects of causes operating constantly in the material world, and in perfect harmony with natural laws already learned.

The history of animal Electricity commences with the discovery of Galvani, in 1780. It is said that his wife, a most beautiful and intellectual woman, was suffering under that frightful malady consumption, for which she was taking a remedy consisting of a soup prepared from frogs. On one occasion, the recently killed animals were placed on a plate in the neighbourhood of an electrifying machine, when a pupil of Galvani's happening to turn it, the wife remarked that the frogs when touched with a scalpel gave a sudden and convulsive start. Galvani's attention being instantly directed to the singular occurrence, he at once believed he had discovered the secret of life, concluding the nervous and galvanic fluid to be one and the same thing.

About the year 1820, electrical science received an important addition in the invention of the Galvanometer, an instrument by which extremely feeble currents of electricity can be detected and measured. The construction of this instrument is so beautiful in theory, that we must refer our readers for a clear description to works devoted to this mysterious and interesting subject. We may briefly remark that it owes its existence to the wonderful discovery of Œrsted better known as electro-magnetism, to which we also owe that marvellous application the electric telegraph.

Space will not allow us to do justice to the numerous *savans*, who have been engaged in the investigation of Animal Electricity. We may, however, recommend to the notice of those who are curious in these matters, a remarkable work recently published ("Electro-Biology"). This work contains the results from practical investigation of more than ten years by its author, Alfred Smee, Esq., F.R.S., who has established beyond doubt the analogy existing between muscular and chemical or galvanic action. As it is our present purpose to notice more particularly a recent experiment remarkably confirmatory of the previous researches of Mr. Smee, we extract from his book one of the earliest of his numerous recorded experiments:—"Having obtained the arrangements necessary for measuring feeble currents of electricity, the time arrived for applying the test to the living creature. The first animal which was honoured was a black rabbit, into the masseter muscle of which I introduced a sewing-needle, whilst a second needle was placed in the subcutaneous cellular tissue.



After leaving them for a few minutes, so that they might be in the same state, they were connected with the galvanometer, without sensible deflexion of the needle. After a few moments, the animal not liking its treatment, made an attempt to bite the mechanism of volition was instantly exhibited by the deflexion of the galvanometer. A piece of wood was then given to the animal to bite: upon which it used all its powers of mastication, and, by catching the oscillation of the needle, a very powerful electric current was exhibited. In this experiment, the deflection of the needle proved the existence of a voltaic current during the action of biting, and thus denoted the mechanism of the force employed to throw the muscles into operation."

Our Second Illustration represents the arrangement of an experiment recently performed by M. Dubois-Reymond, a gentleman eminent in the study of "Organic Electricity." A cylinder of wood is fixed firmly against the edge of a table; two vessels filled with salt and water are placed on the table, in such a position that a person grasping the cylinder may at the same time insert the fore-finger of each hand in the water. Each vessel contains a metallic plate, and communicates by two wires with an extremely sensible galvanometer (*a*). In the instrument employed by M. Dubois-Reymond, the wire made 24,000 turns. The apparatus being thus arranged, the experimenter grasps the cylinder of wood firmly with both hands, at the same time dipping the fore finger

of each hand in the saline water. The needle of the galvanometer remains undisturbed: the electric currents passing by the nerves of each arm, and being of the same force, neutralize each other. Now let the experimenter grasp with energy the cylinder of wood with the right hand, the left hand remaining flaccid and free; immediately the needle will move from the west to the south, and describe an angle of 30°, 40°, and even 50°. On relaxing the grasp, the needle will return to its original position. The experiment may be reversed by employing the left arm, and leaving the right arm free; the needle will in this case be deflected from the west to the north. This reversing the action of the needle, by the contraction of the muscles of the right and left arm alternately, places beyond all doubt the question of the electric current being induced through the agency of the nervous system.

Three conditions are necessary for the success of this experiment:—1. Great muscular force; 2. The precaution to contract the muscles of only one arm at the same time; 3. That the skin of the hand should be soft, quite clean, and free from any kind of wound, however small.

If the experimentar is too feeble, the needle is scarcely disturbed. If both arms are contracted unequally at the same time, the deflection only shows the excess of force of one arm, as compared with the other. When the skin of the hand is thick and hardened, it is a bad conductor of electricity, and the least scratch or wound gives rise to chemical actions which develop of themselves the electric currents. The incontestable result of this experiment is, that the *human will*, producing a muscular contraction, causes a deflection of the needle.

The theory which accords best with the numerous experiments is the following:—The nerves are the channels or seats of continuous currents of electricity, which contraction of the muscles, pain, and other circumstances may interrupt. At the moment the fingers are plunged into the saline water, the needle remains perfectly quiet; the currents passing through both arms, and in opposite directions, neutralize each other. When one arm only is contracted, the electric current is interrupted in this arm; the current from the other arm, acting alone, causes the needle to deflect according to the muscular or electric force developed. The nervous phenomena have, then, a close analogy with those of electricity. Future research and discovery may some day inform us if the will by which the muscles are contracted is not itself induced by electricity, of which the nerves are the sources or channels, impressed and acted upon by external causes or impressions. Since the time of Galvani seventy years have elapsed before man was able to prove by experiment upon himself the existence of electric currents which this great physiologist had suspected; but science progresses incessantly, and, little by little, the mystery of life clears itself; phenomena which were believed exclusively vital, now associate themselves with phenomena purely physical or chemical: and if man should arrive some day to the knowledge of the principle which animates him, it will be more by the labours of physiologists than by the speculations of metaphysicians. What new facts have been discovered in metaphysics since the time of Aristotle and Plato?

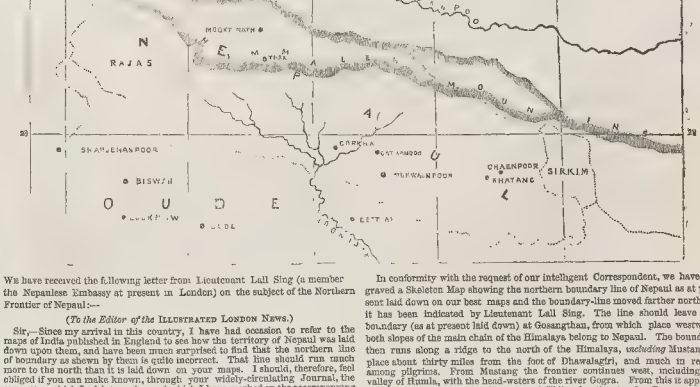
AN ENTERPRISING VOYAGER.—The following extract is from a letter dated "Chagres," June 27th, 1850:—"B. Butler, from the state of Wisconsin, 2000 miles above New Orleans, built a boat of five tons, carted it forty miles to the river, and, with three companions, started with this craft for California. Their intention was to cross by Nicaragua, go by the lake, and, with wheels to the boat, to take her overland to the Pacific, launch her afresh, and go on to San Francisco. They had never seen salt water before, and with an old chart and compass, off they went, reaching Cuba first, where they were seized as pirates, and detained thirty days. Two of the four left here, and then the other two started, coasting it all along Cape Catoche to St. Juan. When they arrived at that place, they found it impossible to get the boat up Nicaragua River, and they then brought her to Chagres, sold her for a good price, and started back for their own country, to build a more suitable craft; but, unfortunately, they were capsized in the American barque, and lost all. There was about 30,000 dollars on board of her. Thus ended the romance of the Yankee, whose perseverance certainly deserved a better fate.

ROMANTIC OCCURRENCE AT DRUMLANRIG TUNNEL.—About six weeks ago there came to Drumlanrig Tunnel a young man about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of the name of William M'Dougall, who asked for and obtained work as a labourer, and was employed in the tunnel at the bottom of one of the shafts, which is much inundated with water, and about 150 feet from the surface of the ground. While at work, his clothes were scarcely ever dry, but, notwithstanding this, he wrought ten hours a day alongside the best navvies in the shaft, and soon became, by his kind and obliging disposition, a great favourite with his fellow-workmen. A few days ago, from various circumstances, suspicions arose in the minds of some of the managers that he was other than he appeared to be; in short, they suspected him to belong to the "better half of creation." The house in which he lodged was discovered, and on inquiry of the landlady as to the descriptions of her lodgers, she answered they were all miners except one labourer, named Willie M'Dougall, a quiet, well-doing lad, who had a good stock of clothes of his own, besides some of his sister's, which he had brought away from her by mistake," and as this latter information increased preceding suspicions, Willie was immediately sent for and taken roundly to task, when he stoutly denied being other than a man; however, on being strongly questioned, and seeing *she* could keep her secret no longer, she at length acknowledged herself to belong to the fair sex, and gave as reasons for her strange proceedings, that she wished to raise, by honest industry, "the needful" to carry her to America. By the kind assistance of the lady of one of the managers, she was soon attired in habiliments becoming her sex and position in life. A subscription had been commenced at the works and in the neighbourhourhood, for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum to enable this spirited, enterprising, and dauntless girl to accomplish the object she had in in view, and which promises fair, from the spirit in which her brother-workmen and others are entering into the scheme, to provide her with ample funds for her laudable object. We may add that our heroine is a native of the "sister isle." *Dumfries Courier.*

AN INSIGHT TO THE ASSESSED TAXES.—We direct attention to this pamphlet, which we recommend as a means to avoid surcharge and unnecessary payments. It is replete with cases and decisions both before judges and commissioners.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SMALL ARMS.—A committee on small arms is at present sitting at Woolwich to test several descriptions of muskets, the experiments being made at the butt in the Royal Arsenal. The experiments have been carried on for some time by artillerymen, and have now commenced with line regiments. One captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty privates, selected from the three regiments of Foot Guards, arrived at Woolwich, on Wednesday evening last, to continue the experiments.

NEPAUL.



We have received the following letter from Lieutenant Lall Sing (a member the Nepaulese Embassy at present in London) on the subject of the Northern Frontier of Nepaul:—

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Since my arrival in this country, I have had occasion to refer to the maps of India published in England to see how the territory of Nepaul was laid down upon them, and have been much surprised to find that the northern line of boundary as shewn by them is quite incorrect. That line should run much more to the north than it is laid down on your maps. I should, therefore, feel obliged if you can make known, through your widely-circulating Journal, the correction which I wish to make, and which I have marked on the accompanying map. As no English surveyor has yet been to the furthest limit of our boundary on the Himmaleh Mountains, and as I have been myself frequently there for the purposes of our survey, I am the more anxious to have the error corrected.

I have the honour to be, sir, yours, &c.

LIEUTENANT LALL SING KHATTAY, Nepaul Officer.

In conformity with the request of our intelligent Correspondent, we have engraved a Skeleton Map showing the northern boundary line of Nepaul as at present laid down on our best maps and the boundary-line moved farther north, as it has been indicated by Lieutenant Lall Sing. The line should leave the boundary (as at present laid down) at Gosaingthan, from which place westward both slopes of the main chain of the Himalaya belong to Nepaul. The boundary then runs along a ridge to the north of the Himalaya, *excluding* Mustang, a place about thirty miles from the foot of Dhawalagiri, and much in resort among pilgrims. From Mustang the frontier continues west, including the valley of Humla, with the head-waters of the river Gogra. From this it appears that the distance from the Nepaul and Thibet frontier to the Bramaputra or Dsampo, is about seven kos, or fourteen miles. The Bramaputra or Burrampooter, as it is sometimes spelt, is at this place about as wide as the Thames at London, and fordable in some places. Thak and Mookteenath, the two places marked on the map by Lall Sing, and which are omitted in our maps, are very large and populous villages, carrying on a great trade in salt with Thibet.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE, K.T. AND C.B.

THE TWEEDDALE TESTIMONIAL.

THE magnificent group of plate has just been, as explained by the inscription which it bears,

Presented
by
The SOCIETY of MADRAS,
to
GEORGE, 8th MARQUIS of TWEEDDALE, K.T. and C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
1842—1845;
As a Token of Respect and Esteem
for
His Public and Private Worth.

The Testimonial is four feet in height, and consists of a candelabrum, the branches of which are intertwined with the Scottish Thistle. Around the stem is a group embodying the following interesting event:—

It is recorded in "Buchanan's History of Scotland and Annals of the Hay Family," that, in the reign of Kenneth the Third, A.D. 980, the Danes having invaded the country, were unsuccessfully opposed by the Scots, who fled. A countryman named Hay was, with his two sons, ploughing in a neighbouring field by the Pass of Clancarty, when Hay, a man of great strength and courage, instigated by a strong love for his country, seized the yoke from his oxen, and his sons whatever instruments came readiest, and took their stations in the narrow pass through which the fugitive Scots must proceed; they then forced their countrymen back upon the Danes, and, joining in the conflict, successfully routed them. After this gallant exploit, Hay entered the city of Perth in triumph, carrying his yoke, and accompanied by his sons and a numerous retinue. At a consultation of nobles held a few days after, at Scone, nobility was conferred upon Hay and his sons, and the King gave them as much land as the falcon could fly over, which proved to be six miles of country, afterwards called Errol. The King also assigned them three shields or escutcheons, to intimate that the father and two sons had proved the three shields of Scotland.

The group consists of the elder Hay and his two sons; a mounted Dane and a Dane overthrown. The basal-relievi on the base represent the flying of the Falcon and the conferring the Knighthood; and the other panel bears the inscription.

This truly noble piece of plate has been designed and modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, under the inspection of Francis Grant, Esq., A.R.A., and E. H. Bailey, Esq., R.A. It has been beautifully executed in silver, at the cost of £2000, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, successors to Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, of New Bond-street

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations for 1851 have been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, her Majesty's Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer-in-Chief at Mauritius, and now on leave of absence, Special Commissioner, to co-operate with Dr. Lyon Playfair.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for promoting the Exhibition of 1851 give notice, that, having decided on giving three bronze medals, of different sizes and designs, as prizes to exhibitors, and having, by public advertisement (March 23), invited the artists of all countries to compete for the designs for the reverses of such medals, announcing at the same time their intention to give a reward of £100 for each of the three designs which should be accepted, and a reward of £50 for each of the best three designs that should not be accepted, and reserving to themselves the right of making such arrangements for executing the successful designs as may appear to them to be the best; and a number of designs, amounting to 129, having been sent in consequence of the above advertisement, which are now being exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, the commissioners appointed the following gentlemen to act as a committee for selecting the best designs:—The Lord Colborne, W. Dyce, Esq., R.A., J. Gibson, Esq., R.A., M. Eugène Lami, C. Newton, Esq., of the British Museum, Herr J. D. Passavant, and Dr. Gustave Waagen, who, on the 29th June, presented to the commissioners the following report:—

"Society of Arts, Saturday, June 29.

"Sir,—The committee on the medals, consisting of Dr. Waagen, M. Lami, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Newton, and myself, have met, according to your summons, and have selected the following list, which in their opinion are most deserving of notice.

I remain, &c.,

"To J. Scott Russell, Esq., &c., (Signed) COLBORNE."

"No. 65, first; No. 24, second; No. 105 (1), third; No. 104 (3), fourth; No. 28, fifth; No. 68, sixth."

The commissioners accordingly decided that the £100 prizes should be awarded to Nos. 65, 24, and 105 (1), and the £50 prizes to No. 104 (3), 28, and 68.

On opening the papers attached to these designs, they were found to have been submitted by the following gentlemen:

No. 65, Mons. Hippolyte Bonnardel, of Paris; No. 24, Mr. Leonard C. Wyon, of London; No. 105 (1), Mr. G. G. Adams, of London; No. 104 (3), Mr. John Hancock, of London; No. 28, Mons. L. Wiener, of Brussels; No. 68, Mons. Gayrard, of Paris.

We have this week engraved three of the Prizes.

No. 65, *M. Bonnardel's Medal*, shows Mercury holding a female figure by the hand (intended to represent Industry apparently, from the anvil, locomotive, &c., near her), in front of a thick-set figure of Britannia standing on a slightly raised platform, with both hands extended, holding wreaths: flags of different nations make up the background. Motto: "Est etiam in magno quibdam respublica mundo."

No. 24, *Mr. Wyon's Medal*.—Britannia, seated, is placing with one hand a laurel wreath on the head of an emblematical figure of Industry; and leading her forth with the right hand. Behind, are representations of the four quarters of the world, who have brought Industry to Britannia. To the right are emblems of the four sections: 1. The cotton-plant and wheat-sheaf; 2. A wheel; 3. A bale of goods; 4. A vase. Motto: "Dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit."

No. 105, *Mr. G. G. Adams's Medal*, is a gracefully modelled group, in low relief, of Fame, Industry, and Commerce. Motto: "Artificis ingeniosi et cocita quod mermere manus."

THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK.

THE following is a full copy of the statement made by the Attorney-General in justification of his refusal to sanction the information proposed to be filed in the courts of law against the proposed structure in Hyde Park:—

"I have in this matter a duty of a judicial nature to perform. The object of the information is to call in question the exercise of the discretion of the Woods and Forests in the management of a part of the property of the Crown. The information states that what the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are about to do is illegal and injurious to the public. The information states no facts which, in my opinion, establish either of these propositions. But even if there were a question as to the legality, the Attorney-General is bound to judge whether it is for the interest of the public to litigate the question. Cases may be conceived, and indeed not unfrequently arise, in which the letter of the law has been violated, and in which the Court has, nevertheless, required the Attorney-General to consider whether he would allow an information to proceed complaining of such violation, even where the Attorney-General had already in his discretion allowed the information to be filed, and where, if the information had proceeded, the Court could have done no other than enforce the strict right. The discretion of the Attorney-General is interposed to prevent this mischief; and his exercise of that discretion is purely an exercise of a judicial function, and as such I have exercised it to the best of my ability.

"In the present case the sense of what is for the interest of the public, with relation to what the Commissioners of Woods and Forests propose to do, has been unequivocally expressed by a vote of the House of Commons. It would, in my opinion, be an improper measure on the part of the Attorney-General if, in the exercise of his discretion, and acting on behalf of the public, he were to sanction a proceeding directly at variance with that vote. If any private right were affected by my decision it would be a different matter; but I have the satisfaction of knowing that no private right of any individual or individuals can be withdrawn from the consideration of any Court or in any manner affected by my refusal to sanction this information."

GRAND BANQUET TO LORD PALMERSTON,

BY THE REFORM CLUB.

THE recent triumphant majority in the House of Commons on Mr. Roebuck's motion, which affirmed the confidence of the nation in the foreign policy of the present Government, and in an especial manner in the conduct of Lord Palmerston, as the organ of that policy, was commemorated on Saturday evening last by a grand banquet, which was given at the Reform Club, to the noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The number of the participants in the honour of welcoming and congratulating the noble Lord was necessarily limited to but a small proportion of the whole body of the members of this extensive and popular club; the first 200 only of the members who had signed the invitation being privileged to obtain tickets for their own admission, that number being the extent which the grand dining-hall of the Club can accommodate. The Club was specially decorated and arranged for the occasion. The large candelabra in Pall-mall, facing the grand entrance, were lighted as on the occasion of a great public illumination. In the magnificent vestibule, the galleries, and the reception-rooms, exotic plants, articles of vertu, and other objects of taste, were abundantly distributed, and in the dining-room the exhibition of plate in candelabra, vases, tazzas, and other appropriate decorations of the banquet-table, was profuse. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance in the vestibule, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey, and during the dinner performed the following pieces:—Overture, "Leonora" (Beethoven); "Valse et Galop de Fascination," "Aima" (Costa); Cavatina, "Beauté, divine enchantresse," "Les Huguenots" (Meyerbeer); Quadrille, "The Hibernian" (Gallien); Fantasia, "Le Prophète" (Meyerbeer); "Valse d'Amour" (Koenig); Introduction and aria, "Cujus Animam," "Stabat Mater" (Rossini), Polka, "Victoria Regia," "Lily" (Coote), Selection, "Figaro" (Mozart); "Starra," March Galop (Price). The cuisine was under the direction of Mr. Butler, the proprietor of the London Tavern. Mr. Harker attended as the toast-master, and Mr. Hobbs superintended the vocal music.

The chair was taken by Ralph Bernal Osborne, Esq., M.P. for Middlesex.

Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present on the occasion, besides the noble guest of the evening, were Lord Sudeley, Lord James Stuart, M.P.; Lord Elcho, M.P.; the Right Hon. C. D'Eyncourt, M.P.; Sir Charles Napier, Lord Marcus Hill, M.P.; Mr. R. T. Blewitt, M.P.; Colonel Freestun, M.P.; Mr. James Matheson, M.P.; Mr. A. Shafto Adair, M.P.; Baron Rothschild, M.P.; Sir M. Cholmondeley, M.P.; Sir Henry Webb, Bart.; Sir George Strickland, Bart., M.P.; Mr. H. W. Tancred, M.P.; Mr Maurice O'Connell, M.P.; Mr M. Bass, M.P.; Mr. Ralph Etwall, M.P.; Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P., Mr. William Collins, M.P.; Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart., M.P.; Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.; the Attorney-General, M.P.; Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Lord Camoys, the Solicitor-General, M.P.; Mr. E. K. Tenison, M.P.; Sir R. Price, Bart., M.P.; Hon. C. Clements, M.P.; Herbert Ingram, Esq.; W. M. Thackeray, Mr. A. Hastie, M.P.; Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; Colonel Salwey, M.P.; Mr. T. C. Grainger, M.P.; Mr. Sergeant Murphy, &c., &c.

The cloth having been removed,

The Chairman begged to suggest, before proceeding to the business of the evening, that it would be more convenient if the honours usually accompanying toasts were omitted in all but two cases. (Hear, hear.) Without further preface, he said: I will come to the chartered toast of all English meetings—one that needs no encomium, because we are all convinced that the stability of the country rests upon the Queen. (Loud cheers.) It is unnecessary for me to expatiate on the virtues of the woman, we equally drink to the validity of the office. I give you without further preface, and with all the honours, "The Queen, God bless her!"

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and the singing of the National Anthem was frequently interrupted by applause, especially at the lines—

Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks.

The Chairman: In proposing the next toast, which is, "Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family," I shall content myself with saying, and I am sure I express the feelings of this meeting, that we hope the Prince of Wales will imitate the private virtues and the public worth of his sire. (Cheers.)

The Chairman: In calling your attention to the next toast I feel that its objects have some right to complain and find fault with the noble Lord on my right, as it is through his policy that the army and the navy have not found that support which they anticipated. (Great cheering and laughter.) But we shall not be deterred from drinking the triumphs of by-gone times, and I am delighted to see near me two honourable members of this Club who have shone alike in the senate and the field, and I have great pleasure in coupling with the toast of the "Army and Navy," the names of Admiral Sir Charles Napier and General Sir De Lacy Evans. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Napier, in returning thanks for the navy, said the noble Lord (Palmerston) had been more closely connected with the navy than they had supposed; for he had commenced his career in the navy as a Lord of the Admiralty, and, had he continued in it, his career would have been as brilliant as it had been in a political point of view. (Hear, hear.) He had also been connected with the army, as Secretary-at-War. (Hear.) When his connexion with the navy ceased, he had still found occasion for its services; first, in carrying out his policy in Belgium, and afterwards in Portugal. Subsequently, he had called

GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—PRIZE MEDAL (£100).—NO. 65.—M. HIPPOLYTE BONNARDEL.

GRAND BANQUET TO VISCOUNT PALMERSTON BY THE REFORM CLUB.

the navy and the army into operation in Spain, and had, by so doing, preserved the peace of Europe. (Cheers.) Afterwards, in Syria, with a handful of sailors and marines, he had settled a question which had posed all the statesmen of Europe; he succeeded in that, as he had done in every other enterprise he undertook. (Cheers.) He (Sir Charles) had had the honour of serving under the noble Lord many years; for the Secretary of Foreign Affairs was in effect First Lord of the Admiralty; and his policy was such, that any officer might be proud to be employed under him. (Cheers.) On a late occasion, when the British fleet entered the Dardanelles, they had done what was perfectly right, whether instructed by the noble Lord or not; and he was confident that the noble Lord would always give gallant and proper instructions. (Cheers.)

Sir D. L. Evans, M.P., acknowledged the toast on behalf of the army, who, he said, had done their share towards the supremacy of this country. In one part of the noble Lord's policy, as it regarded Spain, he had been personally concerned in bringing about a better state of things. Comparing Spain 20 years ago with what it is now, it would appear that no country of Europe had made greater progress in rational liberty and civil and religious freedom in so short a space of time; and this was in a great measure owing to the policy pursued by the noble Lord. (Cheers.) Lord J. Russell, in his work on the British Constitution, stated that Queen Elizabeth was, perhaps, the greatest Sovereign of her age, obtaining glory without injury to foreign nations, and that her name and that of England was a terror to foreign tyrants. Substituting Victoria for Elizabeth, he thought the eulogy would be just as applicable to the present reign and the foreign policy of the noble Lord. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then said—Should I fail to do justice to the toast I am now about to propose, I can assure you it is not from underrating the importance of the occasion, still less from feeling any want of sympathy with my theme, but rather that I have been more accustomed to pass structures on the collective acts of a Government than to pay compliments to an individual Minister. (Cheers.) But I should be wanting in that feeling of independence and candour which ought to characterise a representative of this great country (hear, hear), and the chairman of this great meeting (hear, hear), did I not on every part gladly seize the opportunity to express on your behalf our great satisfaction at being honoured with the presence of a Minister whose varied attainments and accomplishments, whose courtesy and mild bearing in private life, have won not merely the applause of a party, but the respect and admiration of the civilized world. And, gentleman, by your leave, I will take this opportunity to say that we may look upon this, not as a meeting important only in its political bearings, but for the moral views of the subject (hear, hear), because it will show to the world that the great Liberal party of this country, differing as they may in minor shades of opinion, are not prepared to see the Minister calumniated, or the man misrepresented. (Loud cheers.) Because he has been firm in his adherence to a Liberal course of policy (hear, hear), they will not carp at any minor or petty details; they will remember that—

> If severe in aught,
> The love he bore to freedom was in fault.

(Loud cheers.) I, for one, rejoice that this question of foreign policy was brought before the Commons' House of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I do so because I think it will show to other nations that the reasoning people of this country will not consent to sacrifice the principles of reform and natural progress because other people may have confounded anarchy with progress, and mistaken revolution for reform (Cheers.) We are still prepared to walk in the paths of the Constitution, and to urge those reforms which may be consonant with the times. (Cheers.) But I also rejoice that the noble Lord has been exposed to personal attacks and recrimination, because it has given to the world and to future ages that great intellectual effort (hear, hear) those enunciations of great truths—that lucid array of facts, and, above all, that calm and Christian-like forbearance from recrimination (applause) which will be handed to future ages as a monument of eloquence, to be studied by the philosopher and taken as a model by the statesman. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is not for me to offer any laboured

No. 24.—MR. LEONARD C. WYON.

No. 105.—MR. G. G. ADAMS.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—PRIZE MEDALS (£100 EACH).

panegyric upon the noble Lord. It has been reserved for one of the greatest and most favoured of modern writers to describe the greatest and most accomplished of modern statesmen:—

> Warmed by the instincts of a knightly heart,
> That roused at once if insult touched the realm,
> He spurned each State-craft, each deceiving art,
> And met Britons as valiant as his helm.
> This proved his worth: hereafter be our boast—
> Who ruled Britons as valiant as he the most.

(Loud cheers.) You will at once recognize the original. (Hear, hear.) It remains for me, my Lord Palmerston, to hand to you the names of the members of this club who subscribed to this document; and I beg to add that the signatures would have swelled to much ampler dimensions had not the time for recording them been prematurely closed. (Cheers.) You see around you many men distinguished alike in commerce, in science, and in politics. I say to those gentlemen who urge the peaceful and calm pursuits of commerce, that, in drinking this toast, they are doing honour to a man who has preserved inviolable the property of British subjects, and maintained the honour of the British flag in all quarters of the globe. (Loud cheers.) I say to those—and I see many such around me—who are content with the calmer paths of literature and science, that you are doing honour to the orator and the scholar. (Cheers.) Above all, I say to those—and the Legislature has given the peaceful path of constitutional responsible Government, you are doing honour to a man whose name in other climes is identified with those principles which we are assembled here to-night to hail, and which are the charter of this free country. I give you, then, with all the honours—that "nine times nine" which is only devoted to celebrated men "The health of our valued guest, Lord Palmerston."

The toast was most enthusiastically received, and drunk with "all the honours," as indicated by the chairman.

Viscount Palmerston, whose rising was the signal for a fresh burst of enthusiastic applause, after silence had been restored, spoke as follows:—"My Lords and gentlemen,—When I think of the honourable and flattering reception which I have received from you this day, and when I think of the terms—far exceeding anything which I can feel conscious of deserving—in which my honourable and gallant friend has been pleased to propose this toast to you, I am sensible of that truth which we have often heard—that it is far more easy to find arguments successfully to repel opponents than words adequate to express all one's thanks and gratitude to one's friends. (Cheers.) It is said, indeed, that from the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh; but the heart may be too full to allow the tongue to give proper utterance to the feelings. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you have met here to-day not merely to testify your kind and friendly feelings towards one individual, but you have met here to be assembled to record by this public demonstration great and leading principles of public policy. (Loud cheers.) I am entitled to infer, gentlemen, that the principles of policy which have guided the Government of which I have the honour to be a member in the administration of the foreign relations of this country have been such, generally speaking, and in their general tenor, as to be thought deserving of your approbation. (Loud cheers.) Those principles of policy may be described in a few simple words: the leading object of the policy of the Government with regard to its foreign relations has been the interests of England—(great cheering)—interests which begin in the well-being of this country, and which, in their progress, comprehend the well-being of every other country. (Loud cheers.) In regard to this country, it is needless to say that it ought to be the first object of those who are charged with its foreign relations to maintain unsullied the honour, the dignity, and its rights. (Enthusiastic cheering.) It is also our duty to protect our fellow-subjects, in whatever foreign land they may be. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, we are eminently a travelling, and inquiring, and a commercial nation. (Cheers.) There is no part of that great ocean that occupies so vast a portion of the globe on whose bosom our ships and our merchandize are not found to float. There is no land, however distant, or however inhospitable it may be, however barbarous, in which Englishmen are not found, either for the purpose of recreation or of health, in the pursuit of science or of commerce, or in the nobler and higher vocation of shedding in the regions of darkness the light of our Christian faith. (Continuing plaudits.) Gentlemen, the British subjects who partake of ours are entitled, wherever they may be, to think that they are under the guardianship of the watchful eye of this country; and that the arm of England will either protect them from wrong, or, if wrong should be done, will be powerful to obtain for them redress. (Tremendous and prolonged applause.) I have said, gentlemen, that the interests of England lie not only in our own particular objects, but in the well-being and happiness of other nations. (Cheers.) I have gone by, at least in this country, in which men thought and nations imagined that their prosperity could be promoted by the adversity of others. (Cheers.) We glory in our own wealth—we glory in our own happiness—we glory in our own liberty; but we are not desirous to monopolise those blessings, and, so far as our efforts can be properly exerted, I think it is the duty of the Government of this country to assist other nations in following at least our example, and in endeavouring to attain a position similar to that which we have attained. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I do not mean to say, as to those who have endeavoured to thwart our policy have unboundedly asserted, that we ought to go, like knight-errants of civilisation, forcing institutions on other countries exciting them to discontent, and encouraging them to disturbance. (Hear.) Such is not a part of the duties of the Government of England. (Cheers.) But when we see nations labouring in the manacles which their Governments put upon them to improve their institutions—when we see nations sensible of the evils under which they are suffering, endeavouring rationally, temperately, and calmly to improve their condition—we cannot at least the sympathy of England (loud cheers)—and if other powers, differently impressed by opinions, should endeavour to interfere, in order to prevent the development of liberty—(cheers)—I conceive it to be the duty of the Government of England will always be supported and backed by the people of England in throwing our weight into the scale, and endeavouring thus to restore the balance. (Loud applause.) And, gentlemen, by pursuing this course we shall follow without endangering the continuance of our peaceful relations. (Cheers.) I do not imagine that we are less sensible than any man in the country of the value and importance of peace do not imagine that we think lightly of the calamities of war—of the interruption which war inflicts upon every improvement, social, political, and commercial. Do not imagine that we are insensible to the reasons which ought to deter the governors of any country from lightly involving, without absolute necessity, the people with whose destinies they are charged in the miseries and calamities of war. (Hear, hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, do not let the people of this country imagine that every angry word that may fall from other Governments will be immediately followed by a blow. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Do not let the people of this country believe that every angry demonstration—every exhibition of dissatisfaction, diplomatic or otherwise—(laughter)—that may come from Governments whose policy and views may be thwarted by the views and policy of England will necessarily lead to hostilities. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Anxious as the people of this country are—and, to their honour be it spoken, I believe no other people are more anxious for the preservation of peace, or more desirous to avoid war with any country whatever—yet, believe me, that no other country is a bit more desirous, and for the best of all reasons, of peace than the Government of England is disposed to engage in war with it. (Loud and long-protracted cheering.) Gentlemen, this consciousness of strength, this feeling of national power, ought never to tempt the Government or the people of England to do any thing that is unjust or wrong. (Loud cheers.) But it ought, at least, to bear us up in pursuing the course of justice and honour, and must induce us not lightly to give way to apprehensions which may be founded on no real grounds. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I feel that we may be proud, and reasonably proud, of the country in which we have had the good fortune to be born. (Hear, hear.) It seems to me that this British nation is destined by Providence to have an honourable part in the promotion and advancement of the civilisation of mankind. (Loud cheers.) It is from this hive that that swarm has proceeded—the busy, active swarm which has covered, by the works of its countless industry, the wilds and primæval forests of North America. (Cheers.) There is no land, however remote, in which Englishmen are not introducing the arts of civilisation and the blessings of Christianity. (Cheers.) And here, in this land, in which we are assembled, we may feel proud in thinking that we hold out to all civilised nations of the world an example of internal organisation, of systematic and progressive improvement, of practical proof and consciousness, of improving and repairing ancient institutions, you give them strength, and do not overthrow or destroy them. I say that this country is holding out to the civilised nations of the world an example worthy of the imitation of the most enlightened, and worthy also of the admiration of the wisest philosophers. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I again must thank you—inadequately thank you, for the great and distinguished honour which has been conferred upon me this day. I feel conscious that though my words may fall far short of my feelings, and inflictely below that which is deserved by the kindness which I have received at your hands, the recollection of this day will be treasured up in my memory to the latest hour of my existence; and that in any act of my public life in which I may feel hesitation or doubt, the recollection, not only of the kindness you have exhibited today, but of the handsome and generous support which I have received at your hands in moments of great personal difficulty—(cheers)—will operate as a powerful encourage me and support me always in the performance of my public duty—(cheers)—and this you may depend on, gentlemen, that so long as this country has the good fortune to be represented by such men as those whom I see around me—so long as the people of this country are animated by those generous and patriotic feelings which have led you here to-day, there can be no danger to any Government of England will shrink from the performance of its duty, nor will there ever be peril for the fortunes of our country. (The noble Lord resumed his seat amid deafening and protracted cheering.)

Lord JAMES STUART said that the committee of which he had the honour to be a member had chosen him to propose a toast which he was convinced would be well received; nay, he hoped enthusiastically received, by all shades of reformers in that room. (Hear, hear.) He was quite aware that the members of the Reform Club composed people of every variety of Reform sentiments; at the same time, recollecting the benefits which had accrued to this country from the possession of office by Lord John Russell and his colleagues—(hear, hear)—he (Lord James Stuart) confessed he could have no want of confidence in offering this toast to the company. He had had the honour of being one of a deputation which waited on Lord John Russell to invite his Lordship to be present on that evening. It certainly was a disappointment that Lord John Russell could not attend, but the noble Lord said that the state of his health alone prevented him from accepting the invitation; and he added, also, that he highly approved of this demonstration. (Cheers.) Indeed, he (Lord J. Stuart) should have been disappointed had any other sentiment been expressed by the noble Lord, and his conviction was that the whole of the Cabinet entirely concurred with their noble colleague whom they had now the honour to meet. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord J. Stuart) should not enter into any comments on the policy pursued by the noble Lord (meaning Lord John Russell) either during his possession of power or in the course pursued while member of the House of Commons during the last thirty-eight years; he should only advert to certain facts in his political life which marked him as one of the most eminent statesmen which the country had given birth to, as a friend to civil and religious liberty. He (Lord James Stuart) would allude to the effective means by which, in 1837, his lordship repealed that which he (Lord James Stuart) conceived to have been the disgrace and shame of the [illegible] and Corporation Acts, which had been on the statute-books for upwards of 150 years, and which so unjustly excluded Dissenters, on account of their religion, from their rights as citizens of England. It would also be recollected how ably the noble Lord and those with him carried on, through an arduous opposition, the determination to repeal those acts affecting the Roman Catholics, though it was not fated that the noble Lord and his colleagues should be the parties to remove such acts from the statute-book. (Hear.) It was quite true that the Corn-laws had been repealed by that statesman whose departure they all so much regretted (Mr. Peel); but the noble Lord and his colleague (Lord John Russell was not unavailing, and he would also bring to the recollection of the company the great obligations they were under to the noble Lord at the head of the Government at the present time, by his efforts in the country to avoid those difficulties which beset in 1848 the neighbouring nations. (Hear.) The noble Lord concluded by proposing "Lord John Russell and her Majesty's Ministers," which was drunk with the usual honours.

The Attorney-General (Sir John Romilly), in replying, said that he could have been well pleased that it had fallen to some person other than himself to have returned thanks on the present occasion for the honour which had been conferred on him, in connexion with the toast just drunk, considering the manner in the manner they had; and he should have been better pleased had he been more competent, from standing higher in the scale of her Majesty's Ministers, to have stated more fully the principles which guided the noble Lord, as he believed, actuated all their opinions and sentiments. (Hear, hear.) But he considered it no slight honour to be called upon on the present occasion to return thanks for them, because from the many eminent men that were present he could not have his sentiments, he could recollect that they were connected with those sentiments of the freedom, and progress, and improvement of liberal institutions which actuated every member of the present Government, and which was brought forward by her Majesty's Government. He felt it also the more strongly, because he considered that no unusual degree of honour was conferred on the present occasion upon her Majesty's Ministers, when they had stated that they had acted in the manner they had done, and had

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

THE fashions have scarcely varied since our last. Of the slight changes we shall give an account. First, however, of the splendour of Soulouque's Court This magnificent Emperor has ordered of Mdlle. Dugnet, for the Empress, a series of splendid dresses, the list of which we give, for the curiosity of our fair readers:—

A Court-mantle, of sky-blue velvet, wreathed with a garland of gold flowers, having its ground sprinkled with flying bees, crowns, and golden ciphers.

Another Court-mantle, of red-crimson velvet, trimmed all round with a splendid gold Spanish-point. This mantle, as well as the blue velvet mantle, is lined with white satin.

A white satin gown, on the front of which is embroidered an apron; its skirt

PROMENADE DRESS.

is also beautifully embroidered in gold. This gown is made with a body leaving the neck and shoulders bare *(à pointe décolletée)*, turned off with a *berthe* of gold blonde.

A second white dress, of antique moire, embossed with large garlands of white flowers, is made with a long train; the skirt is also splendidly embroidered in gold; the body is likewise made to display the neck; the sleeves are made Grecian fashion, long and opened up, so as to hang loosely. This opening and the lower part of the sleeves are richly embroidered with gold.

Next is a satin dress, red-amaranth, trimmed with two deep flounces of gold-lace; above each flounce, in front, is a gold-lace work; the *berthe* of the body is of gold lace, the sleeves are short and lined with gold lace. We suppose this costume, from the value of its lace and *embroderie*, to be worth from 3000 francs to 4000 francs.

Next is a satin rose-dress, quite in the Parisian fashion, embossed with flowers and white and rose garlands; the skirt is opened in front, discovering an apron of plain satin, trimmed with three double flounces of white silk

OPERA DRESS.

blonde; each terminated at both ends with a satin bow of ribbon embossed and composed of several fallings, shells, and two ends. The body of this dress is upright, opened in front, in the form of a heart, with a facing of a flounce of blonde; the sleeves, half long, are opened and trimmed with two rows of blonde.

A dress of taffeta sky-blue Pompadour embossed, the body low, adorned with a blonde in white and gold; the sleeves have facings tucked up to the elbow, and trimmed with blonde of silk and gold.

A dress of antique moire of frosty gray, rose and green, embossed with white and cherry-red flowers; the skirt simple, the body low, in Pompadour style, lined with a flounce of ribbon forming in front a ladder of ribbon knots; short sleeves lined with two rows of blonde turned up with a ribbon knot.

A morning gown of beautiful black damask, the skirt simple, the body adorned with guimps of jet black; a girdle of jet black; its sleeves are opened half way up, with under sleeves open, and lined with two rows of black lace.

All these dresses are so long that they might do honour to the stature of a *tambour-major*: the Empress is very tall, and she likes to wear her gowns longer than her height, so that they have rather a fantastical appearance.

For the Empress' daughter, only eight years of age, Mdlle. Dugnet has made a dress of white satin, with a train garlanded with roses, embroidered with gold; the body is low, with a berthe of gold blonde.

A dress of silver and sky blue moire; the skirt is made with a train, and lined with silver and silk blonde; the body is low and trimmed with a berthe of silver and silk blonde.

For a niece of the Empress, aged sixteen years, Mdlle. Dugnet has made a dress of white satin with train; it is worked with gold wire; the body is low with berthe of gold blonde; the sleeves are short, trimmed with gold blonde.

CAP AND ENGAGEANTES.

PROMENADE DRESS.

bordered with a garland of flowers, and bouquets sprinkled on the ground, is much worn. The mantlet, like a close straw bonnet, with crape and white blonde, with, on both sides, a bunch of pansies. Boots are generally worn, but we have seen shoes lately much in use.

Opera Dress.—Sleeves with rows of lace (*pointe d'Alençon*), adorned with five rows of the same lace, lying flat, and adorned on each side with a bow of ribbons of the same colour as the dress; again, on the front part of the body are two triple knots of ribbons, gradually decreasing. The robe is of Italian taffeta; the pattern of the sleeve is *engageante*, to correspond with the low gown; an embroidered muslin, with two rows of lace.

Cheapness of male attire is the *furore* in Paris, as every wall attests. Among the few houses in which good taste and elegance have taken refuge is the house of Humann (a new house, 83, Petits Champs). Coat and vest in lady's cloth, with long body; the skirts short and round, with a single row of buttons, and without any on the back. Pantaloons in Canton cloth, silk stockings, and shoes; Scotch cravat, and waistcoat *en pépin* with small figures.

NEW SCHEME OF WEST INDIA MAIL-PACKET SERVICE.

The following notice has just been issued by the Post-office authorities:—

"A new scheme for the West India mail-packet service having been sanctioned by her Majesty's government, the mails from the United Kingdom for the West Indies, Mexico, &c., will be despatched, on and after the 2d August next, under the following arrangements:

"The mails will be made up in London, as at present, on the mornings of the 2d and 17th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, in which the case the mails will be despatched, in the former instance on the evening of the 1st, and in the latter instance on the morning of the 18th.

"Mails for Havannah, Honduras, Nassau, and Jacmel will be forwarded only by the packet leaving on the 17th, and mails for Vera Cruz and Tampico only by the packet of the 2d of each month.

"For all other places mentioned in the annexed table mails will be despatched both by the packet of the 2d and by that of the 17th of each month.

"Mails for the western coast of South America will be made up, for conveyance, as far as Panama, by each despatch of the West India packet; but from Panama the Pacific mail packets will only be despatched once a month as at present. These packets will continue to be fitted to the departure from London of the 17th of the month.

"No mails will be transmitted by the West India packets, after the termination of the present month, to Madeira, Bermuda, or to Mobile. The correspondence for Madeira will, unless otherwise addressed, be sent by the Brazil packet leaving Falmouth on the 6th of each month; that for Bermuda will be forwarded by the route of Halifax, by means of the North American contract packets; and the correspondence for Mobile will be transmitted in the ordinary mails to New York or to Boston.

"The West India packets will cease also, under the new scheme, to call at St. Jago de Cuba, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello. All letters for Cuba will be despatched in the mails for Havannah, and the correspondence for Venezuela will be forwarded to St. Thomas, and conveyed thence to its destination by the vessels provided for that purpose by the government of Venezuela.

"The following is a list of the ports comprised in the new scheme of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, with the rate of packet postage chargeable on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

"(Note.—On letters to those places marked thus (*), the postage must be paid in advance, or the letters cannot be forwarded).

	s.	d.
Antigua	1	0
Barbadoes	1	0
Belize (Honduras)	1	0
Bonbice	1	2
Carriacou	1	0
*Carthagena (New Grenada) ..	1	0
*Chagres and Panama	1	0
Demerara	1	0
Dominica	1	0
*Grey Town	2	3
Grenada	1	0
*Guadaloupe	1	0
*Havannah	2	3
*Jacmal (St. Domingo)	1	0
Jamaica (the port of Kingston excepted, to which the rate is 1s. only) ..	1	2
*Martinique	1	0
Montserrat	1	0
Nassau (Bahamas)	1	0
Nevis	1	0
*Santa Martha	1	0
*San Juan (Porto Rico)	1	0
St. Kitt's	1	0
St. Lucia	1	0
*St. Thomas's	2	3
St. Vincent	1	0
*Tampico (Mexico)	2	3
Tobago	1	0
*Turiola	1	3
*Trinidad	1	0
*Vera Cruz (Mexico)	2	3
*Western coast of South America	3	0

HISTORIC QUERY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

CAN you or any of your readers tell me who was the wife of Edward the Outlaw, son of King Edmund Ironside, and consequently the mother of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, ancestress of our Royal Family?

The best historians assert that the sons of Edmund were sent by King Canute, in 1016, to the King of Sweden, for the purpose of being put to death; but the messenger, moved with pity, took them to Solomon, King of Hungary, who in course of time gave his *daughter* in marriage to the eldest, who died without issue, and married the younger, Edward, to Agatha, daughter to the Emperor Henry II., and sister to his own Queen; and that Edward returned to England in 1057, having then three children living, and having lost two in Hungary.

This story is generally adopted by all writers, but examination of dates proves it impossible.

In the first place, Henry II. died in 1024, *without issue*, declaring, on his deathbed, that he and his wife had kept their vow of chastity, which was apparently believed at the time—as could not have been the case had his daughter been married to Edward.

Solomon, King of Hungary, married Sophia, a daughter of the Emperor *Henry III.*; but this marriage did not take place, nor did he ascend the throne of Hungary till 1063.

Henry III. (whom some call father-in-law of Edward the Outlaw) was born October 28, 1017; married to Chunehilde, 1036, who died July 18, 1038, leaving a daughter, Beatrix, an abbess. He married secondly, November 1, 1043, and therefore could hardly be grandfather to the five children of whom Edward was father in 1057, one of whom, Matilda, married, in 1068, Malcolm, King of Scotland.

Solomon was born between 1047 and 1054, and therefore could not be father to a daughter married to the brother of Edward, who died before 1057.

I have consulted most of the best English historians, and that excellent work the "Art de verifier les Dates," but in vain; if, therefore, you can throw any light on the subject, or direct my inquiries to some source capable of answering, you will much assist

A PERPLEXED HISTORIAN.

LOWESTOFT.—THE REGATTA.

PICTURESQUE as Lowestoft at all times is, it was rendered infinitely more so than usual on Monday, by the Regatta and its festive accessories, which drew the largest number of visitors ever witnessed by that most ubiquitous of annalists, "the oldest inhabitant," or ever recorded by any of its more venerable and veracious chroniclers, whether Roman, Dane, Angle, Saxon, Norman, Dutch, or British; for, at one time or other, Lowestoft has afforded stirring materials to historians of nearly every epoch in our annals. Of late, or, rather, until of late, its name has rarely been heard beyond the district in which it is situated: that is, it has had no English status, whether in business or pleasure, commerce or hygiene; but its situation on the extremest point of the eastern coast, its proximity as the nearest port to Holland, being only ninety miles from the Texel, directly opposite, has invested it with an almost universal geographical familiarity to the tempest-tossed mariner navigating the German Ocean; and it may boast of a still wider and more enduring attractiveness in the circumstance of its being close to Yarmouth Roads, the first haven of that most famous of all voyagers, Robinson Crusoe. Lowestoft, however, is fast acquiring an eminence among modern watering-places, fully commensurate with the position it so long held among more ancient localities similarly situated. Hitherto, it has been comparatively shut out from the tourist and the valetudinarian, to whom the peculiarities of the surrounding country, the genial climate, and many topographical advantages, economical and otherwise, would have recommended it. But within the last two or three years, an extension of the Eastern Counties Railway has thrown it open, and the population of the entire district, embracing an area of not less, probably, than 100 miles, have since kept flocking to see it in progressively increasing numbers, and with an eagerness which each succeeding visit augments. This feeling would seem to have reached its culminating point on Monday, when not less than some fifteen thousand persons, or about four times the numerical amount of the resident population, assembled ostensibly to see the Regatta, but fully one-half found amusement in various other charms which the coast and immediate inland presented.

The first remarkable feature calculated to strike an observant stranger, during Monday's proceedings, was the decorous and orderly conduct of the multitude—conduct most creditable to the several neighbourhoods contributing the holiday-makers, especially Norwich, whence the largest number came. Not the least disturbance occurred from first to last; and as there was no necessity for police, neither was there any needless obtrusion of their interference or officiousness. It may be questioned whether districts pretending to much more refinement than can reasonably be expected at the *Ultima Thule* of the Suffolk coast, would have been characterised by anything like the same traits, under similar circumstances, especially as the most buoyant enjoyment accompanied the most commendable avoidance of excess of every kind. In this panegyric the humbler orders of Lowestoft are particularly entitled to share, the more so as, being seafaring men, for the most part engaged in fishing, it might not unnaturally be inferred that an occasion of this sort would have furnished incentives to the boisterous coarseness and offensiveness too often, unfortunately, observable among their class. And this commendable self-control received its complimentary reward in a manner not a little flattering to their *amour propre* and local pride; for the successful yacht in the day's sport, the *Fanny*, was one of their own build, and though a new and untried boat, carried off the prize from the *Pearn*, a Harwich craft of considerable celebrity and much greater burden. The *Fanny* is a beautiful boat, constructed by Mr. Sparem, under the supervision of her owner, Mr. Clay, lately connected with the Eastern Counties Railway, in which, as well as in his private capacity, he has been no inconsiderable benefactor to Lowestoft.—consequently the success of the *Fanny*, which he sailed himself, was a matter of general congratulation to the town. Mr. Clay is now the manager of the Lynn and Norfolk Railway, and it is not unworthy of remark, though probably not altogether *apropos* to the present matter, that he is the only person in England who works passenger railway traffic with horse

THE LOWESTOFT REGATTA.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

power. Thus he accomplishes on the little line between Huntingdon and St. Ives—a distance, it is true, of only 4¾ miles, but which one horse performs, drawing a carriage constructed to contain sixty (first and second class) passengers, at a cost, it is needless to add, perfectly insignificant as compared with the wear and tear of a locomotive; yet is the accommodation quite adequate to the wants of the places, and if the same prudential adaptation of means to ends were more generally employed, wherever practicable, many of the complaints against the ruinous expensiveness of short branch lines would be obviated, and the satisfaction of shareholders proportionately augmented.

The local satisfaction at the success of Mr. Clay's boat was increased by the act that the second was another Lowestoft craft, the *Little Eastern*, belonging to Mr. Roney, secretary to the Eastern Counties Railroad. Considerable disappointment, however, was felt at the non-success, owing to some unexplained mishap, of the *Waveney*, built also at Lowestoft, by Captain Andrews, of whose nautical skill it is enough to say that he for several years commanded the *Medway*, West India mail steamer, but relinquished that lucrative and honourable post to take the office of Harbour Master of Lowestoft, where his experience and decision of character prove the greatest auxiliary in the advancement of the prosperity of the port, the tonnage of which is increasing in a ratio that would be utterly discredited by those who have not known Lowestoft since the genius of Stephenson and Bidder began to be employed on the sea-works and railways in 1846.

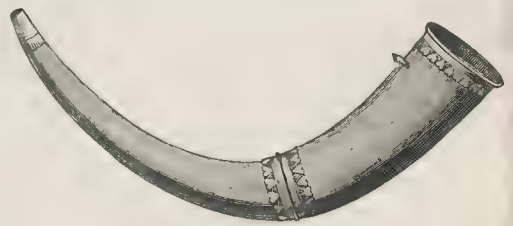
Altogether, the yacht-race was everything that could be desired; and there being a stiff breeze, the seamanship exhibited in the run of twelve miles—six in and back—was complimentary to all parties concerned. Still greater seamanship, however—or, at least of a more unique kind—was exhibited in the race with the yawls, whose construction is peculiar to this coast, being of most graceful and elegant form, and with a very foreign air about them—an aspect not a little strengthened by the number of Dutch, and French, and other continental fishing craft frequenting the port. Indeed, there is probably no watering-place in England whose sea in this respect is equally active, as the sailors call it; that is, within sight of which an equal number of foreign shipping is visible; and this is not the least of the many advantages which Lowestoft possesses over Brighton and the southern resorts of the like category: though probably Lowestoft's principal claim to superiority is its splendid shelving beach, the water varying only a few feet at all times of tide, and bathing, consequently, is equally practicable throughout the day. In respect to the pier promenade, so long a distinguishing feature of pre-eminent merit with the frequenters of Brighton, Lowestoft also greatly excels; inasmuch as it has two piers, of not less than 1300 feet each, running right into the sea, the head of each being circular, and 60 feet in diameter, with a lighthouse erected on either, the brilliant red lights in which, as well as in the light-ship, and the several light-houses about the harbour and its entrances, are at night a source of constant interest and curiosity to all strangers, and tend greatly to vary and heighten the effect of the scene.

In the yawl race the ancient supremacy of the Lowestoft fishermen, famous for so many centuries, was again manifested, the *Eclipse*, a local boat, extinguishing her competitors; and so again with the *Fit Fry*, in the six-oared beach pig contest, which finished the marine amusements of the day.

In the evening there was a grand dinner at the Royal, a new hotel, magnificently fitted up on the plan of the London Reform Club, and conducted by Mr. Howes, who, in addition to a lengthened experience at the Euston Hotel, has been a *maître* at one of the largest establishments in Paris, much resorted to by the leading English nobility, many of whom have subsequently sojourned here at the Royal Hotel. The dinner was to have been presided over by Mr. Peto, M.P. for Norwich, who, as contractor of all the great public works in the district, and as one of the largest proprietors in the town and neighbourhood, naturally commands a prominent position, which, however, is subsidiary to the influence arising from an exemplary private character, and unwearying and unostentatious munificence. Being unable to take the chair through indisposition, his place was filled by Mr. Roney, the Secretary to the Eastern Counties Railway; and the festivities were prolonged till the departure of the special train for Norwich, at eleven o'clock, by which a large number of the guests left, infinitely gratified with Lowestoft, which, now that it is participating in all the substantial advantages derivable from modern science and abundant capital, presents one of the most singular scenes anywhere to be met with, owing to the contrast thus afforded to the stand-still mediæval air of the elder portion of it, hanging, as it were, on the face of a bold headland, right in front of the German Ocean:—

> Enthroned upon an ancient hill it rests;
> Calmly it lifts its time-worn head, and first
> Of all Old England's bray towns, whispers
> Its orisons, and greets the rising morn.

Considering how greatly dependent the place was upon its own resources, shut out from the world of fashion and vicissitude almost as much as any town in England, and bearing in mind how much it must have suffered from the deterioration of its only two staples—fish and corn, it is surprising the evidences of solid Saxon stability and comfort of every kind that marked the old Danish-named stronghold, up to the last two or three years, when modern prosperity first flowed in upon it, and wealth brought activity, animation, and refinement, though as yet fortunately without any of the drawbacks and reproaches of luxury. The majority of the houses are of great extent and of considerable architectural beauty, of an antique mould, and were seemingly built for all time. There are few structures of a public kind, Lowestoft being, happily for the peace and cordiality of its people, neither a parliamentary borough nor a corporate town; so that political and party feuds in no degree embitter the charities of private life. These are advantages of which its inhabitants are fully sensible; and, if they were disposed to forget them, they are abundantly admonished by the example of a town eleven miles to their north, which is a prey to the dissensions Lowestoft is so luckily a stranger to. Such are some of the many pleasant traits that potently recommend it to the patronage and countenance it receives from the Gurneys, Buckstons, Frys, and other well-known constitutional quotists of the same class in Norwich, Cambridge, Essex, and elsewhere, as well as to a very numerous resident gentry in the vicinage, and many health-seeking families from a distance, who occupy lodgings to a much later period of the year than might be thought desirable in so apparently exposed a latitude. But it would seem that even in the winter months the atmosphere is exceedingly mild, as the foliage of the well-wooded neighbourhood sufficiently indicates. This circumstance had for many years induced Baron Alderson to reside, whenever he could, at Lowestoft, braving all the loss of time and dreary inconveniences of stage-coach travelling to reach it; and, of course, now that the railway has so vastly diminished these drawbacks, he has so much the more reason to continue an example which, in so distinguished an individual, is naturally productive of no inconsiderable imitation in his circle.



THE BORSTALL TENURE HORN.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BORSTALL, AND ITS TENURE HORN.

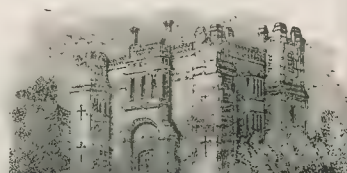
THE fine old place—"Borstall Tower," as it is popularly called—is situated on the western side of Buckinghamshire, within two miles of Brill, which formed part of the ancient demesne of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, who had a palace here, to which Edward the Confessor frequently retired to enjoy hunting in Bernwood Forest. Tradition relates the forest to have been about that time infested by a wild boar, which was, at last, slain by a huntsman named Nigel, to whom, in reward, the King granted some lands, to be held by cornage, or the service of a *horn*; a mode of livery which, in that age, appears to have been common. On the land thus given Nigel erected a large manor-house, and named it *Bore-stall*, or Boar-stall, in memory of the event through which he obtained possession. These circumstances are corroborated by various transcripts relating to the manor, which are contained in a manuscript folio volume, composed about the time of Henry VI.; it contains a rude delineation of the site of Borstall House and grounds, beneath which is the figure of a man on one knee, presenting a boar's head to the King, who is returning him a coat of arms.

The property remained in the possession of the Fitz-Nigels until 1336, when it passed by heirs female into the families of De la Pole, James, Rede, Denham, Banistre, Lewis, and Aubrey. The latter has been in possession upwards of a century and a half. Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart., the present owner, resides at Chilton House, near Aylesbury. Bernwood was not disafforested until the reign of James I.

Early in the Civil Wars, Borstall House was garrisoned for King Charles; but in the spring of 1644 it was evacuated, and the fortifications were partly dismantled. The Parliamentary garrison at Aylesbury, however, soon took possession, and soon became a great nuisance to the King's garrison at Oxford; when Colonel Gage reduced it, after a slight resistance. On this occasion, according to the "Historical Discourses" of Sir Edward Walker, the Lady Denham, the then owner, being conscious of his disaffection, stole away in disguise. In the following year two unsuccessful attacks were made on the Royalists at Borstall House; but, on June 10, 1646, General Fairfax reduced it after an investiture of eight hours only, it being surrendered to him by the Governor, Sir Charles Compton, who was subsequently slain at Colchester.

Borstall Tower, the north front of which is shown in the Illustration, is a good specimen of the castellated architecture of the time of Edward II., when it was built by John, son of Richard de Handlo, who had married the daughter of John Fitz-Nigel. The edifice is in plan square, with embattled turrets at each angle; the entrance to the tower is over a bridge of two arches, which supplies the place of the ancient drawbridge, destroyed by order of Parliament, when the tower and house were dismantled, in the year 1644. The gateway is secured by massive doors, strengthened with studs and plates of iron. Each of the northern turrets contains three light and lofty apartments; the southern turrets have spiral staircases; but the principal apartment is on the second story, and occupies the whole space between the turrets. Here is a bay window, partly filled with stained glass, an escutcheon of the De Lazures and De Handlos. The roof is flat, and forms a beautiful terrace. One side of the moat has been filled up, but the other three sides still remain.

The "Tenure Horn," which we have here engraved, belongs to Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart., to whom it has descended, together with the estates, through the female line, since the Saxon times. This interesting relic was exhibited to the Archæological Institute, at their late meeting at Oxford. There are several specimens of these tenure horns, the property of the Marquis of Northampton and other noblemen and gentlemen.



BORSTALL TOWER.

News from Cuba to the 4th inst. states that the fears entertained that a rupture would be provoked between America and Spain, in consequence of the detention of American prisoners, were allayed by the fact that the governor of Cuba had declared that all of them would be surrendered to the American authorities in due course of time.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

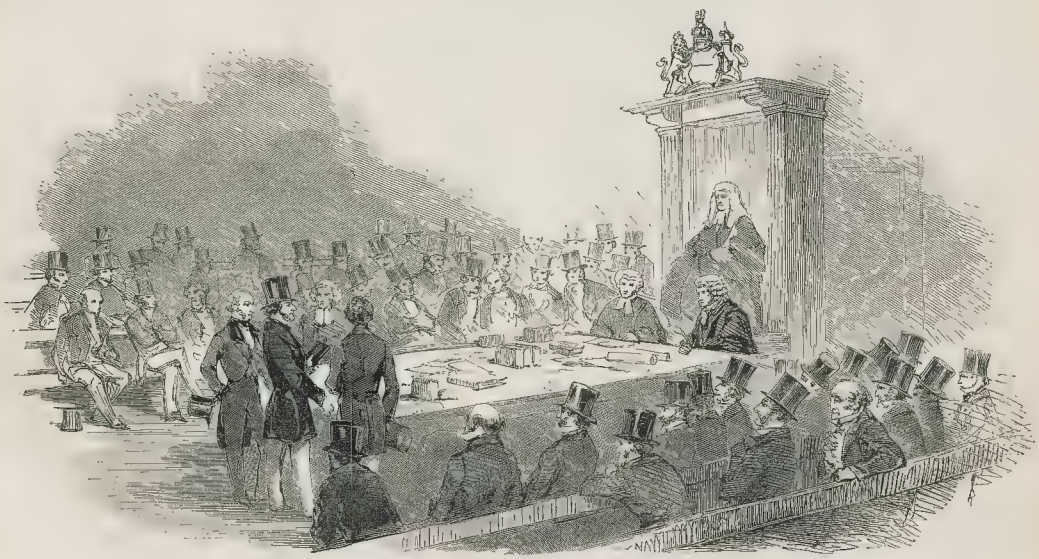
No. 439.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

THE question of the admissability of Jews to the British Legislature has been the great, if not the only topic of the past week. Upon this question the head of the Ministry stands in a peculiar position. The urgency and complication which it has assumed are principally due to the conduct of Lord John Russell, and the embarrassment which it causes has its main source in the procrastination, not to say the vacillation, of which he has been guilty. The House of Commons has twice affirmed its desire that the Baron Rothschild, twice elected by the city of London, should take his seat; and the House of Lords, acting in accordance with its constitutional right, has twice refused its assent to the measure introduced by the Ministry. Under these circumstances, it was clearly the duty of Lord John Russell to have forced the subject to an issue, and to have risked the existence of his administration upon it. At the last moment, and while the electors of London, his Lordship's constituents, as well as those of Baron Rothschild, were patiently awaiting his pleasure as to the further conduct of the bill, his Lordship coolly announced his determination to postpone it until next session. It was not to be expected that the electors of London, after the long delays that have occurred, and the many promises that have been made and broken, with regard to it, should have submitted to continue unrepresented for another twelvemonth; and they very properly recommended their member elect to offer himself at the bar of the House, and claim admission. Hence the long, technical, complicated, and embarrassing discussions that have taken place; and hence, also, the difficult position in which the Ministry has placed itself.

The general question has long ago been decided by the common sense of the country. A Jew can elect members to Parliament; a majority of one, and that one a Jew, can return a representative for any borough or county in the kingdom; Jews can serve, and are frequently compelled to serve, as jurymen in cases affecting the interests, the liberties, and the lives of their fellow-subjects; and Jews can not only serve, but are obliged if elected to serve, as sheriffs and magistrates, and as mayors of boroughs: yet, by the accidental wording of a form of oath not intended to exclude them, they are prevented from sitting in Parliament. The City of London has pronounced itself in the most emphatic manner against this absurdity; and the statesmanship of the Legislature, and the members of the Ministry more particularly, have, on every relevant occasion since the present Parliament was elected, confirmed the enlightened judgment of the first constituency of the Empire, and the general opinion of the country upon the subject. Unwilling to bring the two Chambers of the Legislature into collision, and unwilling, at the same time, to embarrass a Ministry which, with all its faults of omission and commission, is the necessity of the country at the present time, some of its friends and the friends of that great cause of civil and religious liberty with which it was once the greatest pride of Lord John Russell and his coadjutors to be identified, have suggested that, in reality, there is no statute which can exclude a Jew from Parliament, and that Baron Rothschild may be admitted without asking the assent of the House of Lords, or doing the slightest violence either to the spirit or the letter of the Constitution. The discussion, complicated as it appears, has, in reality, been narrowed to this point. It is impossible to deny its deep importance. If, without straining, forcing, special pleading, quibbling, or hair-splitting, it could have been decided that Parliament, in strict accordance with the intent and scope of the law, had no power or right to exclude Baron Rothschild, it would have been a fortunate ending of a dispute between the two Houses, and one at which all parties would have had reason to rejoice. We must say, however, that the slightest doubt, in such a case, would have been a matter of future regret and difficulty, and that Lord John Russell, at the eleventh hour, has taken the only wise and safe course—that of refusal to consent to any compromise of which the complete, utter, unquestioned and unquestionable legality and constitutionality, was not as clear as a mathematical problem. The only pity is that, considering his personal relations with the city of London, and his responsibility to the country at large, he did not use the means at his command to settle the question at an earlier period, and that he should only have acted with vigour, courage, and impartiality, when under the thumb-screw of coercion. Sooner or later, the question must be authoritatively and finally settled. All the world sees that; and though no credit may be due to the Administration for their conduct of this delicate, but most important matter, it must be admitted that Lord John Russell's ultimate refusal to be a party to any compromise, or shirking, or trick, to avoid a difficulty with the House of Lords, is the wisest and most dignified, and, at the same time, the safest and most constitutional policy which he could have pursued. Such questions admit of no compromise. They demand an absolute settlement. We therefore applaud the decisive stand which the Ministry, acting under the powerful coercion of events, have at length made upon the subject. The House of Lords has never shown itself a really obstructive body. It weighs and considers, objects and amends, but never, in our time, has it factiously or obstinately impeded or finally rejected any measure of importance on which the leaders of party were agreed, and on which the common-sense of the country had pronounced a decided opinion. We may be certain that upon the Jew Bill it will ultimately yield to the House of Commons and the wishes of the people. It would, we may be sure, have yielded long ago, if those who had the management of this question had not procrastinated and trifled with it, on account of the weakness of their position on other subjects, and their dislike to dislocate still further the crazy bones of the old and almost defunct parties of Whig and Tory.

As regards the unchristianisation of the Legislature, which some estimable, conscientious, and strictly religious men have affirmed to be the consequence of the admission of Jews to Parliament, it seems somewhat too late in the day to raise the question. Oaths cannot exclude Pantheists or Atheists, neither of whom believe in the divine origin of Christianity; and, surely, none will seriously affirm that a stray Jew in the House of Commons will unchristianise it to a greater extent than it may be, and has been unchristianised by infidels and sham Christians. Besides, if Jews may, and do, elect members, the unchristianisation is in reality effected by that process. Lord John Russell himself, and his two Christian colleagues in the representation of London, might have been in a minority at the last or previous election if not for the votes of the Jews; and if this be the case, the fears of the unchristianisation of the House of Commons are of no account. To be consistent in the exclusion of Jews from the Legislature, we ought, in fact, to deny them all the privileges which they now enjoy—the privilege of voting, the privilege of serving on juries, and the higher privilege of administering the law as magistrates. We should even go further than this. In extreme cases of civil warfare, the soldier is called upon to exercise the functions of administrator of the law; and if we will not permit a conscientious Jew to legislate for us, amid 658, we ought not to permit a Jew to bear a sword or a musket, or even a special constable's staff, in defence of the



BARON ROTHSCHILD AT THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TAKING THE OATH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

liberties of a Christian country. But the case is beyond argument, and its decision is simply a question of time. Baron Rothschild has but to resign his seat, and to be again elected by the City of London, as he assuredly would be if such a proceeding were deemed advisable, to settle the question immediately. Should the settlement be postponed much longer, we shall have not one Jew, but half a dozen knocking at the doors of St. Stephen's, and clamouring for admission, with a whole people to back their pretensions. It is high time for Lord John Russell to stake the existence of his Ministry upon this question, if upon no other, and to stand or fall by the decision of the House of Lords. Had he done so three months ago, the question would have been at an end. It is late, but not too late, to put it to this issue.

We had written thus far, before the two resolutions, which are to be discussed on Monday next, were placed upon the table of the House. Lord John Russell, whatever may be their fate, and whatever may be thought of the policy of postponing the question for another twelvemonth, must, at all events, be considered to have pledged himself to stand or fall by the measure. After what has passed, the question is no longer an open one. It cannot be trifled with. The Russell Ministry, if it last so long as the middle of next session, must stake its existence upon the admission of Baron Rothschild to Parliament. So far, at least, the question has made some progress. The following are the resolutions :—

1. That the Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild is not entitled to vote in this House, or to sit in this House during any debate, until he shall take the Oath of Abjuration in the form appointed by law.

2. That this House will, at the earliest opportunity in the next Session of Parliament, take into its serious consideration the form of the Oath of Abjuration, with a view to relieve her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion.

BARON ROTHSCHILD TAKING THE OATHS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Engraving on the front page represents the extraordinary scene in the House of Commons, which will be found described under our Parliamentary report of Tuesday.

It is one of the most curious of the episodes in the history of the struggle for the complete establishment of civil and religious liberty in this country; and, though neither the enthusiasm nor the theological hate which characterised the different phases of the contest in days gone by, were conspicuous, the occasion was, nevertheless, one of very remarkable interest

The present state of the case is, that Baron Rothschild's claim to sit in the House of Commons without taking the oath of abjuration, according to the form which retains the words "on the true faith of a Christian," remains undecided.

The debate on the resolutions submitted to the House by the Government is fixed for Monday next, when it is expected a final result will be arrived at in this vexed question.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at half-past four o'clock.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal Assent, by Commission, was given to the following bills:—Court of Session (Scotland), Larceny Summary Jurisdiction, Upton-cum-Chalveley, Marriages Validity, Naval Prize Balance, Convict Prisons, Population (Ireland), Linen and Manufactures (Ireland), Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation (No. 2), Loan Societies, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Militia Ballots Suspension, Court of Chancery (County Palatine of Lancaster), Manchester Rectory Division, Court of Exchequer (Ireland), Militia Pay, Stock in Trade, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway, Wolverhampton Waterworks Act (Amendment and Extension of Works), British Electric Telegraph Company, Liverpool Corporation Waterworks, Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, Borough of Salford Waterworks and Improvement, Bradford Improvement (Police and Purchase and closing of Bradford Canal), Newcastle-upon-Tyne Improvement (Amendment of Acts and New Acts), Commercial Gas Company and Poplar Gas Light Company, Aberdeen Railway, Cromford and Newhaven Turnpike Road, Rochdale (through Bamford and Birtle to Bury) and other Turnpike Roads, Kent and Sussex Roads, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Godstone and Highgate Turnpike Road, Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, Tumber Preserving Company, Earl of Shrewsbury and Grace's Trustees Estate, St. Thomas's Hospital Estate.

The Lords Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Minto, and the Earl of Carlisle.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE read the following message from her Majesty:—"Her Majesty being desirous that the house in Marlborough House should be secured to his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, when he shall have attained the age of eighteen years, during the joint lives of her Majesty and his Royal Highness, recommends to the House of Lords to concur in enabling her Majesty to grant and settle the same in such manner and with such provisions as will effectually accomplish such purpose."

The message was ordered to be taken into consideration the following (Tuesday) evening.

The Bills of Exchange Bill was read a second time.

The Canterbury Settlement of Lands Bill, the Highway Rates Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, and the Borough Courts of Record Bill went through committee.

The Leasehold Tenure of Land (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, with amendments. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

In consequence of the adjourned debate respecting the admission of Baron Rothschild to Parliament being fixed for this day, an unusual degree of excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of St. Stephen's. The Strangers' and Speaker's galleries were filled at an early hour, and the lobbies were greatly thronged by persons desirous of obtaining admission. A vast concourse of people was also stationed opposite the entrance, most of whom greeted Baron Rothschild with loud cheers as he passed.

The Speaker took the chair at five minutes past twelve o'clock, when a very large number of members were present.

THE ADMISSION OF JEWS—BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Previous to the resumption of the debate on the swearing of Baron L. N. de Rothschild as member for the city of London,

Mr. HENLEY suggested the propriety of calling in the Baron and asking him why he refused to be sworn on the New Testament.

Mr. WOOD did not object to that course, which was approved by Sir George Grey and Sir James Graham.

Sir F. THESIGER considered that a second question would be necessary, viz. —Was the Baron of the Jewish persuasion?

After a desultory discussion, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that Baron Rothschild, one of the members for the city of London, be called to the table, and that Mr. Speaker do ask him why he had demanded to be sworn on the Old Testament.

The motion was agreed to, and Baron Rothschild was called in and asked the above question; his answer was:—"Became that form of swearing I declare to be most binding on my conscience." He was then ordered to withdraw.

Sir F. THESIGER proposed that, as the Baron had not given any reply to the question put to him when he first presented himself to be sworn by the clerk, viz. "Whether he desired to take the Protestant or Roman Catholic oaths?" he be again called in and asked which oaths he was willing to take.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected. The first thing to decide was the form, and not the oaths to be taken.

After another discussion, this proposition was withdrawn.

Mr. S. WORTLEY then moved that Baron Rothschild be called in, and that Mr. Speaker be desired to ask him if he was willing to take the oaths required by act of Parliament to be taken by members.

Sir G. GREY thought this question immaterial to the preliminary question raised by Baron Rothschild, to wit, whether he should be allowed to be sworn on the Old Testament.

A division having been taken on Mr. J. S. Wortley's motion, there were 1 for putting the question, 104; against it, 118: majority against Mr. Wortley's motion, 14.

The SPEAKER then put from the chair the original question, which had been moved on the previous Friday by Mr. Gladstone for the University of Oxford (in lieu of H. Inglis), viz. "That from the earliest times of the existence of a legislature in England, no man was ever admitted to take any part therein, except under the sanction of a Christian oath: and that the Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild having requested to take the oaths on the Old Testament, and having, in consequence, been directed by Mr. Speaker to withdraw while the House deliberated, this House refuses to alter the form of taking the oaths."

The adjourned debate was then resumed by Mr. HUME, who, adopting Mr. B. Osborne's amendment, moved, "That Baron L. N. de Rothschild, one of the members for the city of London, having presented himself at the table of the House, and having, previously to taking the oaths, requested to be sworn on the Old Testament (being the form which he had declared to be most binding on his conscience), the clerk be directed to swear him on the Old Testament accordingly."

Sir F. THESIGER recommended Sir R. Inglis to withdraw his resolution, and to allow the discussion to be taken on Mr. Hume's amendment. The hon. and learned member then proceeded, by an examination of the statutes, to show that the particular oaths of allegiance, of supremacy, and of abjuration were all required by Act of Parliament to be administered in the Christian form, and that the Jewish form, which it was now proposed to adopt, was excluded by the terms of the different acts. The act prescribing the oath of abjuration, which contained the words "on the true faith of a Christian," and he had a right to assume that the House was not prepared to strike out these important words from the abjuration oath without an act of Parliament; therefore he conjured the House not to take a step that would be a violation of the acts of Parliament, and that would lead to collision with the courts of law and with the other branch of the Legislature.

Lord J. RUSSELL was anxious to follow the hon. and learned gentleman, because he had treated the question properly as a strictly judicial one. The hon. and learned member had laid it down that promissory oaths were always taken in a Christian form, and that the House was bound by the usage of Parliament and by positive statute to administer them; but he (Lord J. Russell) did not think that it had been proved that there was any positive statute by which the House was bound to administer the oaths on the New Testament; and, as there was no precedent against admitting a member on the Old Testament, and, as Lord Hardwicke and other learned Judges had decided that the Old Testament was the Jews' *Evangelium*, he did not think the House was precluded from allowing a member to be sworn on the Old Testament. But then came the question, What oaths would Baron Rothschild have to take? and, taking the acts 9th George I. and 13th George II., which gave exception, in certain cases, to the words "on the true faith of a Christian," he (Lord J. Russell) was decidedly of opinion that the House had the power to dispense with these words without a special act of Parliament. Were they to do so, they would be exercising a dispensing power such as that which, when exercised by the Crown, led to a revolution. In the present case, he thought that Baron Rothschild ought to be allowed to swear on the Old Testament, but then the House could not allow any portion of the oath to be left out without the sanction of an act of Parliament. With respect to the words "on the true faith of a Christian," although those words were never intended to exclude the Jews, nevertheless, he would vote against the omission of those words: but he was of opinion that every latitude should be given to the honourable member who presented himself to be sworn, as to the manner in which he should take the oaths. He thought that as Jews should be admitted into the Legislature, but he also thought that, if the existing laws were decidedly against such admission, they should adhere to the law until the Legislature should think fit to alter it.

Sir R. INGLIS was willing to withdraw his motion, or allow it to be negatived, provided he found the general sense of the House was expressed in favour of that course. He could not see what advantage would be gained by allowing Baron Rothschild to take one, or perhaps two, oaths, and then to be stopped at the third, which it was manifest he could not get over.

Sir G. GREY then, at a few minutes after three o'clock, moved the adjournment of the debate to the next day (Tuesday).

Mr. DISRAELI objected to allow the Irish Franchise Bill to be thus superseded.

Lord J. RUSSELL then agreed to an adjournment to Thursday.

Mr. B. OSBORNE threatened to stop the supplies unless the Government would consent to go on with the debate at five o'clock

Lord J. RUSSELL gave way, and the debate was adjourned to five o'clock.

At the evening sitting,

The debate was resumed by Mr. C. ANSTEY, who expressed his surprise at the course pursued by Lord John Russell, in the face of the fact that Quakers were admitted without taking any oaths at all. This was what they called upon the House to do now, and afterwards to invite the House of Lords to assimilate its practice to that of the House of Commons.

Mr. F. WOOD replied at great length to the arguments advanced by Sir F. Thesiger, and dwelt strongly on the fact that the only question then before them was as to the manner of taking the oaths, and he therefore regretted that Lord John Russell should have given such a strong opinion upon a question which had not as yet arisen

Mr. S. WORTLEY would vote against the motion of Mr. Hume, on the ground that, according to the practice of Parliament, the three oaths should be combined. His answer at the table afforded a fair inference that he was a Christian, and it was trifling with the time of the House to put the two first oaths, when they were already aware that on the third oath they must turn round and close the door upon him.

Sir R. Inglis's motion was negatived without a division; and the House then divided on Mr. Hume's amendment, which became the main question. For Mr. Hume's resolution, 113; against it, 239: majority against, 126. [See p. 104.

As, in the standing orders of the House, new members cannot be sworn after four o'clock, and as it was past seven when the division took place, no further proceedings in this business could take place, and the administering of the oath to Baron Rothschild by the clerk was postponed.

The Mercantile Marine Bill was read a third time and passed.

RESIDENCE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The House having resumed itself into a committee,

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the consideration of the Queen's message, relative to the settling of Marlborough House on the Prince of Wales, and proposed a resolution, the object of which was to settle Marlborough House on the Prince of Wales upon his attaining the age of eighteen.

Mr. HUME strongly objected to make such a grant nine years before it was required. Besides, it was national, and not Crown, property, and Parliament might find other means of disposing of it. There were at present a number of Royal palaces in existence. He should, therefore, move, as they had years before them to deal with the subject, that the Chairman should report progress

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Marlborough House should be appropriated to the reception of the Vernon pictures from the National Gallery; and it was but right that it should be understood that such appropriation was but temporary.

Mr. TREVANNY, Mr HENLEY, Alderman SIDNEY, and other hon. members also objected to the settlement as premature.

The committee divided:—For reporting progress, 46; against it, 68: majority for the Government, 22.—The resolution was then agreed to.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Colonel SIBTHORP moved an Address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct the Attorney-General to give his sanction to the filing of the proper informations for an injunction to restrain the erection of any building in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of 1851.

After some remarks from the Attorney-General, Col. SIBTHORP withdrew his motion.

To a question put by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. PAGE WOOD replied that it was Baron Rothschild's determination to present himself at the table next day (Tuesday), for the purpose of being sworn.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, as he had previously stated that he would go on with the Lords' amendments to the Irish Franchise Bill, he would do all in his power to keep his promise; but he could not supersede any debate that might arise on Baron Rothschild's case, as it was a question of privilege.

The House went into committee of supply, and several votes were taken, after much discussion. The chairman obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The Duke of Cambridge's Bill was read a second time.

The House went into committee on the Customs Acts, and a resolution was proposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and agreed to, to repeal the remaining export duties on coal, which produce £50,000.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL withdrew the Fees (Court of Chancery) Bill.

The other orders of the day, forty in number, having been disposed of, by adjournment or by advancing a stage without opposition, the House adjourned at a quarter before two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

A loyal address, in reply to her Majesty's message relative to the settlement of Marlborough House on the Prince of Wales, was agreed to.

The Highway Rates Bill and the Canterbury Settlement Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Bills of Exchange Bill and the Borough Courts of Record Bill went through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock, both the body of the House and the strangers' gallery being very crowded in expectance of the proceedings in Baron Rothschild's case. A throng of the curious was also collected in the street outside the House

NEW MEMBER

Sir Robert Peel took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Tamworth. The honourable baronet was introduced by Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Cardwell, near whom he subsequently took his place.

ADMISSION OF JEWS—BARON ROTHSCHILD'S CLAIM.

The SPEAKER having called upon any other member that was to be sworn to come to the table,

BARON ROTHSCHILD appeared at the bar, and amidst loud cheers advanced to the table, accompanied on either side by Mr. Page Wood and Mr. J. A. Smith. All three standing at the table, the clerk presented the Old Testament to Baron Rothschild.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the resolution agreed to by the House on the previous day be read to the Baron.

The SPEAKER then said: Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, I have to inform you that the House has come to the following resolution:—"That Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild having presented himself at the table of the House, and having, previously to taking the oaths, requested to be sworn on the Old Testament (being the form which he has declared at the table to be most binding on his conscience), the clerk be directed to swear him on the Old Testament accordingly."

The clerk then administered to Baron Rothschild first the oath of allegiance. The Baron, who was uncovered, audibly repeated the words after the clerk, and at the close he put on his hat, according to the Jewish custom, while he pronounced the words "So help me God." Exactly the same proceeding took place in the administration of the oath of supremacy, which followed next. Then the clerk proceeded to administer the oath of abjuration. The Baron repeated all the words, without hesitation, as far as and including "all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatever; and I do make this recognition, acknowledgement, abjuration, renunciation, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly:" but instead of proceeding to say, in the form of the oath, "upon the true faith of a Christian," he said, "I omit these words, as not binding upon my conscience," and kissing the book with his head covered, he concluded, "So help me God."

Great cheering followed from the Baron's friends; and after he had signed a paper, which was either a copy of the oath as he had taken it, or the Parliamentary Roll,

The SPEAKER said: "Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, you may withdraw."

A loud cry was hereupon raised of "No, no; take your seat;" intermingled with calls of "Withdraw;" during which the Baron retired to the seats without the bar.

Sir F. THESIGER immediately rose, but was interrupted by

Mr. HUME, who said: I rise to order, Mr. Speaker; and I rise to order upon this ground. As I understand from you, you have directed the honourable member for the city of London to retire. ("Hear," and cheers.) He has taken the oaths at the table (loud cries from the Opposition of "No, no"). He has taken the oaths at the table ("No, no, no.") He has, I repeat, taken the oaths at the table. (Renewed cries of "No.") If gentlemen will hear what I am saying, they will hear me assert that the honourable member has taken the oaths in that form and in those words which are most binding upon his conscience. (Cheers.) The vote which the House came to last night expressly states that he should do so, as he had previously declared he would use such words as were binding upon his conscience. (Hear.) Having done this, he has complied with the requisition of the House; and, therefore, I object to his being directed to retire. (Cheers.) I shall conclude by moving that the honourable member do take his seat. (Hear)

The SPEAKER: The honourable member rose to order, and he cannot propose that motion. (Hear, hear.) I directed the honourable member for the city of London to retire, because he did not take the words in the last oath which are prescribed by the act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I therefore desired the honourable member to withdraw, in order that the House might come to a decision upon the case. (Hear, hear.)

Sir F. THESIGER then rose and said: I beg leave to move that Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, one of the members returned for the city of London, having refused to take the oaths prescribed by law before a member can sit and vote in this House, Mr. Speaker be instructed to issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a writ for a new election for the city of London, in the place of the said Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild. (Cheers, and cries of "Oh, oh!")

Sir R. INGLIS seconded the motion.

The SPEAKER having put the question,

Mr. ANSTEY said, I do not know whether this is the proper time for me to move the resolutions of which I have given notice. I will not, of course, stand in the way of the business of the House, but I wish to know whether it is competent for me, upon the motion of the honourable and learned member for Abingdon, to move the two resolutions of which I gave notice. (Loud cries of "Divide, divide.")

Mr. PAGE WOOD: Do I understand that the motion for a new writ is seconded?

Sir R. INGLIS: Yes, I had the honour of seconding it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PAGE WOOD: My hon. and learned friend the member for Abingdon has moved for a new writ, and he has not concluded to state to the House any reasons for the motion. (Hear, hear.) I shall take leave to move an amendment before I sit down—that the seat of the honourable member is full. (Cheers.) The honourable and learned gentleman then went on to show, from various acts of Parliament, that the omission or total refusal to take the oath of abjuration did not vacate the member's seat in Parliament. Negatively, therefore, no cause existed why a new writ should issue. But he proceeded to argue the case positively, that the oath had that day been taken by the member for London in such legal and sufficient form as to entitle him to take his seat. The omitted words referred not to what was sworn to, but what was sworn by; they did not declare the faith, but confirm the abjuration of the deponent. And the decision of the House last very member should be sworn according to the form most binding on his conscience governed this clause, and was sufficient to justify its omission. This conclusion the hon. member supported at much length, arguing that a contrary decision involved the anomaly of declaring the objects of the Popish recusant convict. He also corroborated his argument by the precedent set in the admission of Mr. Pease, of which the technical proceedings had only been ascertained during the present session, the Journals of the House for that year having been destroyed when the House of Commons was burnt in 1834. It was now, however, proved that the terms of the abjuration oath were altered throughout for the benefit of Mr. Pease, to a much greater extent than was now required by Baron Rothschild, and a wider liberty was awarded to the Quaker than was sought to be obtained by the Jew. After having admitted the principle, and conceded the point, that a member though not a Christian might take the oaths, a narrow technicality was now pleaded as a cause why their previous resolution should be of non-effect. The hon. member concluded by moving his amendment declaring that the seat for the City of London was full.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted the principle, and declared his own wish, that Baron Rothschild and his brother religionists should be admissable to sit in the legislature. But judiciously considering a case which must be argued altogether upon points of law, he had most reluctantly come to the conclusion that the oath of abjuration could not be said to be taken as the statute required that it should be taken, if those words were omitted to which Baron Rothschild had objected. They formed a vital part of the oath, and by leaving them out its whole tenor would be vitiated. The act in which the words were inserted was clearly an enacting statute, definite and precise in its terms, and not to be dispensed with upon inferential or collateral grounds. He reminded the House that in the case of Mr. Pease, on which so much stress was laid, great doubts prevailed as to the correctness of the course adopted, inasmuch that an act was subsequently introduced and passed declaring the resolution adopted by the Commons. It might be true that the abjuration oath was now less onerous, since it abjured Protestors, who were not now in existence; but so long as the act remained on the statute-book it must be observed. The House might justly demand its repeal, but could not, upon their single authority, abrogate, modify, or omit its observance. For the sake of the House itself, it was of the utmost importance that one branch of the Legislature should not usurp the powers exercised by all those in conjunction He apprehended great danger from the precedent they would set if they allowed the words to be omitted. The strict interpretation of the act being once violated, there was no clause or section of the oaths which might not, under the sanction of that precedent, be hereafter altered or rescinded.

Mr. C. ANSTEY denounced the unfair treatment which Baron Rothschild had received at the hands of the Government. His case was prejudged without being heard. Instead of listening to the arguments in his behalf, the Prime Minister had pronounced a premature opinion, and intended to summon a tyrant majority to support him in his negative. The Quakers and Roman Catholics were used very differently; but the Catholics numbered millions, while the Jews were but 40,000

Mr. HUME contended that even if the member for London should be adjudged incompetent to take his seat, no reason had been adduced to show that he had forfeited it. He might not sit or vote, except under penalties, but he was not thereby expelled.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL referred to a statute which ruled that by refusing to take the oath of abjuration a member *de facto* vacated his seat; and assumed that the objection to repeat certain words in the oath was a *quasi* refusal of the oath in its entirety.

A hasty discussion was then carried on between Mr. P. WOOD, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and Mr. V. SMITH, as to the degree in which certain statutes should be considered still in force, or had been repealed by subsequent acts

Sir G. GREY distinguished between the amendment declaring the seat for London to be full, for which he could not vote, and the resolution ordering a new writ to issue. This latter point turned upon the collation of several statutes, upon which he did not wish to pass a hasty interpretation. His impression was that the seat was not vacant.

Sir F. THESIGER explained that he had moved for the writ, believing that the omission under the term used by Baron Rothschild of the particular words was tantamount to a refusal to pronounce them.

Mr. F. WOOD, interposing in the name of the Baron, said that the omission might be so accepted.

Sir G. GREY wished, only for the sake of precedent, that the fact of such a distinct refusal should be so presented as to obtain a record on the journals of the House

After some observations from Alderman Sidney, an irregular and stormy discussion, as on previous occasions, ensued relative to the propriety of adjourning the debate. Several motions to that effect were made, but successively withdrawn.

Mr. B. OSBORNE charged the First Minister with disgraceful conduct in respect to this question.

Lord J. RUSSELL declared that he considered it a judicial question, and that

he had no wish to influence any member of the Cabinet or any member of the Government in giving a vote on it.

The House divided—

For Mr P. Wood's amendment	.. ..	117
Against it	.. ..	221
Majority against the amendment ..	.. ..	104

Lord J. Russell then said, that as he doubted if the House was in a position to declare that Baron Rothschild had refused the oaths; and, as it was necessary to ascertain the effect of the different precedents brought forward in the legal arguments urged in the course of the debate, he thought the best course would be to adjourn the debate. He promised that the Attorney-General would by Thursday next ... are such resolution or resolutions as would conduce to the dignity of the House.

After a noisy discussion, Sir F. Thesiger's motion was negatived without a division, and the further proceedings on Baron Rothschild's case were postponed to twelve o'clock on Thursday.

The House then adjourned at half-past four to half-past six o'clock.

On resuming at the evening sitting—

THE FRANCHISE—IRELAND.

The order for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments to the Irish Parliamentary Voters Bill having been moved,

Lord J. Russell stated, accruing to the announcement which he had previously made, that he intended to ask that House to replace by £12 the £15 rating qualification, which the Peers had substituted for the £8 originally inserted in the bill. Their Lordships' omission of the 2nd clause (the joint company clause) he should not attempt to disturb; but he would propose the restoration of the 18th and two following clauses, also struck out in the Upper House, which made enjoyment of the franchise involuntary on the part of the elector. Referring to the just announced result of the Mayo election in proof of the rapid diminution of the county constituencies, the noble Lord calculated that a £15 qualification would place only 8 per cent. of the adult male population on the polling list, which the £12s he proposed would increase to no more than the moderate and requisite average of 10 per cent. He assigned, however, far more importance to the provision bestowing the franchise upon the voter without compelling him to prefer and establish his own claim.

Mr. M. Gaskell objected to any sweeping democratic reform, and thought that a moderate measure, such as that sent down from the Lords, was justified by the present condition of Ireland, and by considerations of public policy.

Mr. French, Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Moore, Colonel Dunne, Colonel Rawdon, Mr Clements, Mr. Anstey, Mr. S. Crawford, and Mr. Scully were willing to accept the compromise proposed by the Government.

Mr. Bright feared that the Government had neglected the Irish constituencies too long, and not grappled with the difficulty arising out of their destruction with sufficient firmness. The bill before them would be almost the sole, and a very shabby, result of six months' legislation. He could not reconcile the Ministerial defence of the £8 rating in the Commons with their easy surrender to the £15 amendment proposed in the Lords; and even now would not accept the compromise which would reduce the Irish electorate by a full third from the basis at first designed. If the bill was good as passed under Government patronage by the Commons, they should have stood manfully now by their own measure. He would accept the £12 rating as a temporary arrangement; but it must be superseded by a wide and more satisfactory settlement.

Lord John Russell, in replying, took occasion to defend himself from the charge of political pusillanimity. He vindicated the right of the Peers to revise and modify the decisions of the House of Commons. To deny that principle was to erect the lower House into a single chamber; and such a change in the constitution he was not prepared to advocate, believing that, after all its drawbacks of delay or occasional antagonism, the existing balance of power was that best calculated to secure good government and popular freedom. The noble Lord then reviewed the many measures of reform which he had himself been instrumental in passing; arguing that Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Bill, the repeal of the Test Act, the commutation of the tithes, and the measures relating to corporations and the Irish church, showed that the most extensive ameliorations were attainable by discussion and compromise, without the exercise of a despotic power by the popular representatives. He could not consent to distinguish between the aristocracy and the people of England, as if they were separate and hostile communities. Class melted into class, and the individual members of each were interchanged by time and circumstances, so as to produce an unity of interest among them all. Here lay, as he believed, a common mistake, on which were founded arguments which tended to shake and change the whole constitution of the country. As regarded the present bill, it was outlined some years since, but delayed in deference to the deplorable calamities which required social rather than political remedies. Their acceptance of the compromise now suggested in no degree bound them to consider the bill final, if, hereafter, a further extension of the franchise should appear requisite.

Mr. M'Cullagh reminded the House that the original principle of the bill was that of creating an equality between the constituency of Ireland and that of Great Britain, according to the ratio of the population. This principle had been asserted by repeated majorities, and yet the Government was now surrendering it. He denounced the insulting tone adopted towards the Irish people by the opponents of the bill in both Houses of Parliament; and professed himself obliged to dissent both from the bill sent down by the Peers and the mutilated proposition of the Government.

Mr. M. O'Connell, approving of the self-acting clause, consented to accept for its sake the compromise now offered upon the rating qualification.

Mr. Shiel remarked upon some incongruities exhibited in the amendments of the Peers, and defended especially the voluntary franchise clauses. He did not despair of the admission of the Lords, nor even of the assent of Lord Stanley, some of the incidents of whose past career had shown that he was not always unassailable by popular impulses

Mr. Disraeli contended that the question had been argued in an unconstitutional manner.

Mr. Reynolds warned both Mr. Disraeli and Lord J. Russell that the Irish members had heretofore decided who should be Minister, and might do so again. If Ireland were not treated liberally, he insinuated that they might be inclined immediately to exercise that power. The right hon. member proceeded to remark upon the arbitrary interference of the Peers with the liberties of the Irish people.

The House divided—For the £12 qualification, 213; Against it, 91: majority for the Government, 122.

The House then divided on the proposal to restore the compulsory register clauses:—For restoring the clauses, 179; against it, 109: majority for the Government, 70.

In reply to a question from Mr. Goulburn, Lord J. Russell stated that he would continue the discussion on Baron Rothschild's business at twelve o'clock o'clock on Monday next. The resolutions to be framed by the Attorney-General would be laid on the table on Thursday.

On the bringing up of the report of the resolution for settling Marlborough House on the Prince of Wales,

Mr. Hume opposed it, and a division took place—For receiving the report, 81; Against it, 39: Majority for the Government, 42.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered for Lambeth, in place of C. Pearson, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—The House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House assembled at noon in the New Chamber, to try the acoustic effects of a temporary inner roof put up for the purpose. The lowering of the ceiling decidedly facilitates the transmission of sound, but at the sacrifice of whatever architectural symmetry the hall could boast of. The windows, the most ornate and elegant features of the chamber, are cut in two, and deprived of their fair proportions.

SUNDAY TRADING.

Mr. Alcock moved the committal of the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill.

Mr. Anstey opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be impossible to pass the measure in the present session. He had himself clauses to propose that would take a week to discuss. The hon. and learned member moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months.

Mr. Trelawny seconded the amendment

Sir G. Grey deprecated any attempt to defeat the bill by delay. He recommended hon. members to permit the House to go into committee on the bill

After a long discussion, Mr. Crawford moved the adjournment of the debate.

On a division, there were—For the adjournment, 36; against it, 71: majority against the adjournment, 35.

Mr. Alcock, after a short conversation, withdrew the bill.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND).

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. R. M. Fox, who opposed the measure as a mutilated edition of the Government bill, retaining only those portions of it which were favourable to the landlord

Sir G. Grey thought at the present period of the session he would not be justified in supporting the second reading of the bill, which gave certain advantages to landlords without conferring corresponding advantages on the tenants.

After some observations from Sir H. W. Barron in support of the bill, and Mr. Reynolds against it,

Mr. Hamilton said, he would be willing, if the House would allow the bill to go into committee, to confine the measure to the clauses making it penal for tenants to cut their crops on Sunday with the fraudulent intention of depriving the landlord of his rent.

Considerable discussion ensued, and at length

Mr. M'Cullagh moved the adjournment of the debate, it being impossible to finish the discussion before six o'clock.

The debate was ultimately adjourned.

The Lords' amendments to the County Courts Extension Bill were considered and agreed to

Sir G. Grey moved the second reading of the Inspection of Coal-mines Bill.

Some discussion ensued, and several hon. members requested that the bill might be postponed. At length,

Mr. Wawn moved that the debate be adjourned, it wanting but five minutes to six o'clock.

The House divided, and Mr. Wawn's amendment was negatived by a majority of 54 to 15.—It being now six o'clock, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, on the motion of Lord Brougham, was read a third time and passed.

IRISH FRANCHISE BILL.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved for a conference with the Commons on the Irish Franchise Bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Marquis of Salisbury, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Beaumont, and other Peers were appointed to manage the conference.

On their return, the Marquis of Salisbury reported that the Commons had disagreed to certain of the Lords' amendments, and had assigned their reasons, which he delivered, and which were ordered to be printed

The Canterbury Settlement Lands Bill, on the motion of Earl Grey, was read a third time and passed

AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.

The Marquis of Lansdowne laid on the table the convention entered into with the Argentine Confederation.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND).

Lord Montagle moved the appointment of a commission to inquire into the state of the law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland, showing the difference between the law of Ireland and of England in that respect.

The Lord Chancellor objected that the field of inquiry was so extensive that no advantage could result from it.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said it would give rise to expectations in Ireland which could not be realized. He should, therefore, oppose the motion.

After some observations from the Earl of Glengall, Lord Montagle withdrew his motion.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The House had an early sitting at twelve o'clock.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT BILL.

On the motion for taking the Lords' amendments to this bill into consideration, Mr. F Scott asked if it was the intention of the Government to accede to all the amendments made by the House of Lords; for, if so, the bill would be a very different one from what it was when it left that House. They would not succeed in cementing the affections of the colonists by passing a bill like this, which would curtail the franchise one half by the amendments introduced into it by the House of Lords. As the bill now stood, the convict population of New South Wales would be able to exercise a very dangerous power, which might have been much neutralised had they a double chamber; and it was to be regretted that the double chamber was lost by a majority of only one in the House of Lords.

After a few words from Sir De L. Evans and Mr. V. Smith,

Lord J. Russell said the Government proposed to agree to the amendments made by the Lords. As the federal clauses could not be immediately acted upon, and as it was feared by Earl Grey that in a federal assembly the smaller colonies might be swamped by the influence of the larger, he thought it more expedient to leave that part of the measure for future consideration. With regard to the admission of squatters, he saw no objection to it. If it should not be disagreeable to the colonists, and upon that point he had no information. With respect to two chambers, the Government had come to the conclusion, after mature consideration, that it was not necessary to insist upon them in the present bill. In other respects, the bill was substantially the same as when it left that House. He thought the bill would be of great benefit to the Australian colonies; and he did not think that the amendments which had been made in it would at all tend to diminish the satisfaction which it would give to the colonies.

Mr. Gladstone would not deny but that the bill would confer many advantages on the colonies, but it was so very imperfect as a constitution, that, if he had the alternative, he would prefer postponing all legislation on the subject until next session, rather than pass such a measure. He would, however, at present, content himself with entering his solemn protest against the bill.

Mr Roebuck also protested against the bill, which he strongly condemned.

The Lords' Amendments were then agreed to.

In the evening sitting,

BRITISH CLAIMS ON TUSCANY.

In reply to Mr. Hume, Lord Palmerston said that the amount of British claims against Tuscany was about £15500; and they arose out of the ransacking of the houses of British subjects in Leghorn by Austrian troops. Although those houses were marked on the outside as the residences of British subjects.

THE CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.

Mr. Fearous O'Connor asked the Hon. Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Hayter) whether a man named Somerville, who had been dismissed from the army, and was known as a public writer, under the signature of "One who Whistled at the Plough," had not received money out of the public funds, for making enquiries respecting the National Land Company?

Mr. Hayter replied that Mr. Somerville was a very respectable man, and had never been dismissed from the army, that he was quite as respectable a man as the hon. member for Nottingham himself (Mr. F. O'Connor). He (Mr. Hayter) having had the misfortune to be chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the National Land Company's Scheme, had employed Mr. Somerville for a few days to collect some information for him on the subject, and he had remunerated Mr. Somerville for his trouble out of his own pocket and not out of the public funds.

LAND-TAX.

Mr. Wodehouse put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure for the purpose of remedying the inequalities of the present land-tax as regards that portion of the tax which remains unredeemed, and which were particularly adverted to by the Chairman of the Board of Revenue, Mr. John Wood, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Lords in 1846; or for amending the present state of the law with regard to appeals from the Commissioners, by giving a right of appeal to one of the superior courts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that when the land-tax was first imposed, it was laid equally on all the property of the kingdom; but by lapse of time it had necessarily operated very unequally. It was not at present the intention of the Government to bring in any measure to remedy the inequality.

SUPPLY.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, several votes of the miscellaneous estimates were agreed to; amongst them, £11,000 for expense of removing the marble arch, and forming an ornamental inclosure in front of Buckingham Palace; £161,000 for honours of refuge; £43,200 for salaries and charges for the officers of the Privy Council, £3640 for a portion of the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission, &c.—Adjourned.

Militia.—From a return just made to the House of Commons, it appears that the sum voted for the militia of the United Kingdom, was less in 1849 than in any year since 1843-4, and that the vote has regularly diminished every year since then, except in the years 1846-7, when it exceeded the votes for the two preceding years. The vote for 1849 was £122,800, being more than £30,000 less than for 1847, and more than £20,000 less than for 1848. The total expense of the militia in 1849, was £121,866 18s. 1d

FIRE AT PARKHURST PRISON, ISLE OF WIGHT, ON TUESDAY LAST.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PARKHURST JUVENILE REFORMATORY, ISLE OF WIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent)

Shortly after midnight on Tuesday last, the watchman on duty in the Lower Prison at Parkhurst discovered one of the dormitories to be on fire, and immediately sounded the alarm bell, which quickly roused the inmates from their slumbers. The sentinels on duty at the Albany Barracks, in the vicinity, responded to the alarm, the drums were beaten, and the soldiers, under command of their respective officers, left the barracks, and proceeded to the prison to render aid. The engine from the barracks was promptly on the spot, the soldiers forming lines along the premises for the purpose of passing from hand to hand buckets of water. Shortly afterwards, the engine from the House of Industry, under the superintendence of the Governor, Mr. Clark, with some of the able-bodied paupers, arrived. About one o'clock, two more engines from Newport also came; but, notwithstanding the most efficient assistance was given, it was found utterly impossible to save the range of buildings on fire, and every attention was accordingly paid to the neighbouring erections. The stores were prevented taking fire by an incessant supply of water being poured upon them

As soon as the alarm was sounded, the juveniles were rescued, and every precaution taken by the officers for their safe custody. So rapid were the flames, that great apprehension was entertained for the safety of those locked up in the further cells, and orders were given for one and all to break open their doors, and the young ones fortunately saved themselves: four or five having a most miraculous escape: most of the boys left their dormitories in a state of nudity: some, however, at the onset saved their clothing and blankets. As soon as the military arrived, a cordon was formed round the prison, and sentinels were placed in every direction. By order of the Deputy-Governor, Mr. Shirley, whose exertions were most humane and indefatigable, the boys were all marched to the parade-ground, where they sat silent spectators of the conflagration, guarded by a few soldiers.

The fire broke out in the range of new buildings called the *C Ward Dormitory*, a building upwards of 200 feet in length, by 25 feet broad, of three storeys, the walls of massive brickwork, but the whole of the interior fittings composed of timber. There were 200 inmates, in iron bedsteads.

The building is situate immediately behind the Governor's house, parallel with a similar dormitory shown in our Engraving, and contiguous to another range of buildings, comprising the stores, cookhouses, warders' apartments, and mess-rooms, all which range formed part of the old Barracks, and are built of lath, plaister, and rabbit-tiles; these, however, were covered with wet blankets, &c., and a plentiful supply of water kept poured on them, which saved them from being attacked this portion. The whole cluster of buildings would have been burnt. It was not until 4 A.M. of Wednesday that the fire was got under, when the roof fell in, leaving, of the building, the immense stack of chimnies in the centre, and a portion of the walls. So great was the heat, that the iron bedsteads (about 200) were all molten into masses. Fortunately, there was a plentiful supply of water from the tanks and pipes under ground. Temporary beds have since been made up in the shoemakers', tailors', and various workshops on the premises, and all the spare cells filled

Great praise is due to Major Alves, of the military *depôt* at Parkhurst; also to the Adjutant, who was very active throughout: the latter headed the soldiers, a detachment or gang of which shouldered one of the engines full of water, and carried it up a flight of steps to get round to the back of the building, which proved of the greatest service.

In the Illustrated London News, No. 254, we gave a series of drawings of the Parkhurst buildings.

There are two groups of buildings, known as the Upper and Lower Prison; the former being occupied by the juveniles under 15 years of age, and the latter in which the fire took place—by those between the ages of 15 and 19 years

We are happy to state that no lives have been lost, although some few had a narrow escape. The fire is supposed to have originated in one of the flues.

Summary Jurisdiction in Larceny Cases.—On Wednesday the new act for the further extension of summary jurisdiction in cases of larceny was printed. The object of this act, which declares that "the expense and delay sustained in the prosecution of personaguilty of petty thefts tends to the increase of such offences," is to extend the acts 9 and 11 Vict., cap. 82, and the 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 59, relating to the punishment of juvenile offenders, to all cases in which the age of the person charged does not exceed 16 years. Offenders above 14 years are not to be liable to whipping. There is a provision in the statute which was added in consequence of the allegation that it tended to diminish trial by jury. Henceforth, when a person is charged under this act, or the recited acts, the magistrate is to say, "We shall have to hear what you have to say in answer to the charge against you, but if you wish the charge to be tried by a jury, you must object to our deciding upon it at once." If the objection is made by the person or his parent, the magistrates are to proceed with the charge as if the said acts had not been passed. The act is now in force.

Doggett's Coat and Badge.—This very old-established aquatic contest, upon which the popular musical farce of the "Waterman" is founded, took place on Thursday, and, as usual, collected a vast assemblage of spectators. To the livery and badge, "bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Doggett, a famous comedian, in commemoration of the happy accession of the family of her present Majesty to the throne of Great Britain," have been added from time immemorial the interest, amounting to about £7, on South-Sea Stock, the gift of the late Sir W. Jolliffe, to be divided between the second and third men, in proportions of five-eighths and three-eighths; but, upon the present occasion, the Fishmongers' Company, who have the control of this wager, kindly awarded a guinea, in addition to the livery and badge for the winner, £1 11s. 6d. to the fourth man; and a guinea each to the fifth and sixth. The distance was, as usual, from the Swan at London-bridge to the Swan at Chelsea. The competitors came in in the following order:—Wm. Iam Campbell, Lambeth, 1; William Jame Cowrie, Blackfriars, 2; Benjamin Thomas Huntingford, Greenwich, 3; John Thomas Cannon, Wapping, 4; Thomas Mills Howard, Irongate, 5; Joseph Wyld, Lambeth, 6. There was about fifty yards distance in coming in between the second and third men, but the last two were completely tailed. The men were afterwards regaled with a substantial repast at the Old Swan, and the winners subsequently duly presented at head-quarters to receive the award of victory.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT OF 1000 MILES IN 1000 HOURS.

This unparalleled feat has just been accomplished by Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, or the "Eastern Warwickshire Star," as he is designated in the sporting world.

Manks commenced his performance at eleven minutes past five o'clock, on the afternoon of Monday, June 17, at the Barrack Tavern Cricket Ground, Sheffield, or a gratuity of £50, voluntarily undertaking the attempt to accomplish it by each and every mile being walked at the strike of every hour. Manks had only five or six days' notice to commence operations; he went into no particular training for the occasion, and his distance was measured from a given point on the ground. He walked 6 yards from his bed-side to a staircase having 13 deep steps, and then proceeded from the foot thereof to the starting post, another distance of 28 yards, having two other descending steps. On the completion of his mile, he again walked 22 yards, ascending 14 steps to reach his bed, altogether making inclusive of the measurement of the staircase, 62 yards, which, being multiplied by 1000, gives 62,000 yards, or 35 miles 400 yards over and above the stipulated distance of 1000 miles; independent of the additional

labour of lifting himself up the staircase to his apartment, an attic in the roof of the house, with a very confined ventilation.

Manks's style of walking is to bend forward the body, whereby he throws its weight on the knees. His step is short, and his feet are raised only a few inches from the ground, which quickens his pace, and enables him to walk with more

RICHARD MANKS, THE PEDESTRIAN.

ease, and better able to endure the fatigue of his long journey than by walking perfectly erect, which would throw too much of the weight of the body on the ankle joints. He walks in light shoes and lamb's wool stockings, which preserve his feet from injury. He packs the inside of his shoe-heels with a portion of horse-hair sock

His feet have undergone frequent scarification by a surgeon; and he suffered much from swelling. At one time his condition was as various as a railway time table, and his more sanguine friends were in despair that he would not sustain the completion of his undertaking. There was a favourable coldness of the extremities which physically accounted for his wakefulness. He was frequently rubbed with oils, spirit of camphor, &c., to prevent rigidity of the joints and limbs, and a simple tonic admixture was occasionally administered, to keep up the tone and action of the stomach. When aroused, he rose up at once, with great mechanical rapidity, buckled on his belt, seized his stick with a tight grip, and stared intensely. His skin is remarkable for its transparency, developing every artery, and exhibiting a fine muscular and anatomical picture. When he commenced his task, he weighed 11 stone 3lb.; and, on being put into scale, after five weeks' toil, the result showed a diminution of 26 lb. He craved much for good old ale, but got none; ate heartily of sago puddings, steaks, chops, lamb, fowl, rabbit, &c. He drank bottled porter, Sherry, and, when overtaken by morbid torpidity, he partook freely of an admixture of rum, milk, and egg. He was the most inclined to profound sleep from two to eight o'clock in the morning. He varied his shoes from leather to carpet as the necessity of his feet required, sometimes walking under acute punishment, and at other times under no apparent inconvenience, reliefs secured by surgical operations and applications. The pathway of his route being laid with safes, loose portions were frequently taken from his shoes

On the 9th of July, at two o'clock in the morning, he performed his route, not as a sleep-walker, but as a person all but asleep, and, to the surprise of his attendant, he found him lying on one of the railings of the green. Aroused, he walked on with renewed energy, and completed his mile in 15 minutes and 11 seconds.

On Monday, July 22, Manks was pursuing his journey in a miraculous manner, completing his progressive miles in the space of 10 minutes and 30 seconds. The marginal brow of the proximate hills at Upperthorpe, within a bowshot of the grounds, were continuously dotted with clusters of anxious human beings, looking down upon the movements of the thousands below.

On July 23 the weather was sultry, and Manks suffered severely from a powerful determination of blood to the brain. His eyelids drooped in the evening; but the intense anxiety of his mind about the shortness of his time kept him awake.

On July 25, 26, and 27 the rain fell in torrents, but Manks suffered nothing from it.

On July 28 (Sunday) the grounds were not opened until the evening, when the rush of spectators was tremendous. There were not less than 8000 persons present at one time; the evening was also extremely fine. The crowds on the distant hills were unprecedented. Manks, on this occasion, walked in his flannel jacket and drawers, though he had on preceding Sabbaths performed his task in his usual Sunday clothes. It was with the utmost difficulty that a clear pathway was kept for him: notwithstanding these interruptions, he surprisingly accomplished each of these miles in the incredible space of ten minutes, no ordinary work for an unexhausted man. The universal commiseration and expressed respect towards him was evidently cheering to him.

LAST DAY'S PERFORMANCE.—MONDAY, JULY 29.—At the earliest dawn hundreds were wending their way to witness the completion of this pedestrian feat. At five o'clock the doors were opened, and Manks walked that mile in 10 min. 0 sec.; 6 o'clock, 9 min. 20 sec.; 7 ditto, 8 min. 9 sec.; and THEREBY HE LAST MILE IN EIGHT MINUTES and FIFTY-FIVE SECONDS, after the hour had struck 8 A.M., beating Captain Barclay's last mile by 6 minutes and 5 seconds! and amidst loud cheers. Annexed is the time for Monday morning:—

1	..	15	32	4	..	13	40	7	..	9	5
2	..	15	0	5	..	10	0	8	..	8	55
3	..	13	0	6	..	9	30		MINS		

To avoid a too sudden transition from long wakefulness to inordinate slumber, he was awakened at progressive lengthened intervals, and proceeded to walk a mile in the presence of a continued influx of spectators. He retired to his own home at eight in the evening, in a hackney-coach. The crowd of admirers opposite his house became so great that he presented himself at the window; and, by his desire, they peaceably retired.

It should be added that the length of daylight, the continuous influx of witnesses, and the proximity of dwellings to the grounds—as the barrack, the guard-house, and the sentry on duty, were the best public guarantee for the full performance of the feat, which, it must be remembered, differed materially from the celebrated task by Captain Barclay, as Richard Manks proceeded to his post on the striking of each consecutive hour.

BULL-FIGHT AT MADRID.—ACCIDENT TO MONTES, THE MATADOR.

To all accustomed to read the details of the Royal Bull-fights at Madrid, the prowess of Montes, the celebrated *matador*, must be familiar, as forming no unimportant feature of the barbaric spectacle. A Correspondent, who was a spectator of one of these shows, on the 21st ult., has favoured us with the following details, and Sketch of the catastrophe:—

Montes, long known to be the "first sword" in Spain, married, about two years ago, his second wife; she having made the stipulation that he should no longer follow his dangerous vocation. For one season he kept his word; but this year, not being able any longer to resist the excitement of the bull-ring, or (as some say) influenced by avaricious motives (he clears by his vocation some £2000 per annum), he returned to his former career. Up to the last day of the Madrid bull-fighting season, Montes escaped without any injury, although it was the general remark, by those who had known him in other times, that his agility was somewhat on the wane. Well it might be, indeed, for he numbers, at this time, some fifty-seven or fifty-eight years—of which fact his grey hairs give abundant evidence.

On Sunday, the 21st ult., took place the last *media corrco*, or afternoon fight of bulls at Madrid; at which Montes was assisted, as usual, by his nephew, the young *chuchanero*, almost as dexterous a swordsman as himself. The first bull which entered the ring (there were seven massacred that day) manifested symptoms of more intelligence than usually falls to the lot of the bovine race. Instead of attacking the horses of the lancemen, or goring the red flags which the *chulos*, as usual, waved in his face, this bull made directly at the bodies of the men *dio el cuerpo*, as the Spaniards remarked—and plied his human tormentors so dexterously, that they were at much pains to keep clear of his horns. In short, the Madrid belles pronounced this to be an infantry bull, as he only killed two horses—a fact which was considered so very disgraceful on his part, that *banderillas de fuego* were called for and granted. A word or two about these instruments of torture. Fancy, then, one of our old English cloth-yard shafts, ornamented with ribbons and coloured paper, and garnished with fireworks, which, by some contrivance of Spanish ingenuity, ignite immediately the dart is plunged into the bull's shoulders—this is a *banderilla de fuego*. Their description awakens no very agreeable sensations, but yet they are considered a refinement on the old practice of worrying the bull with dogs for the purpose of raising his spirits before the final attack of the *matador*. The bull of which I speak, having been garnished with some dozen of these demoniacal weapons, at length became as mad as the most *exigeante* section of Madrid could desire. Now came on Montes, his right hand bearing the sword, his left a red flag, his nephew, the *chuchanero*, by his side, and a band of *chulos*, or men whose duty it is, by flags and mantles, to distract the bull. Montes, looking his enemy full in the face, waved his flag, and walked, or rather waltzed up to his horns: as usual, he stood a little on one side and shook the flag in the bull's face; but despite the confusion of fireworks and the noise of the spectators, his bull still knew the difference between a flag and a man. He aimed directly at the body, made a spring, and in an instant Montes was under his feet. The *chulos* ran forward, shook their flags but in vain; the bull had already transfixed the calf of Montes, whose leg he was furiously shaking in the air; already he had withdrawn his horn to make another thrust, when the young *chuchanero* rushed forward, faced the bull, and without waiting for position, just touched the beast with the point of his sword on the nape of his neck; and it was no more. It was like the touch of a magician's wand; the sword scarcely entered three inches, yet the bull fell dead without a groan. Old Montes was rapidly carried away; the *chuchanero* gracefully bowed, and then left the ring to see the extent of his uncle's injury. After this five other bulls were murdered with the same refinement of cruelty; and finally, the Madrilenos clamoured for another, which was conceded to them, as a blood offering to their beloved Montes.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

VISCOUNT JOCELYN, M.P. FOR LYNN REGIS.

ROBERT VISCOUNT JOCELYN, eldest son of the present (third) Earl of Roden, by the second daughter of the 22nd Lord Le Despencer, was born at London on the 20th of February, 1816, and was educated at the school of the celebrated Dr Felenburgh, at Hofyl, near Berne, in Switzerland. In 1833 he entered the army in the Rifle Brigade, from which he subsequently exchanged to the 15th Hussars. In 1839 he went to India, and served in that and the following year with General Elphinstone, on the frontiers. In 1840 he was appointed Military Secretary to the Chinese Expedition, which sailed from Calcutta on the 8th of May, and he brought home the first despatches after the meeting of the British and Chinese Plenipotentiaries, at the month of the Peiho River.

In October, he sailed with the despatches from Canton; and, on the voyage to Bombay, wrote an account of the expedition, published by Murray in 1841, under the title of "Six Months with the Chinese Expedition," and which went through seven editions. It is a plain, soldier-like narrative of the causes and first events of the war, ending in the exaction of full payment for the seized opium and the opening of the five ports to our ships under one of the most liberal tariffs in the world. The glimpses of China and the Chinese given in the little volume are full of interest. There is no attempt to exaggerate; no effort after fine writing: the descriptions are simple, straightforward, often entertaining, from the strangeness of the people, and we question if any other book, however large or elaborate, be better calculated to give the general reader a true idea of the central flowery land, and its busy, ingenious, imitative, boastful people. The little work completely put an end to the delusion so industriously circulated at the beginning of the war, of the existence of a race-hatred between the native Chinese and their Tartar rulers

VISCOUNT JOCELYN, M. P. FOR LYNN REGIS.

ready, on any occasion, to lead to a junction with invading foreigners. Viscount Jocelyn stated that everywhere the people were prepared to stand by their governors and rulers; and that all mention of intent to punish only the ruling powers was received with dismay by the people, as an announcement of hostilities against themselves. The subsequent events of the war proved the accuracy of the statement. With such poor strength and feeble resources as they had, the Chinese fought together bravely against "the invading barbarians," and on no occasion gave even the slightest evidence of division amongst themselves or disloyalty to the Emperor. One passage of this little work, even in so brief a notice as of necessity belongs to a memoir, deserves to be quoted:—"Most of the disagreements (says Viscount Jocelyn) between our soldiery and the Chinese people, and also the want of supplies, arose from the difficulty of making bargains and agreeing upon prices, when there were no linguists to interpret between the parties." In view of this fact, his Lordship, therefore, strongly urges the necessity, for the success of all future negotiations, of education, either by the East India Company in their colleges, or by the English Government, through a professor at Macao, of trustworthy persons to act as interpreters.

In 1841, his Lordship married Frances, youngest daughter of the ninth Earl Cowper. In the same year her Ladyship was appointed, under the Ministry of the late Sir Robert Peel, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Majesty—an appointment which she still continues to hold.

At the general election in 1841, Lord Jocelyn was invited by requisition to become a candidate, with Mr. Beckett, for the representation of Leeds, against Joseph Hume and W. Aldam; after a severe contest his Lordship and Mr. Hume were defeated, the numbers polled being—Beckett, 2076; Aldam, 2043; Hume, 2033; Viscount Jocelyn, 1976.

In the following year, however, he was returned for Lynn Regis without a contest, and has since continued to represent that borough unopposed. His first speech in the House was in defence of the Affghan War, in 1842. He also took part in the debate upon the Opium Trade; arguing that though the trade might be prohibited, it was no more possible to put down the use of opium among the Chinese by law, than of gin amongst ourselves.

In 1844, he spoke in opposition to the Government on the subject of the war in Scinde, and in defence of the Ameers, and showed such knowledge of Indian affairs, that he was shortly appointed Secretary to the Board of Control, an office which he held until the dissolution of the Peel Ministry, in 1846.

His Lordship has taken an active part in several important committees: amongst them may be named the Gaming Committee, of which Lord Palmerston was chairman; the New Zealand Committee, in 1843; the Committee on the Truck System, in 1843; the China and Tea Trade Committee, and Committee on the Growth of Cotton in India, of last session; and, in the present session, the Committee on Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations, on which his report has been adopted.

His Lordship is a Conservative, but supported the Free-Trade measures of the late Sir Robert Peel. He has spoken frequently on Irish questions, and in the present session, in an able speech, called the attention of Government to the propriety of assisting the formation of Railway communication in India, as essential to the development of the resources of that country, and especially to the production of cotton. His Lordship especially urged the importance of the line from Madras to Arcot, forming about ninety miles of a main trunk line, and doubted whether the bits of lines which had been sanctioned in Bengal and Bombay would be of such practical use as to admit of fair deductions being drawn as to the value of railways in India.

Our Portrait is from a beautiful miniature by Sir W. Ross.

BULL-FIGHT AT MADRID.—ACCIDENT TO MONTES, THE MATADOR.

GOODWOOD RACES.—THE PRIZE PLATE.

The three "cups," or pieces of prize plate, which have just been run for at Goodwood, are of great excellence in their class of art. Two of them have been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, Bond-street; and the third at the establishment of Mr. Hancock, at the corner of Bruton-street, Bond-street. They are—

1. A Vase, of classic character; the handles composed of sea-horses; the ornaments, closely following the antique examples, consisting of horses' hoofs, stable implements, &c. The bas-relief represents the race and Grand Stand at Goodwood. The cup is supported by centaurs. It was designed by Sir George Hayter, and was placed for "the Chesterfield Cup," and was run for yesterday (Friday)

2. A Vase of tazza form, supported by the fan-palm. The group around the base represents "Alexander the Great contending with the Lion." Reproving the effeminacy of his soldiers, in Persia he constantly took the exercise of war or of hunting, and exposed himself to danger and fatigue with less precaution than ever, so that a Lacedæmonian Ambassador, who attended him one day when he killed a fierce lion, said, "Alexander, you have disputed the prize of Royalty gloriously with the lion." Craterus got this hunting-piece represented in bronze, and consecrated it in the temple at Delphi. There were the lion, the dogs, the King fighting with the lion, and Craterus advancing to the King's assistance. Pliny informs us that Apelles alone was permitted to represent him on canvass, Praxiteles in marble, and Lysippus in bronze; this work was, therefore, most probably by Lysippus. It was designed and modelled by Alfred Brown, was placed for the "Stewards' Cup," and won by Count Hahn.

The third Cup, manufactured by Mr. Hancock, is after a design of the eminent French artist, M. Freret, who modelled a racing cup last season. The horse introduced is modelled by Mr. M'Carthy. It consists of a group, exquisitely wrought in silver, disposed upon a ground of bronze, and a large ebony pedestal. The incident represented is Robin Hood contending for the golden arrow at the great archery *fête* given by the Sheriff of Nottingham, with the view of attracting the great outlaw from his stronghold, as detailed in the legend; the trick failed, owing to the timely aid of Robin's "merry band." The sheriff is mounted on horseback, superintending the game. The other figures are Robin, in the act of discharging his successful arrow, and Little John, who is in a bending posture, watching the progress of the game, his quiver and arrows having been thrown down beside him. Two Scottish greyhounds form interesting companions to the archers. All the figures are highly modelled, and the horse is the largest ever formed in silver. The nominal value of the prize is £300, and it was placed as the "Goodwood Cup."

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

GOODWOOD RACES.

In the present week was celebrated the forty-eighth anniversary of the great Sussex meeting. How may the scene be spoken of in fitting phrase? Ye "stately homes of England," where, in all your proud profusion, shall we look for one more fair, more noble than peerless Goodwood? Stands there one more excellent "in all the pleasant land?" Behold it amid its "tall ancestral trees;" around wave cedars, such as graced Lebanon in the time of her forest glory: away in the distance ascend downs, fresh and fragrant as "Cytherea's breath:" in front spread lawns more verdant than "emerald meadows of Cashmere." Is not this a right-worshipful picture? The music of Theocritus never sung of spot more complete in sylvan loveliness.

. . . . . The drive from the entrance-gates to the summit of the downs, on which the race-course is situated, is

GOODWOOD RACES, 1850.—THE PRIZE PLATE.

prodigal of beauties, that, for variety and interest, are to be found within the precincts of no other domain in England. On either hand the foreground is a panorama, rich in rural embellishment, while in the far horizon is seen the lovely Wight, set in the sparkling ocean. That such a tryst as this should command good company, follows as a matter of course. But apart from the local advantages to which it ministers, the occupation of Chichester, and every town and hamlet within a radius of twenty miles, by pleasure seekers to whom "money is no object," Goodwood introduced and continues to exhibit a system of management, as regards racing, nearer perfection than any heretofore designed. Without paradising rules more suited to an assembly of Covenanters, than a company met together for the purposes of amusement, good precautions are adopted to prevent licence from straying into licentiousness. In all that has relation to the convenience and enjoyment of its visitors, there is nothing left uncared for. The Grand Stand, with its saloons, banquet-halls, terraces, and *parterres* "lying in a pleasant shade," is a fitting place wherein the noble and gentle may meet and mingle; while for the humbler holiday folk there is a splendid course for a promenade during the intervals between the races, upon which no horses man is permitted to intrude on any pretence whatever. This is a great

GOODWOOD RACES, 1850.

good—one of the most troublesome nuisances at provincial meetings being the mounted crowd of jockies, trainers, and others, "in brief authority" by whom they are infested. . . . . With this brief preface we proceed to the details of the occasion referred to in our first paragraph. But how shall words do justice to the fact? The *morale* of a race-course is not easily to be touched; however, we may skim the

Quips and cranks and wanton wiles
Nods and beeks and wreathed smiles,

that flaunt so gaily upon it. If the various causes that impel to its excitement could be read, then, indeed, would a stirring page be studied. If the human heart was analyzed, the three shillings and sixpence would be found the most powerful passion of the greatest number. Pervadventure, in lieu of the *euri sacra fames* leading men to the ring, we should discover

That danger's self were here alone.

The last week of July broke the spell of St. Swithin. Monday, the 29th, was without rain, and fair if not fine weather, distinguished the following days. Tuesday dawned cheerfully, and the report ran that the glass was rising. At Chichester, nevertheless, things looked far from promising. If the social aspect was not actually gloomy, it was certainly without the stir and excitement of former years. On reaching the course, the *habitué* could not fail to mark "what a falling off was *there*." He missed the master hand that once directed all, like the wand of a magician. The machinery did not work as it was wont the character of the *mise en scène* was slow. It is right, however, to say that it was orderly beyond all common experiences of such a tryst. The course, so to speak, kept itself. Police there was none—the only officials being rural swains with staves of office in their hands, more for ornament than use. At the tinkling of a bell, the company arranged itself, and the performance began with all the decorum and observance of a theatre royal. The curtain draws up for the Craven Stakes; but our notices must be confined to the principal features, to prevent with a little harmless gossip. It is needless to observe, perhaps, as a preliminary, that for the last two or three months the racing market has been in a very "unsettled" state—so much so, indeed, that there are those who do not hesitate to declare the Ring had not a leg to stand upon. That which the Derby began at Epsom, was continued at Liverpool, and it remains to be seen how it was finished at Goodwood. The terror of the fastest was a courser hight Windshcgrata, that had put into certain of the sporting handicaps so lightly weighted as to be "turned loose," as the professional phrase goes. He won the Liverpool Cup in a canter, as everybody knows, and the betting gentlemen spake with intensity of "Windy," as they call him, in allusion, probably, to the "*hiss*" he had dealt the fielders. This is a digression, but it is *apropos* to the apathy with which the liberal bill of fare for the first day was discussed. There were eight races, but not one of them could lay claim to the slightest sensation. The interest of the catalogue turned upon The Flying Dutchman's appearance—announced to be his last race. He had won 300 sovereigns a piece, each, 12 subscribers, whereof ten paid half forfeit. Consequently, it was run a match—the flyer's opponent being Vulcan. Lord Eglinton's phenomenon "waited" till close home, when he left his antagonist—who started only with the view of saving his stake as second—and won in a canter by half a score of lengths. But had the event been ordered differently, would Vulcan have saved his stake? I rather think he not have lost his £300. It would have been a worthy "wind-up" of a racing career without any precedent, had he been run to distance his adversary and achieved it

The gorgeous landscape through which they passed who mustered upon Goodwood Downs on Wednesday morning, was bathed in a mist that prevailed from dawn to dusk. Albeit the "Stakes" day—the rendezvous of all such as make the turf their calling—the attendance was much below the average of the last ten or a dozen anniversaries. But the sum of life is mutability. "We have our exits and our entrances"—some for good luck, and some for the reverse—who, as Mr. Douglas Jerrold says in the play, "might as well have staid where they were." The late Goodwood Steward seems to have be-spoke to the former. He departed this life but very recently, leaving behind him a store, according to rumour, that might be quoted emphatically in favour of agricultural pursuits. The sport was, as usual, very ample, the second event bringing out a field of twenty-six. This was the Stewards' Cup, a very beautiful trophy, valued by Mr. Hunt at £300 besides in the shape of sweepstakes. It was won by a German-bred horse, called Turnus—an animal whose form would have done credit to any stud in Great Britain. His party had also a nag for the Cup, which unfortunately did not stay. With the present facilities for raising and running stock of every description—high as well as middling—it is a question for the offer advantages to foreign horses for favourable run at our principal local race-meetings and institutions. There were two races in the list, of which but one fell within the Bee-hunter being permitted to walk over for the Drawingroom Stakes, and the City-Members' Plate breaking down in consequence of Marksman lying down, and only a brace being left in. The cynosure of all interest and account was "The Goodwood Stakes" handicap by a subscription of 25 sovs each, 15 forfeit, and 5 only if declared within a specified time, with 100 added for horses of all forms

have been expected—as the recent defalcations of many officers of these desirable institutions have but too deplorably shown. We are, therefore, glad to observe that the attention both of the Government and of independent members of Parliament has lately been more powerfully directed to both of these subjects, and that there is a growing disposition to legislate upon them in a manner consistent with the interests of the working classes—and, indeed, of all ranks and orders of the people.

The time of Parliament has now, and has long been, more fully occupied in undoing the erroneous legislation of the past than in originating new measures. The great want of the country is, in fact, the removal of obstructions. It desires no paternal care from the Government. It only wishes to be left free and unimpeded to pursue its own industry. While one large capitalist can do much under the existing system, twenty or a greater number of small capitalists, who may between them possess a larger accumulation of savings than the one, can do little or nothing. The law of partnership interposes difficulties. The secure and profitable investment of small savings is so impeded, and rendered so expensive, that a man with fifty or a hundred pounds scarcely knows what to do with it. Upon these subjects—the importance of which, in a state of society like ours, where our population runs so rapidly upon the heels of our resources, it is scarcely possible to over-estimate—a Select Committee has lately been sitting. Its report has just appeared, and forms a document in all respects most interesting and valuable. It lays bare the evils of the present state of the law of commercial association in a striking and powerful manner; and will, in all probability, be the means of enlightening the public opinion of the country to an extent sufficient to compel the interference of the Legislature to remove the many existing obstructions that prevent the free play of the national industry. The Legislature is not asked to do, but to undo; and we will not doubt its desire to act in this respect in accordance with the necessities of the time, and with the true interests of the wealth-producers of this country.

There are three objections to the safe and profitable investment of small capitals, to which the attention of the Select Committee was more particularly directed, and to which it devotes the principal portions of its report. These are the laws relating to the sale and transfer of real property, the revenue laws, and the laws of commercial partnership. The committee heard evidence upon each of these heads. The first and last of them seem, as far as we can judge, to be the most important. The committee states with justice that investments in land or in landed securities are much desired by the provident among the working and middle classes, but that the uncertainty and complexity of titles, the enormous length and expensiveness of conveyances, together with the costs of stamps, place this species of investment beyond the reach of those parties. The committee are of opinion that the greatest benefit would be conferred both upon the owners of real estate and upon small capitalists desirous of calling "some spot of land their own," if these evils were diminished, or entirely removed, by the simplification of titles and the shortening of conveyances. This subject is not new. It has long engaged the attention of the best lawyers and the wisest statesmen of our time, and is at present under the official consideration of commissioners appointed by her Majesty. The country may therefore hope that, in due time, and after full and earnest deliberation, the action of the Legislature will be announced to the aid of the buyers and sellers of land and houses, and that hereafter there will be no more difficulty in purchasing an acre of ground than in purchasing a garment.

With regard to the association of persons of small capital for trading purposes, with liabilities limited and clearly defined, the public opinion of the country is not yet so ripe as on the former question. The public, it is true, has recently been shocked by the dreadful disclosures made with regard to the slop-trade, by which a wealthy speculator entering into the labour market, grinds down the faces of the poor to his own profit, and degrades the unhappy work-people socially, physically, intellectually, and religiously, to a degree unknown in any other country calling itself civilized. For this state of things there is but one possible remedy—the association of the workers to provide the slop goods which the public *will* buy, and the distribution among these workers of the enormous profits made by the speculating capitalist. The law of partnership is the impediment. In some cases, even at present, the working man of various trades, degraded and depressed by the operation of the slop system, have united their small savings of money and combined their labour, to produce for public sale the articles of their manufacture. "These industrious men," say the committee, "work together under regulations of their own, with a small capital; they are directed by managers whom they choose, the goods produced are sold for their common benefit, and the profits are divided among the contributors of capital and labour, in certain proportions agreed to. At present the law affords no effectual remedy against the fraud of any one dishonest contributor or partner, and no summary mode of enforcing the rules agreed to for mutual government. The committee add their opinion that the difficulties which affect the law of partnership operate with increased severity in proportion to the smallness of the sums subscribed, and the number of persons included in the association. They think that any measures for the removal of these difficulties would be peculiarly acceptable to the middle and working classes, and would tend to satisfy them that they are not excluded from fair competition by laws throwing obstacles in the way of men with small capitals."

This French law of partnership, known under the name of partnership "*en commandite*," seems peculiarly available to the necessities of this trading and commercial age, and to the wants of the humble and industrious population of Great Britain; and to some such law the recommendations of the committee very clearly point. The law may be simply defined as one permitting partnership with a limited liability. A Royal Charter is at present requisite to legalize such an association in England; so that an association of working tailors, for instance, wishing to work together for mutual benefit, and to undersell the individual slop speculator, could not be brought into a position to compete with him with any safety or legality unless they procured a charter, at an expense which could not be less than £1000, and which might, under some circumstances, be £2000. The committee, without expressly recommending the French system of partnership "*en commandite*," are of opinion that Royal Charters for such associations should be procurable at a more reasonable cost; an opinion in which most persons who know anything of the subject will be disposed to agree. The whole matter is one of great interest and importance, not only to the working-classes, popularly so called, but to the middle, and, indeed, to the upper ranks of society. Whatever tends to make the poor provident, industrious, and self-supporting, is a national boon—not to be measured by its influence upon any one section of the people. The benefit permeates and pervades society, and extends from the lowest to the highest classes. We hope that the subject will receive the attention which it merits, and that the report of the Select Committee will in due time produce its proper fruit—a wise, earnest, and beneficial series of legislative enactments, simplifying the titles and cheapening the transfers of property realized; removing impediments from the path of that industry which desires nothing more than to employ itself in the creation of wealth; and relieving labouring men from the perilous position of semi or utter pauperism to which they are often reduced by the operation of erroneous and ill-considered laws, passed long ago, and utterly inaccordant with the wants, opinions, and true interests of the present age.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

HYDE PARK

Lord BROUGHAM understood that it was intended to pave the road from Hyde-park-corner to Kensington with huge blocks of granite in the nature of paving-stones, and he wished to know if it was true or not, and if a similar operation was to take place in the Park itself, which would render it more safe for waggons to go upon, but not for persons to ride upon. This was one of the consequences of the new law that the Attorney-General was the sole judge of all cases between the subjects and the Crown, and exercising a more than judicial power, a power which no attorney had any right to assume, and the Attorney-General was, according to Sir Robert Filmer, only the attorney to the King, and he exercised it by giving judgment in his chamber in favour of his client. There was no petty prince in Germany, Turkey, or Russia, who was more absolute than the Sovereign of this realm, if the opinion of the Attorney-General was to be taken in opposition to the opinions of those lawyers who had been engaged in hundreds more cases than the Attorney or Solicitor General.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought the noble friend could not have consulted the early channels of information, because the Attorney-General had given an answer which he considered perfectly legal and satisfactory, as he should be prepared to show when the subject should be brought before their Lordships in a regular manner. As to the quotation of his noble friend, it merely went to show that the Attorney-General represented the public as an attorney represented his client. He represented the public, but did the complainants represent the public and complain of public wrong? They did not. Were they private persons, they could proceed by bill ement if they had suffered indirect wrong; if they came as representatives of the public, the Attorney-General was the proper judge. This park was the property of the Crown, and he took it that the Attorney-General had exercised a sound discretion and was responsible for what he had done.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE rose to answer the question about paving. He contended that his noble and learned friend had departed from the orders of the House in entering into a discussion as to the functions of the Attorney-General on the presentation of a petition. In answer to the question, he had to state that the persons who had to erect the building had undertaken to pave the way from the gate to the building.

Lord BROUGHAM: Not the road?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE: Not the road.

Lord BROUGHAM was very glad to hear it, and placed the most implicit trust in the statement of his noble friend.

LIVERPOOL PETITION FORGERIES.

Lord BEAUMONT brought up the report of the Committee on the Liverpool petition forgeries. The report stated that they were of opinion that due precaution had not been taken, but that there was no evidence to prove that the parties engaged in getting up the petition had abetted the commission of these forgeries, although there was great carelessness exhibited on the part of the promoters of the petition, and that they were guilty of gross neglect.

The report and evidence was ordered to be printed.

Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice that he should on Thursday draw the attention of the House to this subject.

THE CIVIL LIST

Lord BROUGHAM then moved for an account of the savings of the Civil List Revenues since the beginning of the year 1835. His object was not to open up any indecorous inquiry into the personal expenses of the Sovereign; but he perceived by the Returns on the table of the House that the savings of the savings up to the present time amounted to upwards of £38,000, and he wished to know in what department, and in what years, these savings had been effected.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought it extremely dangerous to open up a question of this description; and he would not, therefore, give to the noble Lord the smallest particle of information. It was settled, by a compact with the Crown, that the Civil List should not be interfered with, and he should therefore oppose the motion.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that, on settling the Civil List, Parliament had stipulated that it would not inquire into the expenses of the Civil List; and the right of the Crown to appropriate to one department the savings effected in another was unquestionable.

After some observations from Lord MONTEAGLE and Lord BROUGHAM in reply, the motion was negatived without a division.—Adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at noon.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Mr. HUME gave notice, that he would move, as an amendment to the resolutions proposed with respect to the admission of Baron Rothschild, that Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P. for the City of London, having taken, as directed, and in the manner most binding on his conscience, the oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, with the exception only of the words at the end of the oath of Abjuration, "on the true faith of a Christian," he cannot be liable in any other penalties than those set forth in the statutes relating thereto, to be imposed only by a court of law. That at the commencement of the next session of Parliament this House will take into its serious consideration the oaths administered to members of Parliament at the table of the House, and more particularly the oath of abjuration, with a view to meet the case now before the House, and to make all the oaths more consistent with the changes which have taken place since the passing of the Acts enacting the oaths.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE ACT (IRELAND) CONTINUANCE BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill,

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said, that as the bill involved forfeitures and penalties, it should have originated in the Commons and not in the Lords, and as the present bill was first introduced into the Upper House, it ought to be rejected.

The SPEAKER was of opinion that the bill should be rejected and another bill brought in.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he was willing to bow to the decision of the Chair, and, on the bill being rejected, he would ask leave for bringing in a similar bill.

The bill was then withdrawn, and leave asked to bring in a new bill.

Mr. HUME hoped no such bill would be introduced, as there was no necessity for it in the present state of quiet which existed in Ireland.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE was happy to say that the state of Ireland was at the present time greatly improved from that in which it was when the act was first introduced; but he thought that it was still advisable to pass the measure before the House, and that was the opinion of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Col. DUNNE would not oppose the introduction of the bill, but he hoped it would be in operation for as limited a period as possible.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD was opposed to the introduction of the bill; for, although he was satisfied that the powers which it conferred on the Lord-Lieutenant would be wisely exercised by Lord Clarendon, still, as the bill was unnecessary in the present state of Ireland, he thought no such measure should pass the House

After a lengthened discussion, the debate was adjourned.

In the evening sitting,

SMITHFIELD MARKET

In reply to Mr. Heathcote, Sir G. GREY read a letter from the Corporation of London, refusing to remove Smithfield Market to another site. The right hon. gentleman said that letter was in reply to a communication enclosing the report of the commissioners, recommending the removal of the market. The Government approved of that recommendation, but were not prepared to bring in a bill on the subject before next session.

In reply to Mr. Stanford, Sir G. GREY stated it was not the intention of the Government to introduce a bill this session to restrict the sale of poisons.

In reply to Mr. Mullinge, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was his intention and hope to pass the Stamp Bill in its present shape.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the rest of the evening was passed in the discussion of a vote of £30,000, proposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, to make good one half of the defalcations in the Cuffe-street Savings-Bank, in Dublin. On a division, the vote was agreed to, by a majority of 118 to 30—Adjourned.

COLLISION ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—LOSS OF LIFE.

On Thursday morning a fearful collision took place on the above line of railway, shortly before eleven o'clock, near the Cowlairs station.

A pleasure train left Perth early in the morning. From its length, it was deemed advisable to divide it into several parts. The first portion of it arrived at the Cowlairs station almost immediately after the Edinburgh train, which was then stationed there, and getting ready for entering the tunnel. The Edinburgh train contained forty-one carriages, and there were twenty-seven in the Perth one.

Following close after was the Scottish Central ordinary train.

Such was the number of passengers carried by the intermediate train, that several cattle trucks had been attached to it; but, as a good many found accommodation. They brought up the rear. They had not been at Cowlairs—where, as is well known, a stoppage invariably takes place—more than five minutes when the succeeding train came up, and a fearful collision ensued.

Neither the guard nor fireman had taken the precaution to send back signals that they were in the way. On the other hand, the parties in charge of the approaching train, though there does exist a curve in the line a little beyond Cowlairs, which would necessarily prevent them from observing that the passage was not clear till they were almost close on the obstruction, must have been aware that they were but a little distance behind, as the two trains had left Greenhill Junction nearly together, and they had kept sight of the preceding one the whole way onwards.

The collision was a most violent one. Scarcely any of the number of passengers have escaped unhurt, though, fortunately, the bruises of most are comparatively slight. It is not so, however, we regret, with all. Three persons were killed on the spot.

Sheriff Bell, and other official parties, visited the spot; and, after investigating the circumstances, directed that the drivers of both trains should be apprehended.

LAMBETH ELECTION.—The writ for the election of a burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Lambeth, reached the high sheriff of the county of Surrey (J. W. Freshfield, Esq.) on Wednesday, and on Thursday the returning officer of the borough (R. Onslow, Esq.) attended on Kennington Common, at the spot where the hustings are usually erected, and made proclamation that he should proceed to the nomination and return on Monday next, the 5th inst., at ten o'clock. The ex-member for Marylebone, Sir C. Napier, has issued an address to the electors. He pledges himself to go to the poll if he finds himself well supported, but not otherwise.

THE CHARTER-HOUSE.—The Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., Secretary-at-War, and a Carthusian by education, was on Thursday elected to fill the vacancy among the Governors of the Charter-House, caused by the lamented death of the late Right Hon. Sir R. Peel.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The details of the great battle at Idstedt have been published in official reports, the one drawn up by General Willisen, who commanded the Holstein army; and the other on the part of the Danes, signed, by order, C. Gluel. The discrepancies between the two accounts are, of course, many; but General Willisen admits that the victory was with the Danes, which he attributes entirely to their superior numerical force. He says that his retreat was effected in good order, and that he had no other loss in *matériel* than three dismounted guns. He regrets the great number of officers and men killed and wounded; but says, as soon as the former can be replaced, he shall be as ready for action as at first. He had but few of his own troops made prisoners, but took between 400 and 500 belonging to the Danes. The total loss of the insurgents is not stated. The Danish report, on the contrary, states that the Danes took 1000 insurgent troops prisoners, and five pieces of cannon; and that 2000 of the wounded enemy were lying in the hospital at Schleswig. The dead in the fields were so numerous, that waggons sufficient could not be found to carry the bodies away. The report acknowledges the loss of at least 12 distinguished officers, with 73 wounded, 104 killed, and 2300 non-commissioned and privates wounded. The Holstein men are preparing for a second battle.

FRANCE.

The French Minister of Finance has presented to the Assembly a project of law to compel the bank to resume cash payments. The reasons assigned for this measure are the revival of business, and the progress of tranquility throughout France, together with the satisfactory state of Europe. The bill has been referred to the budget committee

The Court of Cassation has decided that the three years of domicile required by the new electoral law must be continuous and without interruption.

A great number of passports have been applied for by those members of the Legitimist party who intend going to pay their respects to the Count de Chambaud at Wiesbaden

M. Thiers has quitted Paris for Belgium, Holland, and Germany.

On Thursday the new stamp act came into operation, when the *Atelier* and *Punch* ceased to appear, the proprietors preferring to abandon those journals rather than submit to the restrictive provisions of the measure in question. The *People*, which was a monthly periodical, is now to be published three times a week. Further changes are in contemplation by the directors of several other papers.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been enjoying their accustomed retirement during the past week at Osborne. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived on a visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness on Monday

His Imperial Highness Prince Peter of Oldenburgh also arrived on a visit to the Queen on Monday, returning to town on the following day.

On Tuesday, her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and several of the Royal children, visited Appuldercombe, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Yarborough, on the southern side of the island. It is rumoured that the object of the Royal visit was to determine upon the eligibility of selecting this place as a temporary residence for the Duchess of Kent.

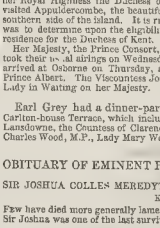
Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and family still continue at Osborne, and took their usual airings on Wednesday and Thursday. The Earl of Clarendon arrived at Osborne on Thursday, and remains on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Viscountess Jocelyn has relieved the Countess of Dysart as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

Earl Grey had a dinner-party on Wednesday, at his residence, in Carlton-house Terrace, which included the French Ambassador, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Countess of Clarendon, Earl St. Germans, Lady Dufferin, Sir Charles Wood, M.P., Lady Mary Wood, &c.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR JOSHUA COLLES MEREDYTH, BART., OF GREENHILLS, COUNTY KILDARE.

Few have died more generally lamented than this excellent and worthy Baronet. Sir Joshua was one of the last survivors of the race of old-fashioned courtly gentlemen, now nearly extinct: and he delighted to show the kindly courtesies of his earlier years, which—told with a grace and humour peculiarly his own—rendered his society in the highest degree entertaining. In kindness of heart, cheerfulness of spirit, and gentlemanly bearing, he has left scarcely any equal; and his death will cause a void among his numerous friends, which will be long and sorrowfully felt.



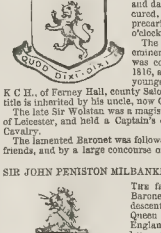
The family, one of very ancient Welsh descent, of which he was the representative, is established in the Sister Island in 1584, by the Rev. Dr. Richard Meredyth, who went from England as chaplain to the Lord Deputy Perrott, and became eventually Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. His son, also a distinguished man in his time, was the Right Hon. Sir Robert Meredyth, of Greenhills, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. From him the deceased Baronet was seventh in descent.

Sir Joshua was born June 1, 1771, and had, consequently, just entered on his 80th year. Early in life he served with credit in the British army, was knighted by his father's lifetime, in 1793, and received from Louis XVIII. the order of military merit, and from the Grand Duke of Hesse that of Louis of Hesse. He married, first, in 1795, Maria, only daughter and heir of Lawrence Coyne Nugent, Esq., of the county of Westmeath, and secondly, in 1823, Dorcas, second daughter and coheir of Colonel Edwards, of London. By the former he leaves four daughters: Frances, married to Philip O'Kelly, Esq.; Barbara, who wedded, first, Eyre, Lord Castlecoote, and secondly, Joseph, present Earl of Milltown; Maria, widow of the Hon William Butler; and Dorcas, widow of James M'Evoy, Esq., of Tobertinane, county of Meath.

In the proceedings recently adopted by the Baronets Committee to substantiate their claims of privileges, Sir Joshua Meredyth took an active part. He headed one deputation to the Government, and was cordially received as an old acquaintance by Sir Robert Peel. He died at Dover, on the 27th ult.

SIR WILLOUGHBY WOLSTAN DIXIE, BART

This gentleman died on the 23rd ult. The event was so sudden as to excite universal surprise and general regret. On the preceding Sunday afternoon, while sitting with several other friends on an iron rail, at Shenton Hall, the seat of Major Wollaston, he lost his balance, and fell back on his head, which caused his instantaneous death at the time, but the accident was not thought of a serious nature, inasmuch as the next day he was about the park as usual. On the following Tuesday morning, however, Sir Wolstan was taken suddenly and dangerously ill: medical aid was instantly procured, but proved of no avail; he continued in a precarious state for a few hours, and died about two o'clock, P.M., the same day.

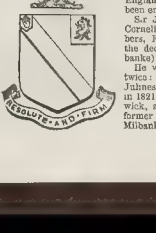


The deceased Baronet represented an ancient and eminent Leicestershire family, on one which a Baronetcy was conferred in 1620. He was born in October, 1816, and married, 16th March, 1841, Louisa Anne, younger daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Evan Lloyd, K.C.H., of Ferney Hall, county Salop, by whom he leaves three daughters. The title is inherited by his uncle, now Captain Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart., R.N

The late Sir Wolstan was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Leicester, and held a Captain's commission in the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

The lamented Baronet was followed to the grave by a number of relatives and friends, and by a large concourse of tenantry

SIR JOHN PENISTON MILBANKE BART., OF HALNABY, COUNTY YORK.



THE family of Milbanke, of which the deceased Baronet was the male representative, derived its descent from Ralph Milbanke, Cup Bearer to Queen Mary of Scotland, who sought an asylum in England in consequence of a duel in which he had been engaged in his native country.

Sir John was son of John Milbanke, Esq., by Cornelia his wife, daughter of Sir William Chambers, Knight, and succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease, in 1825, of his uncle, Sir Ralph (Milbanke) Noel, father of Lady Noel Byron.

He was born 20th August, 1776, and married twice: first, in 1799, Eleanor, youngest daughter of Juhnes Herring, Esq., of Jamaica; and secondly, in 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain James Fenwick, and widow of Thomas Grey, M.D. By the former he had one son, the present Sir John Ralph Milbanke, Bart., a diplomatist, and five daughters.

MEETING IN WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S, FOR THE ERECTION OF A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

MEMORIAL TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

MEETING IN WILLIS'S ROOMS.

In our Journal of last week we duly reported the proceedings of the public meeting held in Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, of the friends and landowners of the late Sir Robert Peel, "for the purpose of perpetuating by some enduring memorial the recollection of his talents, his exertions in the public service, and his exemplary private virtues."

We now engrave the most interesting stage of the proceedings—his Grace the Duke of Wellington reading the first resolution to the meeting. On the left of his Grace is seated the right hon. chairman, the Earl of Aberdeen; and next, Viscount Hardinge.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were at once appointed members of the committee:—The Duke of Buccleugh, Duke of Wellington, Marquis Camden, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Bathurst, Earl of St. Germans, Earl of Ripon, Earl Jermyn, M.P.; Viscount Sydney, Viscount Canning, Viscount Hardinge, Viscount Ashley, M.P.; Viscount Mahon, M.P.; Viscount Nowa, M.P., Lord Frede[illegible] M.P., Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Ashburton, Lord Montcagle, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Hon. F. H. Cl[illegible], M.P., Right Hon. H. Ce[illegible], M.P., Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., M.P.; Right Hon. John Nicholl, M.P., Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., M.P.; Sir W. Middleton, Bart.; Sir John Young, Bart., M.P.; Sir William Verner, Bart., M.P.; Mr. T. G. Bucknall Estcourt; Admiral Bowles, M.P.; Colonel Wood; Mr. J. Wilson Patten, M.P.; Mr. W. Tatton Egerton, M.P.; Mr. Duncan M'Neill, M.P.; Mr. Edward Cardwell, M.P.; Mr. William Cotton, Mr. H. H. Lindsay, Mr. William Gregson, Mr. Richard Twining, and Mr. Robert Garrard.

The subscriptions collected in the room exceeded £1600.

WORKING-MAN'S TESTIMONIAL TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Central Committee for carrying out the testimonial was held at the committee-room, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Patternmaker, which was attended by Sir James Duke, M.P., Baronet, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., and other influential members, when the affairs were thoroughly investigated, and found to be in a very satisfactory state. It is contemplated to hold a public meeting at the Whittington Club, on Wednesday next.

MONUMENT TO SIR R. PEEL AT LEEDS.—On Monday, a very numerously attended meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held in the Courthouse, at Leeds, for the purpose of taking steps to commemorate the public services of the late Sir Robert Peel. Resolutions expressive of the national loss sustained by his death, and providing for the erection of a public monument to his memory, were unanimously adopted, the meeting being addressed in support of them by Mr. W. Beckett, M.P., the Rev. W. Sinclair, Mr. Gott, Mr. Sikes Mr. Wilkinson, and other influential gentlemen.

FOUNDATION OF "THE ALFRED FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL," AT WANTAGE.

IT will be recollected that a committee was formed some months past with a view to the erection of a memorial in commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of the birth of Alfred the Great, at Wantage, Berks; described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Oct. 27, 1849. The result was an appropriate proposal to revive the Wantage Grammar School by subscription, in augmentation of the limited fund appropriated to that purpose since the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the erection of a suitable building, with master's residence, &c.; and the allotment of sufficient salary to maintain a gentleman of character and education as master. Although the whole amount required is not yet subscribed, the laudable efforts of the committee have been so far successful, that on Monday last the corner stone of "The Alfred Grammar-School" was laid by B. Wroughton, Esq., of Woolley Park, Berks. Appropriate prayers were previously offered by the Lord Bishop of the diocese; the Venerable the Archdeacon Berens, the Vicar (the Rev. Mr. Buller), and most of the clergy, gentry, and inhabitants of the neighbourhood attending the interesting ceremony.

We annex a Sketch of the proposed building, which is in the style of the first period of pointed architecture prevailing in the 13th century; and is arranged round three sides of a quadrangle. The school occupies the west side; the dining-hall, kitchen-offices, and dormitory, the north; and the residence for the master, the east. The edifice is to be built of Cirencester stone, with Bath-stone quoins and dressings. The roof of the school and dining-hall will be open to the timber framing. The School will provide accommodation for seventy scholars, of which thirty will be boarded.

THE ALFRED FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WANTAGE, BERKS.

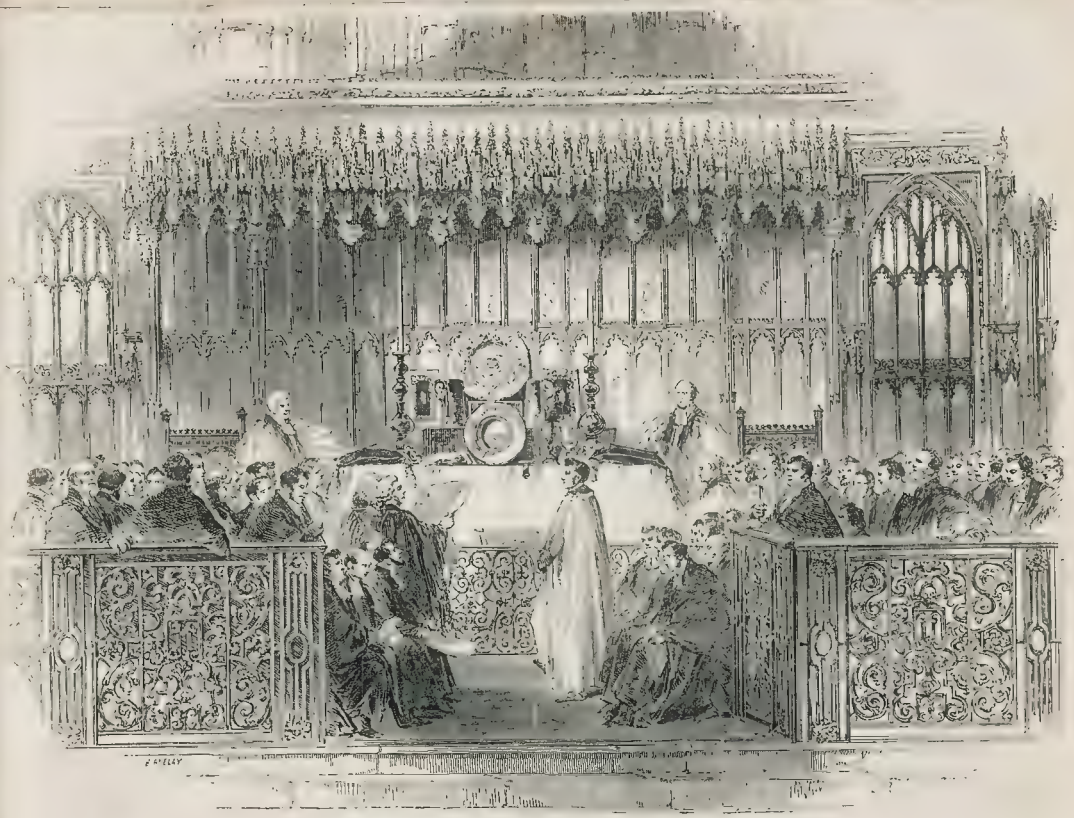
The design is effective, in good keeping; and possessing much variety of outline. It will be a pleasing addition to the picturesque scenery of the ancient town of Wantage. Mr. J. B. Clacy, of Reading, is the architect; and the contract for the work has been taken by Messrs. Hunt and Kent, of Wantage.

In a well-considered appeal in behalf of the funds for carrying out this desirable object, it is stated that "the Governors of the Wantage Town Lands have long been anxious to revive their Grammar School, and to provide for the middle classes of their neighbourhood a cheap and efficient course of instruction, embracing not only a rudimental acquaintance with the Latin language, but also the necessary addition of a sound modern education.

Mr. Ormond, of Wantage, Treasurer of the County, has undertaken the management of the fund; and the list includes the following subscriptions:—

The Governors of Wantage 100l.; B. Wroughton, Esq., 100l.; the Lord Bishop of Oxford, 50l.; the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, 25l.; J. Morrell, Esq., jun., 25l.; H. Palmer, Esq., M.P., 25l.; P. Lawe, Esq., M.P., 25l.; Lord Harrington, 20l.; J. Loveden, Esq., High Sheriff of Berks, 10l.; the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 10l.; the Hon. A. Johnstone, Duke St., in Memoriam, 10l.; Miss Alexander, 10l.; the Rev. J. W. Bowden, 10l.; the Earl of Hardwicke, 20l.; D. Tritton, Esq., Banker, 20l.; the Rev. R. Cresswell, Worcester, 10l.; the Rev. J. L. Mowbray, the President of Trinity, 10l.; John Townsend, Esq., 20l.; George Hayter, Esq., 10l.; Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., 10l.; R. P. Hastard, Esq., 20l.; Mr. and Mrs. George Stone, 10l.; the Rev. John Harward, 10l. 10s.; Dr. Whitechurch, 5l.; Henry Hippisley, Esq., 10l.; the Vicar of Wantage, 10l. 10s.; W. Ormond, Esq., 10l.; C. Elkington, Esq., 10l.; the Warden of All Souls, 10l. 10s.; the Rev. W. Hayward, 10l.; the Chatham Family, 10l.; J. Bowles, Esq., 10l.; Paul Craven, 25l.; C. B. Eyre, Esq., 10l.; C. W. Heath, Esq., 10l.; Magdalen College, 10l.

MONUMENT TO SIR R. PEEL AT LEEDS.—On Monday, a very numerously attended meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held in the Courthouse, at Leeds, for the purpose of taking steps to commemorate the public services of the late Sir Robert Peel. Resolutions expressive of the national loss sustained by his death, and providing for the erection of a public monument to his memory, were unanimously adopted, the meeting being addressed in support of them by Mr. W. Beckett, M.P., the Rev. W. Sinclair, Mr. Gott, Mr. Sikes Mr. Wilkinson, and other influential gentlemen.



CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

THURSDAY week (St. James's Day) being appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the consecration of the Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., late minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, to the bishopric of Montreal (Canada), at Westminster Abbey, the sub-dean (Lord John Thynne) and the canons met the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

At the appointed hour (eleven o'clock), the procession formed and proceeded to the cathedral. The Archbishop took up his place on the north side of the holy table, the Bishops of London and Manchester on the south side, and the Bishop designate in a seat appointed in the *ascensum*.

The sub-dean and canons having taken their seats in the stalls, the usual morning prayers commenced. The Archbishop then proceeded with the communion service and the responses; and the Nicene creed being sung, the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, secretary to the Church Building Society, preached an eloquent sermon from the 28th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, v. 18, 19, 20.

The canons' verger then conducted the Bishop designate to the chapel appointed, where he was invested with the rochet.

During his absence, the anthem, "We have heard" (Aldrich.—Psalm xliv. 1—6), was sung. At the conclusion, the Bishop designate returned to the *ascensum*, where he was presented to the Archbishop. The Consecration Service from the Book of Common Prayer was then proceeded with, the Litany being chanted by two minor canons. When the Archbishop had concluded the questions to the Bishop designate, he retired and put on his robes, and the Bishops of London and Manchester (the presenting Bishops) resumed their seats, and an anthem, "The Lord gave the word" (Handel), was sung; after which, the Bishop designate returned and knelt down at the communion-table, and the "Veni Creator" (Palestrina) was sung by the whole choir. The Consecration Service then proceeded, and at the conclusion the Bishop designate took his seat within the rails. The holy sacrament was then administered, and the ceremony closed. There was a very large congregation present. We briefly recorded the Consecration last week; we now illustrate its most impressive portion—at the altar.

The Rev. Dr. Fulford, the new Bishop, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, of which college he became a fellow in 1825. He was afterwards for twenty years rector of the populous manufacturing town of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, and for the last four years and a half minister of Curzon chapel, Mayfair, and also chaplain to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

The newly constituted diocese of Montreal is formed out of the late diocese of Quebec, which formerly contained the whole of the province of Lower Canada. The new diocese will contain the whole district of Montreal as defined for judicial purposes. The late Bishop (Dr. Mountain) will take the name of Bishop of Quebec, and will retain the districts of Quebec, Gaspé, and Three Rivers. The new diocese will contain 417,213 inhabitants, 55,258 square miles, and only 44 clergymen. The parish church of Christ church, a large and rather handsome Grecian edifice, will be made the cathedral of the Bishop, who will remain at Montreal.

It was intended that the Consecration of the new Bishop of the Canterbury Settlement (the Rev. Thomas Jackson, D.D.), who for some years past has filled the post of Principal at the National Society's Training College, Battersea, should have taken place on Thursday week; but, in consequence of certain necessary arrangements not having been complied with, his consecration has been postponed for the present.

The Bishop of Montreal will proceed forthwith to enter on the episcopal duties of his diocese.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

WITHIN the present week the handsome mansion in Pall-mall, known as Marlborough House, has been the subject of some interesting proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, by which possession of the mansion will be secured to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales so soon as he shall have attained the age of eighteen years. In the meantime the house will be appropriated to the display of the grand collection of pictures so generously presented by Mr. Vernon to the nation. These have, accordingly, been removed to Marlborough House, which was opened privately on Thursday, and will be opened to the public on Monday next.

We have had an opportunity of seeing the new arrangement of the pictures, which have hitherto been so sadly misplaced in the underground rooms of the National Gallery. Of course, any change from their former position must be for the better; but, in order to exhibit pictures well, you require certain architectural conditions not often found in even the most magnificent of dwellings. The gain in respect of the Vernon Collection is rather in the increased convenience of the public, who can now wander through a suite of rooms, instead of being confined to one, than in the actual viewing of the pictures. As regards light—the light, that is to say, which is necessary for pictures—they are not much better off than they were when in the "cellar," and this we say with a full allowance for the gloominess of the weather on Wednesday, when the private view took place. Besides the "Vernon" collection, there are two rooms filled with pictures of the English school that have hitherto been exhibited in the National Gallery—those by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilson, Wilkie, Hogarth, &c.; in short, all the English branch of the National Collection. The change with respect to these pictures is decidedly for the worse. In the building on "the finest site," they could, at least, be seen; at Marlborough House an antique gloom is thrown over them by the shadows from the deep windows, not at all favourable to the development of their merits of colour.

The whole collection occupies the suite of rooms on the ground-floor. The two first rooms are devoted to the National Gallery excerpts, and the rest to the Vernon Collection. That collection is too well known to our readers to require even enumeration. We noticed many peculiarities in the placing or "hanging" of the pictures, by which the merits of some were detracted from, while those of others were a little too much enhanced; but, doubtless, there are good practical reasons for all these things. One picture, the large Turner, "The Fates and the Golden Bough," is placed on the mantel-shelf of one of the rooms. It is a picture which requires to be seen from a distance: here it is brought too close to the eye, and its effect, such as it is, is spoiled. Mr. Eastlake's picture, painted for the Vernon collection, and exhibited this year at the Academy ("The Escape of the Carrara Family"), is here. It occupies a conspicuous position, "on the line." Landseer's pictures are generally pretty well placed. His new title of knighthood is added to the inscriptions, all the pictures by him being labelled "Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A." There are seven pieces of sculpture in the collection—Gibson's "Hylas," Baily's "Eve listening," after Nollekens, his "Welcome," after the same, Lawson's, after Foubelle, Chantrey's "Sir W. Scott," and Mr. Bacon's bust of the Marquis of Wellesley.

The history of the mansion is curious. Marlborough House was built in 1709-10, by Sir Christopher Wren, for John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, on ground leased by Queen Anne to the Duchess. "It therefore built and used for keeping of pheasants, guinea-hens, partridges, and other fowl," and on "that piece of garden taken out of St. James's Park, then in the possession of Henry Boyle, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State." We find this minute piece of information (Docquet of Grant, 10th June; 1709, in Harl. MS. 2284) in the second edition of Mr. Cunningham's "Handbook of London;" whence, also, we quote the substance of the following details.

The expense of building the house (between £40,000 and £50,000), the Duchess tells us, was entirely defrayed by the Duke. Wren was employed, to vex Vanbrugh. The great Duke and the Duchess died in this house. The Duchess used to speak of her *neighbour George*, meaning the King, in St. James's Palace; and here she is described as "sitting up in her bed in her usual manner," and thus receiving a deputation of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. The Pall Mall entrance to the house being, as it still is, extremely bad, the Duchess designed a new one, and was busy trying to effect the necessary

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL.

purchases, when Sir Robert Walpole, wishing to vex her, stept in, and bought the very leases she was looking after. The blocked-up archway of the intended opening faces the principal entrance to the house, and forms a sort of screen to the parlour in Pall Mall. The old buildings between Marlborough House and St. James's Palace were removed by Vardy, in 1748.

Marlborough House was bought by the Crown in 1817, for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. The former died before the agreement was effected; but the Prince (now King of the Belgians) lived here for several years. The last inhabitant was the late Queen Dowager Adelaide.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, a quarterly court was held, when the present Duke of Cambridge was elected a vice-president, in the room of his illustrious father. It appeared from the report that the number of patients in the hospital last week was 238, of whom 46 had been discharged, and five died, leaving 187 under treatment. During the present week 40 had been admitted, making the number in the hospital 227. The balance in the hands of the treasurer was £1447 9s. 7d., and on the Samaritan Fund £112 3s. 9d. The committee wished it to be particularly known, that, in order to fully carry out the objects of the hospital, at least £4000 per annum was required beyond the ordinary income. The report was adopted; and after some formal business, the meeting separated.

JOB AND POSTMASTERS', &c. PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at Messrs. Tattersall's; Mr. Deacon in the chair. The report stated that the capital amounted to £3828 17s. Three per Cent. Consols. During the last year an additional life annuitant had been elected on the funds, receiving £18 4s. per annum. Since their last annual meeting the receipts had been £812 15s. 9d., of which £476 12s. 1d. had been invested in the funds, and there remained a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £283. The report was adopted; and, after some complimentary votes, the meeting separated.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this excellent charity was held at the offices, 18A, Basinghall-street, on Wednesday, Mr. Glin presiding. From the report, it appeared that the society was formed in 1843, and since its commencement fifty-eight persons have become the recipients of the bounty. At the present time there are forty-one pensioners on the funds—twenty-five men and sixteen women—the former receiving 18s. per month, and the latter 14s. The total amount distributed amongst the pensioners has been nearly £1300; and the directors, who have recently raised the pensions 2s. per month, are desirous, as soon as possible, of adding to the number of pensioners, and still further increasing the amount of the pensions. The total receipts of the past year were £1239 14s. 4d.; and the expenditure, including £372 19s. 3d. in the purchase of £414 4s. 10d. Consols, having a balance in the hands of the bankers of £414 4s. 10d. The society also now possesses £3400 in the Three per Cents, and may be fairly looked upon as firmly established among the metropolitan charities.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the members of the medical profession, and others interested in the subject, was held on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of forming a society to investigate the history, origin, cause, and topographical prevalence of diseases, with a view to their more effectual prevention or improved treatment. Lord Ashley, M.P., having taken the chair, said that in England and Wales alone the cholera carried off in one year 73,000 persons, and yet its cause and its origin were unknown. If such visitations as this continued to be periodically repeated, and the existing uncertainty regarding them remained, it would be a disgrace to the medical profession, and a scandal to the age in which we lived. The investigation of such subjects would be the object of the society they had met to form, and these researches would tend to the discovery of truth, and its application to the well-being of the community. In moving the first resolution, establishing the society, Dr. Babington said that the society had no intention of interfering with investigations of individuals. On the contrary, it proposed to aid them with funds, with a good library, by putting them in communication with the members of other countries, and to facilitate their efforts in every way. But to carry out their plans they must have funds at their disposal, and therefore it was proposed that each member should pay an annual subscription of one guinea. Mr. B. D. Grainger said that it was a striking fact, that, in the year 1848, when the cholera was approaching, no less than 19,000 deaths were caused in the metropolis by epidemic or zymotic diseases—a larger number than occurred during the visitation of cholera in the subsequent year. For several years the mortality increase had been observed in this class of diseases, so that in 1846 the number of deaths from them was seven times greater than in 1838. These were facts the causes of which it would be the object of the society to investigate. They would have to investigate the influence of a deteriorated atmosphere and of impure water; to settle the debated question of contagion or non-contagion; the incubation of diseases, and other subjects of a similar nature, and shed a new field was before them. Resolutions providing for the government of the society, and appointing a president (Dr. Babington), vice-presidents, and a council, were also passed, and the meeting was addressed by Lord Ashley, Dr. Babington, Dr. Simpson, Mr. Charles Hawkins, Mr. Rogers, Dr. Allison, and other gentlemen

TITHE REDEMPTION TRUST.—On Tuesday morning a general meeting of the clergy and laity was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, with the view of promoting the restoration of alienated tithes to their legitimate purposes, viz. the service of the Church. Lord J. Manners, M.P., took the chair. His Lordship observed that the proceedings of the second half-yearly meeting had appeared fully in print, and therefore it would not be necessary for him to enter at any length into its details. The Rev. James Davis proposed the first resolution

That the principle of tithes has been generally admitted from time immemorial, and that the Church and State in England have always recognised it in their legislation as the proper provision for the public maintenance of religion.

Mr. [illegible] seconded this resolution, which was carried *nem. con.* The following were also agreed to:—

That tithes have been in many instances during a long period alienated from their holy purpose, their restoration has been, and still is, a matter of deep anxiety to the conscientious; and that the Tithe Redemption Trust has been formed with the view of remedying the great evil of the alienation of tithes, and of enabling their ownership to be vested in the parties from whence they arise, that the objects and mode of proceeding proposed by the Tithe Redemption Trust are deserving of support and co-operation, as being likely well directed to cause a general restoration of alienated tithes, but as being well fitted to promote in the best manner that increase of church endowment which is now so much needed.

Those were ably supported by several clergymen and gentlemen present, and the meeting separated, after thanking the chairman.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday, the third annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this charity was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. Wm. Cubitt, M.P., in the chair. The report of the directors for the year ending 24th June, 1850, stated that during that period the contributions to the charity had exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine supporters, though, considering the various trades with which [illegible] were connected, the result might have been fairly anticipated. The donations and subscriptions during the past year amounted to nearly £1030; the annual ball, which was celebrated in January, produced a profit of £298, and at the anniversary dinner in June last upwards of £400 had been contributed to the funds of the society. The institution has at the present time £1600 invested in the Three per Cents. Of this sum £500 had been contributed for the special purpose of erecting almshouses, which was one of the principal objects of the founders of the society. The first election of pensioners was held in October last, when four persons were chosen from a large number of candidates, and the committee had resolved on another election in October next, when five pensioners would be admitted to the benefits of the society. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that the Builders' Benevolent Institution was a charity which deserved a large measure of public support, and, considering the influential position occupied by the trade, he did not doubt it would become one of the first and most useful charitable institutions in the metropolis. He regretted that the treasurer, stated that since the report had been drawn up, an additional sum of £200 stock had been purchased. A vote of thanks was then passed to the patrons and officers of the society, and the outgoing directors having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY. A general half yearly and very numerously attended meeting of the supporters and friends of the above society was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing annuitants and other business. H. Pownall, Esq., presided, and in a long address described the financial position of the society, and also that its funds were applied for allowing annuities to decayed members of the clergy, clergymen, solicitors, medical men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, their widows and clerks, and to single females (their daughters), from all parts of the United Kingdom. From the condition of the funds they were unfortunately compelled this year to admit more than nine out of the 121 candidates, viz. three males and six females; though he had hoped, from the recent exertions which had been made, that a greater number of candidates would have been elected. The ballot then took place, and, after the result had been announced, the chairman congratulated the successful candidates, and expressed his sympathy for the unsuccessful, with a fervent hope that the future would be enabled to elect all the applicants. In conclusion he urged on the meeting the necessity of exerting their influence funds for the erection of their "Royal Victoria Asylum." Thanks were then unanimously voted to the chairman, which having been duly acknowledged, the meeting broke up.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—On Monday, a meeting of the secretaries of the various charities of London was held in the London Tavern, for the purpose of fixing upon a fitting mode of commemorating the many acts of munificence of the Duke of Cambridge in support of the benevolent institutions of the metropolis. The Rev. D. Laing, secretary to the [illegible] Benevolent Institution, was called to the chair. Mr. Locke moved the first resolution, which was expressive of the sorrow of the meeting at his Royal Highness's lamented death, and suggested that the most fitting medium for erecting to his memory a monument commensurate with his virtues, would be through the united co-operation of the committees of the metropolitan charities. A resolution was then proposed, and, after addresses from several [illegible] in eulogy of the deceased Prince, was unanimously agreed to—

[illegible]ting be commenced in furtherance of the preceding resolution, that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be respectfully invited by a deputation to preside, and permit the meeting to take place in the Egyptian Hall; and that a committee be appointed to carry out the objects of the present meeting.' This meeting then separated.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT FISHMONGERS' HALL.—On Thursday the worshipful Company of Fishmongers entertained in their splendid hall a numerous and distinguished company of guests. The dinner was given to her Majesty's ministers, but, owing to a mistake, the leading members of the Government were absent. Up to the last moment Lord J. Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir George Grey, and Sir Charles Wood were expected. Among those present were the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Brougham, Lord Nugent, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Ashburton, Sir William Molesworth, Sir James Weir Hogg, Sir James Duke, Mr. Mitchell, M.P., Mr. Fitzstephen French, M.P., Alderman Humphrey, M.P., &c. Sir J. Easthorpe, the Prime Warden, filled the chair. The Earl of Carlisle, Lord Brougham, Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir James Weir Hogg, Mr. Page Wood, and Baron Rothschild replied to the toasts proposed

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning, a sermon in aid of the London Fever Hospital was delivered at the church of St. Peter's, Vere-street, by the Venerable Master of the Temple, Archdeacon Robinson, D.D. During a very eloquent appeal, the venerable preacher stated that, since its foundation, the hospital had received 29,000 patients, nearly 4000 of that number having been admitted during the past three years. Recently, the hospital had been considerably enlarged, causing the ordinary expenses of last year to exceed the income by £600; and as the increased accommodation would proportionately add to the expenditure of the present and future years, an urgent appeal was made for the farther co-operation necessary to maintain the hospital in its exertions for the cure and prevention of so distressing a malady. The collection at the conclusion of divine service amounted to £44 6s.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—On Monday this contest was brought to a close. At four o'clock Mr. Under-Sheriff Millard, accompanied by the committee and friends of the candidates, attended the buildings, and the numbers were announced as follows:—Hodgkinson, 819; Rutley, 99; majority for Hodgkinson, 420. The common crier then made proclamation that the declaration of the successful candidate would be made by the Lord Mayor at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, and the proceedings terminated. On Wednesday morning the Lord Mayor, attended by the committee and friends of the candidates, attended the buildings, when the official numbers were declared. Mr. Hodgkinson, citizen and spectacle-maker, was then declared to be duly elected to serve as sheriff for the year ensuing, and the meeting separated.

LAMBETH ELECTION.—The late member for Coventry, William Williams, Esq., appears to be the favourite candidate for the representation of the above borough. On Monday he attended a meeting of the electors, at the School Room, George-street, Lambeth, for the purpose of making a declaration of his political principles, and to answer any interrogatories put to him by the electors. His exposition and his answers appeared to be most satisfactory, as he declared himself to be in favour of an extension of the franchise, of lessening the duration of Parliaments, and to use the strictest economy in all branches of our expenditure, and in favour of many other popular measures. The large school-room was crowded to inconvenience. On a motion by the chairman for a show of hands, recognising the propriety of supporting Mr. Williams, every hand in the room (the exception of three) was held up against him, whilst for the rest were for him, followed by shouts of applause. On Wednesday evening, two meetings were held, one at the Rosemary Branch, Peckham; the other at the Lecture Hall, Walworth; at both of which, by a good arrangement of time, Mr. Williams attended. There the same demonstration was manifested as at the former meetings, and the general opinion seemed to be that the ex-member for Coventry is for the same "in the coming man." The election is appointed to take place on Monday next Sir Charles Napier arrived in London on Thursday, so that it appears likely that Mr. Williams, Mr. J. H. Palmer, and the gallant Admiral will go to the poll

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev Herbert Kynaston, D.D., High Master of St. Paul's School, to the Rectory of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey and St. Nicholas [illegible], M.A., [illegible] death of the Rev [illegible]

[illegible] Vessels in the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NOVEL BAZAAR IN AID OF A RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Tuesday, a sale of useful and ornamental articles took place under the arches of the South-eastern Railway, Newkinger-road, Bermondsey, in aid of the debt incurred in fitting up the [illegible]14 as a ragged school for the education of the poor children of the locality. The arches were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The place was tastefully arranged, and the ladies who presided over the stalls had their benevolence rewarded by the receipt of a considerable sum in aid of the object in view.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company (leased to the South-Eastern Company) was held on Tuesday, at the offices, Moorgate-street; Mr. Shadbolt in the chair. The accounts showed a net revenue balance of £724, which, after the payment on bonds and preference shares; and a dividend of 4s. per share, clear of income-tax, having been declared, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the business of the meeting.

MEXICAN BONDHOLDERS.—In consequence of a difference having arisen between Col. Facio, the financial agent of the Mexican Government, and Mr. Thomas Schneider, the late agents of that Government, which will prevent the division of the funds among the bondholders, a meeting was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, Baron Goldsmid in the chair, at which it was resolved that the bondholders' committee should be authorised to enter into any fair arrangement with the Mexican Government as to prevent the present difficulty arising in future. A resolution, deprecatory of the differences and the results, was also passed; and Mr. Richmond added to the committee. It having been stated that the gentleman who was the authorised agent of the bondholders, Mr. Falconnet, should proceed to Mexico and Washington, in order to come to some arrangement with the new Government for the securing the payment of the funds due to the bondholders (should that Government consent) to the bondholders, the meeting separated

On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of a director in the room of Francis Warden, Esq., who has disqualified. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE BUILDING.—The commissioners of Woods and Forests on Tuesday delivered over to the executive committee the ground to be appropriated to the building for the reception of the articles sent for the Exhibition in 1851. Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors for the building, immediately commenced their labours by staking out the ground

MONEY ORDERS.—A notice, just issued by the Postmaster-General, directs that in future, on the suspension of the business of any post-office where money orders have been issued, such orders shall be payable at any other post-office which the Postmaster-General shall direct: that such orders shall be invalid at the expiration of twelve months from their date; that money orders shall be payable on two months after the end of the month of their issue; such orders, if not paid within the prescribed period, to be renewable by fresh orders, less the poundage, on application to the Postmaster-General, and subject to the regulations affecting original orders.

DECAY OF TIMBER BRIDGE.—On Monday a large quantity of shingle was thrown into the bed of the Thames to support the abutments of the centre arch of Blackfriars-bridge, which have sunk so much that the stones at the crown of the arch have loosened, and the brasswork has cracked. For some weeks divers have been employed in the bed of the river, who have ascertained that the foundations are affected.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, July 27: Males, 664 females, 660: total, 1324. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 439; females, 499: total, 898. This return, in connexion with the two previous, indicates a continuous increase in the mortality of the metropolitan districts. The deaths which in the two preceding weeks were successively 781, 863, rose last week to 898. In the corresponding weeks of nine years (1840–48) the lowest number occurred in 1843, and was 749; the highest in 1846, when it was 1,015. The number in the same week the deaths rose to 1831, when pestilence rapidly multiplied its victims. The average of the corresponding weeks of ten years (1840–49) is 1022, which, with a correction for increase of population, becomes 1115. The 898 deaths of last week, therefore, show a decrease on the average of the present year amounting to 217: but it will be observed that the average is in part founded on the aggravated mortality of last year. The deaths from pothisis or consumption are still less numerous than usual, having last week been 121; in corresponding weeks they fluctuated between 120 and 156. In the class which comprises other diseases of the respiratory organs, the deaths, amounting to 74, also fall below the average. The epidemic or epizootic class number 279 deaths; and though this return is not yet excessive as compared with that of the same week in some previous years, it shows a tendency to increase as the autumnal season approaches. Small-pox, measles, scarlatina, hooping-cough, and typhus, show less than the usual fatality, or differ little from the average: but diarrhœa exhibits a rapid increase on the previous weeks, and has now risen above the average. The numbers from diarrhœa in the last four weeks have been successively 40, 57, 81, and 104. Of the last number, those died of it last week, 84 were infants under 1 year, 14 were 1 year old and under 60, and 6 were 60 year- of age and upwards. Last week 13 were ascribed to cholera, showing a decrease on the previous week. The cholera registered returns; but an investigation of the cases as detailed in the registers proves that in a certain proportion of them it was the common English form of the complaint. A comparison with the above deaths from cholera registered last week, it is proper to mention that, in the corresponding week of 1846, there were 26 from the same disease, also 26 in that of 1848; and in that of 1849, the deaths from cholera rose to 793

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29 691 inches. The mean temperature was 63·4°, about 2° above the average of the same week for seven years. On Monday and Tuesday, when the temperature was highest, the means were respectively 69° and 72°, and were from 8° to 11° above the average of the same days. The temperature then declined, and, on the last three days, the mean was below the average.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The contest between the Danes and the people of the Duchies has begun in dread full earnest. The two armies, which had been in presence a few days previously, after some slight skirmishes on Wednesday week, came to a general engagement the next day, Thursday, the 25th of July. The battle began at dawn of day (about three o'clock in the morning), and lasted eleven hours. The Danes attacked with about 25,000 men, and the Duchy army was about 20,000 strong. But the exact strength of either army is not stated. One account represents the Danes as 38,000, and the Duchy troops as 28,000 strong.

The centre of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, under General Willisen, occupied the village of Idstedt, a little distance north of the town of Schleswig. The Danes attacked both wings of their enemies, and, after a combat which continued for eight hours, brought all their disposable strength against the centre of Willisen's troops, and at length forced him to return through Schleswig, to Scheatedt, one mile north of the Eider, and close to the boundary line separating Schleswig from Holstein.

The battle is described as a very sanguinary one, and was fought with great bravery and obstinacy on both sides. The Danish troops, however, were not only superior in the number and weight of metal of their guns, but were also more fully officered, as well as having a large amount of rank and file than the Duchy forces. The result is therefore not remarkable. The battle commenced with an attack by the Danes on both wings of the Schleswig-Holstein army. The Danes did not at first succeed in obtaining any advantage, but in a short time they began to gain ground on the left wing, where they attempted to establish themselves, but were so far driven back by the gallant charge of the Duchy rifles and infantry, that no further attack was made from that quarter. On the right wing they were so severely pressed by the Schleswig-Holsteiners that they could not succeed in gaining a single inch of ground. After this attack on both wings had continued for two or three hours, the Danes made an onslaught on the centre along the Chaussée, in the direction of Flensburg, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery at the same time. The Schleswig-Holstein light infantry retired behind the main position near Idstedt, where the advancing Danes were received with a shower of balls from the German sharp-shooters up there, which compelled them to retire a little. The Holsteiners again rushed to the centre, and with such vivacity that the Danes were soon obliged to retreat *en masse* into the position they had occupied. This manœuvre was repeated, and twice more their main position on the right wing and centre attacked by the Danes. On the left wing a mere skirmishing fire was only carried on

The battle lasted, by this time, continued for nearly eight hours; and between ten and eleven o'clock it seemed certain that the result could not be otherwise than favourable to the Duchy troops. But just at this time it became apparent that the Danes had concentrated their whole force for a main attack on our centre and right wing. The white Danish infantry emerged from the popular wood and formed in line directly opposite the Schleswig-Holstein force, bringing up at the same time several new batteries of field artillery. At the same time, the Danish fatigued and worn-out troops were relieved by fresh battalions. General Willisen also caused his reserve batteries to be brought forward as well as the cavalry, which had as yet been but partially engaged; and about eleven o'clock a most fearful cannonade commenced on both sides, which was kept up on the part of the Schleswig-Holsteiners with great obstinacy for two hours and a half, although the enemy's guns were larger and more numerous. Individual instances of courage at this critical period of the struggle were shown, that would appear almost incredible. A small Duchy battery of 12 pounders charged right into the thickest of the enemy's fire, posted itself at half distance, and greeted a Danes with repeated discharges from the battery. It was, however, soon obliged to retire, in order to avoid a charge of cavalry. The most determined courage of the whole army was, however, of no avail against the superior force of the Danes at this time brought into action. They were also deficient in ammunition. About two o'clock the Danes made a concentrated combined attack upon the centre of the Holstein line, which, after a fierce but brief resistance, gave way. The whole line then retreated in excellent order through the town of Schleswig to their present position, the Danes having been too roughly handled to follow up their dear-bought advantage by pursuit.

It is battle of Idstedt will certainly maintain its place among the most sanguinary contests on record. Both sides fought in the most desperate manner, but the Danes have suffered more than the Schleswig-Holsteiners, great numbers of whose officers, however, fell beneath the deadly aim of the Danish Rifle Brigade. The number killed, wounded, and missing, on both sides, is stated to be above 7000; but all is conjecture as yet till official returns are published. The most probable estimate, however, fixes the amount put *hors de combat* at 5000. Fresh Danish troops have entered the city of Schleswig, and the fortifications of Fredericia are being rapidly strengthened.

The latest accounts, which are to the 29th July, state that no change had taken place in the relative positions of the hostile forces. The Schleswig-Holsteiners were in the same position as on the morning of the battle, and confidently anticipated will result in victory; while the Danes were not less on the alert in making such arrangements as they think will secure to them another decided triumph. The Danish papers of the 30th contain the full official report received in the Danish capital of the battle of Idstedt, and its results. The official communication made to the Minister of War by the Danish General is as follows:—"After a two days' battle, I have gained a decisive but sanguinary victory, and has approached the town of Schleswig. We have taken five cannon and 1000 prisoners. Our loss is very great." After this notification the Danish paddle-boat, a war-steamer arrived at Copenhagen, from Flensburg, with 155 prisoners on board.

A greater loss to the Danes than the number of their killed and wounded is the death of General Schleppegrell, who was shot early in the morning of the 25th. General Schleppegrell was the commander of the artillery of the Danish army, and is said to have possessed great military abilities. Another able officer of the Danish army, who is said to be dead, and who is known to be severely wounded, is Colonel Lassoe, who commanded the Danish right wing in the battle of Idstedt.

The Danes are fortifying the old Dannewerk to the south of the town of Schleswig. In the town itself they seem to be behaving with more moderation than was anticipated, though further to the north their acts are most vexatious, fixed contributions having been levied from German inhabitants; and those whose opinions have rendered them more prominent opponents of Danish misrule have been seized and sent off to Copenhagen as prisoners. Martial law has been proclaimed for the Duchy of Schleswig.

A fleet of eighteen Danish men-of-war lies before the harbour's mouth at Kiel.

FRANCE.

The news from Paris this week is important. The Legitimist journals believe that a *coup d'état* is concocting at the Elysée, and that it will be necessary for the Prorogation Commission to keep a sharp watch on the 15th instant, in order to defeat the object they suppose to be entertained. The suspicions observers of public affairs, however, think that the Legitimists have no foundation for their fears, which owe their origin only to excited imagination and easy credulity.

The *Moniteur* announces that the session of the National Assembly cannot possibly be closed before the 10th of August, but that the sitting of the Assembly should be prolonged.

A great many more persons have been arrested connected with the Nemesis society

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour; and M. Thouvenel, Minister Extraordinary and Minister of the Republic to Greece, that of Commander of the Legion of Honour, for the skill and zeal they displayed in the late affair of Greece.

The immoral productions and the political dramas lately brought out at the Paris theatres have determined the Government to put a stop to them for the future. The censorship of the stage, which was formerly too severe, and undeniable, that the Ministers resolved to bring before the Assembly, on Tuesday, a law forbidding the representation of any play, unless an authorisation should first be obtained from the Minister of the Interior. The submitted necessity of such a law prevented nearly all opposition, and it passed with a few dissentients only.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of Marine has decreed a gold medal of honour to Captain Demson, of the American schooner *Jacob N. Eyeleus*, for having saved six seamen, who were separated from the French whaler, the *General Teste*, and for having carefully provided them with every necessary in the most generous and disinterested manner during thirty-four days.

ITALY.

Accounts from Rome, of the 17th ult., state that the committee of cardinals is busily occupied with the municipal and provincial laws and other reforms, which are to be published in terms of the *motu proprio* of Sept. 1849. These measures are being proceeded by an amnesty, from which about 100 persons are to be excluded, and which will be published in August. The treasury of the Papal Government is exhausted, and some surprise is expressed that the Government does not make use of the produce of the Rothschild loan still lying in Rome, and which has never been touched.

An attempt to assassinate M. Narduni, an officer of the Pope's Guards, has resulted in the capture of the assassin; but the discovery of a conspiracy among some political desperadoes in the Eternal City

From the Austrian territories in the Peninsula, we learn that the re-organization of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces has been completely settled as follows There are to be two Civil Lieutenants, one at Venice for Venetian affairs, the other at Milan for Lombardy. Both these Lieutenancies will be under the immediate control of the Minister. Each Lieutenancy has councillors. M. Togenburg is mentioned as likely to be named Lieutenant for Venice, and Count Harrig for Milan

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 17th ult.

The funeral of the late President Taylor took place on the 13th, and was attended by the leading senators and representatives of all parties. The occasion was honoured with appropriate and impressive solemnities; the military escort, commanded by the veteran General Scott, was composed of detachments of the United States troops, with a large number of volunteer militia companies from Baltimore and the district of Columbia.

In the principal cities of the Union the day was observed by suspension of business and suitable ceremonies.

The official list of the Cabinet (as changed by the new President) has not yet

been published, nor does it appear that all the selections have been made. In the absence, however, of official data, the following are said to be amongst the appointments likely to take place:—Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, or Mr Mageum, of North Carolina, as Secretary of War; Mr. John J. Crittenden, or Mr. Arthur F. Hopkins, as Attorney-General; Mr. T. J. M'Hennan, of Pennsylvania, or Mr. George Evans, of Maine, as Secretary of Treasury. Mr. James A. Pearce, of Mississipi, or Mr. King, of Georgia, as Secretary of Navy; Mr Winthrop, or Mr Webster, as Secretary of State. It is understood to be likely that the other seats in the Cabinet will be disposed of amongst the following gentlemen:—Governor Crittenden of North Carolina; Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, Messrs. Corwin, Baynard, Ingersole, &c.

On the 16th, in the Senate, a warm eulogium was delivered by Mr. Webster upon the character of the deceased magistrate.

On the 16th Mr. Webster gave notice of a bill to erect a monument to the President in Washington.

Strong hopes were entertained that the Compromise Slavery Bill would meet with the assent of the Senate at the Lower House.

It was anticipated that Congress would shortly adjourn on the question of a new cabinet and the policy of the President.

The late President, a few days before his death, had prepared a strong message to Congress, directed against the threatened invasion of New Mexico by Texas.

The alarm concerning the Indians at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, is subsiding. The Brownsville papers state "Indians abound in large numbers, on both sides of the river, but as yet few outrages have been heard of."

Professor Webster's case was still undecided.

The hero of the fallen Roman Republic, Garibaldi, was expected to arrive in New York in the course of one or two weeks. He intends, it is said, to become an American citizen. Arrangements will probably be made to give him a reception worthy of his character as an exiled patriot.

On the 15th a daring attempt was made to burn the Astor-house Hotel, New York. It was discovered by the engineer of the Astor-house. It appears that Smith (the engineer) was in the cellar, and smelling smoke, endeavoured to find out from whence it came. Being unable to find anything of the fire in the cellar, he sent for Mr. Coleman, who soon ascertained that the smoke came from the cellar of Mr. Auguste Grandjean, and he at once ordered the door of Mr. Grandjean's store, No. 1, Barclay-street, to be forced open, when the store was found to be filled with smoke. Mr. Smith made his way into the cellar of the store, where he found a box filled with paper in a light blaze, and by the application of a bucket of water the fire was extinguished. An examination of the cellar showed that the fire had been kindled also under the stairs with some light wood, paper, and straw, but from some cause it had gone out. The box stood beside two barrels filled with loose paper, and covered over with loose straw. A short distance from these combustible materials stood three barrels filled with alcohol, and a few minutes would have sufficed to set those on fire, when they would have exploded beyond question, and none can foretell the consequences that would have ensued. Alexander Grandjean, a lad about sixteen or seventeen years old, the son of the proprietor, and Hugh Murray, his clerk, were arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the store, it being proved on the examination that they left the store a few minutes before the fire was discovered, and that there was no smoke in the place at the time they left. Grandjean was liberated on his giving bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, and Murray remained still in confinement

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans brings the information that Texas is moving to assert by force the jurisdiction which New Mexico repels. Public meetings are held, volunteers are enlisted, and the Legislature is convened for August, so that the complaint which is to follow may have the benefit of the favourable season. It is quite probable that the invasion will take place even before the action of the Legislature. The very next intelligence from Santa Fe may be laden with the clamour and sanguine with the bloodshed of civil war.

INDIA.

Accounts from Bombay to the 25th of June, and from Calcutta to the 15th of June, have been received by extraordinary express, in advance of the Overland Mail. With the exception of the Nizam's dominions, which are in a disturbed state, tranquility continues to prevail throughout our Eastern possessions Sir Charles Napier will certainly leave India in October; this long circulated rumour is now published as a settled and unquestioned fact. Inquiries are to be instituted into the management of the Post-offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, with a view to their improvement. Mr. Stevenson and his engineering staff have arrived at Calcutta; but finding the plan of the Bengal railway agreed to by the London Board of the Court of Directors impracticable have proceeded to examine a new line, and to report thereupon, which must be transmitted to England for approval before the railway can be commenced. Among the deaths recorded in Indian papers are Captain Newbold, one of the most celebrated geographers in the East, and Doctor Larkworthy, whose exertions in endeavouring to stop the ravages of cholera are above all praise. The former had been ill for some time, but the latter was cut off by the disease, to which, in very many cases, he had been instrumental in eradicating or alleviating.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ETON COLLEGE.

"Election Saturday" (last), owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, did not witness the usual influx of company which, on this occasion, is usually drawn together on the Brocas. There was a good muster of old Etonians and friends of the present "young men," but the general company was much less numerous than is customary About an hour before starting the weather cleared up, and the crews, in high spirits, prepared for the encounter. At seven o'clock the boats were manned, each crew being distinguished by its peculiar costume; and after pulling to the Collier and back, they started for Surley Hall in due order, preceded by the band of the Royal Horse Guards.

On arriving at "Old Surley," the gentlemen partook of an elegant repast, which was prepared in a meadow on the opposite shore, each crew having a separate table, with its captain in the chair, and his banner suspended over it. After drinking the customary loyal and other toasts connected with the college, they started for Windsor, where they arrived at nine o'clock. A grand display of fireworks then took place, whilst the crews rowed several times round the eyot in admirable style; the bridge, wharfs, barges, and buildings commanding a view being crowded with spectators. The half-yearly examinations had taken place during the previous week. The examination was conducted by the Rev. H. Moseley, one of the Government inspectors of schools

The annual election speeches were delivered on Monday previous to the breaking-up for the vacation. The speeches commenced at eleven o'clock, in the upper school, which was crowded by personages of the highest distinction; amongst whom were the French Ambassador, the Austrian Minister, and his lady, Earl and Countess of Wilton and Lady Mary Egerton, Lord and Lady De Ros, Marchioness of Aylesbury, Lord Charles Bruce, General Sir F. Davie, M.P., Hon. and Rev Philip York Saville, &c.

After the delivery of the speeches, a large party of the nobility, clergy, and gentry, including the French Ambassador and the American Minister, dined with the King's scholars in the college hall; grace being chanted by Thackeray, Esq., assisted by the choir of the chapel. The hall was hung with ancient tapestry; the silver model of the college was displayed in the centre of the hall; and the tables, as usual, exhibited a proof of the munificent intentions of the Royal founder.

The Rev. E. Balston tendered his resignation as a Minister of King's College, Cambridge, late on Saturday last; and Ridler, the captain of the school, was, consequently, on Monday morning, appointed to the Fellowship; and he celebrated the event through the evening "—in ancient custom of ping-up the gown, performed by the provost. The school numbers 620; Drake captain.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, WOOLWICH.

—This church, built in the ecclesiastical district of St. Thomas's, Woolwich, near the confines of the parish of the same name, in Southwark, was consecrated on Wednesday morning in due form by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, for the Bishop of London, who was indisposed. The clergy of the district, including the Rev. Mr. Greenlaw (rector), Rev. Mr. Delamere (incumbent), officers of the Government departments, Sir Thomas Ulsher, Esq., and the whole body of the respectable inhabitants of the borough, were present. The Bishop of Salisbury concluded the service by preaching a most appropriate sermon. A collection afterwards increased the building funds £62. Subsequently, Sir Thomas Wilson, who has largely subscribed to the additional place of worship, and who generously presented the site on which the church is built, gave a *déjeûner* to about 150 of those who were at the consecration, including the right rev. the Lord Bishop The church has been raised by subscription; it contains open pews for the accommodation of 800 persons, and has cost about £4000

TESTIMONIALS.

—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. E. Parry, from the congregation of St. Clement's Church, Windsor, near Liverpool; the Rev. C. Roberts, lecturer at the United Church of St. Antholin and St. John the Baptist, Watling-street, from the congregation; the Rev. E. T. Adler, from the parishioners of Bungay, Suffolk, on his departure; the Rev. D. E. Donville, curate of St. Mary Church, near Torquay, from the congregation, to mark their sense of the manner in which he conducted the services of the church and the affairs of the parish, amid the very trying circumstances in which it was been placed by the secession of the vicar, the Rev. W. Maskell; the Rev. H. E. Dewey, curate of Handsworth, Warwickshire, from the parishioners; the Rev. Tyler Sherwood, late Curate of Lyndhurst, Hants, from the parishioners; the Rev. Henry Fry, Assistant Garrison Chaplain, at Birr, from some of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 59th Regiment; the Rev G. Roberts, curate and evening lecturer, from the ladies of Limehouse; the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, M.A., by the parishioners of St. Margaret's, Westminster, on his leaving that curacy.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—The Rev. Edward Wyndham Tufnell, rector of Beteningstoke, Wilts, and a rural dean, has been collated to the prebend of Major Pars Altaris, anciently founded in the Cathedral Church of Sarum, void by the death of the Rev. Canon Bowles; and on Sunday last he took his seat and read himself in during the morning service at the Cathedral. The Rev Robert Edwards Hankinson, to the consolidated rectory of Inlesworth, and the vicarage of Chedlston, in Suffolk; the Rev. Scott F. Surtees, to the rectory of Banham, Norfolk; the Rev Vernon George Guise, to the vicarage of St. Mary Beedin, Canterbury; the Rev. George Ornsby, to the vicarage of Fishlake, Yorkshire

VACANCIES.

—Perpetual curacy —Harthill, county and diocese of Chester; value £114, with residence; patron, T. T. Drake, Esq.; Rev. W. Vawdrey, deceased. Curacy—Knightsbridge St. Paul, Middlesex, diocese of London; patron, Rev. W. Bennett.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H M, Lords—Ingenious, but not at all difficult. A little more experience in composition will enable you to produce something worthy reporter, we are quite sure

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—The solution of the beautiful Enigma No 502, by R H G, is—1. Pawn to K 8th (= P takes R (new). 2. R to Q 8 (ch) 2 Anything; 3. B to Q 5 (mate).

A P—A player on Castle after his King has been in check, but not after the King has been moved.

STUDIOUS—We have not space to answer to the whole, but we consider the following works of the old masters especially commendable to every amateur of the game:—1. "Libro da la Invencion chiamal Arte del Juoco dal Axedrea," of Hay Lopez, 1561. 2 "Il Giuoco degl i Scacchi," of Salvio 1723 3. "Il Giuoco degli Scacchi" of Carrera, 18 7 (Translated by Lewis). 4 Greco's brilliant Treatise, also translated by Lewis 5 The famous work of Ercole del Rio, with the elaborate commentary by Lolli 1763 6 "Il Giuoco degli Scacchi," of Ponziani, 1769. 7 "Il Giuoco degli Scacchi," of Cozio. 1766.

PAOLO The richest and rarest collection of MSS on the game of Chess will be found in the library of the British Museum, and in the National Library at Paris. There are some few, also in the Ambrian, at Oxford in the Vatican, at Rome; in the Libraries of Dresden, Florence, Lisbon, Naples, Strasburgh, Turin, and the College Royal of Toulouse. See the "Literatur des Schachspiels" of Anton Schmid, published in Vienna, 1847

JUVENTUS—In your article on the Problem you may introduce as many Queens, or Knights, or other pieces as you please; but we should recommend you never to exceed the ordinary complement

DR NEEDWOOD should have repeated his Solutions if he wished them re-examined. His correct copy as we preserve the hundreds of letters which are sent to us every week

CAIRSA—Too simple by far | J A W—By all means

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—There are so many ways in which Mate in two moves may be effected on the diagram you have forwarded, that we have not time to enumerate them It must suffice to say that White may claim a Queen *for any one* of the three advanced Pawns, and give Mate on the next move, or he may take the Black P (ch), and then play the Rook a Pawn to Queen, giving Mate

W G, Beverley—It shall be duly examined.

H T, Tunstall—Full of promise; but as occasionally have some other specimens.

J C B Problem No. 497 is perfectly correct; you omit to observe that if white play as you propose, the Black R R Pawn may take his K's Bishop

F P, Newport—See the preceding number for G E. B.'s Problem which can be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves is comparatively worthless

R B W—the last is pretty, but very obvious: your former one shall appear in a week or two

J O W—In your former diagram the P at Black's R B 3d was omitted. Even with the amendment the position is not by any means up to our standard

CELESTIES—Each cannot move his Pawn as you propose, it being stopped by the White Pawn Observe the direction in which the B and R Pawns are going

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 338, by H B T and A R A, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 339, by R B T and A R A, are correct.

DR NEEDWOOD, R B T, Dr. FIELD, J A W, BELLAMY, C A M, DERNTON, R B W, B A Q, F G R, M F, MITRE, SOLON MILES, are right. All others are wrong.

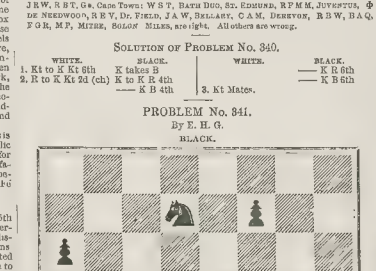
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 340.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 4th	K takes B	——	K B 6th
2. R to K Kt 2d (ch)	K to K R 4th	——	K B 6th
——	K B 4th	3. Kt Mates.	

PROBLEM No. 341.

By E. H. G.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (London),	BLACK (Amsterdam).
12. P takes P	
	Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN KENTUCKY.

(Scotch Gambit.)

The two following games are part of a Match played at Louisville, between Mr. B. B and Dr. R., two well-known amateurs in "the States." Dr. R. engaged to play in each game a particular variation of the Scotch Gambit.

WHITE (Dr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. B. B.)	WHITE (Dr. R.)	BLACK (Mr B. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to K Kt 3d	B takes Q B P
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	18. Q Kt to K B 3d	Q to K R 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Kt to K R 4th	Q to Q B 4th
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	20. P to K B 4th (g)	B to K B 4th
5. K Kt to K t 4th (a)	K Kt to R 3d	21. Q to K Kt 5th	R to K B sq
6. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes R	22. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3d
7. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B	23. Kt takes B (ch)	R takes Kt
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d	24. Q to K 4th	P to Q 4th (dis ch)
9. Q takes B	P to Q 3d (b)		
10. Q to R 3d (c)	R to K sq	25. K to Kt 2d	Q to Q 4th (ch)
11. Castles (d)	R takes P	26 K to R 3d	R to K B 2d
12. Q to K B 3d (ch (e)	Q B to K B 4th	27. B to Q 2d	Q R to K sq
13. Q Kt to Q 2d (f)	K R to K sq	28 Q R to K sq	Q R to K 7th
14. Q to Q Kt 3d (ch)	K to Kt 2d	29. B to Q B 3d (ch)	K to R 2d
15. P takes Q Kt P	Q to Q 2d	30. R takes R	P takes R
16. Q to Q Kt 3d	Q R to Q Kt sq	31. R to K sq	R takes K B P
		And White surrendered	

(a) The variation wh ch Dr. R agreed to adopt throughout the match, is that wh ch contains in embryo the game with the above first five moves

(b) It may be instructive for the student to compare the results of this mode of play, which is that usually adopted in the present opening, wi h the consequences spr ng nc from the new move later imported from St Petersburgh, namely, P to Q 4th. He will find the variations, which are much too copi ous for our space, set forth at length in an interesting ar ic e, by the great Russian player, Jaenisch, published in the July number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*

(c) The customary play is Q to bar Kt 5th.

(d) Any attempt to preserve the King's Pawn now would be perilous to White.

(e) This move serves to enable Black to bring out his forces. P to K B 4th would have been far superior

(f) He might first have played the B to K B 4th. (g) Most objectionable.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Dr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. B. B.)	WHITE (Dr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. B. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q Kt to R 3d	B to K h 5th (ch)
2 K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	16. Q to Ler 3d	Q takes K P
3 P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. Q takes Q	R takes Q
4 K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. Kt to Kt 6th	K to K 7th
5 K Kt to K t 5th	K Kt to K 2d	19. P to K R 3d	B to K B 4th (c)
6. B takes K B P (ch)	Kt takes B	20. K R to K B 2nd	K R to K sq
7. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt	21. B to Q 2nd	B takes Q B P
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d	22. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
9. Q takes B	P to Q 3d	23 Q R to Q B sq	R takes K R
10. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	Q B to K 2d	24. K takes B	R to Q 6th
11. Q to K 2d	K to Kt 2d	25. R to Q B 3d (ch)	K to Kt sq
12. Castles	K R to K B sq	26. R to K sq	R takes R
13. P to K B 4th (a)	Q to K 2d	27. K takes R	Kt to Q sq
14. P Kt to Q 3d	Q R to K sq		

The game was prolonged for some time yet, but was finally won by Black.

(a) White has a better opening than in the preceding game

(b) R to Q 4th would also have been good ones

(c) Black has every poss n p sy, while his opponent's Q's Rook and Bishop have never once come into action.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 503.—By Messrs. KLING and HORWITZ.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, R at K R 4th.

Black. R at Q Kt 7th, R at Q B 6th, P at Q B 6th.

White, having the move, can draw the game.

No. 504. By CAISSA.

White: K at K B sq, R at K 2d, Bs at K B 5th and Q Kt 6th; Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 3d, Q B 2d, and Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at Q 5th, R at Q B 4th; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 5th, K 2d, Q 3d and 4th, and Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A new class of Sunday letter-carriers has been discovered: some of the passengers, when they arrived at Southampton on Sunday last, by the excursion train from London, immediately sent off two carrier pigeons, with notes announcing their arrival safe from railway accidents. The pigeons, as soon as they were let go, ascended over the town of Southampton, and for a few moments they kept darting towards all points of the compass, but at last, true to unerring instinct, flew off rapidly in a north-easterly direction towards the metropolis

The new Sunday postal regulations have ingeniously multiplied human labour on the Sabbath day. All the common carriers sending their goods by railway were in the habit of having duplicates of their bills of parcels by post, and it often happened that half a dozen of these duplicates were delivered, in various towns in the kingdom, by a single postman. It is necessary that these bills of parcels should be delivered on Sunday in order that carriers may commence work at five or six o'clock on Monday morning. Since the late postal regulations, the carriers have had these duplicates sent by rail, and every Sunday all the carriers are obliged to send each a man to fetch them, so that it often happens that where one postman was formerly employed on Sundays, six carriers' servants are now employed instead.

The iron steam-ship *Viceroy*, which sailed from Galway lately and was last off Seal Island, on the coast of America, has been abandoned. Several attempts had been made to rescue her, but unsuccessfully, and her hull has been advertised for sale

It is reported that the banks of the St. Lawrence, at the falls of Niagara, were in a very precarious state and threatened to give way

The accounts from the western districts of the United States, as to the spread and fatality of cholera, are very discouraging. The cities of St. Louis and Cincinnati, as on the former occasion, appear to be most severely visited. The epidemic is also raging throughout the countries of Texas and Mexico.

From 17th of May to 16th June there were 7846 cases and 2700 deaths from cholera in the city of Mexico Later reports say 1000 die daily. In San Luis Potosi there have been 900 cholera deaths; but in Zacatecas the cholera is declining

The Cuban question has assumed a more definite and satisfactory aspect. A Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, under date the 13th July, says: "The assurances which were recently communicated by General Campbell, that the Cuban prisoners will be released after certain formalities, had been fulfilled. Despatches were received here this morning per post captain M'Keever, of the United States frigate *Concord*, dated the 8th inst., stating that the Cuban authorities had promised to give up their prisoners in the course of a few days."

Havre advices of the 28th of June report the probability of the invasion of St. Domingo to be doubtful. Soulouque professes to desire peace.

Carthagena (Central America) accounts of the 22nd of June enlarge upon the expulsion of the Jesuits from that quarter Santa Anna, the Mexican revolutionary chief, still remains a resident, and has become a great money dealer

The Pope's return to Rome has just been celebrated in grand style in the city of Mexico

The *Mary William*, Dublin steamer, on her way up the river, on Saturday morning, about daylight, ran down the *Union* brig, in ballast, bound to the north, about half a mile below Grays pier, where her wreck now lies sunk. One of the crew of the *Union* was drowned from the forepallant yard, by the collision, upon the deck of the *Royal William*, and killed.

A scene is related to have occurred lately week in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Wellington, Salop. The minister refused to grant the wishes of a couple to stand before the altar and be married by the Wesleyan minister The registrar claimed a right by law to say who the ceremony should be performed by, irrespective of the minister, the chapel having been gazetted as a legal marriage house. The minister persisted in his refusal, and placed an additional padlock on the door; this was broken and the ceremony performed, the regular minister protesting and threatening an action for trespass.

In Great Britain, in the year ending 5th January last, the quantities of soap made numbered 1,405,834 lb. of mottled soap; 178,543,868 lb. of other hard soap; and 17,447,581 lb. of soft soap. In the year, 1849-50, 1b. of hard soap, and 4608 lb. of soft soap were imported into Great Britain from Ireland, during the year which was 61383 lb. 3d. There were only 7 convictions for defrauding the revenue. The number of licenses granted to soap-makers was 228, of which 192 were resident in England, 23 in Scotland, and 153 in Ireland

On Sunday afternoon, the residents at Thames Bank, Vauxhall-bridge-road, were alarmed by loud shrieks and cries for help issuing from the river; several boats put off, and five persons who had become immersed were rescued from the party recovering from their fright. It was found that a Miss Ashton, who had been married that morning to Mr. Harper, of 19, Little Deanstreet, Southwark-road, and whose wedding excursion it was, had been drowned, and though search was made for the body, it was not recovered. The accident arose from the unskilfulness of the parties in the management of the boat.

According to a paper printed by order of the House of Commons, on behalf, the estimated expense of the monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey, to the late Sir Robert Peel, is £2250

The *Manchester Guardian*, in noticing the great high church meeting held in London on Tuesday, week says, "The body of the hall was crowded with clergymen and *lawyers*." The paragraph had been transmitted "per electric telegraph," and no doubt the wires had metamorphosed "laymen" into "lawyers."

We learn, says the *John O'Groat Journal*, from a gentleman who has perambulated the greater part of the counties of Sutherland and Caithness during the last few weeks, that the prospects of the sportsmen are very cheering. We do not know how to account for this, unless the wet spring has affected the young birds."

On Wednesday, the 24th ult., the parishioners of St. Margaret's, Westminster, presented a very handsome richly chased salver to the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, on his relinquishing that curacy

The Dean and Chapter of Ely have put forward a renewed appeal to the public for funds towards the restoration of their magnificent cathedral

The Society of Old Brothers in Arms of the Empire, at Antwerp, have recently offered to the President of the French Republic the title of honorary member of that. It is stated that the society Lave received a letter from Prince Louis Napoleon in which he accepts the title offered him.

The Ministerial white-bait dinner takes place at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on the 30th, and not on the 3rd inst., as before announced

Several alterations are about to be made with respect to the Lincoln Minister choir. Instead of four supernumeraries, for the future there are to be two, with salaries increased, who are to attend daily service. The singing boys are to be chosen out of the National School, and placed under the direction of Mr. G. Brook, one of the lay vicars. A new organist is to be elected shortly, and Mr. Skelton, who has filled the office for a great number of years, retires with a continuance of his salary for life.

The Dutch Government has received intelligence from Bahonia, one of the Moluccu islands, of a series of frightful earthquakes having occurred during the days, and committed great ravages. They were followed by a violent eruption which carried off a great many of the natives and most of the Europeans. A young man, who had recently arrived in the island from Holland, as an *employé* of the third class, suddenly found himself, by the death of all his superiors, the first official, and as such, he had to undertake the duties of governor.

It is stated in a letter from Simlin, of the 20th, that Mr. Fonblanque, Consul-General of England in Servia, had struck his flag, and had sent a letter of complaint to the Pacha of the fortress, in consequence of the Servian police having inflicted some punishment on his domestic—an act which he represenes to be a violation of his privileges

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree, granting various commutations of sentences of confirmed prisoners. The decree states, that, notwithstanding the disappointment of the hopes of her Majesty of an heir to the throne, she is not willing that it should destroy the intention which she had entertained of performing an act of clemency on the occasion of the birth of an heir to the throne, and she is happy to make this decree her first mark of submission to the will of Providence

A few days ago some strawberries were gathered from the garden of Mr Jenny Burns, at the west end of Cottenham, six of which weighed six ounces, and one of them an ounce and a half, and measured seven inches round. They were as delicious in flavour as remarkable for size. Mr. Burns has been long known for his successful cultivation of strawberries

A fire, supposed to originate in the act of an incendiary, was discovered to be raging on Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, on the farm premises of Mr. Tapping, near Stoke. A messenger was despatched, shortly after its outbreak, for the Aylesbury fire-engine, which was speedily on the spot. On its arrival, however, there was but a very scanty supply of water, and the flames were not got under until a barn, containing a thousand trusses of straw, and other outbuildings, besides a rick of hay, were totally consumed. The property was insured

On Sunday, the Bishop of Norwich preached a sermon at the ancient church of West Ham, Essex, to a very large congregation, in aid of the funds of the Royal General Asylumy Society. His Lordship pointed to the circumstance of there being no less than 121 applicants for admission at the forthcoming election, while the committee were unable to admit more than nine. The sermon had the effect of producing a liberal collection at the doors.

On Thursday night week, about half past eleven o'clock, Mr. Swift, of Bank Farm (Sawtield), when returning home from Wortley, discovered a large haystack belonging to Mr. John Hobson, farmer, Town End, enveloped in flames. The stack was one of last year's growth, containing from twelve to fourteen tons of excellent hay, a portion of which was fortunately saved. There is reason for supposing that the stack was maliciously fired. The property was insured in the North of England Insurance Company

In the conflagration at the city of Philadelphia on the 9th ult., which we noticed last week, property to the amount of a million dollars was destroyed. 367 houses were consumed. There were 19 bodies found dead amidst the ruins. Three persons died in hospital from the effect of injuries received; 15 were still missing; and about 90 were more or less wounded.

The Madrid journals of the 21st ult. state that the Queen had ordered nine days' mourning for the Duke of Cambridge.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, PLYMOUTH.

OPENING OF THE PLYMOUTH ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

Plymouth and its environs present some grand and picturesque attractions for the lover of nature and art. The Breakwater, as a miracle of man's constructive skill; the Hoe, as the finest marine walk in England; and Mount Edgecumb, with its fairy-like grounds, fully attest this pre-eminence. Yet, strange to say, with these allurements, visitors have been known to complain of *ennui*; and residents have joined in desiring some public resort, where the *élite* might enjoy themselves in a rational manner, and where intellectual improvement and entertainment might be sweetly blended. This desideratum has, at length, been supplied, not, however, by public exertion, but by the unaided labour of Mr. Rendle, who has just completed a large and important establishment, designated "The Royal Botanic Gardens," which was opened with great *éclat* on Tuesday.

The grounds are very judiciously laid out and planted, so as to combine the scientific advantage of a "Botanic Garden" with the delights of an archery field and pleasure promenade.

The accompanying view (from a Sketch by Mr. Jewitt, of the Plymouth Public Library) shows its principal features, as a castellated structure, a large and tasteful fountain, and an orchestra handsomely embellished, and covered with a hood-shaped roof of corrugated iron.

The opening day was extremely auspicious; the sun shone brightly, and there was not a cloud either in the sky above or in the faces of those who came from all quarters to witness the inauguration. The Gardens were crowded to excess. The bands of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Royal Marines were in attendance, and played some of the most popular pieces from Auber, Donizetti, Verdi, Jullien, &c., in good style. We must not omit to mention the Horticultural show, which consisted of beautiful flowers of all descriptions, that had been put in competition for several prizes.

At about half-past five the Nepaulese Ambassador and suite visited the gardens. His Excellency General Jung Bahadour, Commander-in-Chief and Prime Minister of the Court of Nepaul, Colonel Jugget Shumshere Jung, Colonel Dere Shumshere Jung, attended by Captain Cavenagh, Captain James, and all his suite. They were received with much cheering, and a salute was fired by the gunners. They visited the tents of flowers, and were particularly struck with their beauty. His Excellency was much pleased with the experimental balloons, discharging their signals.

The gardens were attended by upwards of 6000 people of the highest respectability.

EXTENSION OF THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY TO BLACKWALL.

Last week, one of the most important works on this line, at the point where it crosses the Great Northern Railway, in Copenhagen-fields, fell, and was reduced to the ruinous appearance shown in the Illustration. The viaduct was nearly 40 feet high; and the centre, or, as it may now be termed, the standing arch, is 60 feet span. From the unforeseen difficulties which the peculiar character of London clay presents to works of this nature, the bridge in question never seems to have acquired a firm position, but was observed to have always had a disposition to "twist." Happily, it has fallen without any accident to those engaged about it.

California.—The following is a copy of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent, dated San Francisco, June 1, 1850:—"Sir,—I beg to call to your attention a regulation lately passed here, prohibiting the importation of convicts into this state under very heavy penalties. As this law is principally aimed against vessels bringing passengers from the penal settlements of Australia, and will be enforced within thirty days from the date of publication, I fear that many of the vessels bound to this port from our Australian colonies may become involved in difficulties in consequence, as it is well known that many convicts have been brought here by these vessels. Some disturbances have taken place in the southern mines, in consequence of a heavy tax on foreigners 20 dollars per month. By the last steamer a commission has arrived from the States to investigate matters connected with the custom-house department here. Several salmons of British vessels in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company are reported to have been made in Oregon. The charges to which vessels are subject at this port are so heavy that shipowners should in all cases provide them with funds for the payment thereof, it being extremely difficult to raise money here on bottomry or otherwise, owing to the high rate of interest. Many vessels not furnished with sufficient means to defray the heavy expenses incurred here will either be sold or detained until funds are remitted by the owners. There are now about 600 vessels in port, and about 1000 vessels more are expected in the course of the year; prices of ships, particularly large ones, rule very low in consequence. Seamen's wages are now from 75 to 100 dollars per month; and will remain high until the approach of winter. The export of gold continues to increase, being now upwards of two millions per month. This steamer has this quantity on board; and the total export during the year will not fall far short of forty or fifty millions of dollars. A safe harbour has lately been found to the southward of Trinity Bay, called Humboldt Bay, and which will probably soon become an important port on this coast. A settlement is being formed there, as well as at the mouth of Thast, or Trinity-river, as it is now called. One of these harbours will probably be made a port of entry, and being in the vicinity of rich gold mines will soon acquire importance. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed), Lloyd's Agent. To Captain George A. Halstead, R.N., Secretary of Lloyd's, London."

Non-delivery of Letters on Sunday.—Mr. J. Irving Scott, the secretary to the metropolitan movement, which has been organised for the purpose of restoring to the community a delivery of letters and newspapers in the country on Sunday, has received the following important letter from Mr. Locke, M.P., who has taken so prominent and active a part against the absurd Sunday postal restriction: "London, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, July 26, 1850. Dear sir,—The commission appointed by the Crown for reconsidering the Post-office question has commenced its labours, and I am told that it is ready to receive an memorials or statements of hardship arising out of the present question from any quarter. I think it right, therefore, to urge on you to lay before the commission all the information you can obtain, and induce others in all quarters to do the same. The secretary of the commission is Sir Alexander Gordon. I am, dear sir, yours truly, Joseph Locke." It will be seen by the above how necessary it is that the opponents of the measure should lose no time in carrying out the wishes of the honourable member for Honiton.

Crime and the Sunday Postal Regulations.—The following recital, taken from the *Banbury Guardian*, strikingly illustrates the mischief of the late Sabbatical postal derangements: On Saturday last, Thomas Dyke, coal-dealer, of Banbury, when returning to that place from Fenny Compton wharf, in company with two men strangers to him—who had joined him on the road, and whom he had treated to ale and tobacco at a public-house, was violently attacked by them about half-past nine o'clock, when they had reached a point of the road about four miles from Banbury, and within a few yards of the spot where last year Leyton shot his wife and cut her throat. One of them struck him with something that appeared to him like a hammer; he became insensible, and, on recovering consciousness, he found he was lying under a hedge in a field adjoining the road, where he was found, put into a cart, and conveyed home. He had been robbed of a patent lever watch, a steel chain, a steel key, two brass keys, and a silver coin. They also took from him some silver. That they meant to murder him, and believed they had done so, there is little doubt; for as they had travelled miles together he would have had no difficulty in recognising them if left alive. The wounds he received were very severe; there is one on each side of his face near the temple, about two inches in length, and there are several others on his head. He is, however, likely to recover. Hand-bills describing the men were immediately printed, but, in consequence of the stoppage of the Sunday mails, they could not be circulated to any distance until the next day. It was most important for the ends of justice that the information should reach distant towns early on Monday morning, when an attempt would probably be made, at some or one of them, to dispose of the watch, and the detention of the men might have been effected. It is not many years since a robbery took place upon the same road, hand-bills were posted on the Sunday, and on Monday morning the highwaymen were taken; they also would probably have escaped, as these men have done, had the regulations of the present time then existed.

Removal of Mr. Smith O'Brien from Maria Island.—Mr. Smith O'Brien is to be removed from Maria Island to Port Arthur, where arrangements are now being made for his reception. The staff attached to the former residence of Assistant-Commissary-General Lempriere is to be his dwelling-place. A platform in front is being erected as the post of a military sentinel; and it is understood that intercourse will be restricted to the visiting magistrate, the superintendent, officer, and sergeant of the guard.—*Hobart Town Courier*.

Sale of the Marquis of Exeter's Property, Strand.—On Tuesday, Messrs. Driver put up to auction, at the Auction Mart, the valuable freehold property belonging to the Marquis of Exeter, called and known as the London Estate, and which comprised a large number of extensive buildings situate in Wellington-street North, Exeter-street, Catherine-street, Burleigh-street, Brydges-street, Strand, and Exeter-passages; among the spacious edifices being the Lyceum Theatre and Exeter-Change. There was a full attendance of capitalists, among whom there was a very active competition for the various lots. The estate was stated to produce rents amounting to about £5000 per annum, but of the estimated rental, when the whole is in possession, of upwards of £8000 per annum. The auctioneer said that the property had been in the possession of the family of the Marquis of Exeter since the year 1666, when it was first held by Lord Burleigh, treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. There were 44 lots, which were offered in one lot, but upon that there was no bidding, when they were disposed of in separate lots. The day's sale comprised 24 lots, which produced a rental of about £3030 per annum, but which was of the estimated total value of about £4000 at the expiration of the present leases. Lot 1, at £310 per annum rent, went for £4900; lot 3, rent per annum £333 12s., disposed of for £6900; lot 5, annual rental £130, fetched £2680; lot 17, rent per annum £70 went for £1350, &c. The day's sale realised about £68,000.

FALLEN RAILWAY ARCHES IN COPENHAGEN FIELDS.

SCENE THE LAST FROM "LA JUIVE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

At the second representation of Halévy's "Juive," last Saturday night, although Mario was able to appear for the first time as *Lazaro*, he still laboured under such severe indisposition that he merely walked through the part, and sang with evident languor. Formes, who had left his bed to play at the opening performance, was replaced on Saturday by Zelger, who has frequently enacted the *Cardenal* in Belgium, and at Drury-lane Theatre, in 1846, with the Brussels company. On Tuesday night the execution of the opera was undisturbed by any contrariety, and the amateurs were enabled to judge of the efficiency of the cast. The opera was received from first to last with the greatest enthusiasm. Viardot, Mario, and Formes were recalled at the end of the first act; Viardot, Tamberlik, and Mario, at the termination of the second act, were twice summoned for ovations; and Viardot and Mario were compelled to appear after the fall of the curtain, the *Rachel* by name and by

PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE DARDANELLES.—THE SUBLIME PORTE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

nature of the opera receiving a continuous shower of *bouquets*. The triumph of "La Juive" is now beyond a doubt, and the opera will gain upon every rehearsing. As the music of the composer becomes more familiar to the ear. The pieces that now make the greatest impression are the cavatina of the *Cardinal*, "Se pel rigor," with its exquisite orchestral and choral under-current; the serenade of Tamberlik, "Lontan dall' amate," the double quartet of the drinking chorus, "Ecco il vino," always encored, and so admirably sung by Mariali, Mei, Soldi, Romani, Zelger, &c.; the finale of the first act, with the solos of the two tenors and soprano; the duo between Viardot and Tamberlik, and the trio finale with them and Marini in the dungeon scene of the *Cardinal*, in the third act; the duo between Mario and Fornes; and the grand scena of the former in the first scene of the fourth act, and the concluding trio *finale* at the place of execution. Overscored as are many portions of the accompaniments by the free use of the brass and percussion instruments, the instrumentation is, on the whole, remarkable for elegance and appropriateness to the dramatic situation. As in all works of the French school, the tune and polka-measurers will complain of the want of catching themes; but those amateurs who examine carefully the poem of Scribe, and analyse the intentions of the composer, will be forcibly struck by the consistency and coherency of the whole work. The terrible picture of religious persecution in the middle ages is wonderfully realised both by poet and composer. Halévy has sacrificed nothing to vulgar stage effect; he has not sought, by reiteration of a common-place motif, to conceal poverty of ideas; on the contrary, he more than avoids the reproach of displaying over-fecundity, for, out of the innumerable melodious phrases flowing throughout the opera, there are the materials to manufacture shoals of modern ballads. Halévy's "Juive" is a masterpiece of its class, even if that class be not the first in lyric composition. It is no deprecation of its manifold beauties to state that it is not equal to the "Roberto," "Huguenots," and "Prophète" of Meyerbeer, that it does not approach the "Don Giovanni" of Mozart; that it does not eclipse the "William Tell" and "Semiramide" of Rossini. It is not because there are higher standards of art, "La Juive" is to be underrated, and the genius of Halévy be quest ioned. If we are to have but one school of art and painting, the sooner national galleries are closed the better

Splendid as was the singing of Mario on Tuesday, in the Passover scene, and in the slow movement of the grand scena, in the fourth act, "Rachele, ah quando a me," he has not yet realized expectations as to his general delineation of the Jew *Lazaro*. The first great mistake is in the making-up of the head. The face is not furrowed as it should be by the wrinkles of age and cunning, and he looks more like Leo Hebrew than a Jew father of Shylock's time. Mario's tone, and his gait is too steady for the restless, suspicious *Shylock* of Constance. Mario does not give vent to the malicious passions of *Lazaro*; he is much too tame and inanimate in the telling scene of the first act, and in the effective trios of the second act. That the popular tenor will improve in the part, there can be no doubt; everybody recollects how he played *Raoul* and the *Prophète* the first times, and how acute those characterizers are to his general delineation of his hearers may never have heard Duprez in *Lazaro*, yet Maralti's copy of the great Parisian *artiste* was sufficiently vivid to make the Royal Italian Opera visitors aware how the Jew should be depicted; and in fact is a fact that Mario, who, if he have the will, has unquestionably the intellect and power, to render *Lazaro* one of his finest creations. The *Rachele* of Viardot is the very character she assumes. As in *Fides*, as in *Valentine*, she has stamped the part of *La Juive* with her marked individuality. Her first great display of tragic power is in the duo with Tamberlik, when *Rachele* learns that *Leopoldo* (*Samuel*) is a Christian. Her imploring tones in the trio, in which she pleads for mercy for her lover, were exquisitely beautiful. The denunciation of *Leopoldo* was withering in passionate scorn -the whole frame of Viardot was convulsed with powerful emotions. But the triumph of her histrionic genius is in the march to the place of execution. When *Rachele* hears the dreadful death chants of the church, she exclaims "Padre mio, qual tremore." Viardot's deportment and manner of crossing the stage to cling to *Lazaro* at this awful moment must be seen to be appreciated; the profound stillness and attention throughout the house proved the thrilling sensations that her acting had produced. The entire portraiture is one of deep and intense eloquence as regards vocalisation, and of surpassing skill, intelligence, and pathos in the acting. The *Cardinal* of Formes is most magnificently sung and acted; and we do not believe it possible that the excommunication to be without a flaw. The *Leopoldo* of Tamberlik is rendered with such artistical skill and vocal power as to command the applause of his audience, if the disagreeable manner of Tamberlik be overlooked. Masoli, Polonini, and Rommi do good service in the secondary parts; and if Madame Castellan had been the *Princess Eudoxia*, instead of Mille. Veru, the cast would have been unexceptionable. The dancing of Louise Taglioni and M. Alexandre, in the Pas de i nveurs, is deservedly applauded.

The *mise en scene* is the theme of universal admiration. The costumes are magnificent, and are historically correct in the minutest detail. The procession in the first act—the *Emperor's cortège*, with civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities—is admirably managed. Grieve and Telbin have surpassed all their former scenic displays in this opera, particularly in the view of Constance and the Minster, with the ancient streets in the foreground, the gardens in which the *Emperor's* banquet is given, for extent of stage never approached, and the grand square, filled with the vast populace, and the city in the distance, where the *Jew* and *Jessea* are left to re-enter. *Ode (la Illustrazione)* is also charming in all these scenes, and the general stage business, under Mr. Harris's direction, are worthy of every praise. Since the first night the opera has been curtailed, and it plays under four hours.

On Thursday "La Juive" was repeated, for the fourth time.

PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE, THE BOSPHORUS, AND THE DARDANELLES

THE "City of the Sultan" has often found a panoramic representative: but we question if ever one so efficient as the painter of this picture, Mr. Thomas Allom, advantageously known to the public by a series of superb illustrations of Constantinople, from his pencil.

The present Panorama, established at 309, Regent-street (adjoining the Polytechnic Institution), is divided into two parts, the first showing the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the exterior of the city; and the second conducting the spectator into the interior of the city, where various features of Turkish life, such as the bazaar, the bath, and the seraglio, are displayed.

The architectural portion of the pictures, as well as the landscape and marine scenery, is ably drawn, and the colouring is highly successful. We have engraved part of the second picture, thus described:—

"THE SUBLIME PORTE.—The principal entrance to the palace of the Sultan, like our St. James's, gives its name to the diplomacy that emanates from the administration. A solemn, serious, nearly unadorned stone gateway, with semi-columns in the jambs, and crowned by a pointed arch, is not in accordance with our notions of the word sublime, and would seem more suited to an hospital or a barrack than a palace; but the rich, yet soft, grey stone colour of the whole is well calculated to give effect to the highly-decorated fountain in front, with its immensely projecting roof, that reminds us again of the skill and knowledge in construction which seems never to fail with the Turks, whether for the simple over-hanging residence of humble individuals, the sumptuous bath-room, the more stately religious edifice, or their military fortifications, or the tapering shafts of their minarets. The form of this and other fountains is not unlike Indian and Cochin Chinese work-boxes that we have seen; and the coloured ornaments, red, green, and gold, with the varied arabesques, strongly remind us of the tombs of King Henry III. and of Queen Eleanor in Westminster Abbey, by artists brought to England by Edward I., on his return from the Holy Land. The various figures attendant on the palace, and others seeking water at the fountain, by their varied and picturesque costume, assimilate buildings in such striking contrast."

Even in the present multiplicity of panoramas, Mr Allom's must be estimated as a very attractive addition.

LITERATURE.

ANECDOTES OF THE ARISTOCRACY, AND EPISODES OF ANCESTRAL HISTORY. By J. BERNARD BURKE, Esq. (Second Series.) 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

IT rarely happens that a sequel is equally successful with its predecessor. The work before us, however, presents a remarkable instance of this well-sustained recommendation. It has the agreeable anecdotic spirit of the first series, combined with somewhat more of the sensational element. The stories consist of mere waifs and strays and scraps of personal history, but of some sixty narratives, which have the charm of the novel and romance blended with sober biography. The same ingenious and useful faculties which change the fortunes of the personages who figure in these pages are very striking now we have a family tradition of the reign of Charles I., the very age of wonders, then a story of sanguinary vengeance (Grey; then a tragedie of the olden time (Sir John Elsnd, of Elsnd); next a tale of romantic love, of combat and duel; of lawsuit and disinheritance; of unexpected accession to wealth and honours, and as unlooked for deprivation of them; of the decadence of families—how a baronet of olden descent became a tapster in the Fleet prison, and a Plantagenet a sexton! These, however, are but a few of the very attractive characteristics of Mr. Burke's new volumes of "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," which we now commend to our readers.

RICHMOND AND BUSHY PARKS.—It appears by a parliamentary return, printed at the instance of Colonel Sibthorp, that the actual amount of work done to the value of £2000 in the repairs of official persons occupying houses belonging to the Crown in Richmond and Bushy Parks, for the last five years, was as follows: In 1845, there was expended in Richmond Park, £2086, and in Hampton Court and Bushy Parks, £1693. 1846, Richmond, £1913 10s. 6d.; Hampton Court and Bushy, £1133 10s. 1847, Richmond, £2875; Hampton Court and Bushy, £1975. 1848, Richmond, £1716; Hampton Court and Bushy, £2408 1849, Richmond, £2569 10s. 10d.; Hampton Court and Bushy, £1424

REMOVAL OF THE GREAT GUN OF BEEJAPORE TO ENGLAND.—This enormous weapon of destruction, one of the greatest trophies of the late Mahratta war, is expected to arrive in England in the course of next month, and is to form a prominent object at the Industrial Exhibition. It is cast entirely of brass, and weighs forty-one tons

HOPS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.—A vessel laly l has arrived in the Thames docks from Sydney, New South Wales, has brought a parcel of hops, consigned as a part of her cargo. This is the first instance of an importation of this article of merchandise from that far-distant quarter of the globe, and the arrival is of some interest and importance.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

The popularity of Mozart's divine opera of "Don Giovanni" would seem to increase upon each successive performance. The more familiar the airs become, the more exquisite they appear, and every hearing discovers new beauties dependently of their intrinsic loveliness, are found to be so vital to the development of the several characters to which they are allotted, and express so truthfully the dramatic sentiment, that the most pleasurable emotions which they create become secondary when the mind and heart acquires sufficient rest and calm to enter philosophically into the deep intention of the author. And this is the true test of genius, for merely sensuous tunes and toe-tickling rhythms pall upon recurrence, and quickly fail to awaken any associations with the poems to which they were originally allied. Any of the thousand melodies of Mozart may be instant y associated to the specific opera to which it belongs. They are stereotyped on the heart of the music-lover, and are to him as familiar as the sweet home words, which are to him a memory and a delight. The "Don Giovanni" is the most marvellous opera ever written. The score contains every element of human passion, united with the grandeur of the middle ages. There is no aim to give the Spanish local colouring, for human emotions are everywhere the same. The tragic elevation of *Donna Anna* amalgamates naturally with the pastoral simplicity of the village maiden *Zerlina*. The wild chivalry of *Don Giovanni* is wonderfully contrasted with the babbling cowardice of the light-hearted *Leporello*, and thus is every personage of the drama merry considered, and with a thoroughly Shakespeare spirit. In this opera there is no mere ballast to serve for cant, no violent instrumental crashings forth of sound and fury, signifying nothing, no crude harmonies to surprise and confound the ear, nor sheep-skin detonation, nor braying of brass; every bar is instinct with truth, and every phrase reflects the sentiment of the singer. The utterances of Mozart were the outpourings of the divinity within him, and although the human passion, united with the mysterious awe of "Don Giovanni" was given, for the last time this season, at her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday evening.

The only change in the accustomed distribution of the characters was the *Donna Elvira* of Madame Frezzolini, who sang the music with honours due reverence of the composer, and with musical artistic refinement. The *Zerlina* of Madame Sontag is one of her most charming performances It is graceful, winning, simple, and full of the true Mozartian spirit. "La ci darem la mano" was re-demanded; and we need scarcely add, that "Batti, batti, o bel Masetto," and the exquisitely coaxing "Vedrai, carino," were encored with enthusiasm. The *Leporello* of Lablache was inimitable as the present occasion seemed to possess all its pristine power and melodiousness. Lablache's *Don* is more a potent than passionate; and the *Ottavio* of Calzolari wants dramatic *oplomb* and lyrical refinement. Parodi was effective as *Donna Anna*, and sang the aria "Or sai chi l'onore," with admirable expression and tragic power. The house was crowded.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Wednesday, Mdlle. Rachel concluded her engagement by the performance of *Camille*, in "Les Horaces." Her acting was distinguished by its usual excellence, and the audience attested their appreciation of it by repeated plaudits.

The French *tragédienne* has been succeeded. by Mrs. Fanny Kemble, who has commenced with much success a course of Shakspearian readings. The "Tempest" was the drama chosen on Monday. Mrs. Kemble was particularly felicitous in the comic parts of *Trinculo* and *Stephano*, while the more serious dialogue she supported with a weight of elocution that well justified the school in which she has been educated. The assumption of *Prospero* was various, and that of *Miranda* was given with interesting delicacy. The great speeches were sublimely delivered. Altogether the reading was very striking, and remarkably suggestive

On Wednesday the reading consisted of "The Midsummer Night's Dream," in which Mrs. Kemble revelled in the exquisite poetry of that marvellous drama. We trust that these readings may prove eminently successful.

OLYMPIC.

During the week this theatre has been opened by Mr. George Bolton, for the purpose of producing on the modern stage the old play of "The Maid-servant," written by John Marston, the author of eight of our earliest dramas. The hero, *Molevole*, performed by Mr. James Johnstone, is a bitter satirist, and his sarcasms upon mankind constitute the string of the whole dialogue. Considering the extravagant nature of the performance the piece was cleverly acted, and the audience, which was numerous, seemed well pleased

We are happy to state that the report of Mrs. Clifford's death has been contradicted; though we understand that the lady has been seriously ill.

MUSIC.

THE BACH SOCIETY

The fame of the Bach family is great in musical annals. The name of John Sebastian Bach, of Eisenach, born March 21st, 1685, who died July 30th, 1750, at Leipsic, is recognised as one of the great masters of the science of music. As a proof of the high estimation in which the genius of this composer is still held, we may mention that the approaching anniversary of his death was celebrated at Leipzig on Sunday, the 28th ult., with much pomp, by a gathering of 2000 music lans and a numerous assemblage of amateurs, many of whom came from other towns. The same anniversary was also kept at Hamburg, Magdeburg, Berlin, &c; and, on Monday, the newly-formed Bach Society of London gave a performance in honour of the distinguished composer, under the direction of Mr. Henry Smart.

The programme comprised the fine Motet in E minor, No. 5; the magnificent Motet in B flat, No. 1; the chorales "God, my King," and "Farewell, thou ort of splendour;" a concerto in D minor, for pianoforte, violin (by the clarichord); a duo and chaconne for violin and pianoforte, executed by Molique and Sir William Bennett; and a vocal duo "Et in unum," from the Mass in B minor. It is hardly creditable to the taste of the public, that this concert, in honour of the greatest musical genius of any age or country, should have been so thinly attended; and it was very gratifying to witness the number of well-known professors and amateurs who assembled on such an occasion. The performance is, of course, not within the reach of legitimate criticism, but we are justified in stating that the general execution of Bach's most difficult compositions was musicianlike On hearing the motets, we were amazed that the Sacred Harmonic Society should so long have overlooked the sublime works of Bach. It is quite evident that for the last twenty years our rising musicians and amateurs have become intimately acquainted with Bach's inspirations. Antiquated as the forms may be, there is a freshness and piquant novelty in the whole, that are justified in stating that the general execution of Bach's most difficult compositions was musicianlike On hearing the motets, we were amazed that the Sacred Harmonic Society should so long have overlooked the sublime works of Bach. It is quite evident that for the last twenty years our rising musicians and amateurs have become intimately acquainted with Bach's inspirations. Antiquated as the forms may be, there is a freshness and piquant novelty in the whole, that are justified in stating that the general excellence of the performance of the motets, and the orchestral pieces, on Monday, must have been a great surprise to many. Handel, it is true, is the most expressive and impassioned melody, and the most effective orchestral combinations, are masterpieces of high art in the sacred school. The Mass in B minor is another monument of genius, but "superannuated" composer, as he has been appropriately styled in Germany, on account of his facility and fecundity

CONCERT OF SENORA MARTINEZ.—If the black vocalist of the Havannah had not foolishly assumed the name of the present vocalist of any age, and had originally appeared with the *troupe* of the Ethiopian Serenaders, there would have been a chance of success for her in this country; but there is but little talent in her style of singing, and in the quality and power of her voice, and there is too much of the irresistibly comic in her appearance, to justify her reception in any concert as a serious vocalist. To the Spaniards, and perhaps to persons unacquainted with the language, her exhibition at the Hanover Rooms, last Monday night, was amusing: as the former from association, and to the latter from the *naïveté* and drollery of her style; but we think that she was out of place with the two accomplished guitarists, the Ciebras, and that the Anerican burlesque company of the Ethiopian school would have been the best calculated for Donna Maria Loreto Martinez's vocal powers.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Mr. John Parry will repeat his new entertainment next Monday, at the Music Hall.——Mr. F. O. Williams gave a concert at the Horns, Kennington, last Monday, assisted by Ernst, the violinist, Messrs. Sims Reeves, J. Perren, T. Williams, Signor Bottesini, Misses Poole, Day, F. Hindeart, and Madame Rolfano.——A Scottish musical entertainment will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and Miss Leslie, next Monday, at the Marylebone Institution.——The Ceciian Society had a miscellaneous concert on Thursday, at the Albion Hall, conducted by Mr Walker.——Mdlle. Liind is at Wiesbaden, where Vivier, the celebrated horn player, will give a concert, at which she will sing. She gave nearly £2400 to the pension fund for the widows and orphans of *artistes*, the product of six concerts she gave during at Stockholm.——Signor Circa, a young composer of great promise, has just died at Bologna.——A new work, called "The Deluge," composed by Count Castelbarco, has been executed with success at the Teatro Carcano, at Milan.——Mr. Reger has left Paris for Hamburg, where he will play *Jean of Leyden*, in the German version of the "Prophète," for a few nights.——The new three-act comic opera of "Giralda, or, the New Psyche," the poem by Scribe, and the music by Adolphe Adam, was produced on the 20th ult., at the Salle de l'Opéra Comique, in Paris, with immense success, sustained by Mdlle. Felix Miolan. Mdlle Meyer, MM. Audran, Sainte Foy, Busane, and Hicquier. M. Halévy, the composer, who writes a notice of this work in the *Constitutionel*, remarks that "Giralda" is superior to Adam's previous operas, "Le Châlet," "La Reine d'un Jour," "Le Postillon de Lonjumeau," "Le Roi d'Yvetot," and "Le Torréador;" higher praise he could not bestow.——M. Brisus, the publisher of the works of Meyerbeer and Halévy in Paris, was present at the two first representations of "La Juive" at the Royal Italian Opera.——Alboni has been recently singing at Nantes with her usual success.——Beethoven's "Fidelio" is in rehearsal at the Royal Italian Opera for Madame Viardot, and will be the last production of the season.——Prior to the opening of the Sacred Harmonic Society season, in November next, the alterations and improvements in Exeter Hall, sanctioned by the directors and shareholders, will be completed, comprising the raising of the present flat ceiling, giving it an arched form, free from unnecessary projections; also the removal of the large square pillars at the gallery end of the Hall, throwing back the organ and wall behind it The works are now in progress, and will be finished about the first week in October.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THE West-end streets and parks, the omnibuses in noisy thoroughfares, and the steam-boats on the "silent highway," have recently assumed that decidedly Gallic air which tells of cheap excursions on the Great North of France Railway, and the consequent presence amongst us of swarms of the honest *bourgeois* and *badauds* of Paris. You can hardly turn a corner without running against a pair of fierce moustaches, a Gibus hat, a coat cut marvellously full in the skirts, trowsers pockets reaching almost to the knees of the wearer, and a couple of little shiny boots. Monsieur Anatole or Monsieur Jean Baptiste is rushing frantically about, armed with a "Guide de Londres," and a plan which puzzles him woefully; but, nevertheless, intent upon seeing the metropolis of his doughty neighbour John Bull, with all its wonders, in the scanty two days allowed by the *entrepreneurs* of the excursion. Generally, however, our friends from the other side of the Channel move about in groups—sometimes provided with an interpreter, whose explanations unlettered English folk find as hard to understand as those of any of his clients; and sometimes, when destitute of any such functionery, getting up quite a ballet of action in their frantic attempts to avail themselves of a novel language of signs which only Perrot or Carlotta Grisi could interpret. In spite of these disadvantages, however, our welcome visitors appear, on the whole, to get on very well; and a party is seldom long in a fix for lack of English enough to ask their way to "Green-wich" or "Dn Tonnelle," without some benevolent expounder of the Parisian vernacular hurrying to their rescue. The number of French of the middle and tradespeople classes in London, is, however, nothing to the vast shoals who have only adventured as far as the coast, enticed by cheap fares from Paris. Boulogne, the other day, was actually invaded. Three trains brought down no less than seven thousand people, and provisions at once rose 50 and 70 per cent. An eye-witness informs me that the scene upon the arrival of each *convoi* was exceedingly curious and characteristic. The sea was the grand object of attraction—not one in a hundred of the whole party having ever seen water wider or deeper than the Seine at the Pont Neuf or the canals at Versailles; and, accordingly, no sooner did the trains pull up at the station-house than the majority of the excursionists, as though moved by a common impulse, started off, with their carpet-bags under their valises and sacs de nuit with them; and, without staying to inquire for refreshment or accommodation, rushed pell mell through the astonished streets of Boulogne, exclaiming "*La Mer!*" and capering with delight as they trampled, shouting and screaming, along the jetty, or dispersed themselves over the sands—as delighted with the sparkling surf as children with a new and magnificent plaything.

A visit to Mr. Mechi's celebrated farm, last week, very much puzzled me, who am no agriculturist, and has moreover, I expect, puzzled a good many folks who have. Doubtless the most learned in the matters of long horns and short horns, subsoil ploughing, and tile draining, adepts in cold steaming, philosophers on pig feeding, and the profoundest of sages in mangle wurzels and turnips, are all at loggerheads about the matter; and what can a mere literary amateur in things bucolic, even although he did happen to be summoned for the occasion by a week's unremitting study of fat bullocks and complicated wheel-barrows, at Exeter, do but wonder at the high contending parties? "Here," says the agriculturist of power, "look at this rich and luxuriant manure—here's nourishment for the world." "Not a bit of it," retort the opponents of the scheme; "it's not nourishment, it's stimulant." "Just sprinkle a dribble of this precious fluid over your fields," exclaims the experimenter; "it will fall as gentlely upon barren clods as turtle descends into the stomach of an alderman." To which the reply is ready—"Not a pint not a drop. Would you ruin the constitution of the farm—undermine its permanent health? such manners as soup, but brandy. Would you have Mother Earth turn dram-drinker in her old age, to bear a few unnaturally flaunting crops under the spur of the strong drink, and then be done up, *bla—*, worn out, as useless as an old cab, with dull eyes and shaking hands, tottering into a state of *delirium tremens*?" Who, then, are to decide upon the merits of the unsavory compound. As for Mr. Mechi, he is the most thorough-going of reformers. He declares that nine-tenths of the farmers of England know nothing about farming; that the land is generally ill ploughed, half manured, that, in fact, not one-half—perhaps not one-fourth—of the good things are taken out of it which it is competent to produce. And, certainly, the fields of grain are in a very poor crop, which the Mechi partisanship points to, do appear great facts. But then, say the objectors—the steady-going, practical men—the men who must live by their farms, and be punctual upon their rents—"The thing don't pay." "You may farm too high as well as too low—you may waste a penny candle looking for a lost farthing; and if we set to work trying dubious experiments, let it be recollected that we have a wife and children in Cornhill to make the general balance stand at the right side of the ledger at the end of the financial year." This part of the question will, probably, soon receive a partial solution by the promised publication of Mr. Mechi's farm-books—I say partial, because the feeling is tolerably strong that figures can be made to prove anything, and the staunch sticklers for the good old ways are not likely to be jostled, against their will, out of them, however prosperous may appear the result of the Tiptree Hall agricultural budget.

The last of the present French plays is a rose fallen from the fast-fading chaplet of the season. Rachel—that wondrous revivifier of a dead school of art, has left us for Hamburgh; but before she went, she did not fail to pay a graceful visit and a handsome pecuniary benefit to the performers at an English theatre, where a sister *artiste* is now engaged in delineating a character, the exquisite elaboration of which formed the most recent triumph of the histrionic art in Paris. Rachel's pianoforte accompanist (before the clavichord); a duo and chaconne for violin and pianoforte, executed by Molique and Sir William Bennett; and a vocal duo "Et in unum," from the Mass in B minor. It is hardly creditable to the taste of the public, that this concert, in honour of the greatest musical genius of any age or country, should have been so thinly attended; and it was very gratifying to witness the number of well-known professors and amateurs who assembled on such an occasion. The performance is, of course, not within the reach of legitimate criticism, but we are justified in stating that the general execution of Bach's most difficult compositions was musicianlike On hearing the motets, we were amazed that the Sacred Harmonic Society should so long have overlooked the sublime works of Bach. It is quite evident that for the last twenty years our rising musicians and amateurs have become intimately acquainted with Bach's inspirations. Antiquated as the forms may be, there is a freshness and piquant novelty in the whole, that are justified in stating that the general excellence of the performance of the motets, and the orchestral pieces, on Monday, must have been a great surprise to many. Handel, it is true, is the most expressive and impassioned melody, and the most effective orchestral combinations, are masterpieces of high art in the sacred school. The Mass in B minor is another monument of genius, but "superannuated" composer, as he has been appropriately styled in Germany, on account of his facility and fecundity

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TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THE West-end streets and parks, the omnibuses in noisy thoroughfares, and the steam-boats on the "silent highway," have recently assumed that decidedly Gallic air which tells of cheap excursions on the Great North of France Railway, and the consequent presence amongst us of swarms of the honest *bourgeois* and *badauds* of Paris. You can hardly turn a corner without running against a pair of fierce moustaches, a Gibus hat, a coat cut marvellously full in the skirts, trowsers pockets reaching almost to the knees of the wearer, and a couple of little shiny boots. Monsieur Anatole or Monsieur Jean Baptiste is rushing frantically about, armed with a "Guide de Londres," and a plan which puzzles him woefully; but, nevertheless, intent upon seeing the metropolis of his doughty neighbour John Bull, with all its wonders, in the scanty two days allowed by the *entrepreneurs* of the excursion. Generally, however, our friends from the other side of the Channel move about in groups—sometimes provided with an interpreter, whose explanations unlettered English folk find as hard to understand as those of any of his clients; and sometimes, when destitute of any such functionery, getting up quite a ballet of action in their frantic attempts to avail themselves of a novel language of signs which only Perrot or Carlotta Grisi could interpret. In spite of these disadvantages, however, our welcome visitors appear, on the whole, to get on very well; and a party is seldom long in a fix for lack of English enough to ask their way to "Green-wich" or "Dn Tonnelle," without some benevolent expounder of the Parisian vernacular hurrying to their rescue. The number of French of the middle and tradespeople classes in London, is, however, nothing to the vast shoals who have only adventured as far as the coast, enticed by cheap fares from Paris. Boulogne, the other day, was actually invaded. Three trains brought down no less than seven thousand people, and provisions at once rose 50 and 70 per cent. An eye-witness informs me that the scene upon the arrival of each *convoi* was exceedingly curious and characteristic. The sea was the grand object of attraction—not one in a hundred of the whole party having ever seen water wider or deeper than the Seine at the Pont Neuf or the canals at Versailles; and, accordingly, no sooner did the trains pull up at the station-house than the majority of the excursionists, as though moved by a common impulse, started off, with their carpet-bags under their valises and sacs de nuit with them; and, without staying to inquire for refreshment or accommodation, rushed pell mell through the astonished streets of Boulogne, exclaiming "*La Mer!*" and capering with delight as they trampled, shouting and screaming, along the jetty, or dispersed themselves over the sands—as delighted with the sparkling surf as children with a new and magnificent plaything.

A visit to Mr. Mechi's celebrated farm, last week, very much puzzled me, who am no agriculturist, and has moreover, I expect, puzzled a good many folks who have. Doubtless the most learned in the matters of long horns and short horns, subsoil ploughing, and tile draining, adepts in cold steaming, philosophers on pig feeding, and the profoundest of sages in mangle wurzels and turnips, are all at loggerheads about the matter; and what can a mere literary amateur in things bucolic, even although he did happen to be summoned for the occasion by a week's unremitting study of fat bullocks and complicated wheel-barrows, at Exeter, do but wonder at the high contending parties? "Here," says the agriculturist of power, "look at this rich and luxuriant manure—here's nourishment for the world." "Not a bit of it," retort the opponents of the scheme; "it's not nourishment, it's stimulant." "Just sprinkle a dribble of this precious fluid over your fields," exclaims the experimenter; "it will fall as gentlely upon barren clods as turtle descends into the stomach of an alderman." To which the reply is ready—"Not a pint not a drop. Would you ruin the constitution of the farm—undermine its permanent health? such manners as soup, but brandy. Would you have Mother Earth turn dram-drinker in her old age, to bear a few unnaturally flaunting crops under the spur of the strong drink, and then be done up, *bla—*, worn out, as useless as an old cab, with dull eyes and shaking hands, tottering into a state of *delirium tremens*?" Who, then, are to decide upon the merits of the unsavory compound. As for Mr. Mechi, he is the most thorough-going of reformers. He declares that nine-tenths of the farmers of England know nothing about farming; that the land is generally ill ploughed, half manured, that, in fact, not one-half—perhaps not one-fourth—of the good things are taken out of it which it is competent to produce. And, certainly, the fields of grain are in a very poor crop, which the Mechi partisanship points to, do appear great facts. But then, say the objectors—the steady-going, practical men—the men who must live by their farms, and be punctual upon their rents—"The thing don't pay." "You may farm too high as well as too low—you may waste a penny candle looking for a lost farthing; and if we set to work trying dubious experiments, let it be recollected that we have a wife and children in Cornhill to make the general balance stand at the right side of the ledger at the end of the financial year." This part of the question will, probably, soon receive a partial solution by the promised publication of Mr. Mechi's farm-books—I say partial, because the feeling is tolerably strong that figures can be made to prove anything, and the staunch sticklers for the good old ways are not likely to be jostled, against their will, out of them, however prosperous may appear the result of the Tiptree Hall agricultural budget.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN TO PORTSMOUTH OF THE ROYAL YACHT.

The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* arrived at Spithead on Wednesday afternoon, and went straight into harbour at half-past three. Lord Adolphus landed at the dockyard to pay his respects to the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Bladen Capel, and to bring some dispatches from Gibraltar and Lisbon.

The yacht went into Cherbourg at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday morning. Captain Lord Fitzalerance and his friends landed, called on the authorities of the place, and left in the yacht again at half-past nine, making the run from Cherbourg to Portsmouth in five hours and a half.

The *Victoria and Albert* was placed in quarantine when she went into Bordeaux on Sunday week, and remained two days. She then received *pratique*, and anchored off the town, where she remained till Saturday. She went into Brest and remained 24 hours, and left that harbour on Tuesday morning, arriving at Cherbourg on Wednesday morning.

The Royal yacht was visited at Bordeaux and Brest by a vast number of the inhabitants, who were courteously received on board by Lord Fitzalerance, Captain Crispin, and the officers. During the few hours the *Victoria and Albert* remained at Cherbourg a small number of persons were received on board.

The yacht is reported to have behaved well throughout, and her engines have performed most satisfactorily. Altogether, she has had a most satisfactory cruise; the only difficulty was the procuring coals at the French ports, and then only getting them at intervals of time and in small quantities.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Sir G. Wombwell, Bart., Sir Joseph Copley, and Colonel Yorke have returned in her. Prince Ernest of Leiningen, late a midshipman in the *Arrogant* (screw-frigate), who came in the Royal yacht from Lisbon to Bordeaux, left the yacht at the last-named place to proceed to Germany by land.

Lord Adolphus Fitzalerance, on his return to Portsmouth, proceeded to Osborne to report his arrival and the particulars of the interesting cruise to her Majesty

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The Government, it is confidently rumoured, have resolved on giving the Military Order of the Bath to distinguished military and naval surgeons. The most eminent military and naval surgeons have refused to receive the civil decoration of the Bath.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—Intelligence from Malta to the 24th ult. announces that Sir William Parker was still at Malta. The fleet was cruising outside. About 70 cases of cholera had occurred in the ships under the immediate command of Sir W. Parker; but the number was daily diminishing. The total number of deaths had not exceeded 30. The flag-ship *Queen*, 116, Captain Wise, had suffered most.

NAVAL DESERTION AND DESERTION.—Seven boys and two seamen, late of the *Lily*, Commander Bedford, have arrived at Portsmouth from Sierra Leone, having been left there without clothes or pay, and after having been flogged on board the *Lily*. The case is before the Admiral, and will most likely lead to a very serious inquiry

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COUNTRY NEWS.

FALL OF A COTTON MILL AT STOCKPORT.

On Tuesday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, a large portion of a new mill at Stockport fell suddenly to the ground, and caused the death of several of the hands employed about it. It is as yet impossible to say how many, but probably not over seven. The mill in question, which is called the Brinksway Mill, is the property of Mr. Cephas Howard. It is a new fire-proof mill, having been commenced in August last, and having been only occupied about a month by Mr. Joseph Heaward. It is a rather handsome erection, and the walls are apparently substantial enough. It is 47 yards long and 20 wide, and is four storeys in height; the bottom one being the doubling-room, the second for throstle-spinning, the third for carding, and the fourth for blowing.

About half-past one-sixth part of the mill was fallen to the ground. Fortunately, the mill hands were almost all at dinner at the time, or the consequences to life must have been dreadful. As it was, there were only a few inmates, a boy, and a girl, remained to eat their dinners at the mill, when all at once a crash was heard, and the whole of the building which fell. John Marsh, a machine-maker, was one of these. He was in the third storey, and he states that the first thing that occurred to seeing the brick-work fall from the fire-proof arches of the room; that he immediately ran to the other end of the mill, and thus escaped, the building crashing down behind him as he went. Of the women who were in the mill at the time, none escaped; four were killed immediately afterwards rescued from the ruins:—Elizabeth and Ann, daughters of Richard Salt, butcher, Portwood, who were on the first-floor of the mill when the accident happened, and were not seriously injured, and Ellen Lomax, who had all three storeys; she was taken out of the ruins dreadfully injured, and though every attention was rendered to her at the Stockport Infirmary, she expired in about two hours. The boy, who was in the lower room, was also carried out amongst the ruins, and when found he had received a severe flesh wound in his thigh; but this, it is said, will not prove serious. Four other women have not been seen since the accident, and it is supposed they have been killed and are buried in the ruins, and that their bodies must still be buried under the ruins. These are Margaret Harding (single woman), of New Bridge-lane; Ann Swindells, a married woman with four children, aged 31; Ann Gee, aged 17; and another girl, a stranger, named Cash. But besides these there were workspeople—millwrights and their labourers engaged in putting up the new water wheel at the time of the accident, of these, Ephraim Sidlow, Wright Barlow, and John Bradley (millwrights), are found to be dead; and James Bradley, Joseph Orme, and Samuel Harrop (labourers), were known to have been engaged under the part of the mill which has fallen at the time of the accident—the four first about the wheel, and the latter near the west gable end. Of these four all but Harrop are known to be killed, and their bodies must still be buried under the ruins. Four other women have not been seen since the accident, they also are assumed to be buried under the rubbish. This would give eleven lives lost, as follows:—Ellen Ashton, Margaret Harding, Ann Swindells, Elizabeth Sykes, Ann Gee, Ephraim Sidlow, Wright Barker, John Bradley, James Robinson, Joseph Orme, Samuel Harrop.

The damage done to the mill and machinery is very considerable. The damage resulting to the estate of the mill will be about £4,000; that to the machinery is, however, computed at not less than £7000.

Since the removal of the ruins has commenced, three bodies, those of the wheelwrights, have been got out.

SEAFORD (SUSSEX).—BLOWING UP THE CLIFF.—Lieutenant Ward and 21 Royal Sappers and Miners have arrived here for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the intended grand explosion, by gunpowder, of the cliff at Seaford Heights The fall of the cliff is considered requisite for preserving the bank of beach in the bay, and for making a natural groyne, as the line between Newhaven and Seaford Head is found to drift considerably to the east-ward, towards Beachy Head. The works have been for some time in contemplation. The explosion, it is expected, will take place in two or three weeks, and no doubt, attract an immense number of spectators and scientific men. The Sappers and Miners have pitched their tents in the Battery-yard.

GREAT FIRE AT POOLE.—Letters were received on Monday morning last, by the living assurance companies in the City, announcing a terrible fire at Poole on Friday week, by which it appears several bonded warehouses, stores, and several houses situate on the quay were totally consumed, together with their contents. The fire was discovered shortly after three o'clock in the morning raging in the lower part of the premises belonging to the Steam Flour Company, known as the Mills, the largest building in the town, situate fronting the quay. The town engines were promptly brought to the spot; but before they could be got into play the whole of the interior of the building, with the contents, consisting of valuable machinery, 500 quarters of wheat, 300 sacks of meal, and 300 sacks of flour, were encompassed by the flames Within a short time the fire-proof warehouse of Mr. Oakley were exceedingly valuable; they contained upwards of 2000 quarters of wheat and 600 sacks of flour and meal. Next to these, the conflagration extended to the oil stores of Mr. Slade; these were also soon levelled with the ground; the oil flowed through the lanes and alleys in a flaming stream, firing the dwellings of the poor in all directions. The excitement among the inhabitants now became intense, as the whole town appeared to be destined to destruction. All the engines that could be obtained from the neighbouring villages were brought into requisition, but the ravages made by the fire seemed almost to paralyse them. A change of wind, happily, had the effect of staying the conflagration in the direction of the town, but it was some hours before it was finally checked. In addition to the premises destroyed as before stated, some ten or eleven houses were partially gutted. The fire continued burning on Sunday, but no further damage was expected. Suspicions were entertained that it was caused by an incendiary. The total loss is reported to be near £40,000.

IRELAND.

MAYO ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy created by the compression of the county by the death of the late D. Browne, Esq., took place, at Castlebar, on Thursday week, when Mr. O'Higgins, in the Liberal interest, was proposed by the Hon. Frederick Cavendish, and seconded by the Very Rev. Dean Burke, P.P. of Westport; Mr. Butt (Conservative) was proposed by Mr. John Gore, and seconded by Colonel M'Alpine: Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart., Captain Higgins, and Mr. E. Costello were then respectively put in nomination, but only to give them an opportunity of speaking. Mr. Ousley Higgins and Mr Butt addressed the assembly at great length. The proceedings of the nomination did not terminate until near seven o'clock in the evening, when the Sheriff adjourned the Court till the following morning. As there was much excitement, and a breach of the peace was feared, there were in the town, in addition to a large body of constabulary, three troops of the 8th Dragoons, the head-quarters and five companies of the 17th Foot, and three companies of the 14th Foot, al under the command of Colonel Stoyte, of the 17th Regiment. On Monday evening the Sheriff declared Mr. Higgins duly elected for Mayo. The numbers polled were:—For Higgins, 141; For Butt, 95 Majority, 46

DUNGANNON ELECTION.—Henry Alexander, Esq., a member of the English bar, has issued an address to the electors of Dungannon as a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lord Northland. Mr. Batt, Q.C., who has been unsuccessful at Mayo, is said to be anxious to try his luck here.

THE POTATO AND OTHER CROPS.—The *Limerick Reporter*, which had such gloomy reports of the blight last week, now states that potatoes supposed to be diseased are recovering. The *Cork Examiner* has accounts from all parts of the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford, which concur in stating that there is yet no real potato disease, and that the prospects of the harvest are most cheering. Some of the provincial journals, too, which reported a serious blight in the wheat crop, now declare that that crop, in general, is sound, and promises a good produce. Confidence is rapidly reviving amongst the farmers, with the hope of a return to abundance.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been unusually tranquil during the week, scarcely a fluctuation varying the uniformity of prices. On Monday Consols opened at 96⅜ ⅜, marking 97 for Account at the close of business. 96⅝ 97 were the current quotations of Tuesday, and on Wednesday a momentary sumulation improved quotations to 97 to ⅜ for Account. But on Thursday the market became duller, and prices receded on the earlier quotations. Exchequer and India Bonds maintain their former values, and some business has been done in Long Annuities and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. The last official quotations of the week are—Bank Stock, 212; Three per Cent. Reduced, 97⅜; Three per Cent. Consols, 96⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Ann., 99⅛; Long Annu., to expire Jan., 1860, 8 1-16; Do., 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 1-16; Do., 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8; India Stock, 270; India Bonds, £1000, 92 pm.; Do., under £1000, 92 pm.; South Sea Stock, 107⅛; Do., New Anns., 85⅛; Consols for Account, 96⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 100, 70 pm.; £500, 100, 70 pm.; small, June, 70 pm.

A large amount of business has been doing in the foreign Funds during the week. Mexican has fluctuated between 29½ to 30. Peruvian has advanced to 103; Danish, Five per Cents., to 103¾ 104; and Chilian Six per Cents. to 103. Portuguese have not materially altered, the bad faith displayed in deducting 25 per cent. on the overdue dividend without giving any acknowledgment not being calculated to increase confidence in the foreign loans. The Portuguese Government. At the close of the week prices were generally firm, Mexican having advanced to 29⅞ to 30⅛; Brazilians quoting 91⅛; Chilian Six per Cents., 103⅜; Danish Bonds, Five per Cents., 103; Equador Bonds, 3⅜; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Ex Jan. Coupons, Account, 29⅞; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 82¼; Portuguese Five per Cents., 37⅜; Ditto, Four per Cents., to 103¾ 104; and Chilian Six per Cents. to 103. Portuguese Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 36½; Spanish Three per Cents., 37⅛; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 35; Ditto Deferred, 12⅜.

Shares have quoted improved prices in several instances during the week, particularly North-Westerns, South Westerns, Great Westerns, and Midlands [illegible] appears to have, however, mainly resulted from the state of the accounts, as, after the settlement on Wednesday, prices became flatter, with a downward tendency. Foreign shares, however, show a steady advance, arising from the gradual resumption of trading operations on the Continent generally.

The closing quotations of the week are:—Aberdeen, Preference, 2 dis.; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Caledonian, New £10 Preferences, 8½; Eastern Counties, Holyhead Preference, 9 Eastern Counties, 5 per Cent, 60; Eastern Union, Class A, Scrip (6 per Cent.), 16; East Lincolnshire, guaranteed 6 per Cent., 26⅜; Great Northern, 8⅜; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Preference, 10⅜; Great Western, 54⅜; Hull and Selby, Half-Shares, 48⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Thirds, 8⅜; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 12⅜; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 81⅜ x.d.; London and North Western, 111; Ditto, New Quarters, 47⅜; Ditto, Fifths, 13; London and South Western, 60; Midland, 43⅜; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Shares, 10⅛; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 120⅛; Norfolk, New £20, ⅜; Shrewsbury and Chester, Eight per Cent. Preference, 12⅜; South-Eastern, 54⅛; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 4⅛; York, New scrip, and Berwick, 14⅛; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 9⅜; Ditto, G.N.E., Preference, 4⅛, York and North Midland, 16; Ditto, Preference, 7⅛; Northern of France, 14⅛ Orleans and Bordeaux, 3; Paris and Rouen, 24⅛.

On Friday the Consol Market was very inactive, and prices were a shade lower. The Three per Cents were quoted at 96⅞ sellers; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 99⅛. Bank Stock, 212; India, ditto, 270; Exchequer Bills, 70 to 72 pm.; and Exchequer Bills, 70 pm. Foreign Bonds were tolerably firm. Brazilian, 91⅛, Mexican, 30; Russian, 111⅝. Very little doing in Railway Shares.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The fresh arrivals of English wheat for our market this week, coastwise, have been confined to 1910 qrs., and from abroad to 2400 qrs. Since Monday last the several of Monday's unsold samples were on offer but the actual supply to the hands of the dealers was comparatively small. The attendance of buyers and millers was very limited, and the few sales in wheat of home produce were at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday, without effecting a clearance. Upwards of 13,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand. The grain met a very inactive buyery, and, in some instances the quotations were almost nominal. No fresh barley at market, but the supply of it reigns was the turnover. Malting grades ruled steady at late rates. In grinding and distilling sorts, very little doing. The show of malt was somewhat large. All kinds were a slow sale, but without change to notice in value. Very few home-grown oats were on sale to-day, but the supply of foreign exceeds 34,000 quarters. Good dry qualities sold at previous quotations, but inferior sorts have been difficult to clear. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour remained unaltered in value.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1910; barley, 53; malt, 3360; oats, 440; flour, 3825.

FOREIGN.—Wheat, 18 510; barley 2683; oats, 34,650; flour, 1600

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 46s; ditto, white, 41s to 48s; Norfolk ditto, red, 42s to 45s; ditto, white, 42s to 46s; rye, 32s to 33s; grinding barley, 18s to 20s; distilling ditto, 22s to 25s; malting ditto, 30s to 37s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 44s to 48s; brown ditto, 40s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 46s to 50s; Chevalier ditto, 50s to 54s; Scotch and Lincoln thirds feed oats, 16s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 15s; white, 15s to 16s; tick beans, new, 29s to 32s; ditto, old, 32s to 34s; grey peas, new, 28s to 30s; white, 32s to 34s; maples, 34s to 36s; flour, 42s to 44s, per quarter. Town-made ditto, 45s to 47s; Suffolk, Essex, 39s to 43s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Dantz grd wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; tick beans, s to —s, peas, s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 31s to 35s per barrel, Canada ditto, 32s to 34s per barrel.

Wheat.—The present week's show of wheat is characterised as improving—above off slowly, at 42s per qr. Now raceway has changed hands at 30s to 37s per qr. Oats, barley, and beans, a quarter lower.

Hops.—English, sewing, 54s to 56s; Bastle, sruabing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 44s; kompassi, 35s to 36s per quarter; sortander, 30s to 31s per cwt. Wheat, mixed seed, 40s to 44s; white, 5s 6d to 10s 6d, tares, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, £26 to £28 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £9 to £9 0s ditto, foreign, £5 10s to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £5 0s per ton; canary, 6s to 7s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s, white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of households 4½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 6d; barley, 22s 3d; oats, 18s 1d; rye, 34s 9d; beans, 37s 4d; peas, 37s 8d.

The Last Weeks Average.—Wheat, 41s 6d; barley, 22s 0d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 32s 0d beans, 37s 0d; peas, 37s 4d.

Wool.—Another market is by no means active, late rates are well supported Common second sorts are selling at 10½d to 11d per lb. The imports continue on a par with those of last year

Sugar.—The West India market is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Bengal and Mauritius qualities are pointing rather more money. Refined goods are steady Brown lumps, 42s 6 to 43s; and fr to good grocery, 51s to 52s per cwt

Coffee.—Plantation kinds are in moderate request, at late currencies. Good ordinary native Ceylon moves off slowly, at 45s per cwt. Foreign coffee dull at late sale.

Rice.—The demand continues inactive. Some good Bengal has changed hands at 11s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—Since our last report, several large arrivals of foreign butter have taken place, and prices have declined 2s per cwt., and prime have given way 1s per cwt. Fine Friesland, 65s to 68s per cwt. Irish butter mrx. s off slowly, at barely late rates; Limerick, 63s to 64s; Cork, 60s; Carlow, 58s to 60s per cwt. Kerlish butter is in good demand, at 60s to 62s; Dorset, at 76s to 78s per cwt; and fresh, 8s to 10s per dozen lb Irish bacon is very dull, and 2s to 3s per cwt cheaper, prime sizeable Waterford, 56s to 57s per cwt. Waterford shoulders, 50s to 54s per cwt.

Tallow. Our markets is steady, at about stationary prices. P Y C on the spot is quoted at 42s 6d to 43s 6 per cwt.

Oils.—Sperm, southern, and seal command a steady sale, at very full prices. Otherwise the market is inactive.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 15s to £3 10s, new ditto, £2 5s to £3 0s, old clover, £3 5s to £4 5s; new ditto, £3 to £3 10s; Tandon, £1 15s to £2 5s per load. Straw, £1 1s to £1 5s.

Spirits.—Very little doing in brandy, yet the importers refuse to sell except at full prices Fine Jamaica rum steady, and quite as dear. Genevas and cora spirits dull.

Coals (Friday).—Newcastle, 13s 3d; Tanfield, 13s; Hetton, 13s 3d; Wylam, 12s 6d; Stewarth, 14s; Lambton, 15s 6d; Adelaide Tees, 15s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday). Nearly the whole of the accounts from the plantations state that the bine is looking remarkably strong and healthy. Our market is therefore, in a very inactive state, and no actual sales rather lower rates must be admitted to. The duty has been done at £185,000 to £190,000 Three pockets have arrived this week from *Lisbon*:

New Mid and East Kent pockets, £8 0s to £10 0s; New Weald of Kent ditto, £5 15s to £7 7s New Sussex ditto, £5 5s to £6 6s; Yearling Sussex, £1 15s to £3 15s; Old Hops, 15s to £3 0s.

Smithfield (Friday). For the time of year, our market to-day was but moderately supplied with fat beasts, the general quality of which was very mid dling. The supply of sheep was by no means numerous, the primest Scots, Downs, Herefords, &c., moved off steadily, at fully prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d. The numbers of sheep being considerably in excess of those exhibited on this day se'nnight, the primest lambs moved extremely heavily, and the late advance in the quotations was entirely lost. Calves were in limited supply, and sold slowly at late rates. Pigs were dull, at 3s 6d to 4s per stone.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). These markets were very moderately supplied with all kinds of meat, in which a moderate business was done, at as follows:—

[illegible] 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 2d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 8d, small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 10d, lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

MOST. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE JULY 29.

The Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Davison, M.P., to be Hon. James Macdonald, Mr Edmond St John Mildmay, and Major Baron Knesebeck, to be his Royal Highness' Equerries, and the Rev Henry Harvey, M.A., to be Rev John Rae Wood, M.A., and the Rev James Hutchinson, M.A., to be his Royal Highness' Chaplains.

BANKRUPTS.

W WOODS, Prospect-place, Wandsworth-road, builder R BROOKS, Regent street, pictureseller. G PEASEGOOD, Sheffield, draper. T TIBBITT, March, Cambridgeshire, carpenter. J THOMPSON, Wigton, Cumberland, grocer. T JAFFENSON, Formsby-place, Old Broad-road, tailor. D CLEMENT, Neath, Glamorganshire, saddler. E WAY, West Camel, Somersetshire, miller and baker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

J NELSON, Edinburgh, poulterer.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 2

3d Light Dragoons: Capt the Hon H M Monckton to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Fisher.

1st Foot: Ensign and Lieut A H J Fox to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice the Hon E W Lascelles: Lieut and Capt C G Elliston to be Adjutant, vice the Hon H H M Percy, who resigns the Adjutancy only 7th Lieut C E Staunton to be Lieutenant, vice Bell. 16th: Lieut W G Bamford to be Lieutenant, vice Carter. 21st: First Lieut G N Boldero to be First Lieutenant, vice M'Dougall. 24th: Ensign G W D Fleetjo to be Lieutenant, vice Woodchester. 25th: Brevet Major S Haller to be Captain, vice Monckton. 39th: staff fits qf the second Class J C Cameron, M D, to be Surgeon, vice A Browne, M D 44th: Surg Assistant-Surgeon, vice D H James. 46th: Staff Assist-Surg J Gibbons to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gray. 48th: Lieut N F M Herbert to be Captain, vice Wheeler: Ensign W H Keigh to be Lieutenant, vice Herbert. 60th: Lieut G H G Dillwyn to be Captain, vice R H Haviland. 70th: Lieut G Evatt to be Captain, vice Hemsis. Ensign J T N Gribbs to be Lieut, vice Evatt; Ensign H J Gray to be Lieut, vice Wilson; Ensign M Holt to be Ensign vice G Brice. 71st: Ensign C Bate to be Lieut, vice Campbell; Ensign R D Buchanan to be Lieut, vice Newman. 77th: Captain B O'Brien to be Captain, vice Clarke. 82nd: Lieut Greaves to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Bender: Ensign T Smith to be Lieut, vice Greaves; Ensign T H L H Phipps to be Ensign, vice Smith. 87th: First Lieut J M'Dougall to be First Lieut, vice Boldero. 97th: Lieut M W Bell to be Lieut, vice Staunton

2nd Regt Inside Regiment: Staff Surg of the Second Class G Allman to be Surgeon, vice W B Brownrigg

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Surg of the First Class D Scott to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Allman, M D, staff Surg of the second Class J Muir, M.D, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, vice Scott. Surg J G Wood, M D, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Muir, Surg H J Shaw, M. D, to be Staff surgeon of the Second Class, vice Cameron; Surg D Maunsell to be Staff Surgeon of the second Class, vice Allman; Assist-Surg W S Saunders, M.D, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice G Shaw.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut G J Carter to be Captain, Lieut B O'Brien to be Captain

BREVET

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army: Lieut-Cols F Markham, C B; G H Lockwood, C B; and J H Gough, C B.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army: Majors J L Dennis, C B S L West, F P Haines.

To be Majors in the Army: Captains J Rumsay and E A Holdsich.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East Indies: Lieut-Colonels W Warden, C B, and F Grant, C B

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army in the East Indies: Majors J B Hellens

To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Captains W G Campbell, C Chesps, and W E Mulcaster.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT

CARDIGANSHIRE.—W P Lewes, Esq, to be Deputy Lieutenant

FIFE.—Right Hon the Duke of Leinster's Own Militia. L H Hansard to be Lieutenant, vice Butler

North Somersetshire Yeomanry Cavalry: Viscount Dungarvon to be Captain, vice Wickham

West Somersetshire Yeomanry Cavalry. The Hon W H B Portman to be Major, vice Pinney, F M Lyle to be Cornet, vice Moore

1st or West Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry: W B Callander, Esq, to be Major, vice W R Ramsay, Esq.

BANKRUPTS.

J G PEASEGOOD, Sheffield, draper. C NEWTON, Donyfield-mills, Wivenhoe, Essex, miller. H HOLLAS, Westminster-terrace, Paddington, builder. S M'LEOD, Haberdasher's street, Hoxton, common-brewer. J HANNAH, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, clothier—Second Class. J APPLEBY, Durham, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

D M'DONALD, Dunfermline, merchant

BIRTHS.

The Marchioness of Stafford, of a son.—At Bergbapton College, Norfolk, the Hon Mrs Henry Marsham-Townshend, of a son.—At Ickenham-place, Essex, the lady of Sir C D Scrasgley, bart, of a son.—At the Vicarage, Dedham, the wife of the Rev W Thornton, of a son.—At Mayfield, near Tarpolint, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev Henry Lascelles Jenner, of a daughter.—In Dublin, the wife of Major Halkett, 4th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

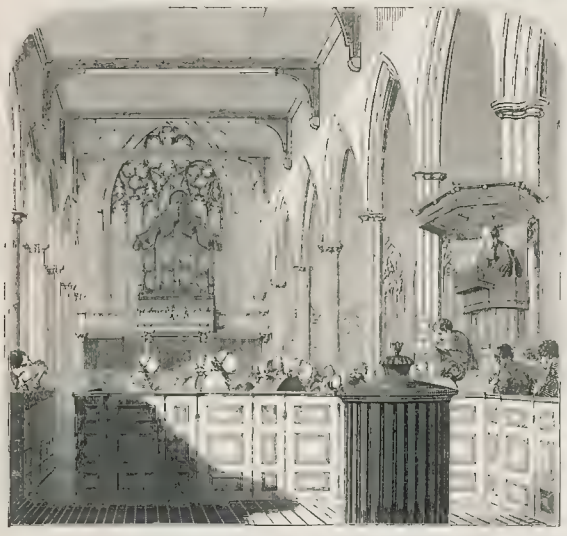
MARRIAGES

At Berne, by the British Chaplain, the Rev Hugh Pattisher Cottonhadin, A.B. vicar of King's Norton, Worcestershire, to Frances Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev Thomas Lakeward, A.M., rector of Perrivale-cum-West Twyford, Middlesex.—In St John's Church, Paddington, Mr. Thomas Wickenden Wood, of Gunnersbury, Middlesex, to Miss Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of Jeremiah Rhodes, Esq.—At St Pancras Church, the Rev Edward Hall, of Bath, to Miss Hall-Dalwood, of Hall-place, Berks.—At Pau, Mr. Thomas Pym Yorke, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of James Barton Bull, Esq, of Guisford place, Barts.—At [illegible] Mr. Joseph Hall, of [illegible] to Miss Sarah Ann Hall, of [illegible] Sussex.—At Bath, Mr. Edward Sandford, to Miss Margaret Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev H A Bishop, rector of Long Sutton.

DEATHS.

At Tunbridge Wells, in the 83rd year of her age, Lady Milles, relict of the late Sir Robert [illegible] Bart.—At [illegible] Esq, late of the Bengal Civil Service.—At [illegible] Esq, Commander R N, aged 76.—On the 30th July, aged seven months, Henry, son of the Rev Henry Bathcke, vicar of Hoxham, Sussex.—In Grosvenor street, Bolsea, widow of the Hon [illegible] Bligh, and sister of the late Lord Clifton.—At Cheltenham, Mary Ann Fraser, youngest son of the late Countess of Dysart.—At Camberwell, in the 68th year of her age, Mary, relict of the late [illegible] Esq, of Bedford-square.—At Ashton-under-Lyne, [illegible] Esq, in the 70th year of his age.—At Bath, [illegible] Esq, late of Bengal Civil Service.—At Bath, [illegible] Esq, late of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Bath, [illegible] Esq, late of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Bath, [illegible] Esq, late of the

THE AGED FREEMASONS' ASYLUM, AT CROYDON, OPENED ON TUESDAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



TERCENTENARY SERVICE AT THE DUTCH CHURCH, AUSTIN FRIARS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, NEW ZEALAND.

COLONISTS' FAREWELL.

On Tuesday last a very interesting festival took place at Blackwall. The occasion was the approaching departure of the body of colonists who are proceeding to found the settlement of Canterbury, in New Zealand. This first expedition is to consist of four ships of the first class, of great size, each of which will convey about 250 emigrants. These frigate-like vessels—the *Randolph*, *Sir George Seymour*, *Cressy*, and *Charlotte Jane*—are lying together in the East India Export Dock; and they were early on Tuesday variously prepared and decorated for the reception of the expected company. On the lower deck of the *Randolph* four tables were laid, occupying the whole length of the ship, and covered (by Messrs. Bailie and Breach, of the London Tavern) with an elegant *déjeûner à la fourchette* for 340 persons. Of the company, which assembled at two o'clock and occupied every seat a little after three, we were informed that about 160, reckoning ladies and children, consisted of actual colonists, whose passages are taken in the ship. The daily journals almost express surprise at the absence of [illegible] at this farewell dinner, and seem to think it the practice of many "colonists." We may, therefore, state that passengers of the above first class, usually termed emigrants, are to be regaled separately, just before they sail, on the old English fare of roast beef, plum-pudding, and John Barleycorn; and that those who joined the party of Tuesday was given are exclusively *cabin* passengers—purchasers of land, and their families, who have helped to form the plan of the colony, and are going out as *leaders*, to carry it into effect. We have [illegible] to print the names of many of them which have been communicated to us, it would be seen that they belong to a class whose members seldom "emigrate." The name of one of them—Mr. James Stuart Wortley—was mentioned by his father, Lord Wharncliffe, who spoke with becoming pride of "contributing a son to this honourable enterprise." But this is not an isolated case; on the contrary, a large proportion of these colonists belong to the gentry class at home; and enquiry has satisfied us that they are distinguished from the mass of emigrating colonists no less by high personal character, than by their social position at home; that they are not driven from the mother-country, as too commonly happens, by the pressure of adverse circumstances, but are attracted to the colony by the prospects which its singular organization holds out. Neither are they, for the most part, younger sons, like Mr. Wortley, reverting to the old practice of the English nobility and gentry, by seeking fortune and the gratification of a laudable ambition in colonial fields, where a family of importance may be founded with means comparatively small; but most of them are heads of families, in middle age, accompanied by their wives and children, earnest and thoughtful men, whose obvious motive in emigrating is to find social room for their progeny, without depriving them of the best social comforts and enjoyments. To this class the religious and educational provisions of the Canterbury Settlement have been the main attraction: the Church, with its Bishop and clergy—the College, with its Professors—the Grammar School, with its highly-educated masters—these are the facts which account for the presence at Blackwall, *as emigrants*, of a considerable number of ladies and children, whom it was impossible to distinguish from ladies and children of the nobility and high gentry who were invited as spectator-guests.

Lord Lyttelton took the chair, and grace was said by the Bishop of Norwich soon after three o'clock. Among the company at the principal table, and interspersed among the colonists, were Lord Somerville and Mrs. Somerville, Lord Nelson and Lady Susan Nelson, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, the Marchioness of Drogheda, the Countess Grey, the Hon. Mrs Edgcumbe, Lady Shelley and Miss Shelley, Miss Burdett Coutts, Mr. John Simeon, M.P. the Hon. H. Nelson, Lady Carolina Stirling and Miss Stirling, Mr. Somers Cocks, M.P., Mr. Thackeray, the Rev. William Sewell, Mr. Halswell, the Bishop of Norwich and Miss Howell, Lord John Manners, Mr. Watts Russell, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., &c

We have not room for the interesting speeches delivered by Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Sewell, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord John Manners, and others. These occupied several hours, and were listened to with the closest attention, and by some of the company (departing colonists, we presume) with manifest emotion. Later in the evening dancing took place on the upper deck of the *Randolph*, to the music of the band of the Coldstream Guards; but, notwithstanding this pleasant close of the entertainment, we observed throughout the day, and amongst the company generally, a tone of serious thought, not in the least melancholy, but of a manly and dignified cheerfulness suited to the occasion, and to the character of the English, now the only nation in the world capable of planning and accomplishing such enterprises.

THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, NEW ZEALAND.—SKETCH ON BOARD THE "RANDOLPH" EMIGRANT SHIP.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 440.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

CALIFORNIA, AND ITS ASIATIC NEIGHBOURS.

EVERY arrival from the United States of America brings corroboration of the truth of previous reports of the mineral wealth of California. El Dorado is no longer a dream, but a reality. As yet, however, the gold percolates but slowly into the great marts of the world. There is no such abundance sent to the shores of Europe as to influence the old market price of that still rare and precious commodity. "The true uses of gold," says a Mormon apostle, "are to roof houses and to pave streets;" but the world has not arrived, nor is it likely to arrive, at such a consummation. Even if it did, we might well inquire the *cui bono?* If we might roof our houses with golden plates instead of tiles, or if we might walk upon pathways of pure gold, or drive our horses and carriages over macadamised lumps of the glittering metal, we should gain but little or nothing by the exchange. Tiles and slates and paving-stones have their appropriate uses; gold has no more. If California were all gold, and all California were transported into Europe, the world would actually be none the richer. It would only have to put a value upon some still rarer metal or commodity to answer the purposes of commerce, and to serve as a measure of other values. Diamonds, rubies, or platinum would supersede the metal which men now prize, and we should think no more of our golden footpaths than we now do of our granite *trottoirs* or our iron railways. Such a result, however, is not to be anticipated. It is even doubtful whether all the treasures yet discovered, or that ever will be discovered, in California will seriously affect the present value of the metal in the general markets of the world. We cannot learn that so much as ten millions' worth has yet been turned up in all the diggings; and we are not sure that ten times ten millions' worth distributed over America and Europe would render gold much less precious than it now is in all the haunts of busy humanity.

But the discovery of the treasures of California, even if those treasures be as inexhaustible and splendid as some imagine, seems destined to have other and far more important results in the history of the world, than any change in the relative value of the precious metals could be. A strip of land, hitherto barren and almost unknown, lying at the extreme west from Europe and America, and fronting the extreme east of Asia, has become suddenly peopled with a vigorous, active, restless, daring, and unscrupulous race. The immigrants of California, though imbued with the vices, possess, to a great extent, the virtues of civilisation, and especially those great virtues, energy and love of work. These virtues are the characteristic of the dominant people of the world, the Anglo-Saxon; and that people forms the large bulk of the swarms that have either already arrived, or are marching on their way to the harbour of San Francisco and the fascinating water-courses of the Sierra Nevada. These multitudes of energetic men will not always employ their energies in the hard and unwholesome work of the diggings; gold-hunting, fascinating as the pursuit may be, will not for ever engage their attention. Millions of men will, in the course of a very few years, be dwellers in the auriferous regions; and it needs but the ordinary knowledge of human nature to justify the belief that, in due time, the men of California, like the men in other parts of the world, will find that there are other sources of wealth than the washings of streams, the pickings of rocks, and the discovery of veins of gold upon the sides and bases of mountains. Ambition and quarrelsomeness are not likely to be extinguished on such a soil and amid such a people. The acquisition of California and the consequent discovery of its treasures was brought about by means of ambition and quarrelsomeness, and by means, also, of a wrong and an injustice. The United States fastened a quarrel upon a weak neighbour, and only made peace with her upon the surrender of a valuable portion of a long-coveted territory. In the inscrutable operations of Providence, out of this wrong a benefit resulted. A wandering and persecuted Mormon, disbanded from the conquering army of General Taylor, was washing at a mill—and, lo! California was revealed. The result of that wrong and of that accident is the creation of a new civilised state in a portion of the world hitherto untenanted by men with the energies peculiar to the European races; and in close proximity with two of the most populous, most jealous, most ancient, and most wealthy, but least known nations of the world. China and Japan, long without overlookers, have now got Brother Jonathan for a neighbour—the same greedy, unscrupulous, go-a-head, smart Brother Jonathan that picked a quarrel with and conquered Mexico. Brother Jonathan, in his new location, will, sooner or later, when tired of gold-digging, exercise that curiosity which, next to his energy, is his chief characteristic, by paying a visit of enquiry to these two close corporations, just to see what the "strangers" are like—to scrape acquaintance and do business with them, if possible; and, if not, to find or make a cause of quarrel. When we consider the character of the Anglo-Saxons that now people California, and that of the exclusive and haughty, but weak and nerveless Chinese and Japanese, the quarrel seems by far the more probable of the two results. In the great family of nations, nothing but distance can, in these times, maintain any one of them in that position of isolation in which those two states have so long remained. In their case, their best, if not only, safeguard against roving and busy Europe and her American offshoots, has been suddenly removed. The barrier of ages has been broken down; and California, teeming with life, ambition, and daring, will not allow another generation to pass away without taking the measure of the "flowery people," and displaying their country, by fair means or by foul, to the curiosity and the civilisation of the world. The Americans have already begun to speculate upon the subject; and, unless California be deserted, the opening up of these great empires from that direction is simply a question of time. Neither Americans nor Europeans justify or recommend the proceeding. A war with China or Japan would be as criminal as the war with Mexico; but, sooner or later, unless these empires condescend to make friends with the world of life and activity around them, they will share the fate that universally attends arrogant ignorance and weak stupidity. A stronger civilisation will overthrow them, just as in the continent of North America the Anglo-Saxons are gradually driving out—from very necessity—the inferior races of Spanish descent, who have present possession of Mexico. The great American essayist, Emerson, in his recently published volume, entitled "Representative Men," has some remarks which elucidate this subject. "Things," he observes, "seem to say one thing, and say the reverse. The appearance is immoral; the result is moral. Things seem to lead downwards—to justify despondency, to promote rogues, to defeat the just. But by knaves, as by martyrs, the just cause is carried forward. Although knaves win in every political struggle; although society seems to be delivered over from the hands of one set of criminals into the hands of another set of criminals, and the march of civilisation is a train of felonies, yet general ends are somehow answered. Throughout history, Heaven seems

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.—BLOWING UP OF THE SCREW STEAMER "VON DER TANN."—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

to affect low and poor means. Through the years and the centuries—through evil agents—through toys and atoms, a great and beneficent tendency irresistibly streams." And so it will be in this case of California. It may be an immoral agency that shall finally overthrow the exclusiveness and jealousy of the Chinese and Japanese; but the result seems a matter of as absolute necessity as that the strong should conquer the weak, or that the light should dispel the darkness. The exclusiveness and jealousy of these nations have been in themselves immoral, and, in the march of events, must meet the inevitable punishment which Heaven has decreed on all offenders against the great moralities of nature. A nation has no more moral right to shut itself up in its own conceit, and refuse to open its territories to the sight or the tread of universal humanity, than the citizen of any one state has to isolate himself from the operation of the laws which are instituted for the general well-being. Every man owe something to every other man; and every state has a brotherly duty to perform towards every other state in the great family of civilisation. The civilisations of the extreme East have yet to learn this lesson, and California seems destined to be the instrument which shall teach them. Event is locked within event; and, whatever men may think of the morality of their own individual actions, "a great and beneficent tendency" over-rides them, for the general benefit and advancement of the world.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

The Illustration upon the preceding page represents a strategic episode in the war—the blowing up of the screw steamer *Von der Tann*, thus related by the *Times* correspondent:

"Considerable sensation had been created in Hamburg on the 22nd by the intelligence that Lieutenant Lange, commanding the Schleswig-Holstein steam gun-boat *Von der Tann*, had blown up his ship rather than suffer her to fall into the hands of the Danes. It appears that he was trying to make his way from Tremmbde to Neustadt, when the vessel ran on shore. Fearing lest she might be made a prize by the enemy's cruisers, the crew took to the boats and set fire to the *Von der Tann*, which soon afterwards blew up."

The contending armies remain encamped close to each other, without any hostile movement, except an exchange of shots at intervals between the outposts. Since the retreat of the Holstein army within the entrenchments of Holstein Proper, the head-quarters of General Willisen have been fixed in the fortified town of Rendsburg; several battalions are camped in its immediate vicinity, but the main body of the army is at Wilstorf, about 3 leagues distant, at the head of Ober Eyder. The garrison of Rendsburg itself has not been materially increased. The Danes are throwing up field works at different points round the town of Schleswig, to guard it against attack; but neither side, from present appearances, contemplates an immediate renewal of operations.

The deficiency of officers in the Holstein army is being gradually supplied, there are daily arrivals of officers from the different German States, who volunteer for the service of the Duchies, and there would be still more if the Governments did not generally refuse leave of absence when applied for for this purpose. The Holsteners trust much to the excitement and sympathy the intervention will create in Germany, and which, by popular agitation, may to some extent compel the rulers to be less scrupulous. The number of German officers who have up to the present time reported themselves for service here has averaged four or five a day.

The Danish commander has issued a proclamation, declaring that those volunteers, if taken, will be regarded as without the pale of the treatment due to prisoners of war.

A considerable amount of money has also been received by the Stadholderate, derived from subscriptions in various parts of Germany.

The Danes at Eckernforde, though they have not taken possession of the *Gefion*, have compelled the Prussian troops on board her to take down the Prussian flag and hoist a white one, in sign of neutrality

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

Paris witnesses this week a great void created in the world of politics, by the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly, which takes place this day (Saturday), the Chamber having risen from Wednesday for the purpose.

The temporary absence of the President of the Republic is another feature in the prospective cloud of dulness which hangs over the gayest capital in the world, which, in a week or two, may vie with London after "the close of the season" in this respect.

M. Louis Napoleon's "progress" through the provinces commences on Monday next. He goes first to Lyons, and proposes to return to Paris about the 18th inst., by Strasburg and Metz.

M Berryer, the *chef* of the political adherents to the elder branch of the ex-Royal family, has gone to Wiesbaden to have an interview with the Count of Chambord, to place before him the views and objects of the Legitimist party in France. He will be followed by a large number of the Legitimists of all ranks

General Lamoricière has gone to Switzerland, where he is to have an interview with General Cavaignac. General Lamoricière is said to be the bearer of an important document, signed by many of the principals of the Republican party, acknowledging General Cavaignac as their political leader, and calling upon him to come forward in support should the gallant officer offer himself as a candidate for the President's chair of the Republic.

The Bank Bill for the resumption of cash payments has been adopted by the Assemblée, as also the Tours and Nantes and Orleans and Bordeaux Railway Bill.

The committee appointed to investigate the demand made by the Minister of War for an extraordinary credit of nearly 13,000,000*f.*, of which 10b,000*f.* were intended to meet the expenses of the proposed camp at Versailles, having reported against the measure (General Oudinot, who was chairman, taking the most prominent part in the committee in opposing the demand), the Government has announced its intention of forming the camp, and has thus got rid of the probable defeat of the Ministry, and the threatened differences between the President of the Republic and the Assembly.

Paris was visited on Tuesday by a thunderstorm, attended by rain, which fell in torrents. In some places the water was four feet deep. Shops and cellars were inundated. The carriage horses were up to their shoulders. Coaches plied in the Boulevard Montmartre to convey persons across for one sou.

On Wednesday morning the President of the Republic reviewed the newly-formed corps of Gendarmerie Mobile and the Republican Guards. The President was loudly cheered by the political spectators, amidst cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" and "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The former prevailed

The *Silhouette*, a weekly paper, was seized on Sunday last for being published without a stamp. No less than 3000 persons had been printed, and as the penalty is 50*f.* upon each number, it must end in the stoppage of the journal, if the fines be rigidly enforced

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 25th ult. have reached us from New York. The new Cabinet, under the administration of President Fillmore, has been installed in office. It consists of Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State; Corwin, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Preston, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior; Bates, of Missouri, Secretary of War; Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney-General; and Hall, of New York, Post-master-General. These are men of ample political experience and eminent talent ability. They will compose a Cabinet entitled to the public confidence, for its knowledge of the interests of the country, its weight of personal character, and its sound Whig principles.

The American prisoners at Cuba have been released by the Spanish authorities, and are expected to arrive soon in the United States

The Compromise Bill has been resumed in the Senate, and called forth an able and elaborate speech from Mr. Webster, after which an amendment, introduced by Mr. Benton, allowing a larger territory to New Mexico than was provided for in the bill, was rejected. Mr. Crawford, the late Secretary at War, laid a communication before the House, requesting the commencement of a legal suit, in order to test the validity of the Galphin claim.

The delegate to Congress from New Mexico has been refused a seat in the House by a majority of eleven votes. The effect of this vote is to deprive New Mexico of a hearing on the vital questions which are now pending, and in which her interests and even her existence are deeply involved. It was carried by coalition between slavery and anti-slavery men, united, which has long exerted a disastrous influence on the legislation of the country.

Our latest dates from New Mexico announce the continued ravages of the Indians. A treaty was made by Major Sumner with the Apaches, which they violated within three days. A detachment of soldiers was immediately sent out for their chastisement. The audacity of the Indians in attacking the people and property of the territory is represented as very frequently occurring within one or two miles of the military stations, killing persons and driving away cattle.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have decided against a commutation of the punishment in the case of Professor Webster, and have assigned Friday, the 30th of August, as the day for his execution.

On the night of Thursday, the 18th ult., the Atlantic shores of the United States were visited by a terrific storm of wind and rain from the east, which has destroyed much property and many lives. The deluges of the previous day have been truly disastrous. All the lines of railway and telegraph were much injured.

The feeling in Texas in favour of reducing Santa Fé as rebellious, and of denouncing the action of the United States is very strong. A great meeting of the people of Texas was held on the 11th ult., when, among the resolutions passed, was the following

Resolved, that the Governor of this State be requested on demand of the President of the United States, that he abolish the *de facto* Government now existing under his authority in New Mexico, within the limits of Texas; that all commissions held by, and instructions issued to, persons, to exercise the powers of government therein, be revoked and re-called; and that the army be instructed to confine itself to its appropriate duties, and to abstain and refrain from any and all interference in the affairs of the State of Texas, by which her rights and authority are to be disregarded, disclaimed and set at defiance.

All this looks very fierce, undoubtedly; but things in the long-run will be peaceably settled, especially if Congress should vote several millions of dollars in payment for the purchase of her imaginary boundary.

CALIFORNIA.

Advices from the gold country have been received *vid* New York to the 18th of June, being eighteen days later than the previous dates. Another awful fire had occurred at San Francisco, and had consumed a large portion of the principal business part of the city. The destruction is estimated at 5,000,000 dollars, considerable part being in goods consigned, the loss of which would fall on the shippers, who were being no means of insuring against fire there. All kinds of building materials had advanced in price. A large trade was doing with the Australian colonies, and a great many passengers had arrived from thence. Some new discoveries of gold had been made in Oregon, and were exciting attention; it was thought probable that some emigration would be directed there. Pacific City, near the mouth of the Columbia, was increasing in buildings, and a steamer was to be put on between that port and the upper waters of the Columbia. The miners were in good health, and assurance that there will be a greater quantity of gold dug this summer than before.

WEST INDIES.

The advices received this week from the various West India islands, by the *Dee* steamer, are again of a generally satisfactory nature in agricultural affairs, but they record the disastrous effects of a severe gale which visited most of the northern Antilles on the 12th and 13th July with great severity, and did a vast deal of damage; but the extent of the injury cannot be ascertained by the present mail. Antigua was the island most suddenly and severely visited, and the storm was so violent as to prevent the packet communicating with that island. Several wrecks occurred.

Our advices from Jamaica, which extend to the 6th ult., acquaint us with the opening and closing of the local Parliament, which met for the purpose of remedying a defect which existed in the Loan Bill of the previous session.

Some of the island papers and Jamaica urge most strenuously upon the attention of the colonists the cultivation of cotton upon a large scale.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TRIALS OF SMALL ARMS AT WOOLWICH.—The trials of small arms in the Arsenal are now going on every week by order of the select committee, with some picked men of the Guards, commanded by Captain Brownrigg, and attended by Colonel Chalmer and other experienced officers. Mr. Lancaster's and the Prussian muskets are tried last week. This week the men began with a trial of the new ignition water-proof primer of Colonel P. Hawker, who was also present. All three of these arms went without a miss-fire, and will now be kept at the Arsenal in order to be further tested after exposure to rain, and every other trial for actual service.

THE IRISH SPIRIT TRADE AND THE NAVY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, yielding to the remonstrance which has been addressed to him on the subject of the annual supply of spirits to the Navy, has intimated that in future the contract shall not be confined to rum, but that whiskey shall be admitted as an article of contract, thus enabling Irish distillers to participate in a benefit from which they had been previously excluded. This will consequently be calculated to confer a great advantage upon the interests connected with the Irish spirit trade.

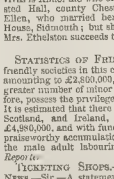
THE PROFESSIONAL POSITION OF NAVAL SURGEONS.—The following circular has been forwarded to all flag officers, captains, &c.: "Admiralty, July 17. My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that the following regulations be established with reference to the rank and position of the assistant-surgeons of the Royal Navy. 1. Assistant-surgeons are to be divided into two classes. 2. The first class is to consist of all those who have completed three years' servitude from the period of their first entry; one year of which, at least, must be on board a commissioned ship, and the other two may be served in one of her Majesty's Naval hospitals, and who have passed their examination for surgeon either at home or abroad, as directed by the Admiralty instructions (chap. 2, art. 26, page 26); but in case the servant in which the ship may be employed should render it improbable that those surgeons can be assembled for a considerable period of time, then the captain may give an order to the surgeon of the ship to examine the assistant-surgeon whose period of time has expired, and, if found competent, may grant him a temporary certificate until the requisite officers can be assembled. 3. Assistant-surgeons who may have served more than three years, and have passed the examination for surgeons under the above conditions, are to rank the next to naval instructors, and are to mess with the wardroom officers, to be allowed cabins on board when the accommodation and space on board will admit. 4. The second-class of assistant-surgeons is to consist of all those who have not served three years, and those who have not passed their examination for surgeon. 5. The cabin specified in their Lordship's order of the 26th of February, 1846, is to be strictly appropriated to the officers mentioned in that order, and their Lordships' instructions on that head are to be fully carried out. 6. First-class assistant-surgeons, who may be serving in small vessels commanded by lieutenants, are to mess in the gun-room, with the other officers. 7. The above regulations are to be carried into effect on the receipt of this circular order. By command of their Lordships, J. PARKER. "To all flag-officers, &c."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE HON. JOHN WINGFIELD STRATFORD, OF ADDINGTON-PLACE, KENT.

THIS gentleman, who died at his residence in Stratford-place, on the 3rd inst., aged 78, was second son of Richard, 1st Viscount Aldborough, by the Lady Emilia Stratford, his wife, daughter of John, first Earl of Aldborough. The additional surname of Stratford was assumed in 1809. He was born in 1772, and early entered the army, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He married first, in 1797, Anne, only child of Leonard Bartholomew, Esq., of Addington-place, Kent; and secondly, in 1833, Harriette, daughter of Henry Grant, Esq., of Gaol, county Glamorgan: by the former (who died in 1837) he had issue one son, John, and two daughters, Frances-Amelia, widow of the Rev. John Ceoli Hall, Archdeacon of Man, and Isabella-Harriet, wife of John Malcolm, Esq.

THE LADY ALBINIA CUMBERLAND



THE decease of this venerable Lady, who was in the 92d year of her age, occurred on the 2d instant, at her apartments in the Palace, at Hampton Court. She was the eldest daughter of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire, by Albinia his wife, daughter and co-heir of Lord Vere Bertie. Her husband, Richard Cumberland, Esq., son of the celebrated dramatic writer, died many years since.

MRS. ELIZA PEEL, OF WALLINGTON HALL, NORFOLK.

ANOTHER respected member of the Peel family has departed this life. The lady whose name is prefixed to this notice died on the 1st instant, at her seat of Wallington Hall. She was daughter of William Yates, Esq., of Bury, aunt of the late lamented Sir Robert Peel, and widow of Robert Peel, Esq., who, as partner of his uncle, the first Baronet, amassed a large fortune, and purchased estates in various counties. The only issue of Mrs. Eliza Peel that now survives is Anne, the wife of the Rev. Charles Wicksted Ethelston, M.A., of Wicksted Hall, county Chester, rector of Upleyne. There was another daughter, Ellen, who married her cousin, Robert Peel, Esq., of Scarcombe House, Sidmouth; but she died before her father, in June, 1841. The son of Mrs. Ethelston succeeds to the large fortune of his maternal grandfather.

STATISTICS OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—There are 14,000 enrolled friendly societies in this country, having 1,600,000 members, an annual revenue amounting to £2,800,000, and an accumulated capital of £6,400,000. A still greater number of societies are in existence, but not enrolled. We can, therefore, possess the privileges and means of self-protection enjoyed by the former. It is estimated that there are 33,333 societies in this position in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, having 3,000,000 members, and paying annually £4,480,000, and with funds amounting to so large a sum as £11,360,000—the praiseworthy accumulations of the purely industrial classes. Indeed, half of the male adult labouring population are members of benefit societies.—*The Report*.

TICKETING SHOPS.—To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Sir,—A statement appeared in your columns of the 20th ult., highly prejudicial to us. We have waited until now for a contradiction, expecting to discover its author. We have also made an application to the magistrate, with the intention of indicting the parties for perjury, but find they left no name, and their statement was not on oath. The only course we have now is to rely on your love of justice for the insertion of a plain statement of facts:—Two women came into the shop and asked the price of some print dresses, and were told is. 11½d. the dress, that they were of the best manufacture, and the money procured if the colours changed in the wash. They desired three dresses to be cut off They afterwards looked at some skirts, and bought two, the parcel was packed up and given to them. A bill was then made. They then found they had not sufficient money to pay, and said they would take the skirts only. This was refused upon the ground that they were cut off especially for them, and that several ladies had gone out unserved owing to all hands being engaged at the time. They also stated the dresses were marked 11½d. The absurdity of having a dress of the best Manchester print for such a price must be evident to all. But the is. was marked in letters four inches in diameter [illegible] we believe, unprecedented, and which we could not afford to do at, but from the fact of our printing them ourselves.—We are, sir, yours obediently, JAMES REID and CO., 16, Oxford-street. (We copied the report in question from a morning contemporary.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

HISTORICAL RECORDS.

On the motion for bringing up the report of the committee on supply,

Mr. HUTT called the attention of the House to the publication and distribution of the historical work called "Monumenta Historica Britannica." The first volume of this work had cost the public £10,000, and it was sold at five guineas. The Secretary of State, however, subsequently altered the price to two guineas, which sum was now charged for the work. He (Mr. Hutt) complained that even that sum was too much for the public to pay for a work the whole expense in publishing which the public had itself defrayed. He thought that the work ought to be sold at the mere cost of the printing and paper, for the sum now charged had a prohibitory effect on the distribution of the work, as it appeared that, out of 600 copies printed, only 45 had been sold at the price mentioned. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. LEWIS reminded the House that this work was merely a compilation or a reprint of historical works which would be found in many libraries. He thought, therefore, that the sum of £2 2s. was not too much to pay for the convenience of having these records collected in one volume, but should it be found that it would have a prohibitory effect on the circulation of the work, the matter would be taken into consideration.

Mr. HUME suggested that they should pursue the plan adopted in Prussia, and which was, in his opinion, productive of great advantage, namely, to send a copy of every work of such a nature to each library in the kingdom, having previously obtained such security as would ensure the preservation of the book. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. BROTHERTON and Mr. G. THOMPSON having expressed their concurrence with Mr Hume's suggestion, Mr. HUTT gave notice that he would next session call the attention of the House to the same subject.

The report of the committee of supply was then brought up and agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The reports of the Committees of Ways and Means were received and agreed to, after some discussion, during which two pledges were given, one by Mr. HUME, that "next session" he would apply his undivided attention to financial questions, and oppose any vote of public money after twelve o'clock at night, the other by Mr. Brotherton, that "next session" he would propose that, at twelve o'clock at night, the Speaker should *ipso facto* quit the chair, as he now did at six o'clock on Wednesdays, a practice which, he observed, had worked well, and induced members to economise time.

The Corn Duty Cess (Ireland) Bill, and the Fees (Court of Common Pleas) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The National Gallery (Edinburgh) Bill went through committee.

The Appropriation Bill was brought in by Mr. C. LEWIS.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Australian Colonies Government Bill, the Factories Bill, and several other public and private bills.

The Small Tenements Rating Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Bill and the Public Libraries and Museums Bill went through committee

Lord BROUGHAM withdrew the Charitable Trusts Bill on account of the lateness of the session.

The Commons' amendments to the County Courts Extension Bill were considered.

Lord REDESDALE moved that the Commons' amendment on the 17th clause, relative to the town-halls, be disagreed from.

On a division there were, for disagreeing from the amendment on the 17th clause—Content, 11; Non-content, 13: majority against Lord Redesdale's motion, 2.

The Commons' amendments were agreed to.

Several unopposed bills on the table were advanced a stage without discussion. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at noon

NOTWITHSTANDING the announcement that the debate with respect to Baron Rothschild's claim to take his seat as member for London would be resumed today, the attendance of the House and of strangers was not as large as on previous occasions.

ADMISSION OF JEWS.—BARON ROTHSCHILD.

MR. J. A. SMITH—previous to the resumption of the discussion on Baron Rothschild's proceedings—inquired how it happened that it was not recorded in the votes that Baron Rothschild had signed a declaration on paper and left it on the table, after he had taken the oaths

The SPEAKER replied, that the reason the fact of the Baron's having signed a paper and left it on the table of the House did not appear recorded in the votes of the House, was that the proceeding was informal and irregular. The paper had not been formally tendered to the House, and he (the Speaker) could not recognise it.

The clerk having read the record of the proceedings entered in the votes of the House,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the resolution of which notice had been given on the part of the Government, viz. "That the Baron L. N. de Rothschild is not entitled to vote in the House or to sit in the House during any debate until he shall make the oath of adjuration in the form appointed by law." And, "That the House will, at the earliest opportunity in the next session of Parliament, take into its serious consideration the form of the oath of adjuration, with a view to relieve her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion." The hon and learned gentleman said that the two resolutions were perfectly distinct, and that any one might vote for one and reject the other. It appeared to him that the question was ripe for the decision of the House, and that the House was bound to decide it, inasmuch as it wished all its former resolutions upon it to be regarded as a mockery. There were three requisites in an oath—the substance, the form of words, and the manner of taking it. With regard to the form, he regarded it as a material part of the oath, and he did not think the House could dispense with it or alter it. It could not be denied that Baron Rothschild had not taken the oath of adjuration in the form appointed by law. But, after a stricter examination of the subject than he had given when he last discussed the question, he came to the conclusion that the Baron's seat was not vacated in consequence of his not taking the oath, and that the House was not authorised by statute or constitutional law, or by usage of Parliament, to issue a new writ. The law was, therefore, in this monstrous state, that a member returned to serve in Parliament was prevented, by the idle form of an oath (now obsolete, and which no one could violate even if he ever so willing), from sitting and voting, and his constituents were prevented from having the benefit of his services. It appeared to him (the Attorney-General), therefore, that it was incumbent to pledge the House to alter this state of the law at the first practicable opportunity. The course he recommended was one of the most advantageous to Baron Rothschild himself; nor, were the House to resolve that the Baron could take his seat, and were he to sit and vote, he would subject himself to all the penalties of a "Popish recusant convict," the penalties which would penetrate him were he using in courts of law.

Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, "That the Clerk of the House having proceeded, as directed by the House, to administer the oaths to Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, one of the members for the City of London, upon the Old Testament, being the form he declared to be most binding on his conscience; and the Baron having so sworn to the oath of adjuration with the omission of the words 'upon the true faith of a Christian;' and doubts having arisen as to the legal effect of his so taking the oath, it is expedient, at the commencement of the next session of Parliament, that a bill should be introduced, to declare the law with reference to the due administration of that oath; and, further, the House would then take into its serious consideration the subject of the oaths now administered to its members, with reference to the changes which have taken place since they were first imposed by law."

Mr. ARDEN, having ascertained that it was not the wish of Baron Rothschild to be heard by himself, his counsel, or his agent, in support of his claims to sit and vote, withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice to that effect The honourable and learned member supported Mr. Hume's amendment.

Mr. DISRAELI considered that no men had less cause of complaint against the Legislature of this country than Englishmen professing the Jewish religion. Considering the state of social degradation and political disability in which they were placed a quarter of a century ago with the greatly ameliorated condition in which they now stood, he was of opinion that they had much reason to be thankful. The natural impatience of Baron Rothschild and his friends, arising from the position in which they were placed, had found vent in accusations against the House of Lords. But the House of Lords had acted, in regard to the admission of Jews to Parliament, in a perfectly fair and constitutional manner. When, three years ago, a bill was sent up to them, it was rejected by no overwhelming majority; and when, two years ago, a second bill was sent up to them, that was rejected by a decreased majority. But on the occasion of a London had returned Baron Rothschild a second time by a triumphant majority, the House of Lords had had no opportunity afforded them of reconsidering the subject. It was not the House of Lords, but her Majesty's Government who were responsible for the position in which Baron Rothschild and the question of the admission of Jews to Parliament were placed; and it was to extricate the Government from their embarrassment that the House was asked to agree to two resolutions, one of which was almost unconstitutional in its character, and the other of which was impolitic, as pledging the House to a course to be taken in a future session. He (Mr. Disraeli), speaking on himself on this occasion, was not prepared to vote for either of these resolutions though he still hoped that full and speedy justice would be done to the descendants of that race which all admitted to be sacred, and to the professors of a religion which all admitted to be divine.

SIR R. INGLIS would oppose the Attorney-General's resolutions, on the broad ground that he was determined to oppose every proposition that had for its object the destruction of the Christian character of the British Legislature

Mr. ROEBUCK charged the Attorney-General with proposing a course ungenerous, unsafe, and discreditable. The proper straightforward mode of dealing with this question would be boldly to propose that Jews be admitted to Parliament. Keeping them out by means of the abjuration oath was unworthy and

paltry. The oath itself was ridiculous, and was never designed to apply to Jews.

Mr. Reynolds could not vote for the Attorney-General's resolutions.

Mr. F. Wood contended that by the existing law Baron Rothschild was entitled to take his seat and vote in the House.

The Solicitor-General (Mr. Cockburn) regretted that he could not come to the same conclusion. He was called on by the first resolution to declare the law, and as a lawyer he felt bound to say that Baron Rothschild could not legally sit and vote in the House. The words "upon the true faith of a Christian" were a substantial part of the oath, and the House could not dispense with them.

Mr. Bright pointed out the affirmation made by Mr. Pease, Mr. Ellis, and himself when they took their seats in the House, and insisted that they did not affirm either the abjurations or the form of the abjuration oath.

Mr. Goulburn explained the particular circumstances under which Mr. Pease had been permitted to make the affirmation.

The House having divided, there were—For putting the original resolutions, 163; against it, 101: majority against Mr. Hume's amendment, 62.

The House then divided on the first resolution proposed by the Attorney-General—For the first resolution, 166; against it, 92: majority for the first resolution, 74.

Mr. Bright endeavoured to induce the First Minister to pledge himself that the Government would propose the measure next session as a Government one —taking up the question, and standing or falling with it.

Lord J. Russell declined to take the pledge.

After a desultory discussion, the House divided on the Attorney-General's second resolution—For the second resolution, 142; against it, 106: majority for the second resolution, 36

The House adjourned from half-past five to seven o'clock.

STAMP DUTIES.

At the resumed sitting the House went into committee on the Stamp Duties (No 2) Bill, and the clauses and schedules were agreed to, with amendments, after lengthened discussion, the principal amendment being the reduction of the duty on conveyances, &c., from £1 per cent. to 10s. per cent.

CUSTOMS BILL.

In committee on the Customs Bill, Sir J. Graham objected to a clause by which it was proposed to give to the Board of Customs general unlimited powers of making rules and regulations in lieu of the powers strictly limited by statutes now enforced to it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that it was necessary to give the Board of Customs general powers for regulating the most convenient manner of carrying the existing duties and carrying into effect the acts of Parliament.

After a discussion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer allowed the clause to be struck out of the bill, on the understanding that it should be reconsidered in the report.

The bill went through committee.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

In committee on the Marlborough House Bill, Mr. Hume objected to it altogether, and, with the view of defeating the bill, moved that the chairman report progress.—For reporting progress, 66; against it, 115: majority against Mr. Hume's motion, 59.

The bill went through committee.

IMPURITY OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ATMOSPHERE.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Mowatt complained of the stench that prevailed in the House during the evening, which he declared to be intolerable.

Mr. Hume thought the stench very natural, considering the general corruption of the House. This was true, the first ever perpetrated by Mr. Hume, caused extraordinary astonishment and admiration; the hon. member himself seemed quite amazed at his own brilliancy.

The Assessed Taxes Composition Bill and the Assizes (Ireland) Bill passed through committee

ANNUITY OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Hume proposed an amendment, for the purpose of reducing the annuity from £12,000 to £8000. Considering that labourers' wages were reduced to 8s. or 7s. a week, he thought that £8000 would be enough; but he had no hope of carrying a proposal to reduce the allowance to £5000, therefore he was obliged to be satisfied with trying a reduction to £8000

The House divided—For the original annuity, 111; against it, 52: majority against Mr. Hume, 59.

Mr. Bright moved a proviso, the effect of which was, that in no case should the Duke of Cambridge receive more than £12,000 per annum of public money.

For Mr. Bright's proviso 39; against it, 108: majority against the proviso, 69.

The bill then passed

The Police Superannuation Fund Bill passed through committee.

The Canterbury Settlement of Lands Bill was read a second time.

The Public Health (Ireland) Bill was postponed till next session.

The Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill was also postponed till next session.

Lord Seymour brought in a bill to confirm certain provisional orders of the General Board of Health.—Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Public Libraries and Museums Bill was read a third time and passed.

The report of the Treaty to Annex (Scotland) Bill was received.

The Poor Relief Bill was read a second time.

LORD BROUGHAM.

Lord Brougham complained of an attack made on him in one of the journals, reflecting on his mode of conducting appeals in their Lordships' House, and asserting that his judicial conduct had been the subject of remonstrance on the part of the Bar. The noble and learned lord detailed the judicial labours he had performed, and maintained that he had patiently heard and maturely considered the appeals that came before him, and that he lost no time in delivering judgments —the result of his exertions being that there were no arrears left.

The Lord Chancellor testified to the patience and diligence exhibited by Lord Brougham, and to that his judgments had given satisfaction to the Bar

The Duke of Wellington said that their Lordships were under great obligations to Lord Brougham for his extraordinary activity and diligence in hearing appeals and keeping down arrears. He trusted the noble and learned Lord would not allow these attacks in the newspapers to induce him to discontinue his exertions.

After a few remarks from the Marquis of Lansdowne, the subject dropped.

The Marquis of Salisbury moved the third reading of the Small Tenements Rating Bill.

The Earl of Harrowby opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day three months.

Lord Portman considered that some such bill as this was necessary, and therefore he trusted the House would read the bill a third time.

The bill was read a third time, and passed without a division.

THE FRANCHISE, IRELAND.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the consideration of the Commons' amendments on the Parliamentary Voters, &c. (Ireland) Bill, and, having described the points in which the Commons had receded from the Lords' amendments, urged their Lordships to assent to the compromise in the franchise qualification proposed by the Commons, viz. £12, and to the re-introduction of the compulsory registration clauses.

Lord Stanley said he considered the points on which the Commons had yielded to the opinion of their Lordships comparatively unimportant, whilst the two points on which the Commons had refused to yield to the opinion of their Lordships were the really important ones. The £15 qualification was fixed by their Lordships, not as a compromise or bargain with the Commons, but as the lowest qualification that could agree to safely with the maintenance of a sound representative system in Ireland. A lower qualification than £15 would create a representation of mere numbers that would overbear all property. The last election for the county of Mayo was an example of the danger of a pauper constituency, for in that case the election had been carried against the landlords, the proprietors, and the occupiers of the soil, by the unblushing intimidation of the Roman Catholic priesthood. He trusted their Lordships would adhere to the £15 qualification. With respect to the compulsory registration, he had a strong opinion of the dangerous character of that principle; but, had the Commons shown a real disposition to concede to the opinion of their Lordships on the qualification, he might have been induced to yield on this point. The noble Lord called on their Lordships to insist on restoring the £15 qualification, and in expunging the compulsory registration clauses.

After a few observations from the Marquis of Clanricarde, their Lordships divided

For insisting on the £15 qualification,					
Contents present	..	..	..	..	62
Proxies	..	..	..	..	52
					114
Non-contents—Present	..	..	..	..	56
Proxies	..	..	..	..	70
					126
Majority for the Government	..	..	..	..	12

The £12 qualification was therefore agreed to.

The other amendments of the Commons were also agreed to without a division, after a protest from Lord Stanley against the unusual use of proxies practised by the present Government. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

CRIME (IRELAND).

The House met at noon, when the adjourned debate on Lord John Russell's motion for leave to bring in a bill to continue the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act for two years, and Mr. Sharman Crawford's amendment thereto, was resumed by Mr. Moore, who opposed the bill.

Colonel Rawdon spoke in favour of, Mr. Scully and Mr. M'Cullagh against the bill.

After a long discussion, the House divided—For Mr. Sharman Crawford's amendment, 28; against it, 81: Majority against the amendment, 53

The debate was resumed on the original motion.

Mr. Fox then moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House divided—For the adjournment, 24; against it, 85 majority against the adjournment, 61.

After another discussion, the House divided on the main question—For bringing in the bill, 84; against it, 24. majority, 60.

Leave was at length obtained to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned.

At the evening sitting—

THE DUBLIN AND LONDON MAILS

Mr. Reynolds drew attention to the great public inconvenience caused by the present mode of transmitting the mails between Dublin and London. He complained that the mail which leaves London at half-past five o'clock takes 17½ hours to reach Dublin, whereas it might be conveyed in 11½ hours, as was proved by the fact that the morning mail from London reached Dublin in 13 hours. He contended that the mails from Dublin to London might reach London at a quarter past ten instead of one o'clock, as at present. He attributed the delay he complained of to the desire to sacrifice the interests of Ireland to those of Liverpool, which sacrifice was effected at Chester.

Mr. C Lewis promised that the whole question would be well considered by the Postmaster-General, who had already devoted his attention to it.

HOLYHEAD.

Leave was given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in a bill to relieve the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company from the payment of £200,000 towards the construction of Holyhead Harbour, and to amend the acts relative thereto.

The House went into committee on the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill, and agreed to its clauses, after much discussion.

The Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, the Customs Bill, and the Marlborough House Bill, as amended, were severally considered

The Consolidated Fund (the Appropriation) Bill went through committee.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND).

On the motion of Mr. Hamilton, to go into committee on the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland No. 2) Bill,

Mr Bright declared his determination to oppose the bill in every stage, because he regarded it as an attempt to increase the powers of the Irish landlords, without regard to the interests of the tenants. He understood that it had the approval of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, but that would not induce him to assent to the measure. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months.

Mr. Hamilton urged the necessity of passing the bill, in order to confer the power of distraining growing crops, and to prevent tenants from fraudulently cutting and running away with the produce of the land.

Mr. M'Cullagh, Mr. Anstey, Mr Moore, Mr. P. Scrope, Mr. R. M. Fox, and Mr. S. Crawford spoke against the bill; Colonel Dunne, Mr. Lennard, Mr. Henley, and Sir W. Somerville, in favour of it.

Mr. Anstey moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House divided—For the adjournment, 22; against it, 46: majority against adjournment, 24.

Mr. Reynolds immediately moved the adjournment of the House, and threatened to obstruct the bill in every possible way.

After another long talk against time, protracted up to half-past one o'clock,

Lord Palmerston recommended that, as it was evident no progress could be made in the bill that morning, an agreement should be come to between both parties, either to adjourn the debate or to allow the bill to be committed *pro forma*, and the noble Lord suggested that they might toss up for the choice between adjournment and the *pro forma* committal.

The debate was finally adjourned.

The other orders having been disposed of by the usual summary process, the House adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock in the New House, in which some further attempts had been made to overcome the acoustic defects of its construction. The temporary roof which was tried the week previously had given place to one of a much more substantial and finished character, constructed with greater attention to the architectural design of the building, though still the "effect defective" in this respect was very conspicuous. The only point, however, with which the reporter ought to interest himself is, whether it will secure for him a better hearing; and in this respect it must be acknowledged to be entirely successful. The desks in the reporters' gallery were lowered about half a yard, the arrangements of that most important portion of the House would be perfect

Sir W. Clay withdrew the Compound Householders Bill.

INCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND)

Mr. Hamilton moved the second reading of the Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, which had come down from the House of Lords. The hon. member urged the necessity of having some restriction on the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, which was confiscating all the property in Ireland. Even the property of estates that were not safe under the existing law, for, when lands were sold by the commissioners, enough was not obtained to pay encumbrances. This bill was designed to mitigate the evils arising from the Encumbered Estates Act

The Attorney-General opposed the bill, which he regarded as a piece of one-sided legislation, framed with a view to the interests of the landlords only. It would interfere prejudicially with the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act; and one clause in it would enable parties to keep possession of estates in spite of the creditors. By the clause which enacted that estates should not be sold under fifteen years' purchase, the present holders would be enabled to keep possession, in defiance of encumbrances, and to the impoverishment of the tenants. The hon. and learned gentleman moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months

After a lengthened discussion,

The amendment was carried without a division The bill was consequently thrown out

The House went into committee on the Friendly Societies Bill, and agreed to the clauses down to 37. Progress was then reported.

The Stamp Duties Bill was read a third time and passed

The Marlborough House Bill, the assessed Taxes Composition Bill, the Assizes (Ireland) Bill, the Poor Relief Continuation Fund Bill, and the Canterbury Settlement Lands Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill was read a second time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the transfer of loans for the improvement of landed property in Ireland.

The bill was brought in and read a first time.—Adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill and the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill were each read a second time.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the order of the day to consider the amendments of the Commons to the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the rejection of the Commons' amendments on the 13th clause. The Commons, by these amendments, had united together the episcopal and the general fund, whose the House of Lords had separated the funds from each other. He therefore moved the rejection of the Commons' amendments.

The Marquis of Lansdowne supported the Commons' amendments.

The Earl Powis supported the amendment of the Archbishop. If the two funds were amalgamated together, it would be annually distributed. It would be absorbed in small livings, and, when the establishment of a new bishopric was considered desirable, they would be told there was no fund for the establishment, and that would be a just answer. The Commons' alteration was an invidious attempt to prevent the establishment of new bishops when required to meet the wants of the increasing population

The Bishop of Oxford remarked, that, under the new arrangements, the fund for bishops would be forestalled. He hoped their Lordships would adhere to their former decision

After a few words from Earl Grey and the Bishop of Salisbury,

Their Lordships divided—					
For the rejection of the Commons' amendments	..	..	..	..	22
For retaining them	..	..	..	..	37
Majority	..	..	..	..	—15

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The House met at twelve and sat to half-past four o'clock, when it adjourned, and met again at half-past six o'clock

The Spitalfields and Shoreditch New Street Bill passed through committee.

RECENT POSTAL REGULATIONS.—MEETING AT FREEMASONS' TAVERN.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from the inhabitants of London and Westminster, in public meeting assembled, stating the grievances and inconveniences inflicted on the people by the recent postal regulations on Sunday, particularly with regard to the transmission of weekly newspapers, which were the means of conveying solid instruction and useful information to a large portion of the population, and praying the House to urge her Majesty's Government to rescind those regulations. The hon. member also presented a similar petition from Chester.

IMMIGRATION OF AFRICANS TO THE WEST INDIES.

On the motion that the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill be read a third time,

Mr. Bernal called the attention of the House to the evils at present arising to our West Indian colonies, particularly to Jamaica, owing to the state of the law with regard to the employment of Africans who had been rescued in those colonies. According to existing arrangements, natives of Africa were brought to the colonies under agreements binding only for one year, and it generally happened that their labour was not remunerative to their employers during that period. When they arrived they were generally covered with sores, and unfit for work, and it was a long time before they became tractable. The labouring population was in consequence in a very deplorable state, and was every day more deserving the serious and maternal consideration not only of the Government of the colony, but also of this country. What he proposed was that the period for employing these people should not be less than three years, and in that case he thought their employers would be induced to devote more attention to their moral, religious, and mental improvement. There were important points connected with this question, and he hoped that the attention of the Colonial Office would be turned to it.

Mr. Hume confirmed the melancholy facts which had been stated by the honourable gentleman.

Mr. Hawes said, with respect to the term of duration of the contracts entered into by immigrants, neither himself nor the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial-office very much approved of long contracts of this kind, and it was quite in the power of the immigrants, if they were indisposed to work, to make these contracts a burden to the employer. There was nothing to enforce work without resorting to the means which would be justly reprobated. The sanction, however, of the Colonial office had been given to contracts for three years in British Guiana: and although the term was still limited to one year, the alteration rested with the local Legislature, and not with the Colonial-office. It was a mistake to suppose that the subject of the importation of free labour into the colonies was a subject which had never been taken into consideration by the Colonial-office. Many efforts had been made, but he considered that it was a thing almost impossible, except by means which he was sure the House and the country would never sanction.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE BILL (IRELAND).

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. S Crawford rose to move that the bill be read a second time this day three months. The provisions were unconstitutional, oppressive, and unjust. There were two systems of government—one had recourse to just and humane laws, while the other pursued a policy of coercion. Now, ever since Ireland had been connected with this country, she had been governed by the latter system: but the time had come when a change must be made in the government if the Legislature wished to secure the tranquillity of Ireland.

Sir George Grey reminded the House that considerable discussion had taken place already on asking for leave to introduce this bill, which, in the ordinary course of things, would have been had on the second reading. Believing that the Act which the bill proposed to continue for a limited period had done indubitable good in the prevention of outrage to life and property in Ireland, he would give it his support.

After some discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment	..	..	..	..	26
Against it	..	..	..	..	89
Majority	..	..	..	..	—63

The amendment was consequently lost.

The bill was then read a second time.

LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.

After a few observations from Mr. Hamilton,

The order of the day for the adjourned debate on this bill was disclaimed on the motion of Mr. Reynolds.

CUSTOMS BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the insertion of the following clause:—"And whereas divers rules, orders, and regulations have from time to time been made by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by certain Acts passed in various sessions of Parliament, some of which Acts have since been repealed; and doubts have arisen whether such rules, orders, and regulations are of legal force and efficacy; be it therefore enacted, that all rules, orders, and regulations already made or issued by or under the authority of the said Commissioners, under or in pursuance of any Act or Acts relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, unless and until the same shall be revoked or rescinded; and that all acts whatsoever done or to be done in pursuance of any such orders, rules, and regulations shall be valid and effectual." Upon which,

Mr. Hume objected to the clause

The House divided, when there appeared—For the clause 50; against it, 14: majority, 36.

The clause was then agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement Bill was withdrawn for the present session by Sir G. Grey, as also the Chief Justices' Salaries Bill, Lord J. Russell stating that the recommendations of the Salaries Committee would be considered carefully by the Government during the recess.

SAVINGS-BANKS BILL.

Sir H. Willoughby urged the propriety of withdrawing this bill for the present session, as it was one of great importance, and could not at that late period be properly discussed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in the observations of the hon. gentleman, and consented to withdraw the bill for the present.

The bill was accordingly withdrawn.

The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill was ordered to be committed that day three months

The General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill passed through committee.

The Copyright of Designs Act Amendment Bill passed through committee *pro formâ*.—Adjourned.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The select committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the accommodation afforded in the New House of Commons, and in the lobbies and passages immediately adjacent thereto, and whether any improvement can be made therein, and the probable expense of making such alterations, have proceeded in the examination of the matters to them referred, and have agreed to report to the House—

"That the plan submitted by Mr. Barry, providing accommodation for 316 members on the floor of the house, or for 338 members (if seats for Peers be provided in the south gallery), or for 349 members by the side galleries, allowing 20 inches for each member, will, in the opinion of the committee, be an improvement on the present house, and afford adequate accommodation for the transaction of public business; and that the probable expense of making the alterations proposed will be £9600

It may not be out of place here to mention that, although Mr. Barry has, by adopting the plan proposed by Sir B. Hall (with modifications of his own), secured accommodation for 468 members, the general accommodation for the public and the members of the press is of the most inconvenient and unsatisfactory description. The total number of persons who can secure seats in the building is only 604, viz 468 members and 136 strangers. Of the 136 seats allotted to strangers, 36 are for Peers and official persons, 36 for persons admitted by orders laid of the Speaker, and 64 for the public admissible on presenting the written orders of members. The accommodation provided for the gentlemen forming the Parliamentary corps of the morning papers is of the meanest possible description. When it is borne in mind that several of those gentlemen are compelled to remain in attendance during the entire sitting of the House, it is not unreasonable to expect that some adequate accommodation should be prepared for them. As at present arranged, their gallery is approachable by a narrow flight of stone steps, which leads to a couple of miserable apartments, with slated floors, and without fire-places or sufficient light. These rooms, which resemble cells in a penitentiary, are about ten or twelve feet high. One of them is so dark that it is impossible either to read or write in it; and even the luxury of an unken table is dispensed with, a sort of shelf or ledge of planks being substituted. There is no place where refreshments can be had; and, as before remarked, there is no fire-place in either of the cells. The accommodation provided for third-class passengers at a railway station, which is only occupied for a few minutes, is far preferable to that which the "select committee" and Mr. Barry have provided for the representatives of the public.

THE GORHAM CASE.

On Tuesday, the Arches Court, on the motion of Dr. Bayford, decided that, acting ministerially, it would carry into effect the order of her Majesty in Council, and declare Mr. Gorham entitled to be instituted to the Vicarage of Brampford Speke; but, first, a copy of the minute must be transmitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that his pleasure might be signified.

Institution of the Rev. G. C. Gorham.—At the termination of the ordinary business in the Prerogative Court on Tuesday, the Rev. G. C Gorham was unexpectedly introduced to Sir H. J. Fust. Having signed the articles and taken the customary oaths, Sir H. J. Fust addressed Mr. Gorham to the following effect:—"I, Sir Herbert James Fust, LL.D., Doctor of Laws, Official Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, lawfully constituted, do, by virtue of the authority to us committed, admit you, the Rev. George Cornelius Gorham, clerk, B.D., to the vicarage of Brampford Speke, in the county of Devon, diocese of Exeter, and province of Canterbury; we do give you true, lawful, canonical institution, and do invest you with all the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and do commit to you the cure of the souls of the parishioners of the said parish." Mr. Gorham then bowed to the learned judged and retired, accompanied by his proctor, b.r. Bowdler

The Bishop of Oxford.—A memorial having been addressed to the Bishop of Oxford, signed by 247 graduates of the University, not being members of the Convocation, of whom 100 are in holy orders, praying his Lordship to take such measures as shall seem most effectual, for the declaration and restoration of the doctrine of Holy Baptism, and for relieving those who feel grieved in conscience by the legal sanction given by the late sentence to the denial of that article of faith, his Lordship replied as follows:—

Cuddesdon Palace, August 2

Sir,—Upon reaching home from my duties in Berks I have found an address forwarded here by you as one near two behalf and that of a large number of graduates in the University of Oxford who are not members of the Convocation. I have read the expression of your faith herein with the greatest pleasure. With you I hold it as an undoubted fact that the Church of England considers the matter of revealed faith, that every infant offered by the Church to God in Holy Baptism is therein regenerated by his grace, and receives a remission of sins through the merits of Christ our Lord; and, God helping me, I will take (as your address prays me to do) all measures in my power to preserve this teaching of the Universal Church pure and incorrupt amongst us. I am, sir, yours, in the common faith,

S. OXON.

G. R. Portal, Esq.

Loss of the "Corsair," Emigrant Ship.—This noble vessel, nearly 1000 tons burthen, was, we regret to say, totally lost on her last outward passage on the eastern banks of Newfoundland, with a very near sacrifice of all the passengers. The ship, which was the property of Messrs. Pollock and Co., of Glasgow, sailed from Liverpool in the latter part of May last for New York, carrying 300 emigrants. After a passage of 35 days she was making for the south-east point of the banks of Newfoundland, when she unfortunately struck on some rocks. There was a strong swell running inwards, causing the ship to thump tremendously, soon battering in her bottom, and the sea filling her. The preservation of the alarmed passengers was the first care of the master and officers. A rope was got to the shore, thus enabling the crew to place the emigrants safely on the land. Subsequently the vessel was surrounded by a gang of desperate wretches, who plundered the baggage of the passengers of everything that was valuable

ARCTIC EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—FIRST ICEBERG SEEN, JUNE 3.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent, a Lieutenant of the *Assistance*, with the accompanying Sketch of the first iceberg seen by Captain Austen's Expedition, June 3, 1850, in lat. 59 deg. North, long. 48 deg. West. The iceberg was about 70 feet in height; the largest our Correspondent, writing from Whale Island, June 19, had then seen was 170 feet high. During the still night, whilst lying at anchor, the crew often heard the report of icebergs splitting, with the sound of an earthquake.

The following extract from a private letter, written by an officer of the Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, has been published in the New York *Tribune*.—"United States' brig *Advance*, off St. John's, Newfoundland, June 7. —Our progress thus far has been much slower than I anticipated, in consequence of head winds and heavy weather. In a gale on the 29th ult. we parted from our consort. Yesterday we made the southern cape of Newfoundland, and at the same time fell in with several icebergs; we have continued to meet them since, and now have at least twenty in sight around us. The officers and men are all in good health and spirits, and, with myself, are sanguine as to the success of the enterprise."

MARIA ISLAND.

We learn from the *Hobart Town Courier*, received a few days since, that Mr. Smith O'Brien is to be removed from Maria Island to Fort Arthur, where arrangements are now being made for his reception. The stable attached to the former residence of Assistant-Commissary-General Lempriere is to be his dwelling-place. A platform in front is being erected as the post of a military sentinel, and it is understood that intercourse will be restricted to the visiting magistrate, the superintendent, officer, and sergeant of the guard.

Maria Island, on the east coast of Van Diemen's Land, was named after Van Diemen's daughter. In 1825 it was made a penal settlement for convicts, whose crimes were not of so aggravated a nature as those committed by the men sent to Macquarie Harbour. A small town was soon formed, to which the name of Darlington was given. It is shown in the accompanying Sketch. In 1832 the establishment was broken up, and the island rented to some settlers, but it again became a Government station when the probation system was introduced, and still continues such.

Maria Island is separated from the mainland by a channel varying in breadth from four to eight miles; which channel is navigable for large vessels, although some caution is necessary, as the soundings are not correctly laid down in the charts; the passage being on the east side of Lachlan's Island (a spot about midway across), whereas in Flinders' Chart the greatest depth of water is shown on the west. The east coast of Maria Island presents a mass of perpendicular basaltic rocks, upwards of four hundred feet in height. The land from the summit gradually slopes to the west. The north shore is entirely composed of petrified oyster and scallop-shells. The extreme length is twenty-one miles, but the breadth in no part exceeds three miles; an isthmus so narrow that the sea on each side approaches within a few yards, separates Half-moon Bay from Oyster Bay.

The west shore has a delightful and picturesque appearance, being broken alternately by rocks and sandy bays, and lined with magnificent trees. The soil is very fertile, and the climate the best in the colony; even melons will grow and ripen in the open air.

Darlington consists of the residence of the Magistrate, Superintendent, and other officers, a capacious store and hospital, a chapel and school-room, barracks for the military and convicts, and other buildings. In former days there existed a cloth manufactory, where excellent blankets were produced. A probation station was established some time since at Long Point, but it has been abandoned. The whole island is interspersed with rivulets and lagoons, which afford a plentiful supply of excellent water for all purposes. Fish, excellent in quality, is caught all round the coast in abundance; the lagoons supply fine eels, and the oysters found in Oyster-bay are superior in size and flavour to most in the colony. Quail and wild duck are in abundance; but a great drawback to the sportsman's enjoyment is the constant dread of treading on snakes, of which there are a great many, and all venomous. The only species of kangaroo found is the mallerby, very small, but affording a good dish for the table, as well as furs much handsomer than those of the forester and brush kangaroos. The timber is of first-rate quality, especially well calculated for ship-building. The gum (*Eucalyptus*) grows to the height of 300 feet, perfectly straight, and often reaches 50 feet without a branch. Keels of a single piece are made from it. At the present time, Mr. Walton, ship-builder, in Hobart Town, has laid one down (a single piece) 100 feet in length. The light wood, *Acacia Melanoxylon*, makes excellent and handsome furniture. There is very good clay for pottery, some very fair specimens of which were manufactured some years since.

We have to thank a Correspondent, "T. J. L.," for the accompanying Sketch and descriptive details.

MARIA ISLAND, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

MONUMENT TO THE 80TH REGIMENT OF FOOT, IN LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

A BEAUTIFUL monument in commemoration of the services and death of the officers and men of the 80th Regiment of Foot, or Staffordshire Volunteers, has within the last week, been placed in the southern transept of Lichfield Cathedral

MONUMENT LATELY ERECTED IN LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, TO THE 80TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

We find in a little work entitled a "Short Account of the City and Cathedral Church of Lichfield," just published by Lomax, the following description of the Monument —

The work is from the chisel of Peter Hollins, and consists of a black marble tomb, of Egyptian architecture, surmounted by an Egyptian sphinx, in white marble. In the same material, at the front of the tomb, and reading on its base, is an ample military trophy, and over this, at the top of the inscription-tablet, is a basso-relievo of a soldier's funeral. At the top of the tablet on the left hand side, in low relief, are the arms of the late Field-Marshal, the Marquis of Anglesea, the founder of the regiment. On the right hand side of the tomb is an inscription containing the names of the officers and men who fell during the Sutlej campaign. The Egyptian architecture and sphinx are adopted in commemoration of honours won by this regiment in Egypt. The inscription is as follows: -

Dum locant clamant.

To the memory of the brave officers and men of the 80th Regiment of Foot, or Staffordshire Volunteers, whose names are recorded on this tablet, and who fell in the actions of Moodkee, Buddiwal, Aliwal, Ferozeshu, and Sobraon, including those who subsequently died from the effects of their wounds, when serving with the army of the Sutlej in India.

Fortis cadere, cedere non potest.

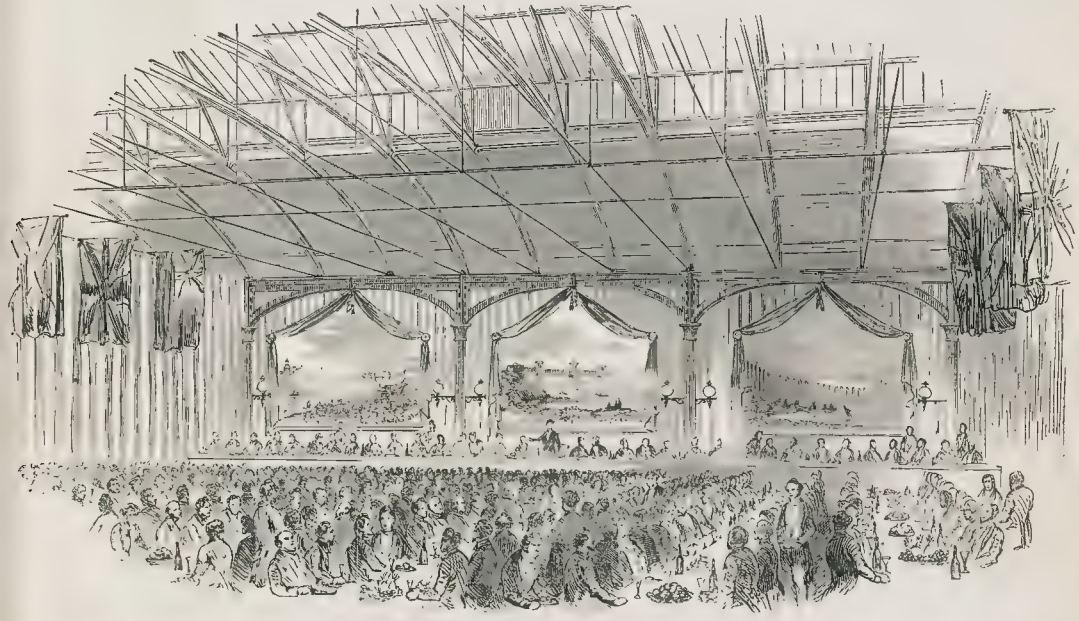
The execution of the work reflects the highest credit upon the distinguished artist, and has already attracted many visitors to the Cathedral.

THE GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

PUBLIC DINNER TO ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., M.P.

On Tuesday week, the friends and admirers of Mr. Robert Stephenson, the civil engineer, entertained him at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at a public dinner, as a mark of their high respect for his scientific eminence and unblemished character. The new railway station, in Neville-street, was judiciously chosen for this interesting celebration, where a portion of the immense area of the station was temporarily enclosed on three sides with wood-work and drapery, the fourth side being formed by the stone-work of the main entrance. No other site in the town, whether from its extent or its position, as the focus of the great trunk lines of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, and of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railways, could more fittingly have been appropriated to the purpose—to do honour to the name of Stephenson which, whether as belonging to the father or the son, will be handed down to a remote and admiring posterity, as inseparably connected and interwoven with the great railway creations of the nineteenth century. Three beautiful cartoons, of gigantic dimensions, adorned one side of the dining-room, representing three of the great works planned and executed by Mr. Stephenson; namely, the High Level Bridge, Newcastle, the iron tubular bridge across the Menai, and the Berwick bridge. These paintings, though hastily executed for the occasion, reflect great credit on the respective artists, Mr. John Storey, jun.; Mr. John Gibson, assisted by Mr. R. S. Scott; and Mr. Scott alone. The tubular bridge, which occupied the centre, was shown with admirable effect. The views were ingeniously fitted into the drapery; and flags, banners, and various devices were suspended round the room. Opposite the cartoons was the main entrance, consisting of three large doorways, the outer ones surmounted by busts, in basso relievo, of the Queen and Prince Albert; and that in the centre surmounted by a circular opening. Busts of Watt, George Stephenson, Chantrey, and other distinguished men were ranged along the north side of the room. Entirely across it, and placed near the roof, was a pipe of gas-jets. There were nine tables, with an elevated cross-bench for the accommodation of the principal speakers, and the dinner comprised every delicacy of the season, served up with great elegance by Mr. Haigh, of the Assembly Rooms The Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell, of Ealington House, presided, having the guest of the evening, Mr. Stephenson, on his right hand; the vice-chairs were filled by Joseph Crawhall, Esq., and George Hawks, Esq. About four hundred guests partook of the entertainment.

After the customary loyal and national toasts had been duly honoured, the chairman rose to propose the toast of the evening, and was received with great enthusiasm. The hon gentleman then introduced the health of Mr Stephenson with great ability, illustrating that gentleman's claims to such distinction by exhibiting a map, with the railway communication of the island indicated by a red line, in the whole of which, from east to west, and from north to south, Mr. Stephenson has been personally engaged: "In certain unconnected lines he had laid down an extent of no less than 126 miles of iron railing. In the Eastern Counties line, comprising a number of branches, amounting to twelve, he had laid down 296 miles of railway; on the London and North-Western Railway, comprising a vast variety of branches, he had laid down down 377 miles; on the Midland and Birmingham and Derby lines, 302 miles; on the North Staffordshire, 148 miles; on the South-Eastern, 25 miles; on the Whitehaven and Furness line, 69 miles; on the Stockton and Darlington line and the lines in the north counties, 215 miles, on the York and North Midland, 220 miles: making an aggregate of 1790 miles of railway; which, added to the Florence and Leghorn Railway, of 60 miles, gave a total number of 1850 miles. But this was not all. He had connected, by his personal exertions and his genius, the German Ocean and the Irish Channel; and, by an iron union, the kingdoms of England and Scotland. The union between the three kingdoms, in fact, seemed now complete; for it was admitted in the Houses of Legislature that there was no longer any necessity for a separate Government for Ireland. (Applause.) The chief reason given for the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland was the rapidity, the certainty, and the constancy of the communication by railway which had now been established." The hon. chairman then called attention to the cartoons already described, and observed, "they had seen solid and enduring structures in the form of an iron cross uniting the German and Atlantic Oceans, and uniting the Thames and the Tweed. They had seen a great arm of the sea bridged over, not by boats, which the first hurricane might scatter to the waves, but they had seen the straits of Menai crossed from side to side by a bridge of solid mason-work and tubular iron. An iron structure, before unheard of and unthought of, had been reserved for the genius of their distinguished guest to design and accomplish. They had seen the kingdoms of England and Scotland connected by that beautiful structure which was now on the eve of completion; and the Tyne had been spanned by a bridge upon a level which, a few years ago, any man would have been deemed a madman to have projected. (Cheers.) They had seen all these works successfully accomplished by their honoured guest of to-day; and he need hardly say, that they had done well and wisely in offering him this testimony of their approbation. He would remind them that it was but a few days since Mr. Stephenson had enjoyed the proud satisfaction of placing in its required bed the last and perhaps the most painfully interesting portion of that great structure, the Menai Tubular Bridge. (Hear, hear.) He



PUBLIC DINNER TO ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., M.P., AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

knew, indeed, from his own mouth, to how great a degree his interest had been centered on that occasion. They were all familiar with the proverb, "It is the last hair that breaks the camel's back." So he now called on them for their sympathy no less than for their approbation; for the placing of the last tube of that great structure had weighed on Mr Stephenson's mind with tenfold interest. The hon. gentleman concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Stephenson, which was drunk with immense cheering.

Mr Stephenson then rose, and, as soon as the cheering which greeted him had subsided, proceeded to address the company:—"It was true he had had the good fortune to be intimately connected with the rise and progress of railways and the locomotive engine. He had had the satisfaction of superintending the execution of no inconsiderable portion of that great net-work of railways which now extended throughout the length and breadth of our land. It was true he had taken a deep and anxious interest in those great works which now formed so conspicuous a feature in the town at which they were now assembled. If it was on account of these circumstances that he was now called to receive at their hands this high honour, he felt he was called on to receive that which ought to be shared by others, more especially by the memory of him who was no more. ("Hear," and applause.) To be associated with works of this kind had always afforded him exquisite pleasure; but to be called upon as he had been, to design and carry into execution such a structure as the High Level Bridge, and to receive an acknowledgment such as he was now receiving from his townsmen, was beyond what he could have expected. Intimately connected as he had been with the rise and progress of railways, and familiar with all the phases through which they had passed, he could not help now drawing their attention to the retrospect of the last few years—a retrospect which he had not himself been able to approach without considerable astonishment. It was but a few years since he was engaged as an assistant in tracing the line of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. Since that period, the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and a hundred other great works, had sprung into vigorous existence. So suddenly, so promptly, had they been accomplished, that it appeared to him like the realisation of fabled powers, or the magician's wand. Hills had been cut down, and valleys had been filled up; and where this simple expedient was impracticable, high and magnificent viaducts had been erected; and where mountains intervened, tunnels of unexampled magnitude had been unhesitatingly undertaken. Works had been scattered over the face of our country bearing testimony to the industrious habits of the people, and to the unrivalled skill of its artists. (Loud cheers.) In referring thus to the railway works, he must refer also to the improvement of the locomotive engine. This was as remarkable as the other works were gigantic. They could not be driven by any to each other. The locomotive engine, independent of the railway, would be useless. They had gone on together, and they now realised all the expectations that were entertained of them. It would be unbecoming in him, he was just, if he were to conceal the circumstances under which these works had been constructed. No engineer could succeed without having men about him as highly gifted as himself. By such men he had been supported in the past; and though he might have added his mite, yet it was to their co-operation that all his success was owing. (Hear.) In this immediate neighbourhood, he felt it especially his duty on this occasion to call their attention to a gentleman with whom he had been associated. Mr. Thomas Harrison (Loud cheers.) Mr. Stephenson then briefly thanked the company, and resumed his seat amidst great applause.

The high Sheriff spoost the health of Earl Grey, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Northumberland, which was drunk with great applause

Robert Ingham, Esq., proposed the health of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Durham, the Marquis of Londonderry, and referred to that nobleman's hearty appreciation of the genius of Mr. Stephenson. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stephenson then proposed the health of the chairman, whose noble father promised the first locomotive constructed by Messrs. Hall and Stephenson. Sir Matthew was endeared to him by many of his early association, and reminded him of the time when he served his apprenticeship under Mr. Wood, of Killingworth, and when, day by day, and week by week, George Stephenson was struggling with all the difficulties. (Cheers.) The toast was drunk amidst great applause.

The "Healths of the High Sheriff, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.; of the Duke of Northumberland; and the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle," were then drunk; as was "Both sides of the Tyne, and success to the Company whose High Level Bridge has so nobly and so intimately united them;" proposed by M. Cowen. Mr. Leeman thanked the company for the latter toast, on behalf of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, in an able address, which served that throughout the financial annals of the affairs of that company, there had never been revealed an item or a figure but which redounded to Mr. Stephenson's professional honour (loud and long-continued cheers); and he might add, also, additional weight to his personal character. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr Leeman then adverted to the great work of the High Level Bridge, and next to the Berwick Viaduct, which, he anticipated, would be a great ornament; would, in a few days, be opened by her Majesty and Prince Albert. Mr. Leeman concluded by reading the following letter, which he had just received from the Earl of Carlisle :—

July 29 1850.

My dear Leeman,—If you have not been already apprised, I am now able to assure you that the Queen and Prince Albert will open the High Level Bridge on Wednesday, 7th August. They will sail off from Castle Aigward that morning, and will sleep in Edinburgh. I shall rely upon your making the railway arrangements as complete as possible.

Yours very truly,

CARLISLE.

After a variety of other toasts had been drunk, the company separated, highly delighted with the proceedings.

We have condensed the above from an able and copious report of these highly interesting proceedings in the *Newcastle Chronicle*.

We have engraved the exterior of the Central Station, towards Neville-street, which is unusually picturesque. Its lofty main arches, its coupled bold Roman-Doric columns and stylobate, and its cleverly panelled attic (where it is proposed to place colossal statues), are very effective features of this grand architectural composition, by Mr. Dobson, who is specially enlarged on his health being proposed by the hon. chairman at the above dinner

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 11.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 12.—Grouse Shooting begins.
TUESDAY, 13.—Zenor in the sign of the Virgin.
WEDNESDAY, 14 . . King's College incorporated, 1829
THURSDAY, 15 . . Assumption.
FRIDAY, 16. . Sun rises 4h. 47m., sets 7h. 19m.
SATURDAY, 17 . . Duchess of Kent born, 1786.

TIDES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17.

Sun	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
4 24 4 51	5 15 5 50	6 10 6 30	6 55 7 20	7 45 8 15	8 50 9 30	10 5

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—CONTINUATION of Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE.—Mr MITCHELL has the honour to announce that, in consequence of the extraordinary success which has attended Mrs FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, they will be continued during the present hour order. MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12th, AS YOU LIKE IT. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, TWELFTH NIGHT. FRIDAY AUGUST 16th, THE WINTER'S TALE and MORNING READING on MONDAY, AUGUST 19th, CYMBELINE.

The Evening Readings will commence at HALF-PAST EIGHT, the Morning Reading at HALF-PAST THREE. Private Boxes, £3 3s. and £2 2s.; Stalls 7s.; Boxes, £1 1s.; Amphitheatre, 2s; Private Boxes, Orchestra, and Grand Tier, and Two Guinea Boxes, Stalls, and Pit, to be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Publishing Office, 33 Old Bond-street, also at the Box Office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Ten till Five o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT at SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—On MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1850, a Grand VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given at the above Theatre, on which occasion the following distinguished Artistes will perform:—Mdlle. Clotilde Rose, Mdlle. Adelaide Comelli, Miss Poole, and Miss Rainforth, from her Majesty's Theatre. Her last appearance in London previous to her leaving her engagement at Naples and their FOREIGN, the greatest Bassin the world, from the Royal Italian Opera, assisted by Miss Poole, 3rd no Mortier Miss Alan. Miss H. Leoline, Miss Bennett. Pianiste; Signor Sottanni. Mr G. Perren, Mr T. Williams, Signor Piatti the eminent violoncellist, from Her Majesty's Theatre; Mr. H. Williams Bishop Herschell, Mr. Lazarus, and Mr. Sedgwick. For further particulars see Programmes, to be had at the Theatre, where Boxes can be secured from 11 till 3, and at all the principal Musicsellers.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES, the Magnificent Soprano from Her Majesty's Theatre (her Last Appearances in London this Season), and HER BROTHER, Pianiste of Bessie, from the Royal Italian Opera, will perform at the SADLER'S WELLS CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12th, 1850.

JULLIEN'S POSITIVE LAST WEEK.—GRAND FETE and CONCERT D'ETE in aid of the FUNDS of the ROYAL NORWOOD VICTUALLERS SCHOOL.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—MONDAY and TUESDAY NEXT, August 12th and 13th, a GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT; the Instrumental Concert will be conducted by M. Jullien in person, being the Last Week of his engagement here. A splendid Bal Masque has been erected.—Admis. Quadrille Band will attend—and Mr. Frampton officiates as Master of the Ceremonies. A Magnificent Display of Fireworks, by Southby. Doors open at One, Concert at Six, Fireworks at Nine. Admission, One Shilling. N.B. The Children of the School will attend each days

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at the GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING on Saturdays, SIX PENCE.

THE NILE.—IMPORTANT ADDITIONS to this Panorama.—The Nubian Desert from the second Cataract to Dongola War Dances by Fire-Light. Morning Prayer. Caravan by Moon-light. Morning Prayer. The Mummy of a High-Priest is added to the Catacombs. Both sides of the River are shown in the Panorama.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1s; Pit, 2s; Stalls, 3s. Children [illegible]

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Pictures, MADRAS. A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three. Evening, Eight.—Admission, is.; stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MONUMENT to the GOOD DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.—At a PUBLIC MEETING, held in the EGYPTIAN-HALL, MANSION-HOUSE, at Two o'Clock on Tuesday, August 6

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the chair,

For the purpose of considering the best measures for carrying out the resolutions of the Committee for Erecting to the Memory of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge a Monument commensurate with his many virtues, and in recognition of his munificence, untiring exertions, and unwonted self-denial of that good Prince in the cause of the public charities of the United Kingdom;

Proposed by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., seconded by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.;

Resolved,—That this meeting deeply deplores the demise of his late Royal Highness the good Duke of Cambridge—a loss which must be felt as irreparable by the benevolent world; that among the many rare and noble virtues which distinguished that illustrious personage, the benignity of his disposition and affability of manner were strikingly conspicuous, endearing him to all who had the honour to approach him; that his conduct was equally characterised by the dignity of a Prince and the unaffected humility of a Christian; whilst his whole life and fortunes were devoted to the protect n and affectionate care of the sick and the afflicted, more especially in instituting and upholding the varied and numerous charities of the metropolis. Anxious to pay a tribute due to great moral worth, this meeting resolves on raising a suitable monument to the memory of the "good Duke of Cambridge," which, whilst it becomes a record of public sorrow at his death, of admiration and gratitude for his self sacrifice in the cause of charity, shall serve as a guide and example to all who wish to become the benefactors of mankind.

Proposed by the Most Hon. the Marquis of Granby, M.P., and seconded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Talbot.

Resolved,—That, while the present endeavour to do justice to the memory of the Duke properly originated with those charitable institutions whose management he by his Royal Highness liberality, the nations, feelings demands a participation in the honour of perpetuating so worthy an example of Christian munificence; it is, therefore, resolved, that a general subscription list be now opened to procure funds necessary to erect the Monument referred to; that the London Bankers be requested to receive, and the Secretaries of the Metropolitan Charities to col ect subscriptions; and that the following gentlemen be invited to become Treasurers:—J. Labouchere, Esq.; B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Gurney Esq.; John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.; and, further, that a General Committee, to consist of the Royal Family, be formed, consisting of the Provisional Committee, and such gentlemen present, and others as may be willing to aid by their personal co-operation.

Proposed by Richard Twining, Esq., Jun., seconded by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Edward Cust,

Resolved.—That measures be taken to convene a public meeting, similar to the present, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, that his Royal Highness the Prince Albert be respectfully requested to preside on the occasion; and that a deputation wait on his Royal Highness to solicit that honour.

Proposed by R. A. Christopher, Esq., M.P., seconded by Mr. Sheriff Nicoll;

Resolved,—That the best thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his kindness in so promptly granting the use of the Egyptian-hall, and in so meeting the wishes of the Committee in the manner in which he has presided on the present occasion.

A list of subscriptions will be published in a few days

EDWARD FREDERICK LEWIS, Hon. Sec. to the Committee.

2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1850, the curtain will rise at Seven o'clock, when (for the last week) the Performances will commence with the Equestrian pantomime of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. Manager, Mr. N. T. Hicks. To be followed by Batty's inconparable SCENES in the ARCTIC REGIONS and AUSTRALIA, for which the most eminent Artistes will appear. To conclude with the successful Ballet of the CHAMOIS HUNTER; or, the Leap of the Deathcells. Box Office open from Eleven till Four. Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this Week the ALPINE SINGERS from Styria will perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. LECTURE by Rosenthal on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. Also a Series, exhibiting SCENES in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON, daily at One o'Clock. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

SAMPSON, the largest Horse in the world, 20 hds. 2½ in. high, and only Four years old, and that wonderful animal, the HYBRID, a cross between the Wild Deer and Pony—Exhibited by the Napoleone Frères and Co. Cruikshank's Gallery watched several times upon the monster's back the only individual who ever could, although tried by hundreds. New Exhibition in Old Bartlemy Mews by the same artist.—Admission, 1s each. Servants and children half-price.—A fine Kroplumaux Dog on Sale.

EMIGRATION to CANTERBURY.—Notice is hereby given that assisted Passages to Port Lyttelton, in the Canterbury Settlement, will be granted to Unmarried Female Servants, whose Characters will be satisfactory, by the ship "Sir George Seymour," Master, Charlo to Jane," and "Randolph," to sail on the 20th of August; being Gardeners, Shepherds, Farm servants, Grooms, Dairymaids, Nurses, and Female Servants under the age of 30, of the highest character for sobriety, steadiness and respectability, as certified by the Clergymen of their Parishes. Full particulars, with forms of application, may be obtained from James Edward Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Emigration, Office of the Canterbury Association, Cockspur-street, London.

THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME OF

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IS NOW READY, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 18s.; or, stitched in an ornamental wrapper, price 13s.

The whole of the Volumes, from the commencement, may be had, stitched in an elegant wrapper, price 13s. each; except the First Volume, which is 16s.

A new and beautiful Frontispiece has been prepared for the Cover for Vol. XVI., which may be had, by order, of any Bookseller or News Agent, price 2s. 6d. each.

Portfolios for keeping the Numbers clean during the six months, price 4s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT—The official precedence of the husband is not communicable to the wife Consequently, the wives of the Lord-Lieutenant and High Sheriffs of counties do not precede one from the husbands' offices

ARMIGER.—The cost of a grant of arms and crest is about £75. The grant is obtained at the Herald's Office. The writing would well suit any commercial purpose.

PENTICULLEN.—We will do our best for our correspondent

QUIDAM.—The arms of Thomson are, "Or on a fesse cancelée, az. three escalles arg.; on a canton of the second the sun in gory pp. Crest: An arm erect, vested gu. cuff. arg. holding in the hand ppr five ears of wheat or." Motto: "In humbles lieem"

INQUISITIVE.—The arms of Jarv s are, "Arg. six scutch feathers sa. 3, 2, and 1;" but we do not know if these were the bearings used by James Jarvis, Esq., of Ledbury.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER OF EIGHT YEARS' STANDING.—An application at the Herald's Office, Doctors' Commons, will obtain the information you require.

E W, Birmingham.—There is nothing contrary to law in the assumption of a coat of arms, provided it does not belong to any one else. Many of our oldest families took their bearings ad libitum in early, and no other rule can be laid down than that which governs the matter in the kingdom than this private assumption. Any clever law-writer in London would make the enquiries at Doctors' Commons.

HERALDIC wishes to know if there are any of the family of Warren Hastings now living. Perhaps some of our correspondents may be able to inform him

A A—The usage of a coat of arms in any way renders the bearer liable to the tax on armorial bearings

X X—The heiress of the House of Plantagenet was Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry VII. The present representative of the Royal families of Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart, is the Crown Prince of Modena.

B W. Liverpool—Halevy's "Turnpeta," produced June 8, has been played 14 times. Meyerbeer's "Prophète," revived May 16, has been given eight times, besides one representation last season

OPERA.—Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot was born in Paris July 18, 1821; and she first sang, on any stage, at the King's Theatre, in London in May, 1839, appearing as *Desdemona*, in "Otello," the name of which character she had previously sung in the concert-room in 1840 to M. Viardot, a distinguished publicist, in Paris.

F. Some borough.—There is not to be mentioned, and it may be hard of any music publisher that the works in the places mentioned are the first of their respective classes; but it by no means follows that each case is the first. Lissi and Thalberg are the best.

P W. We do not know

J O. SOUTH AS OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton resides at Knebworth, Herts

PAPER-CLASSIFIER.—Apply to Messrs. Cowan and Co., Nos. 1278 at Peel's Coffee-house, Fleet-street

A CHILD'S PIANTA.—The reprint did not reach us in time

PHILOMATHES.—Mr. Tennyson. If the blank be white

T. N. M.—Engravings of the plates named are valuable. Apply, with the list, to Evans, Jun., 1, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields

PULVERISATOR.—See the popular works on Constantinople by Walsh and Macfarlane, and the interesting matter may profitably Albert Smith's "Month at Constantinople"

H. B. T.—The large Vase in question will cost £50 or £60

ELDERSHIRE, Edinburgh, was Rud "Murray the cheapest

A. C. CATTERSON, Milton.—See Frost's map to Mont and Remington, Regent-street

F. L. S. Norfolk.—Apply to the Secretary to the Great Exhibition of 1851, at No. 1, New Palace-yard, Westminster

H S.—Quakers are admitted to sit in Parliament by affirmation. The age is 54

JERRY WEBB should consult a surgeon

H H and M G.—See the articles on "Emigration" in our Journal for July 6, 1850

ANTIQUARY, Newcastle-on-Tyne, should refer our latest edition

CANAL.—Mr. Pepper's paper on the Polytechnic will perform, by MM Soubelran and Mackenzie, the "Philosophical Magazine," No. 235. See the papers relating to the Canterbury and Whitstable Railway.

ORACLE, Ramsgate, manufacture our declining to give "private characters"

A CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT, Bradford, near Leeds, is thanked for his suggestion, though it could not be made available. We will our correspondent favour us with some account of the Headingley coke, as his suggestion

C J.—An Engraving of the new schools at Loughborough will appear in our Journal of next week

A SUBSCRIBER, Carnarvon.—Engravings of the Cochin Chinese fowls, belonging to the Queen, appeared in our Journal, No. 86

NUMERO.—See Hieroglyphics, Book of Ancient History

OMAR, Downpatrick—The new work on stained glass is published by J. H. Parker, Oxford, and the Strand, London

LUCY may learn by applying at Batty's Amphitheatre

H in his letter on the new Police Force, is thanked, but too late for insertion

R R. Apply nearly opposite the Adelphi Theatre, Strand

FETE AT FOREST (Scotland).—W G H is thanked for his obliging offer, though we could not avail ourselves of it

D D.—Edinburgh is unrivalled for its sublime and picturesque beauty

P O. Cashmere.—A brief will be sufficient

J J L.—Show your picture to Mr Farrer, Wardour-street, Oxford street

M A M.—You are by birth a subject of your father, but *the law of your birth* was himself a British subject by birth, and not liable here to the penalties of treason or felony, nor is the marriage of a foreign female with a subject exactly with the Crown of England. By the law of France your birth on the French soil does not make you a subject of that country, unless you claim your quality of Frenchman within the year after you come of age, stating it to be your purpose to be a resident in France

STUDENT.—Your question is not exactly answered by reference to the Crown of England are not subjects. A foreigner born in a colony or dependency of the Crown is born in a sense a subject of the dominions of the British Crown, and are not part of the United Kingdom

A S.—Apply to a Painter

HISTORIC QUERY.—Answer next week

J H A, Bexhill, is thanked

A A A—We cannot inform you

J M D, Swansea—We cannot inform you

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

Cook's Review of Rome ——Memoirs of Chalmers, Vol. 2 —— National Education.—Pole Essays on Public Subjects during Years —— The tempest

MUSIC.—The Mountain Bell.——Those are my King, O God.——Song of the Stars.——Voices of the Night.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850, WILL BE PUBLISHED

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

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Containing a COMPLETE REVIEW of the SESSION of PARLIAMENT, and of the LONDON SEASON of 1850; together with a variety of other interesting topics; the whole embellished with the CHOICEST ENGRAVINGS.

Price of the Two Numbers, ONE SHILLING.

ON AUGUST 31st, WILL BE PRESENTED

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS;

Containing Pictures of

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

THE Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Salaries of Public Functionaries has just been published. The Report is divided into three branches: the first relates to official servants holding their appointments at the pleasure of the Crown; the second to judicial officers or Judges of all ranks, from the Lord Chancellor downwards; and the third to the diplomatic service. In each of these departments, the Committee, which was composed of men of all parties in the Legislature, recommends a reduction. Generally, it seems to have exercised a sound judgment, both in retaining salaries at their present amount, and in insisting upon reductions. Rarely does it appear to urge economy in any division or subdivision of the public service, merely for the name or sake of economy, and without earnest consideration of the duties to be performed, and of the remuneration justly due to secure the best services of the best men. But the labours of the Committee, however onerous, have, after all, been unproductive of but small results. This was to have been expected. As a general rule, the public servants of Great Britain are under, rather than over, paid; and it is not so much in salaries as in pensions that the principal scandal against State extravagance has originated. Exorbitant pensions to the heirs of persons long since deceased, and who originally had no claim upon the country, are the true sources of the outcry that has long been kept up on the subject of the waste of public money. These are the matters that require revision to a degree far more urgent than the salaries of the *hard fide* servants of the nation. We are, however, glad to see that the committee, without prejudging, or even alluding to this branch of the subject, has exercised a wholesome vigilance upon the matter more peculiarly entrusted to its care, and that, wherever reduction is proved to have been feasible, it has boldly recommended it. Upon the subject of Ministerial salaries it bears lightly, because, considering what is expected of them, the great officers of state in this country are not extravagantly paid. The Committee recommends, therefore, that the salaries of the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three Secretaries of State, and the First Lord of the Admiralty should be retained at their present amount. The only reductions which they recommend in this department are in the salaries of the Junior Lords of the Treasury and of the Admiralty—merely ornamental offices. The first of these they propose to reduce from £1500 to £1200, and the second, from £1200 to £1000—a proposal which is just in principle, but in amount a cheese-paring. The Committee fur her recommends the reduction of the salaries of the two Under Secretaries of State from £2000 to £1500; and the amalgamation of the Railway Board with the Board of Trade, and the consequent saving of the salaries paid in the first-mentioned department. It also recommends that the office and salary of Lord Privy Seal should be abolished. This also appears to be judicious, and would save the country £2000 per annum. Altogether, under this head, the Committee recommends the reduction of salaries to the amount of between £7000 and £8000 per annum.

Under the head of Judicial Offices the Committee is more ruthless in its recommendation of retrenchments, and would lop the Lord Chancellor at one fell swoop of 40 per cent. of his income, and the other judges in proportion. Under the third head, of Diplomatic Service, which is in reality the department in which, as a nation, we are guilty of the greatest amount of extravagance, the Committee, instead of entering into details, boldly recommends that it should be proposed to the Governments of France and Turkey to convert the present embassies exchanged with those countries into first-class missions; that a single mission in some central point in Germany should be substituted for the various missions which now sent to the petty sovereignties of that Confederation; and, generally, that no diplomatic salary should exceed £5000 per annum, exclusive of allowance for a residence. They also recommend that the salaries of the whole diplomatic service should be revised with reference to this proposed *maximum*, and the relative importance of the various missions. Upon the subject of consular establishments, which rank next in importance to the diplomatic service, the Committee has come to no conclusion, not having had time to inquire into it. Upon the whole, the report is a valuable document; but, as already observed, the Committee has had but little to work upon. The salaries of acting public servants in Great Britain are not extravagant; and, although economy in all departments of the State is both desirable in itself, and strictly necessary in the circumstances of a country having a large debt, which it makes no effort to pay off, it is evident that such retrenchments as these are chiefly valuable for the example which they set. The utmost possible economy in them will not, to any perceptible extent, diminish the public burdens. But, even if they place £50,000 or £60,000 per annum at the disposal of Parliament, a good will be effected; and the example of economy in the higher departments, where work is really performed, will inevitably pave the way for an examination of the salaries and pensions paid to persons who perform no service at all. England wants her work well done, and has no objection to pay for it; but she wants, at the same time, a reconsideration and readjustment of her whole financial system, under all its aspects—what is levied upon the people, how it is levied, and how it is disposed of. This is the task that has to be accomplished, and to which all such investigations as that upon public salaries are but the preliminaries.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.—A Parliamentary return, moved for by Sir B. Hall, of the names of all the public bills ordered to be brought in during the present session up to the 31st of July, was printed on Wednesday. It appears that the total number of public bills introduced up to that period was 153; viz. ninety-five by the Government, and fifty eight by private and "independent" members. Of the Lills introduced by the Government, seventeen were withdrawn altogether, or put off for three or six months. The Highways District Surveyors Bill, introduced by Mr. Frewen, was the first bill ordered to be brought on. The second reading was deferred seven times, and the bill was ultimately put off for three months on the 18th of July; the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill was put off eleven times, and the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill fifteen times; the second reading of the Merchant Seamen's Bill, and of the Woods and Forests Bill was put off fifteen times, and both measures were ultimately withdrawn.

POSTCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The Turnpike Acts Continuance (No. 2) Bill was, on the motion of the Earl of Granville, read a second time.

The Fisheries Bill passed through committee.

The Portland Harbour Bill was read a second time.

The Decrees in Court of Chancery Bill, on the motion of Lord Brougham, was read a second time.

The Marquis of Lansdowne laid on the table the Reports of the Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and of the Irish Poor Law Commissions.

The Prince of Wales's Provision (Marlborough House) Bill was read a second time on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, as also was the Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.

JUDICIAL BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION.

Lord Brougham explained the state of the judicial business of the House, stating that there was but one case in arrear. The noble and learned Lord then proceeded to relate the history of the appointment and the labours of the Commissioners appointed in 1831, to prepare a digest of the criminal law. It was the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Cottenham, and himself, that it would be advisable to continue the Commission.

SUNDAY POST-OFFICE DUTY.

In reply to Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Clanricarde said the committee on this subject would, he hoped, be able to make a report to-morrow, by which some satisfactory arrangement would be come to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The House met at twelve o'clock in the new chamber.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR BILL.

On the motion of Mr. C. Lewis, this bill was referred to a select committee

The Deanery of St. Burian Division Bill was read a third time and passed

The Spitalfields and Shoreditch New Street Bill, as amended, was considered and ordered to be read a third time.

The (Friendly Societies Salaries and Expenses) Bill was considered as amended, and ordered to be read a third time; and the Friendly Societies Bill passed through committee.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE ACT (IRELAND) CONTINUATION BILL.

On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into committee on this bill,

Mr. Reynolds moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed this day three months. The Government had now had twenty-four hours to consider, and he hoped they would see the propriety of withdrawing a measure which had been brought forward in the absence of the greater part of the Irish members. He denied that there was any compromise by which this bill was to be allowed to pass, and he also denied that his determination to oppose the bill could be in any way considered factious.

Mr G. Thompson seconded the amendment.

After some discussion,

Sir G Grey said, that though the opposition to this bill had been very great, he must say that the Irish members' opposition had been honest and straightforward. The bill which had come down to that House from the Lords had been laid aside, and leave moved for to bring in another bill: on that occasion, unusual as it was, great opposition had been offered to that and to every subsequent stage of the bill. The honourable member, after such repeated debates on the bill, seemed entirely to have mistaken the objects of the bill. The honourable gentleman seemed to think the bill, when it was first introduced, was to repress the disaffection in Ireland; and he argued, after the loyal reception which her Majesty had met with in her late visit, that there was no more occasion for it. The honourable gentleman ought to have known that this bill was not introduced to repress political agitation, but it was enacted with reference to the system of assassination, which was unfortunately so prevalent in that country. He must also beg to remind the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite (Mr. Anstey) that he too had taken a wrong view of this bill. He seemed clearly to consider it as analogous to the Coercion Bill, as it was called. The bill, in fact, was a necessary substitution for a bill of still more stringent provisions. He must say that he thought there had been quite sufficient opportunity for discussion on this measure, and he hoped the House would not allow them to go into committee.

The House divided, when there appeared —For going into committee, 82; against it, 34: majority, 48.

The House then went into committee on the bill.

On clause 1,

Mr Moore moved an amendment that the duration of the bill should be limited to one year.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 75 to 34

The bill then passed through committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed

The House agreed to the Lords' amendments in the General Board of Health (No. 2) Bill.

Some other bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at half-past five o'clock to half-past seven o'clock.

In the evening sitting

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE.

Mr. Mackinnon inquired whether a number of cases of diarrhœa, which had recently occurred among the officers of the Queen's Bench, was not considered a miasmata which arose from the recent opening of the sewer contiguous to the House, and the operations conducted therein ?

Viscount Ebrington replied that the cases of diarrhœa referred to were not attributable to the cause suggested by the hon. gentleman.

Mr. T D'Eyncourt said that £25 000 had been raised in Lambeth and Camberwell for the construction of new sewers, and of that sum only £1000 had been spent in the parish of St George's-in-the-East, and he wanted to know whether those districts were to receive the benefit of the balance of the whole amount

Viscount Ebrington stated that plans for the construction of sewers in those districts had been submitted to the Commissioners and approved of by them; that the expenditure would amount to a quarter of a million sterling; that all the open sewers would be covered in, that cess-pools would be abolished, a perfect system of drainage established, and the practice of flushing done away

THE IONIAN ISLANDS

Mr. Hume moved an adress to the Queen, praying the appointment of a Royal Commission, to proceed to the Ionian Islands to inquire on the spot into the causes of the disturbances that occurred in the island of Cephalonia; and into the measures of the Lord High Commissioner, Sir H. Ward, to restore peace; and into the cases of 44 persons, 21 of whom had been put to death; and of 92 persons, who had been either flogged or banished from the island without trial; also to inquire generally into the causes of discontent in those islands, and to recommend the best means of promoting their future peace and welfare.

Mr. Hawes defended generally the conduct of Sir H. Ward, who, he contended, was justified by the circumstances of the time in proclaiming and carrying out martial law, seeing that he was interrupted in his reforms and improvements by the sudden outbreak of rebellion. It was during the existence of martial law that these necessary severities were exercised. He therefore opposed the motion

Mr. Bright strongly condemned the course of the Government's proceedings in the Ionian Islands, and the conduct of Sir H. Ward in Cephalonia.

Lord J. Russell justified the proceedings of Sir H. Ward, whose vigorous measures had suppressed a dangerous rebellion and restored tranquillity, on the establishment of which an amnesty was published and restrictive measures were put an end to.

After a short discussion the House divided :—For the motion, 13; against it, 84; majority against the motion, 71.

London Bridge Approaches Fund Bill passed through committee —Adjourned.

BURNING OF PARKHURST PRISON.—the fire that threatened such a fearful loss of life at Parkhurst Prison, and which destroyed a building called the "hotel," has turned out, as was expected, to be the work of arson. Some of the reclaimable young scoundrels who are kept there. The diabolical plot was a considerable time maturing, and as many as four or five are considered as principals, and many implicated; thirty were put into solitary confinement after the fire, and it is understood that the prison authorities are in possession of all the particulars.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held yesterday, at the Nine Elms Station.—W. J. Chaplin, Esq., M.P., in the chair—when the directors' report was adopted, the dividend of three per cent. declared, and a series of alterations in the by-laws withdrawn. Some reflections having been cast upon the chairman, relative to his holding the office of chairman and being at the same time a carrier of goods to the line, a vote of confidence in him was passed, not, however, without considerable opposition. The subject of the future audit of accounts was postponed until the next meeting; and the meeting, which lasted upwards of five hours, broke up.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

HOLLAND.

Our accounts yesterday (Friday) from Paris state that the Legitimists are using their best endeavours to get up a demonstration in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux. Deputations of workmen are to go to Wiesbaden to present an address to his Royal Highness. Individuals of influence and wealth are busily getting out for the same destination, and with the same objects. Those who like peace and quietness are not the best pleased at these preparatory manifestations, but feelings of hostility are not confined to the exhibited in some of the eastern provinces while Louis Napoleon is on his tour

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN

On yesterday (Friday) the following letter was received at Lloyd's announcing the forcible arrest of the British Consul at Wyck-on-Fehr, on the 2nd instant, by the commander of the Schleswig-Holstein gun-boats stationed there and afterwards conveyed on board the steamer Kiel also his lady there, which immediately left for Travemunde, from whence the Consul will probably be conveyed to Kiel or Rendsburg.

The Consul received permission to land for a few minutes on shore, because he was unable to walk without assistance, and was unable to put on boots or trowsers.

By order of the Consul, I have made this a memorandum.—With respect,

J. M. LOBSON, Authorised Delegate.

No reason is assigned for this unusual proceeding.

This morning my principal, Mr Nemmann, the agent of Lloyd's, was arrested by Lieut. Hansen, the commander of the Schleswig-Holstein gun-boats stationed here, and afterwards conveyed on board the steamer Kiel also his lady there, which immediately left for Travemunde, from whence the Consul will probably be conveyed to Kiel or Rendsburg.

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

On Tuesday, a public meeting was held at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, for the purpose of considering the best measures for carrying out the resolutions of the committee for erecting a monument to the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor.

Lord Robert Grosvenor moved

That this meeting deeply deplores the demise of his late Royal Highness the good Duke of Cambridge, a loss which must be felt as irreparable by the benevolent world: that among the many rare and noble virtues which distinguished that illustrious personage the benignity of his disposition and affability of manner were strikingly conspicuous endearing him to all who had the honour to approach him: that his conduct was equally characterised by the dignity of a Prince and the unaffected humility of a Christian whilst his wide life and fortune were devoted to the protection and all other care of the sick and the afflicted more especially in the liming and upholding the manifestive charities of the metropolis. Anxious to pay a tribute due to great moral worth, this meeting resolves on raising some permanent monument to the memory of the "Good Duke of Cambridge," which, while it becomes a record of public sorrow at his death—of admiration and gratitud : for his self-sacrifices in the cause of charity, shall serve as a guide and example to all who wish to become the benefactors of their species.

He said, they might have met to commemorate a Prince who had run a more striking career—(hear, hear) but it would be hardly possible to name an individual who had conf rred more benefits on suffering humanity than the late Duke of Cambridge. He thought the public ought to know what was the career open to a Prince of the blood. If he possessed great abilities, with a natural ambition and desire for power, and took part in public affairs, he could scarcely avoid attaching himself to one or other of the great parties in the legislature; and if he did so he might find himself in opposition to the Government of the Sovereign on the throne. His actions must be known to the public, and, as well as his motives, would be severely scrutinised, and probably misrepresented. It was therefore almost impossible for a Royal Prince to take an active part in public affairs without running serious and dangerous risk, and he was quite sure that the people of this country would not like to witness a repetition of the scenes which occurred in the beginning of the present century from 1812 to 1814, when a Prince of the blood royal was seen in constant opposition to his father on the throne. It was, therefore, hardly possible for a Royal Prince, under any circumstances, to open before the country to so startling a light as those who have an open career before them. There seemed to be no alternative for them but to spend their lives in retirement. But the Duke of Cambridge did not choose to accept that position. He chose rather to occupy himself with certainly not the most captivating of all duties, that of attending to the interests of the various charities with which the metropolis abounded. He hoped they were not assembled merely to pay a compliment to the memory of a good man, but to show that in this country it was thought necessary to exhibit a deep sense of the conduct of a man who had deserved well of his country, and to take measures to preserve the memory of that conduct, that it might serve as an example to those who might in future years be placed in a similar situation.

Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Marquis of Granby moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the previous resolution, and the nomination of four gentlemen to act as treasurers

Earl Talbot, in seconding the resolution, said he wished to correct a misapprehension which appeared to have gone abroad, that any part of the money necessary to carry out the objects of the meeting would be taken from the funds of the charities. It was the desire of the committee that no contributions should be made from that source, and they wished to ask every man for his subscription in his individual character, and not as a subscriber to a charity.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. M. Johnson said he had been deputed by the committee of a school for the female children of the Jews, to express their concurrence in the object of the meeting. The school had been established by the advice of his late Royal Highness, who had been a liberal contributor to its funds

Mr. Moore, who, as medical adviser to the late Duke, was much in his confidence, bore testimony to the extent of his private charities.

Mr. R. Twining, jun. undertook to be the treasurer of the fund.

That measures be taken to convene a public meeting, similar to the present, at Willis's Rooms, St James's; that Prince Albert be respectfully requested to preside on the occasion; and that a deputation do wait on his Royal Highness to solicit that honour.

Carried unanimously

Mr Christopher, M.P., then moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for granting the use of the Egyptian Hall for the meeting; which being seconded by Mr. Sheriff Nicol, was carried unanimously

Many subscriptions were announced, and the list included £50 from Lord Brownlow, £50 from Mr. F. Huth, £50 from Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., 25 guineas from Lord R. Grosvenor, 10 guineas from the Lord Mayor, and several sums of the same amount from other gentlemen.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening, G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., President, in the chair, when a letter was read from W. Spence, Esq., announcing the recent death of the decease of the Rev. W. Kirby, Honorary President of the Society. Mr. Westwood moved, and Mr. Stephens seconded, that Mr. Spence be requested to draw up, for publication in the Society's transactions, a biographical memoir of Mr. Kirby. The President then suggested that all scientific business be adjourned, out of respect to Mr. Kirby's memory, which was unanimously agreed to.

ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.—At a meeting of the Botanical Society of London, held at the Society's rooms, 20, Bedford-street, Strand, on Tuesday evening, J. Reynolds, Esq., treasurer, in the chair, a paper was read by Dr Arthur Hassall, "On the Adulteration of Coffee." The author commenced by observing that the subject of which he was about to speak in detail, had been discussed in a remark made in the House of Commons during the late debate on chicory, to the effect that no means had been yet discovered by which the adulteration of coffee with that substance could be determined. The recollection of the fact that, in vegetable charcoal, the component parts of the several articles may be detected by the microscope, led Dr. Hassall to infer that, by the same means, the less completely charred cells and vessels, &c., forming the tissues of those substances employed in the adulteration of coffee might likewise be discovered—an expectation fully realised. In this way it was ascertained that the substances most frequently used in the adulteration of coffee are chicory, roasted wheat, colouring matter, and occasionally beans and potato-flour. The structure of the coffee-berry and of several productions just named were then minutely described, and it was shown that chicory might at all times be distinguished from coffee with the greatest ease by the size and ready separation of the cells, as well as by the presence of bundles of vessels of the dotted or interrupted spiral kind. The substance so generally employed to deepen the colour of coffee Dr. Hassall proceeded to analyse, in those instances in which he had examined it, of burnt sugar, and he referred to the fact that the rich brown hue of coffee is not peculiar to a decoction of that berry but that almost all vegetable substances when charred yield a somewhat similar colour. The author then proceeded to detail the results of the 34 examinations of coffee of all prices; from these it appeared that the whole of the coffees, with two exceptions only, were adulterated that chicory was present in 21 instances, roasted wheat in 12, colouring matter in 10, beans and potato-flour in one only; that in 10 cases the adulteration consisted of a single article, in 12 of two, and in 10 of three substances; that in many instances the quantity of coffee present was very small, and in others not more than a fifth, fourth, third, half, and so on. Contrasting coffee and chicory, it was observed, that while the coffee-berry contains a large quantity of essential oil, visible in small drops in cells, and upon which the fragrance and actual properties mainly depend, the essence of any similar oil is to be found in the chicory root. The properties of coffee are those of a stimulant and nervine tonic, with an agreeable flavour and delicious smell, not one of which properties is possessed in any degree by the chicory root, it being rather aperient. Dr. Hassall regards chicory, therefore, as in every respect inferior to coffee, and observed that if its employment be deemed in any way desirable, it should be sold openly, and not as at present, under the names of Ceylon, Berbice, Costa Rica, Mocha coffees, &c. The paper, which contained many other interesting details, was brought to a conclusion by one or two hints addressed to coffee-drinkers, namely, that the coffee should be ground fine in order to facilitate the liberation of the essential oil, existing in the cells of the berry, and that an infusion and not a decoction of it should be made.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The half-yearly meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the Dispensary, Deanstreet, Soho, Dr Lightfoot in the chair. The amount of subscriptions received during the last six months had in some measure decreased, in consequence of the lamented death of the Queen Dowager; but it had also, on the other hand, contributor to the institution for a period of fifteen years. The numbers admitted of the various diseases of the ear amounted to 441 during the last six months, and 1193 had been discharged cured. The committee regretted the financial difficulties of the institution—difficulties arising not only in consequence of the circumstance above alluded to, but from the increasing number of applicants for relief; and they appealed to the benevolent and charitable to assist them in carrying forward their objects of the charity.

THE DIORAMA, REGENT'S-PARK.—On Tuesday Mr. Leifchild offered for sale, at the Auction Mart, the extensive and valuable property known as the Diorama, Regent's-park, and which, for the last twenty-seven years, has been one of the most prominent exhibitions of science and art. There were included in the estate the two grand pictures now on view, viz.—"The Castle of Edinburgh, on the Rhine," and the "Shrine of the Nativity, at Bethlehem." Together with all the costly and novel machinery connected with the exhibition (the invention of M. Daguerre), and the fourteen valuable properties which have been exhibited in those years, among which were "Paris" "Venice from the an Eruption," "Interior of Rhe ms Cathedral," "Paris," "Basilica of St. Paul, near Rome." &c. The pictures are severally rolled on large cylinders. Above £10,000 have been expended on the erection of the building, which contained an extensive saloon or gallery, the exhibition-room, &c. After some competition it was knocked down for

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—By letters from Rome we learn that at the consistory which is to be held early in the present month, the Archbishop of Cologne, and the Bishops of Breslaw and Olmutz, are to be promoted to the cardinalate Dr Wiseman, the present Bishop of the London district, will, at the same time, receive the like dignity, but mean the express reasons for which he resides in Rome, which he has consented to do. The Archbishop of Munich was to have been among the newly-created cardinals, but he could not comply with the required conditions of taking up his abode in the Eternal City. It is believed stated that the cardinal's hat will be presented to the Archbishops of Toledo and Seville.

FREE ADMISSION TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The public will learn with satisfaction that the twopenny fee for admission to St Paul's Cathedral is really to be forthwith abolished, and entrance to be allowed at the west door, so as to afford an imposing view of the fine interior. Preparatory to this arrangement, the gate to the churchyard facing Ludgate-hill is being repaired, and a few other little improvements are in hand. This is in accordance with Sir George Grey's assurance in the House, in reply to Mr. Hume, that the free admission of the public was actually under the consideration of the Dean and Chapter.

VISIT OF PARISIAN EXCURSIONISTS.—On Sunday, a monster train, conveying no less than 1400 Parisians, on an excursion to the metropolis, arrived at the London-bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. Every cab and means of conveyance in the station and vicinity proved inadequate, and a number of gentlemen were engaged to carry them to their destination in Leicester-square. The lengthy cavalcade, and the unusual appearance of the excursionists, the majority being of the working class, *en blouse*, and wearing beards, attracted much curiosity. The hotels and lodging-houses had not sufficient accommodation, and numbers had to be quartered in the Strand and vicinity. They remained in the metropolis till Tuesday.

THE CHEAPER SEASON.—Monday being the 5th of August, the sale of oysters, agreeably to annual custom, was opened at Billingsgate Market. The extensive importation of oysters from Jersey, which has continued unremittingly during the whole of the year, has served to detract much of the novelty from the well-known Billingsgate oyster-day and its juvenile accompaniments. "Please to remember the grotto," and, to use the apostrophe of an aged fish-fag, who was selling oysters on the departed glories of Billingsgate, "Things isn't as they used to was; nothing was thought of four or five being drowned oyster-mongering; but, what with them 'ere steam-ingins and other gimcracks, things go on anyhow."

In anticipation of the usual tumult and struggle to get on board the boats, Mr. Goldsmith had made every necessary arrangement to prevent loss of life and property; extra barriers were erected, and policemen stationed to preserve order. The Old Dock having been taken in for the improvement of the market now in progress, the fleet of oyster vessels, 30 in number, extended out into the bed of the river. At six o'clock, the bell rung for the market to open, and the rush of the hundreds assembled to get on board was tremendous, but no accident beyond entertainers occurred. By a rule of the market, every vessel is bound to display a board containing the description of oyster for sale. There were China rocks, barley royals, Milkons, natives, and commons, at prices varying from 8s. to 12s. per bushel. There were also a few real natives at 36s. and 40s. the bushel. Before twelve o'clock every boat had sold out and departed, and numbers who delayed their purchases till the afternoon came away disappointed.

FOREIGN CATTLE AND PROVISIONS.—The vessel *Magnet*, arrived from Amsterdam, has brought, besides 33 oxen and cows, 17 pigs, 444 sheep, nearly 96,000 cheeses, and a large general cargo of provisions, 142 calves, which is one of the largest importations that have taken place of this description of live stock, the produce of Holland

POOR LAW MEDICAL AND MORAL RELIEF.—From January 6 to December 31 (as appears from a parliamentary paper yesterday published) there were 4,343,352 money orders paid, amounting to £6,158,356 14s.

MONEY ORDERS.—From January 6 to December 31

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The number of births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday last was 1484. The mortality of London exhibits a continued disposition to increase. The deaths which, in the three preceding weeks, were successively 781, 863, 898, rose in the week ending last Saturday to 917. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1840–49, the lowest number of deaths occurred in 1841, and was 759; they rose in 1846 to 1086, and during the prevalence of cholera last year they were 1967. The average of the ten corresponding weeks is 1091, or, augmented in the ratio of increase of population, 1114; compared with which latter number the return of last week shows a decrease amounting to 197. Small-pox carried off last week 12 children and a man above 60 years, and has been successfully vaccinated in his youth; measles was fatal in 11 cases; scarlatina in 20; hooping-cough in 18, croup in 6; thrush in 8, purpura in 2; infantile fever in 2; rheumatic fever in 1; paralysis in 32. With the exception of measles and scarlatina, which now destroy not more than the average number of lives, the epidemics mentioned show a fatality that differs little from the usual amount. The gradual increase of mortality that has been observed since the second week in June is due to the present data, is due to the diarrhœa chiefly prevailing amongst children, which is known to attend this season of the year, and which, if the conclusion may be drawn from returns of corresponding weeks of 1840-9, has increased since the latter date. Mild during later years has procured a mortality sixfold less amount which was common in the earlier. Last week the deaths from diarrhœa were 136, of which 123 occurred amongst infants under two years of age. These children not more than 12 had completed an existence in the world of twelve months. In the same week of 1846 there died 186 persons from diarrhœa, in that of 1847 the deaths were 111; in 1848 there were 141, and in 1849, 179. Last week eleven fatal cases of a more or less severe form of cholera were recorded; six occurred amongst young persons, and five at more advanced ages. The following are the circumstances in detail:—At Chelsea, north-west sub-district, at 5, Regent-street, on 30th July, the wife of a labourer, aged 47 years, died of "disease of the heart (several years), cholera, 22 hours." In St. Margaret, Westminster, at 2, Windsor-place, on 26th July, a labourer, out-pensioner, of Chelsea College, aged 70, died of cholera (3 days), spasmodic cholera (24 hours)." Mr. Nealand remarks that "deceased had lately been much overworked, was double ruptured, and frequently had relaxed bowels." In the same sub-district, at 25, Gloucesterterrace, Hyde-park-gardens, on 2nd August, the daughter of an upholsterer, aged 14 years, "cholera biliosa (24 hours), delirium (12 hours)." She was of a bilious habit, and had a severe attack two years ago. In Marylebone, at 15, Upper-Montagu-street, Montagu-square, on 1st August, the child of a painter, aged 7 months, "diarrhœa (3 days), cholera infantum (10 hours)." In St. John, Margaret, at 2, Samford-street, on 26th July, the widow of a labourer, aged 60 years, "cholera (3 days), exhaustion." In St. Pancras, at 89, Mary-street, Hampstead-road, on 31st July, the daughter of a chocolate-maker, aged 7 months, "cholera infantum (7 days), phrenitis (2 days)." At 15, Tindall's-buildings, Grays-inn-lane, on 31st July, the son of a labourer, aged 1 year, "cholera (3 days)." In Clerkenwell, at 8, Northampton-square, on 30th July, the daughter of a carpenter, aged 4 months, "English cholera (32 hours)." At 3, Pigeon-court, Houndsditch, on 30th July, the son of a clothes-dealer (deceased), aged 1 year, "cholerale diarrhœa (20 hours)." At 1, Hanover-court, Hanover-street, over two houses of which are situated in a small, confined court, contain two rooms each, without ventilation at the back, and are confined by a high wall on either side. The mother of deceased was twice severely attacked with cholera last autumn." In West London, at 25, Plough-court, St. Andrew's, on 28th July, a pot-maker, aged 51 years, "bilious cholera (3 days)." In Southwark, London-road sub-district, at 10, Kennington-green, on 2nd August, a printer, aged 56, "cholera (1 week), operation of the brain." In a considerable proportion of cases in the above list, the terms of the medical certificates, the ages of the patients, or the duration of their contingencies, seem to indicate only the common form of the disease. Against the 11 deaths from cholera last week it is necessary to state that there were 13 in the corresponding week of 1844, 23 in that of 1846, 24 in that of 1848, and 926 in that of 1849

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Tuesday and Thursday. The mean of the week was 29·859. The mean temperature of the week was 61·3°. The mean daily temperature was below the average of corresponding days in seven years on every day except Monday and Wednesday, when it was slightly above it.

Lady Peel and family have left Southampton for Jersey. Captain Peel has taken a house for two months in that island

DUNGANNON ELECTION.—The election of a member for Dungannon took place on Saturday, when Lord Northland, who had resigned, and is now at Brighton, was returned by the Conservatives without opposition. The opposition, the electors, it appears, not being satisfied with either of the new candidates.

The Earl of Dunraven expired on Tuesday morning, at Adare Abbey, in the county of Limerick.

THE TENANT-RIGHT CONFERENCE.—The first meeting of the tenant-right conference, to which public attention has been so long directed, took place on Tuesday in the City Assembly Rooms. The attendance was numerous, including several Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergymen; and there were few localities of any note in the country which might not be considered as represented there, if the term "representative" could be legally applied to the assembly. At the commencement of the proceedings a discussion took place upon the resolution recommended by the preparatory committee that the press should be excluded from their early meetings, and it was ultimately determined that they should consider themselves for the present as sitting in committee; that reporters would not be admitted until the public meeting which should close their proceedings; and that in the meantime the secretaries should prepare an abstract of the daily proceedings to appear in the newspapers.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—OPENING OF THE LINE TO PETERBOROUGH.

Amidst the large crop of railway schemes of a few years since, not the least prominent was the idea of forming a direct communication from London to York. Soon, however, came ruinous Parliamentary battles and the railway panic. Yet, with surrounding disaster and ruin, the idea of a direct communication between London and York still existed, and what is still more marvellous, existed in spite of no distant date has been placed beyond a doubt by the opening of the line to borough, a distance of seventy-six miles, which was inspected by the directors on the 2nd instant, and opened to the public on Wednesday

to-day, the 143 miles of line which the company have had at work have been in the position of local or branch lines disconnected with their trunk line to Peterborough, inspected on Monday, and opened on Wednesday, will now begin a connection with the metropolis, and the shorter routes will be made available for the traffic from Hull, Louth, Boston, and other points. There will also be by the same communication about nine miles of the journey between Peterborough and York shall have been completed, the saving in distance will be 30 miles. The present station for passengers is at the Regent's Canal, some little way down Maiden lane. It is on a level with the road, and in contion being to convert it into a general goods station when the traffic augments of it. A new passenger station will then be erected on the site of the London Fever and Smallpox Hospitals, at King's-cross, and in order to effect this, it will be necessary that the line should pass under the canal, a difficulty which it is proposed to overcome in a very ingenious manner.

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

THE LINE AT PETERBOROUGH.

The line from Maiden-lane to Peterborough had been certified by the Government inspectors to be fit for traffic; and, on Monday, in order to further the test of its efficiency, the Contractors invited the Directors to take a trip down the line, and satisfy themselves as to the manner in which the work had been performed. Accordingly, at nine o'clock, a party of about 400 gentlemen, filling altogether some 17 carriages, took their departure from the station in Maiden-lane. The equipment and general appearance of the train was peculiar. The carriages are all built of teak, by Mr. Williams, of Goswell-street; and, instead of being painted, the grain of the wood is polished and highly varnished, by which a great economy is effected both in the time and in the expense of construction. The internal fittings are of much the same character; the first-class carriages being quite as comfortable, though perhaps less showy than those on other lines, and the second and third being vastly better than anything of the same stamp.

The train having started, away it went in gallant style, and, dashing into a tunnel of some length, emerged shortly after, and went skimming along a region of corn fields. This sudden transition from the busy haunts of life to quiet rural scenery, undisturbed even by the presence of a villa, is what chiefly strikes one at first starting on the new line. A tumble-down viaduct of the Birmingham branch to Blackwall recalls the town for a moment; beyond this nothing meets the eye but indifferent farming and a thinly peopled country side. Passing Hornsey, which is the first station on the line, and going through a second tunnel, the train drew up at Southgate, where the station was decorated with laurels and a few flags, and where a few navvies and rustics had collected. Here at Colney Hatch, is a very large and handsome lunatic asylum building, which forms a very conspicuous object on the *route*. A third tunnel was passed, and the train reached East Barnet, to be again received in nearly the same manner as at Southgate. Thence to Potter's Bar there are no less than three tunnels; in fact, the works along the first fourteen miles are particularly heavy, there being besides the tunnels some very extensive cuttings. At Potter's Bar there was a faint attempt at firing a salute.

THE STATION AT HUNTINGDON.

been mustered at any of the stations. Again the train moved on, and, crossing the greensand formation, proceeded, by Biggleswade, Sandy, St. Neots, and Offord, to Huntingdon. Here there was a fair number of persons collected on the platforms, and the station, like most of those already passed, was decorated with flags and evergreens. The train then rushed through the low fen lands which lie in the direction of Peterborough. In no way are the fens seen to such advantage as from a railway train. The embankments formed for the permanent way enable the traveller to look down over a vast extent of plain, when one cannot help being struck with wonder and admiration at the even, sea-like surface of the soil, at the evidences of great natural fertility visible on every side, and at the thought that that land now beaming with vegetation, drained by steam power, and crossed by great railways, was once an immense lake, or, perhaps, a part of the ocean. Such are the real triumphs of civilization. The train, passing Holme, reached Peterborough shortly after half-past one o'clock.

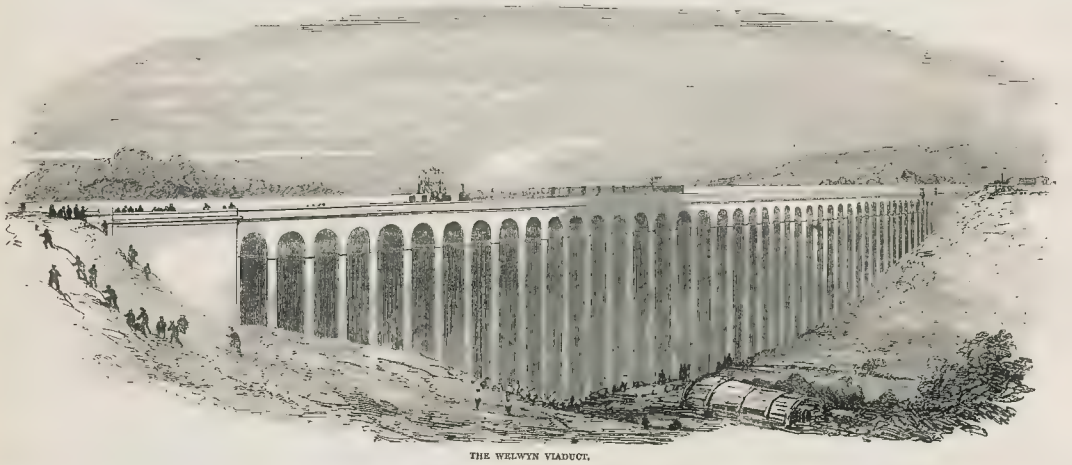
The line, which has been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Cubitt, engineer-in-chief, and Messrs. Higginbotham and Ford, the resident engineers, appears, for a new line, to be extremely well consolidated, and well fitted for traffic; although the various stations—which are situated at Hornsey, Colney Hatch, Barnet, Potter's Bar, Hatfield, Welwyn, Stevenage, Arsley, Biggleswade, St. Neots, Huntingdon, Holme, and Peterborough—are as yet in a very incomplete state. At Peterborough, the line joins the loop-line of this company, which has for some time been opened, and, by means of it, proceeds, *viâ* Boston, Lincoln, &c., to the Knottingley Junction, whence it proceeds, over the York and North Midland, to York—a distance of 210 miles from London; being, according to *Bradshaw*, about sixteen miles shorter than the present route by the London and North-Western and Midland lines.

At about half-past two o'clock on Monday, the company at Peterborough, having been joined by Mr. Beckett Denison, M.P., the chairman of the company, who came over from Doncaster to meet them, sat down to a very elegant *dejeûner* laid out in the station, under the direction of Mr. Binney, of the Crown Hotel. The chair was taken by Mr. Denison, supported by Mr. Packe (the deputy chairman), the Directors, and a large number of directors and officials from other lines.

After the repast, the customary loyal and national toasts were drunk, and followed by "the Shareholders of the Company;" "the health of Mr. Brassey," "the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Joseph Cubitt;" "Mr. Beckett Denison, and the Directors of the Company;" "Mr. Packe, Deputy Chairman;" and "the Navvies."

The festivities of the occasion then terminated; and the company, at half-past four o'clock, took their departure for town, where they arrived in safety shortly after nine o'clock.

We have engraved three Views of Monday's proceedings, showing also three of the principal works upon the line—the magnificent Viaduct at Welwyn, and the Stations at Huntingdon and Peterborough.



THE WELWYN VIADUCT.

H.R.H. THE PRESENT DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK-CHARLES, present Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.H., and G.C.M.G., a Major-General in the Army, General Commanding in the Dublin District, and Colonel of the 17th Lancers, was born at Hanover, 26th March, 1819, the only son of Adolphus-Frederick, the late Duke of Cambridge, by the Princess Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa his wife, daughter of the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse-Cassel.

The Peerage honours his Royal Highness inherits are the Dukedom of Cambridge, the Earldom of Tipperary, and the Barony of Culloden, which were conferred on the late Duke, then Prince Adolphus Frederick, by his father, King George III., on the 27th November, 1801.

The title of Cambridge has been almost invariably associated with Royalty. The first personage who ever bore it was John de Avesnes of Hainault, uncle of Philippa, King Edward the Third's consort. His Lordship was so created in 1340; but engaging afterwards in the interest of France, he was deprived of the dignity. The next possessor of the title was Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed De Langley, fifth son of King Edward III., and with his descendants the honour remained until it became merged in the Crown by the accession of Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York and Earl of Cambridge, to the throne, as Edward IV. From that period, until the reign of James I., the Earldom of Cambridge continued dormant; but in 1619 it was granted by that Monarch to his kinsman, James, second Marquis of Hamilton, whose last surviving son, William, second Duke of Hamilton and third Earl of Cambridge, was slain at the Battle of Worcester, in 1651, when, as his Grace left no male issue, his English honours became extinct.

Prince Henry Stuart, surnamed "Henry of Oatlands," third son of King Charles I., appears as the next possessor, having been created, in 1659, Earl of Cambridge and Duke of Gloucester. His Royal Highness, who died unmarried in 1660, was the last who derived an Earl's title from Cambridge. A Dukedom, bearing the same designation, was conferred successively on four of the children of King James II., but they all died in infancy; and the ducal dignity was not again revived until 1706, when it was bestowed on George Augustus Guelph, Prince Electoral of Hanover, who became in the sequel King George II. Thenceforward it merged once more in the Crown, until his Majesty's grandson, George III., granted it to his youngest son, the late lamented Duke, in 1801.

The accompanying Illustration is copied, by permission, from a Portrait painted by Mr. Crowley, and in possession of his Royal Highness. A highly-finished print from this picture, the only portrait of the Duke, is about to be published by Messrs. Graves and Co., of Pall-mall.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.H., &C., FROM A PICTURE BY MR. CROWLEY.

OSBORNE, FROM THE GARDEN.

IN some of the former Numbers of our Journal we have given representations of Osborne, sketched by the express sanction of her Majesty; and, in continuation of our series, we this week have the pleasure of giving a view of different character to any hitherto published, one from the garden, showing a portion of the building not before illustrated.

The entrance tower, with lofty campanile, is a conspicuous object, as is also the mass of buildings to which it is attached, and which, our readers will recollect, is the Pavilion, the portion more especially the residence of her Majesty; and the main building shown in our annexed Engraving contains a great number of rooms for the Royal Family, the household, &c.

The pleasure-grounds, or gardens, are very prettily laid out, and contain a profusion of flowering shrubs, and the more gaily tinted of Flora's treasures. The shrubs and dwarf trees, we should mention, are not entirely Royal additions to the beauties of Osborne, as great numbers of them, and especially those of larger growth—as those delineated in the foreground in our View—were planted by the former possessors of Osborne.

As we have stated in one of our former notices, the unassuming yet elegant character of Osborne is one of its most agreeable features; and, indeed, to our minds, this perfect simplicity, so opposed to regal grandeur, is proof of the high taste of refinement displayed by the Queen and Prince Albert in making this their retreat from the bustle of a London season.

OSBORNE.—THE GARDEN FRONT.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE

The chief incident of Court life during the past week has been the celebration of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, on Wednesday last. On this occasion the usual annual *fête* was given by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the servants of the Royal establishment, the workmen and labourers employed upon the estate at Osborne, together with their wives and families, and the seamen of the Royal yachts. The day was particularly favourable, and the ground, which was profusely decorated with flags and banners, had a very gay appearance. At three o'clock, the dinner, which was provided for 300, was carried in procession, preceded by the bands of the Royal Marines and an infantry regiment, by the Royal servants and the seamen, to a spacious marquée previously prepared, and, grace having been said by Mr. Toward, her Majesty's bailiff, the happy guests commenced their dinner. Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with all the Royal children, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, Count de Mensdorff Pouilly, and Count A. de Mensdorff Pouilly, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, proceeded from the house as soon as the dinner was prepared, and visited the different tables. Immediately after dinner, Mr. Toward proposed the healths of "The Queen," "The Prince," and "His Royal Highness Prince Alfred," which were heartily responded to. Dancing then commenced, and the following sports and games in succession amused and employed the assemblage during the afternoon:—Cricket, quoits, jingling, or blind-man's buff, foot races, hurdle races, jumping in sacks, snapping at gingerbread and treacled rolls, bobbing in water for oranges, dipping in meal for coin, climbing greasy pole for leg of mutton, leap-frog, wheeling barrows blindfolded, the man wheel race, winding and unwinding string round pegs, football, whipping the monkey. At seven o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, together with the Royal Family and guests, who appeared highly amused with the sports of the afternoon, retired from the ground amidst the loud cheers of the hundreds assembled. It would be difficult to say whether the high spirits and enjoyment, or the orderly conduct of all assembled, was most remarkable.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg closed their visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort on Tuesday, and returned to London.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EDINBURGH.—A communication was received, on Monday last, by the Lord-Provost, from the Secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, intimating that her Majesty is to arrive in Peterborough on the evening of Thursday, the 29th inst.; and that it is the intention of his Royal Highness to lay the foundation-stone of the National Gallery on Friday the 30th. According to the present arrangements, we believe that the Court will leave London on the 28th inst., and will proceed by railway as far as Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, where the august party will pass the night. On the 29th her Majesty will proceed by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway to Berwick, where the Royal party will honour by their presence the ceremony of formally opening the gigantic bridge over the Tweed, connect-

ling the above railway with the North British line, by which her Majesty will immediately continue her journey to this, her northern capital. It is stated that her Majesty will sojourn at Holyrood for a fortnight after her return from Balmoral.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Prince Peter and the Princess of Oldenburg, with their suite, have arrived at Torquay, with the intention of deriving benefit from the sea air.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Ellis's Hotel, St. James's-street, on Saturday, from the Continent.

The Marquis of Douglas has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, from Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere and the Hon. Miss Cotton have left Belgrave-square for Combermere Abbey.

Viscount Alford, M.P., and Lady Marianne Alford, accompanied by Lady Margaret Compton, have arrived in town from Italy, after an absence of twelve months in Egypt and the Continent. We are happy to learn that the health of the noble Viscount is quite re-established.

The nuptials of Miss Singleton and Lord Rodney were solemnized on Saturday last, at St. George's Church.—On Thursday, the Lady Caroline de Burgh, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, was married to Mr. Weyland, son of Major Weyland.—The Earl of Darnley is about to be united to the Lady Harriet Pelham, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Chichester.

MUSIC.

Musical Events.—A concert will be given next Monday at Sadler's Wells Theatre.——Mr. John Parry will repeat his new Entertainment at the Music Hall, on Monday evening.——Mr. Sims Reeves will give a morning and evening concert at Reading, next Tuesday, assisted by the Misses Lincombe and H. Reeves, Mr F. Boddis, and Herr Kuhe.——The Gloucester Musical Festival will commence on the 10th inst., instead of the 17th, as previously announced.——Stephen Heller and Ernst have left London for Paris. The distinguished violinist will return to London in January next, to commence a tour in the provinces under Mr. Beale's direction.——M. Vivier's concert at Baden-Baden was to have taken place last Tuesday (the 6th); Mdlle. Lind was to sing at this entertainment, and then leave Germany, with Vivier and Benedict, for the concert at Liverpool, on the 16th instant (next Friday).——After the performance of Handel's "Messiah," on the 19th, at the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall, Mdlle. Lind will embark on the 21st, in the *Atlantic* steamer, with Benedict and Belletti, for the United States. M. Silas, the celebrated composer and pianist, is now at Liverpool, and will pass the winter in Edinburgh, where his distinguished abilities cannot fail to be appreciated.——Mdlle. Alboni is engaged for Stockholm. Vieuxtemps is also engaged for the same company. It is not yet certain whether Madame Sontag will visit St. Petersburgh during the season 1850-51.——The Grand Festival of the Netherlands Society for the Encouragement of Musical Art was given on the 29th ult., in the Haarlem Cathedral. The festival lasted three days, under the direction of Herr Van Bree. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was executed on the third day, and, amongst the selections, were works by J. S. Bach, Hesse, Weber, Kreutzer, Verhulst, Klein, Kalliwoda, Zellner, Schubert, Schneider, Van Beek, &c. The number of vocal and instrumental performers amounted to about 600. The musical societies of Amsterdam and Rotterdam obtained the chief choral prizes.——The diploma of Doctor of Music, conferred by the University of Jena on Meyerbeer, was presented to the composer by five of the professors, having at their head Herr Karl Gottlieb Reissiger, the celebrated mathematician: the diploma was beautifully inscribed on vellum in letters of gold, ornamented with devices, and enclosed in a red morocco case, bearing the arms of the University, and the Latin inscription—"Jacopo Meyerbeer, musicæ arti in Borussia præfecto primario, operibus eximiis et elegantissimis non modo in patria, sed etiam apud exteras gentes celeberrimo, etc. etc., honoris causâ."——Madame Anna Thillon has been engaged for a novel musical entertainment, to be produced in the autumn in London.——A Scottish musical entertainment was given last Monday, at the Marylebone Institution, by Mr. and Mrs. Seguin and Mr. Macfarren.

Death of George Budd, Esq.—We regret to announce the demise of this well-known and much respected musical amateur, who expired at his house in Pall Mall, after a long and painful illness, on the 1st inst. Mr Budd was a surviving partner of the firm of Calkin and Budd, the booksellers, and for many years had studiously collected a very valuable musical library. Besides being a member of the Ancient Madrigal Society, held at Freemasons' Hall, Mr. Budd was one of the founders of the Western Madrigal Society in 1840, of which he was the honorary treasurer and secretary; he was also secretary of the Philharmonic Society. Mr. Budd has left a widow (a daughter of the celebrated Willman, the clarionet player), and a large family to lament the loss, in the early age of 44. His funeral took place on Wednesday, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. Mr Budd was the composer of some glees and madrigals, and was well acquainted with the works of the ancient masters.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The masterpiece of Mozart, the "Nozze di Figaro," was presented on Tuesday with unparalleled completeness. The text was rendered with perfect reverence of the author, and the lovely melodies with which the opera is imbued were interpreted without any supplementary ornament. Indeed, all embellishment has ever gracefully conceived or perfectly executed, mars the singular beauty of the *motivo*. The characters and the situations are so truthful, and the music apportioned to each personage is so sharply individualized, that, from the first intrigue, *Figaro* to the ardent *Cherubino*, from the gentle *Countess* to the fascinating *Susanna*, from the gay *Count* to the drunken gardener, ever, but reflects their special idiosyncrasies, and their very inner being, with their several emotions and designs are made apparent to the most unmusical auditor. To enjoy the music of Mozart exacts no contemporaneous knowledge; all that is required is a love for melody, and a sensitive ear for it. It goes at once to the heart, while it satisfies the senses—for Mozart sought not to astound the mind, or to surprise the ear. His plan was clear and unembarrassed, and each several part rose naturally till the culminating point was reached. The two grand finales have never been equalled in dramatic ingenuity or musical appropriateness. There is not a bar, the excision of which would not derange the perfect musical form. And then, what richness of orchestral colouring! what an almost instinctive knowledge of the constitution of each several instrument! how exquisite the combination! and how marvellous the entire harmony! The "Nozze di Figaro" is bathed in an atmosphere of beauty; it is perfectly Raphaelesque in its grace, its harmony, and its proportions. To render such a work with due appreciation, the *artistes* must not alone possess physical means for its vocal and instrumental embodiment, but must be also en rapport with a sentiment, a poetic feeling; and such a union of requirements is as difficult of achievement as it is delightful when secured. As a proof of the perfect triumph of Tuesday, we may cite the fact that all the solos, and they are infinite, were redemanded with enthusiasm. The finales were very finely performed, and the orchestral accompaniments were delivered with remarkable firmness and delicacy. Madame Sontag, who is the *beau ideal* of *Susanna*, was in brilliant voice; her lady-like and effective as the *Countess*; and Miss Catherine Hayes was perfect as the impassioned "Voi che sapete" with a rare tenderness. Coletti's *Count Almaviva* and Belletti's *Figaro* are admirably sustained, and Bartolo of Lablache is a per formance *per se* full of the ripest comic spirit and unrivalled in melodic potency. The recalls before the curtain were continuous as deserved; and the opera, from the first note to the concluding strain, was listened to with unalloyed satisfaction, and applauded with a fervour that was as honourable to the public as flattering to the performers.

The "Prima Ballerina," with its piquante *pas* and picturesque groupings, has not moulted a single feather of its brilliant plumage. Amalia Ferraris and Pasqua warded for her extraordinary talent with encores, recalls, and bouquets. The theatre, despite the approximating prorogation of the Houses of Parliament, has been fully and fashionably attended.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was given for the tenth time, on Saturday night. On Tuesday Grisi and Tamberlik appeared for the last time in Bellini's "Norma," the second and third acts of Auber's "Masaniello" coming the entertainments. On Tuesday, for the extra night, the "Prophète" was performed for the eighth time, with Mesdames Castellan, Formes, Marulli, Polonini, Tagliafico, and Mario in the principal characters. This night (Saturday) Sedlitz and Halévy's "Juive" will be repeated for the fifth time. The season is expected to terminate about the 24th instant.

HAYMARKET.

The Adelphi Company has been transferred to this house for a few nights. On Monday, encoredly, performed, "The Willow Copse," "Jack in the Green," and "The Double-bedded Room." Madame Celeste, Miss Woolgar, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Paul Bedford, as usual, received the honours of the evening.

NEW STRAND.

A peculiar drama, in two acts, written by Mr. Shirley Brooks, was successfully produced on Monday. Its heroine is a spy-spy girl, named *Miriam*, or the "Dreamer of the Stars," who is substituted by a rascally attorney for the piece of real life-tempered client, the *Hon. Mrs. Armitage* (Mr. Farren, jun.) discarded his nephew, *Lieut. Ernest Dalton, R.N.* (Mr. W. Farren, jun.) *Hawkstone* finds it necessary to educate his new *protegée*; and *Dalton* contrives, through the attorney, to place his own wife in the post of governess to the secret is well kept. *Miriam* becomes a prodigy of accomplishments, and learns in early days received an important service from *Dalton*, cherishes a gratitude which ripens into love. Combining her affection to her instructress, the latter, though startled at the intelligence, still maintains her self-possession, and persists in obedience to her husband's injunctions. At length the fact is revealed, together with evidence which shows the nephew to be entitled to the property which the uncle is in possession. *Miriam* herself proves to be the [illegible] attorney, who surrenders to the officers of justice, for having swindled his client by fraudulently depositing their title-deeds for money borrowed on his own account. The first act of this piece sparkles with wit, attributed, however, without respect to persons, to all portions of the dialogue; the second is intricate in its circumstances, sentimental in its style, and unsatisfactory in its *denouement*. Mrs. Stirling was the heroine, and in the early scenes was pointed and brilliant; while *Katharine Dalton*, the nephew's wife, was very artistically supported by Mrs. Leigh Murray. Mr. Cooke, as *Crawley*, the attorney, was capital. Mr. Compton had a part of unmitigated drollery, in the shape of a college-bred butler, one *Barcilona Beanbrush*, who is satiated with inimitable zest and spirit. Mr Farren, as *Hawkstone*, acted admirably, and realised the situations with a spirit worthy of his best days.

Sadler's Wells will re-open on Saturday, the 17th, with the tragedy of "Hamlet."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The turf fixtures for the ensuing week are confined to Wolverhampton, on Monday and two following days; Eglinton Park, commencing on Tuesday, and finishing on Thursday; Reading, on Wednesday and Thursday; and Boulogne, which will realise a fine English meeting, on Wednesday and Friday. Of these Wolverhampton and Reading appear likely to furnish a fair amount of sport; but Eglinton Park, with a large amount of public money, and the patronage of one of the most popular men on the turf, will be a failure, and for this reason, that south-country people will not go so far north to meet such animals as the Flying Dutchman and Elibron. The Boulogne authorities promise well, offer plenty of money, and may knock up a tolerable two days' sport.

The "Sons of the Thames" will derive amusement on Monday at the Richmond and Poplar regattas, and on Wednesday at the Hungerford regatta. On Monday the Royal Yacht Squadron (Cowes) and Manchester Regattas commence, and on Wednesday Bath and Rock Ferry (Mersey).

The Cricketer's calendar stands as follows:—*Monday:* The return match between Kent and England at Canterbury, and the Surrey Union versus the Paragon at the Oval, and a match at Copenhagen House. *Wednesday:* the Zingari Club against Gentlemen of Kent at Canterbury. *Thursday:* the Gentlemen of England versus the Gentlemen of Kent, at Canterbury, and an "All England" match at Hereford.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The Goodwood settling took up too much of the afternoon to permit of any extensive transactions on future events; we can, therefore, submit but a brief list of prices:—

BRIGHTON STAKES.

7 to 4 agst St Hon-alia (t)	4 to 1 agst Rebecca	6 to 1 agst Rhodyolna
	6 to 1 agst Beebee Bunnoo	

EGLINTON HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Cantab	8 to 1 agst Elcho	10 to 1 agst Clothworker

ST LEGER

6 to 5 agst Voltigeur	7 to 1 agst Cotherstone	7 to 1 agst Cluncher
	9 to 1 agst Pitsford	15 to 1 agst King of Oude.

Thursday.—No betting.

BRIGHTON RACES.—Wednesday

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.—Major Martyn's The Moor (W. Abdale), 1. Mr. Carew's Buscot (Charlton), 2.

The Marine Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Payne's Catalpa (Goodhall), 1. Mr. Gratwicke's Exeter (S. Mann), 2.

The Brighton Stakes of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Dale's Fernhill (Bartholomew), 1. Mr. Osbaldeston's Minimum (Charlton), 2

The Town Plate of 50 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Quiver (S. Mann), 1. Duke of Bedford's Newport (Pettit), 2.

The Town Plate of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Lewis's Michael Brunton (E. Sharp), 1. Mr. Howard's Tit-bit (Bartholomew), 2.

HUNTINGDON RACES.—Tuesday

The Hinchinbrook Plate of £50.—Mr. Rogers's Ballet Girl (Hammond), 1. Hon. G. Ongley's Camilla. 2

The Two-year-old Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Colonel Peel 2d Once More (Nash), 1. Mr. Wilson's Mosaic, 2.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Colonel Peel's b c by Dromedary (Rogers), 1. Lord Sandwich 2d Nutbrown, 2

RIPON RACES.—Monday.

The Two-year-old Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 20 added Mr. Harrison's Trickatess (Holmes), 1. Mr. Barker's Valentine (Dickinson), 2

The Selling Stakes of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Ellis's Acomb (Osborn), 1. Lord Cardross's Scarborough (Nash), 2.

The Members' Plate of £50. (Heats) Mr. A. Johnstone's b c by Charles XII. (G. Gates), 1. Mr. Foster's Osbaldwick (Wakefield), 2.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Social Effects of the Postal Derangements.—The effects social and moral which the interruption of postal communication on Sundays develops every week are of the most mischievous and painful character. Last week we noticed one of its results in the escape from the hands of justice of the perpetrators of a frightful crime. This week we have to announce a most lamentable consequence of the same Puritanical system, viz. an instance of suicide, which occurred at Shipston-on-Stour, on the morning of Monday last. Some fortnight since, a lady, named Elizabeth Rees, whose family live at West Bromwich, about five miles from Birmingham, came to reside in the town, with the intention of opening a seminary for young ladies, of late years kept by the Misses Stowe. She had experienced considerable trouble and annoyance in her behaviour or general conduct that created any suspicion of her intellect being impaired; she appeared what she represented herself to be, and was accepted as such by the inhabitants. On Monday last the female servant went into the back playground, and entered a shed, in which were swings used in the amusements of the pupils, when, to her horror, she beheld her mistress suspended by a rope to one of the beams, and life quite extinct. An alarm was instantly given, but all aid was useless; vitality had fled some hours. The inquest on the body was held on Tuesday, at the George Hotel, before Mr. H. G. Hunt, coroner, and the investigation lasted upwards of eight hours. Nine witnesses were examined among them a Mr. Williams, of West Bromwich, with whom the deceased had resided for several years. It appeared she had lost a large sum of money by unfortunate railway investments; and this, with some disappointments in regard to the opening of the school, had doubtless impelled her to commit the awful act. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity." At the inquest it appeared that her friends at West Bromwich had, in the course of Tuesday or Saturday, posted their letters addressed to the deceased, referring to the peculiar position of her affairs, and calculated to ease her mind regarding her future prospects. This letter, however, owing to the stoppage of postal communication on Sunday, did not arrive in the deceased till late on Monday. But for this, we might not have had the painful duty of recording this distressing affair.

Her Sunday Delivery.—A petition for the restoration of the Sunday post, on the grounds of present inconvenience, individual hardship, loss to the revenue, &c., and praying the House of Commons to rescind the resolution on which the obstruction was founded, has been handed round, and in two days received the signatures of the nobility, all the gentry in the town, six town councillors, eleven firms of carpet manufacturers, four solicitors, and 130 of the most respectable men of business in the place.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

Yorkshire Agricultural Society's Annual Meeting.—The thirteenth annual meeting of this society was held during the week at Thirsk, and was one of the most successful of any held since the formation of the society. The entries of stock was 590, being nearly 200 more than have been exhibited in any previous year since the formation of the society. The amount awarded in prizes for implements was £170.

Northumberland Agricultural Society.—On Tuesday, at Alnwick, the annual show of stock of the Northumberland Agricultural Society took place The exhibition was held under the most favourable auspices, the Duke of Northumberland having taken a very active part in it. The showground was situated on the highest part of the town, and animals exhibited at the recent great meetings at Exeter and Glasgow, and which carried off first-class prizes, were again shown here with equal success. After the show a banquet took place, the Duke of Northumberland presiding.

A letter from Hanover states that, on the 27th ult., some unknown person sent 400 louis d'ors to the Schleswig Holstein funds. The Council of Gredingen had sent 1000 thalers. Several committees to receive subscriptions had been formed, the letter says, at Osterode, Nesse, and other towns.

The *torero*, Montes, is slowly recovering from the terrible wound he received in the bull-ring (illustrated in our last Number). Amongst the hundreds that daily call to inquire after his health may be cited the names of the veteran Castanos, Duke of Bailen; the Duke of Osuna, San Carlos, Castiglione, Noailles, &c.

The imports of foreign corn and provisions of all sorts continue to be prodigious—larger in the period, as regards Liverpool, that any on record. For the two weeks ended the 31st ult., they are as follow:—596,670 bushels wheat, 7177 bags ditto, 19,988 bags flour, 6844 barrels ditto, 204,723 bushels Indian corn, 3641 bags ditto, 29,264 bushels barley, 125 bags ditto, 8704 bushels peas, 287 bags ditto, 27,864 bushels beans, 39,04[illegible] bushels oats, 422 bags Indian corn meal, 18,104 bushels rye. In addition to this supply from abroad, we have the following quantity of beef, pork, and other provisions for the month of July last: 743 tierces beef, 306 barrels ditto, 1071 barrels pork, 1634 boxes bacon, 70 hogsheads hams, 7 barrels ditto, 600 hams.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 24th ult. announces that Cardinal de Latour d'Auvergne has presented to the church of St. Agnes *extra* [illegible], a magnificent silver pyx, ornamented in the Gothic style [illegible] bas-reliefs and figures of the Saviour, St. Peter [illegible] and the inscription:—Ren [illegible] addressed to Jesus Christ, 1850. Hommage de souvenir [illegible] ce glorieux événement offert à son église titulaire de St Agnes *extra muros*, par le Cardinal de Latour d'Auvergne, Evêque d'Arras, 24 Juin, 1850."

THE SUNDAY POSTAGE DELIVERY.

On Monday evening a very crowded public meeting was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, "for the purpose of obtaining the immediate rescinding of the recent postal regulations stopping the delivery of letters and newspapers on Sunday." About seven o'clock, the appointed hour, the chair was taken by Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.

The chairman said he had attended that evening at the request of the committee by whom the meeting was convened, and he was anxious to offer a few words before the resolutions were submitted. There was, in his opinion, no question of more public importance than the facility of communication between place and place, and the general regulations of the postal department of the country. He recollected when it would require four or five days to convey communications which might now be done in a few hours; and he had no hesitation in saying that in all the social changes which had taken place since he was a public man (and that was now a great many years), none was of greater importance than those which gave increased facilities to communicate between place and place and man and man. He believed that any interference with such facilities would be depriving the public of the great advantages they were calculated to produce. He was sorry to see such an attempt at retrograde principles. (Hear, hear.) He was not, however, responsible for it. Nothing was of such inestimable value as the diffusion of knowledge amongst the people. They learned their proper position in society, and how to estimate the respective rights of all classes. Those were advantages, and the facilities for obtaining them should not be diminished. He was, as much as any other man in this country, desirous of seeing the Sabbath-day properly observed—it was consistent with all the acts of his life and his habits from boyhood. But when he found individuals differing from him and others—taking upon themselves to lay down rules on which he and others should act and conduct themselves on the Sabbath day, he looked upon such conduct as an encroachment upon religious liberty. (Loud cheers.) He was satisfied that those who had stopped the mails upon the Sabbath were ignorant of the real effects of their conduct in doing so, for one man they had released from labour, they had caused additional labour to be given to ten others who usually required it. He, therefore, felt deep regret in having witnessed the attempts made to alter the original postal arrangements. It was injurious in a commercial as well as in a social point of view. The greater the facility given to communication, so in proportion was the diffusion of knowledge and intelligence increased. (Hear.) When he found any class of men attempting to dictate to another upon a subject like that, or, in other words, thinking they were able to do an act of Parliament to make men religious, he looked upon all such attempts as perfectly ridiculous. (Cheers.) They were liable to mistaken views upon any question. For his own part he always asserted his opinions (cheers)—and stated openly what he would

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Fifty six secretaries of the charitable institutions of the metropolis have intimated to the committee their cordial co-operation in the good work of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has received a letter from the secretary to the Admiralty intimating that her Majesty will visit Edinburgh on the 29th August, and that on the following day (Friday the 30th) Prince Albert will lay the foundation-stone of the National Gallery on the Mound, the grant to which was voted by the House of Commons on Thursday last.

The Earl of Lincoln arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last, in his yacht the *Gitana*, after a lengthened cruise in the Mediterranean, and a journey through Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine. We are glad to hear his Lordship's health has greatly benefited by the warm climate of those countries.

A fire broke out on board one of the Windermere steamers, the *Lord of the Isles*, on Wednesday night week, by which that fine vessel, although not totally destroyed, has been so much damaged as to be rendered, for the present at least, quite useless.

Letters from Naples state that the affair of the English indemnity has been settled by the King having submitted to pay it out of the revenues of Sicily.

On Sunday morning, about half-past twelve, an elegantly dressed female was seen to place a bundle on the step of the door of 32, Guilford-street, Russell-square. Some persons who witnessed the occurrence went to inspect it, when, to their astonishment, they found a female child, four days old, with a paper, having Ann Morland written on it, pinned to its sleeve; in the meantime the woman escaped. Soon after, on the same morning, another child was found dropped in Camden-street, Camden Town.

The other evening, says the *Birmingham Mercury*, "a labourer who attends at Pedmore church came to hear a farewell sermon at Stourbridge, which had no little effect on several members of the congregation, who could not refrain from weeping. After the service, a friend said to the Pedmore man, 'I couldn't help crying myself; why didn't you cry?' 'Oh,' replied the labourer, 'I belong to another parish.'"

Authentic advices state that the Conde de Montemolin and Cabera disprove of an insurrectionary attempt in Spain at the present moment, notwithstanding that their adherents are in arms in the north.

A fire occurred on Monday morning, about four o'clock, at Mr. Marrion's dye and scour mills, Rainford-square, Liverpool. The fire is supposed to have originated from some sacks being placed on the boiler for the purpose of drying. The damage done is estimated at about £2000, but the property was insured in the West of England and Manchester Fire-offices. The fire lasted about one hour.

Letters have been received from the Apostle of Temperance by his brother, dated 30th June, from the hot springs, Arkansas, in which he states his health is very much improved.

In the course of last week a specimen of the rare fish, the striped bonito, *Thynnus pelamys*, was caught in a net at Looe, Cornwall, and presented to Mr. Couch at Polperro. It measured in length about 1 foot 8 inches.

From a return obtained by Mr. Hume, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, it appears that the solicitor or law agent, in Scotland, of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, received during the four years ending 31st March, 1850, for outlay and actual expenses, £3004 17s 4d.; and for charges for professional services, £4134 19s. 7d.: total, £7139 16s. 11d. The number of suits, &c., in respect of which emoluments have arisen, was 180. The number of suits, &c., in respect of which emoluments have arisen, was 180.

At the end of 1848 the 6998 miles of railway in operation in this country represented a capital of about £197,500,000, showing for works, stations, plant, &c., an expenditure of about £33,000 per mile in the construction of the line and the provision of the necessary plant and material for working.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase ordering seven men in each 1000 of the population of the western provinces of Russia, and ten in each 1000 in some other provinces, to be raised for the army. The population of those districts is computed at 31 millions, whereby an addition of about 180,000 men will be made to the already formidable military force of Russia.

On Saturday last the *La Clarata*, from New Providence, arrived at St. Katherine's Docks, with on board from his place of captivity, the *soi-disant* Prophet Bale, whose followers have become so numerous as to threaten the overthrow of the established religion. The government had condemned him to be publicly executed, by discharging him from a mortar, on the 10th inst., but he is represented as a very handsome young man, but decidedly *non compos mentis*.

On Monday week, as his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia was reviewing the cavalry in the vicinity of Potsdam, he unfortunately fell with his horse under him. The fall was extremely dangerous, but his Royal Highness, though slightly bruised externally, does not appear to have sustained any internal injury whatever, and is at this moment perfectly well.

By a decree of the 30th of April, the Government of Chili, in South America, have enacted that glues and earthenware retorts and pure lead were henceforth to be admitted duty free, and spirits of wine were to pay the same fixed duty as the articles in No. 10 and 11 of the tariff.

The desertion of seamen from their ships had for some time past (May last) been a growing evil in Valparaiso (Chili), and one likely to be attended with such serious consequences that numerous complaints had been made to the authorities as well by the naval commanders on the station as by the various consuls, and the shipmasters and consignees of merchant vessels. The Chilian Government had taken the matter in its serious consideration and seen the absolute necessity of resorting to extreme measures in order to strike at the root of the evil and prevent a recurrence of it.

We have news from Guatemala (Central America) to the 10th ult. Several petty chiefs had been assassinated by their own followers. The states of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua are bent on the project of forming a federative union. Delegates have been appointed by the legislatures to represent the states in the general government.

Very important Intelligence has been received from Mexico and New Orleans, to the effect that Mr. Letcher, United States Minister to Mexico, has concluded a treaty with the Mexican government for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The treaty was signed on the 24th of June. The route from the United States ports to California will be nearly 2000 miles shorter than that *viâ* the Isthmus of Panama.

The Prairie Indians continue to commit atrocious murders among the overland emigrants to California, and especially hostile have they proved near Santa Fé.

The following is a total number of vessels which have sailed from the United States for California :—395 ships, 347 barques, 271 brigs, 212 schooners, 2 sloops, 31 steamers: total 1857

The cholera continues its deadly ravages in the United States western district and especially at St. Louis and Cincinnati, there being from twenty to sixty victims a day in each city.

Eleven Americans, on their way to California across the plains, have been murdered by the Yumas Indians. At the crossing of the Colorado there is a gang of American and Mexican outlaws, who rob and murder travellers.

Mr. Nicholl has prepared and brought in a bill to enable the inhabitants of he peace to direct portions of fines and penalties in certain cases to be paid for the benefit of the superannuation fund of the police force established in any county.

The Pope, in recognition of the great theological attainments of Mr. Newman, late of Oxford University, has conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity by diploma.

The banquet intended to be given at York to the Lord Mayor of London, is to take place on Friday, the 25th of October, this day having been named by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who has graciously signified his intention to take part in the entertainment.

The town council of Edinburgh have just voted the freedom of that city to Lough, for his distinguished military services

The commune of Gentilly (Paris), at the suggestion of the parish priest, has purchased the piece of ground on which stood the guardhouse in which General de Bréa and Captain Mangin were assassinated in the insurrection of June. It is intended to construct a church, and to have the altar of it on the very spot on which they fell

M. Bocage, the director of the Odéon Theatre (Paris), has been dismissed from that post by the Minister of the Interior. Among the motives assigned by the Minister for his dismissal, is that of his having constantly made choice of pieces which indicated a fixed hostility to the authorities.

The first sack of flour, the produce of the present French harvest, was exhibited at the Halle, Paris, on Friday week, gaily adorned with bouquets of flowers.

On Monday forenoon, between eight and nine o'clock, as some men were employed on a scaffold raised for the erection of the New City Prison, Holloway, the puttock of the platform on which they were standing gave way. The whole of them, except a man of the name of Dennis Marchant, succeeded in preventing themselves from falling. Marchant was unable to lay hold of anything, when he was precipitated a depth of 120 feet. He alighted on his feet, the effect of which was that both legs were frightfully fractured. He was taken to the University College Hospital in a state of insensibility, where he was left without any hopes of recovery.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K—Y. Paris—The numbers of *La Regence* reach us many days after they are due, and latterly at an expense of postage, which, it continued, will oblige us to decline them. They ought to be sent to us prepaid. Paris, the people in then a mere trifle.

ANGUS ; SHETLENDS—We have examined the stratagem to which you directed our attention in the *Chess-Players' Chronicle* of the month, and find that either the authors, Messrs Angus and Robson, or the printers, have unwittingly placed a Black Pawn at K 8 6th, whereas it ought to stand at K 7 6th. With that slight emendation, the Problem appears to us correct, and highly ingenious

RENAUT.—"In a game of Chess by Correspondence my opponent sends me as his move, 'Castles.' Now, as he can legally do so on either side, have I a right to compel him to Castle on which side I please?" The point is a novel one, and not being provided for by any rule in the ordinary code of laws, we should say you had no "right" in the case

STUDIOUS, P. V.—We have recently been favoured with several games played by Mr S, since his illness, and shall take an early opportunity of presenting them

RESPONS.—Black would play, perhaps, 1. B to K Kt 4th

P M J. H R, GREGORY, H K, and G P, under consideration

HOPEFUL—We believe you are mistaken. The principal, if not the only Chess Club in London at the period named (1746-48, was held at Old Slaughter's coffee-house, in St. Martin's-lane

F I and R S—Curiously not. When a player's King is checked, he must do one of three things, remove his King out of check, capture the checking piece, or interpose a man between his King and that piece

EXCELSIOR—You may obtain blank diagrams of Hastings, the publisher, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

A W, Wiesenfeld, India—Your solution of the Stuttgardt Problem, No. 321, is defective, as also is that of No. 323

J B T—"A surprise to beat 8 nineteen games out of twenty. A wins eighteen, and one is a stale-mate. Who wins?" The stale-mate making a drawn game, the parties must play on until one or the other wins a game to decide the match

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 340, by G E O, ADOLESCENS, AN ENGLISH RESIDENT, Dunkerque, W H T, J C B, F K S, MARIUS, PAOLO, PELMOSE, DOCTOR, PUTEL, D C L, AN OLD SOLDIER.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 341, by J B, Worcester; Rev R T, M P, M D, S F Q, R D, STOP-BOY, EXPERIENCE, ARIES, P R, BELLARD, CAPE COVE, BY EDMUND'S, ANNIE, W S T, DERBYON, J A W, JUVENTUS, SUBSCRIBER, are correct. All others are wrong

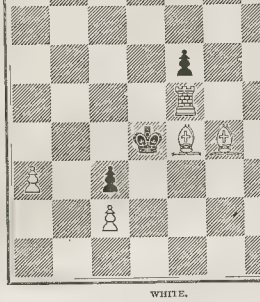
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 341.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q 6th	3. P to K 4th	Anything
2. B to K Kt sq	B takes B (best)	4. Kt to K 2d—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 342.

By Mr. S. ANGAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
	12. Q takes F

London to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Brilliant little game between Messrs. Bird and Smith.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. H. E. Bird.)	BLACK. (Mr. C. F. Smith.)	WHITE. (Mr. H. E Bird.)	BLACK (Mr. C. F. Smith.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. K R to Kq	K Kt to B 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	13. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 2nd
3. K Kt to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	14. Kt to K B 5th (c)	B takes B
4. P to Q. Kt 4th	B takes P	15. R takes Kt (ch)	K to B sq
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q B 4th	16. B takes Kt	P takes B
6. Castles	P to Q 3d	17. Q to K Kt 4th	R to K Kt sq
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. R takes P (ch) (c)	K takes R
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	19. Kt to R 6th (ch)	K to K sq
9. Q B to Kt 2d	K Kt to B 3d	20. Q takes R (ch)	K to Q 2nd
10. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2d	21. Q to K 6th—Mate	
11. K Kt to Q 4th	Kt takes K P (a)		

(a) He had better have Castled.

(b) From this point the attack is very lively and amusing.

(c) Clever and unexpected.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Game just played at the new Chess Club, Ryde, Isle of Wight, between the President, Harry Wilson, and Major Brock ; the former giving his Q Kt.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

King's Gambit.

WHITE. (H. Wilson.)	BLACK. (Major B.)	WHITE. (Mr. Wilson.)	BLACK. (Major B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. P to K R 3d	K R to K 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	27. P to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 3d
3. K Kt to B 3d	K B to Q B 4th(a)	28. Kt to K 7th (ch) (d)	K to K B 3d (e)
4. P to Q 4th	K B to Q Kt 3d	29. R to Q 5th	K R takes P
5. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3d	30. K R to K 2d	B to Q 5th
6. Castles	P to Q 4th	31. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
7. P takes P	P takes P	32. K R to K 4th	R takes h 3
8. K B to Q 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	33. P takes R	R takes P
9. P to Q B 3d	K Kt to B 3d (b)	34. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q B 3d
10. Q B takes P	P to K R 3d	35. P to Q R 4th	P takes P
11. P to K Kt 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	36. P takes P	P to K B 4th
12. Q R to K sq	Castles	37. P takes P	P takes P
13. Q B takes R P (c)	Kt to K 5th	38. R to K R 4th	K to K 3d
14. K R takes Kt	P takes B	39. Q R to Q 3d	K to Kt 4th
15. Q R takes P	B to K B 4th (e)	40. K R to K R 7th	P to K B 5th
16. R to K B 4th (f)	Q to K B 3d	41. Q R to K Kt 2nd (ch)	K to B 4th
17. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K Kt 3d	42. K R to K R 8th (ch)	K to his 3d (m)
18. Kt to K R 4th (g)	Q takes B	43. Q R to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to B 3d
19. Kt takes B	B to Q B 2d (h)	44. R takes R	K takes R
20. K to K B sq	Q takes Q	45. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to B 4th
21. K R takes Q	K R to K sq	46. R takes Kt	
22. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	And the veteran finally won the game.	
23. P to Q 6th	B to Q Kt 3d (ch)		
24. K to R sq	Q R to Q sq		
25. P to Q Kt 3d (i)	P to K B 3d		

(a) This loses a move, but, where large odds are received, is not, perhaps, so disadvantageous a move as it looks.

(b) Better to have played the K B to Q B 2d, and try to maintain the Pawn gained.

(c) Intending mischief if Black venture to Castle.

(d) When giving large odds, these dashes must be tried, or the modern system of forcing exchanges exhausts you in the long run.

(e) Taking the B with K R P would have been playing White's game.

(f) R to K R 4th would have been hazardous, on account of Black replying with Kt to K 4th next move

(g) Doubles White to bring his two Rooks into co-operation, but only at the expense of exchanges which cripple him a good deal

(h) A daring move for White.

(i) To prevent the advorse Kt being posted on Q B 5th, a move fraught with peril for White.

(k) Seeing the Pawn must fall, he aims at securing a good position for the Kt.

(l) Taking the Kt with his K if would have been injudicious.

(m) Better to his 4th.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 595.—Termination of a Game, by a "SHEFFIELD GRINDER."

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at her 4th, R at Q R sq, B at K R 4th ; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 7th, Q B 3d, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q R 4th, R at K Kt 8d, Kt at Q Kt 2d, P at K R 4th.

In this position, Black having to play, took the Q, whereupon White mated in four moves.

No. 596 — By SALPIUS

White: K at Q Kt 7th, B at K Kt 6th, Kts at Q 2d and 4th, Ps at Q B 2d and Q Kt 2d

Black: K at Q R 4th, Ps at Q 4th and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

WORKING MEN'S MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

A public meeting, in aid of this object, was held on Wednesday evening, at the Whittington Club (late Crown and Anchor), Strand, Mr. Hume, M.P., in the chair, supported by Messrs. Cobden, M.P.; Bright, M.P.; G. S. Brown, M.P.; Wyld, M.P.; George Thompson, M.P., &c.

The great majority of the meeting were entirely favourable to the object for which it was convened; but a considerable number of Chartists, costermongers, and others had taken their seats close to the platform in the position where they caused a great amount of annoyance and interruption throughout the proceedings.

The Chairman made some preliminary remarks, and said that the first intention of raising a testimonial to the late Sir Robert Peel had originated at the Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville, where, at a public meeting held, it was considered that Sir Robert Peel deserved a memorial from the working classes. It was, therefore, proposed that the subscriptions to be received should range from 1d up to 1s. He was informed that there were 167 committees now at work in different parts of the metropolis; a thousand circulars had been sent out, and there had been already received from a large number of subscribers and gentlemen, a list of whom would be announced at no distant period. They had resolved to defray the expenses of printing, &c., it being determined that the one penny subscription should remain untouched. He hoped that each member of a family would deposit his penny.

Mr. Bright, M.P., moved the first resolution. The crowded state of the room showed that those who had first proposed this testimonial had not overrated the sympathy which existed amongst the people at the unfortunate event which had deprived this country of the services of Sir Robert Peel. It was proposed to raise a memorial to the memory of that departed statesman, and he trusted that it would be borne by thousands and, perhaps, millions, of his fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) He (Mr Bright) was, in principle, generally opposed to monuments, believing that there had been more raised to bad men than to good; and, with regard to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, he might ask with the poet—

> Why need we monuments supply
> To rescue what can ne'er die?

He asked that question, because he felt that every man's household must contain a memorial of the advantages of the policy of the late right hon. baronet. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") The policy which Sir Robert Peel had pursued from 1842 to 1846, in ameliorating the fiscal and commercial regulations of the country, had been of essential service in raising the condition of the working classes. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") If they looked to Parliamentary returns, they would see that grim poverty had been driven back to its retreat, and shorn of its terrors. (Uproar, cries of "No, no," and "Turn him out.") He maintained that the man must be ignorant, or prejudiced indeed, who could deny that pauperism had been much diminished within the last three or four years. (Cheers.) That was owing, in a great measure, to the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, rendering it easy for every working man to obtain a sufficiency of food. (Loud cries of "No, no," "Yes, yes," and "We hope there has been.") That, too, was owing to the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, which rendered food cheap. (Cries of "No, no," and "What's the use of cheap food without money?") From the year 1843 to 1846 he had been in Parliament, and watched the alterations which had taken place in the opinions of Sir Robert Peel, by his changes in the fiscal regulations of the country, until he finally threw to the winds his former opinions, and gave to the country a free supply of food, which he felt convinced no Minister ever dared again to attempt to take from them. (Loud cheers.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving—

That this meeting recognises with gratitude the benefits which, as a great sacrifice of himself, were conferred on the country by Sir Robert Peel; that it has seen with satisfaction the spontaneous disposition among the working classes to raise a fund for the erection of a durable memorial to his public and private virtues, and that it pledges itself to give all the aid in its power to carry that object into effect.

Mr. Yates seconded the motion amidst signs of growing discontent and commotion, which Mr. Souther endeavoured in vain to appease.

As Mr Hume was about to put the resolution, several persons from the body of the hall claimed to be heard in support of amendments. One of these was a little man, who gesticulated with vehemence, and wanted to know what Sir Robert Peel had ever done for him that he should contribute to a monument in commemoration of him. Sir Joshua Walmsley and others in vain attempted to quell the tumult which arose at this point, and which must have lasted for nearly an hour. At last a costermonger succeeded in getting a hearing, and he availed himself of the opportunity to recommend that the Sir Robert Peel fund should be devoted to educational purposes. He was followed by another young man, and managed to produce such an impression, that, with the unanimous consent of the meeting, a rider was attached to the original motion, recognising the propriety of having education for the poor considered when the question of how the fund should be appropriated came on for discussion.

Mr. Cobden, in brief terms and amidst considerable interruption, pressed upon the meeting the importance, as the working classes were now in a manner pledged to the erection of a monument to Sir Robert Peel, that that idea should be successfully and creditably carried out. He accordingly proposed for their adoption the following resolution, the propositions contained in which and their bearings he explained :—

That this meeting recommends that preparations be made for a simultaneous collection throughout the kingdom on the 31st of August, and that all sums therefore be paid into the Bank in the names of the trustees, and the accounts closed in the month of September next.

Mr. W. Brown, M.P., seconded the motion ; after which

Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, of Chartist notoriety, rose, and passing in review the incidents of Sir Robert Peel's political life, his private as well as public and political rights as the people, read many particularly the establishment of the new police, concluded by moving, as a rider to the resolution before the meeting, that the fund proposed to be collected should be devoted to the erection for the statute-bodies of all the principal measures carried by Sir Robert Peel within the last 40 years

On a show of hands this amendment was lost, and the resolution moved by Mr. Cobden carried.

Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., then addressed the meeting, the proceedings of which terminated at a very late hour by the appointment of a central committee, to take upon itself the responsible management of the preparations connected with the proposed memorial.

In the country, active steps are being taken in several localities to do honour to the late lamented statesman. From Liverpool we learn that, during the early portion of the week, it was determined to originate a subscription there for the erection of a statue to the memory of the deceased Baronet either in St. George's Hall or in some other public building in Liverpool; and on Thursday subscription-lists were opened in the Exchange-rooms, with a result of a very gratifying character. Numerous signatures were at once appended, by men of all political distinctions, and in the course of two days upwards of 140 subscribers were enrolled, whose contributions amounted to nearly £650. At Manchester, the total amount of subscriptions announced amounted to £4782. In Bolton the amount subscribed towards this testimonial, at two meetings, was £328. Districts have been formed, and gentlemen appointed to canvass them. The nature of the testimonial must, of course, be regulated by the amount subscribed, and will be determined by a majority of the subscribers. Busts, parks, or dispensary have been named, all of which are required in the town Subscriptions are also being made for the erection of a monument to the late Sir Robert Peel on Stinchcombe Hill, in Gloucestershire, from the summit of which several counties can be overlooked.

The committee appointed last week at the meeting convened to consider the propriety of erecting in Bright a testimonial to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, have determined on the formation of a Public Library and Museum. The Marquis of Bristol gives ten guineas to the fund.

THE FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.—It is not much more than two years since the first freehold land society was established upon the present improved and equitable plan. Now there are nearly fifty in full force in various parts of the country, having no less than 14,321 members. They have issued 20,478 shares, 31 estates have been purchased and allotted, the number of allotments being 3193, and the votes created 3199, whilst the price of the shares has varied. in the different societies, from £9 10s. to £40. The number of votes actually created is as yet but a drop in the ocean towards the political emancipation of the masses by the aid of their own industry; but before five years have passed away, the above number will be augmented to not much less than 50,000 a power of no insignificant nature, and which may be wielded with immense weight either for good or for evil.—*The Reporter.*

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT EDINBURGH, COMMENCING 31st JULY, 1850.

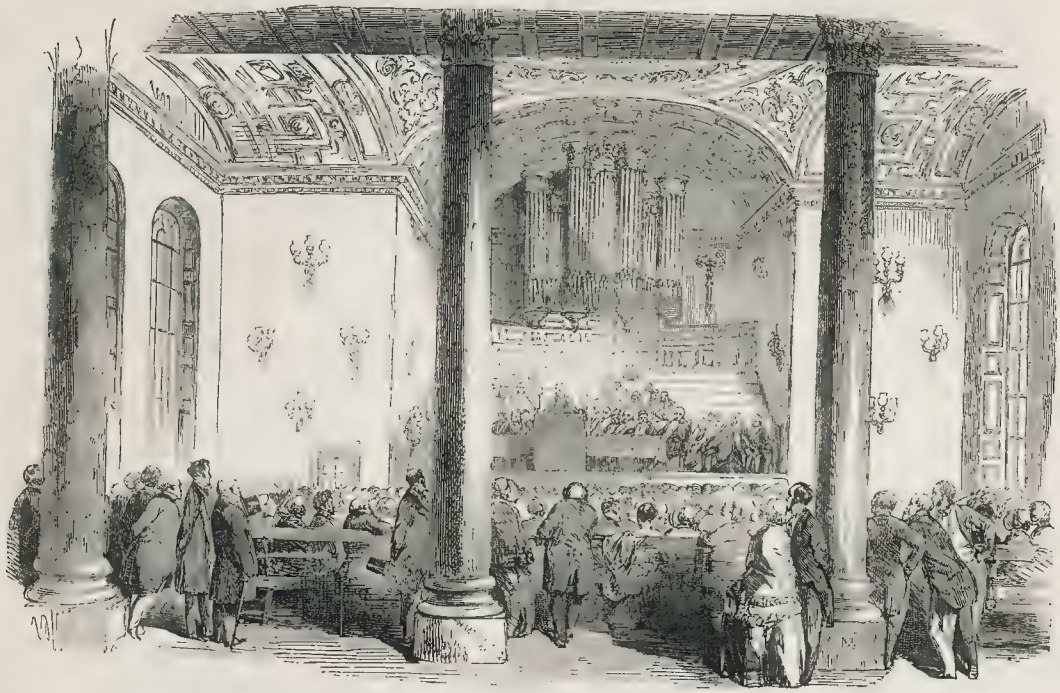
(From our own Correspondent.)

A GOODLY number, about 1200 old and new members of the British Association, have assembled themselves for the second time in the capital of the North. All the arrangements for the accommodation of the cultivators of science have been rendered complete by the local committee, and the meeting must be regarded as being, in nearly every respect, a most satisfactory one.

The first general meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in the Music Hall, when Professor Robinson, in a brief but elegant and tone-ingly eloquent address, resigned the President's chair to Sir David Brewster. That eminent philosopher delivered his opening address. It is impossible that we can, within the limits which we can devote to the subject, give the whole of the address, which was characterised throughout by that strong philosophic view of things which distinguishes all Sir David Brewster's works, and by that eloquence which is to be found in all his literary labours, and which has tended greatly to render those departments of science which he has cultivated exceedingly popular.

The President commenced by taking a rapid review of the origin and progress of the British Association, and he then proceeded to give a sketch of the progress of science during the past year ; and alluding to the advances now making in the science of light, and the powers allied with it in the sun-beam, he re-

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT EDINBURGH.



SIR DAVID BREWSTER, THE PRESIDENT, DELIVERING THE OPENING ADDRESS.

ferred to the truly illustrious Arago, and announced to the assembly a calamity all Europe must regret—"the loss of that sight which has detected so many brilliant phenomena, and penetrated so deeply into the mysteries of the material world. He is now completing, with the aid of other eyes than his own, those splendid researches which immortalize his own name, and add to the scientific glory of his country." After calling attention to the pleasing fact, that the present Government has granted £1000 per year to the Royal Society for promoting scientific objects, and hoping that increased activity would be given to the Observatory of the British Association at Kew, Sir David Brewster spoke as follows on the Patent Laws. The remarks are so much to the purpose at the present time, that we give them as nearly as possible in his own words

"The protection which is given by statute to every other property in literature and the fine arts, is not accorded to property in scientific notions and discoveries. A man of genius completes an invention, and after incurring great expense, and spending years of anxiety and labour, he is ready to give the benefit of it to the public. Perhaps it is an invention to save life—the life-boat; to shorten space and lengthen time—the railway; to guide the commerce of the world through the trackless ocean—the mariner's compass; to extend the industry, increase the power, and fill the coffers of the State—the steam-engine; to civilise our species, to raise it from the depths of ignorance and crime to knowledge and to virtue—the printing-press. But, whatever it may be, a grateful country has granted to the inventor the sole benefit of its use for 14 years. But, what the statute thus freely gives, law and custom as freely take away, or render void. Fees, varying from £200 to £500, are demanded from the inventor; and the gift thus so highly estimated by the giver, bears the Great Seal of England. The inventor must describehis invention with legal precision. If he errs in the slightest point—if his description is not sufficiently intelligible—if the smallest portion of his invention has been used before—or if he has incautiously allowed his secret to be made known to two or even to one individual, he will lose in a court of law his money and his privilege. Should his patent escape unscathed from the fiery ordeal, it often happens that the patentee has not been remunerated during the fourteen years of his term. In this case, the State is willing to extend his right for five or seven years more; but he can obtain this extension only by the expensive and uncertain process of an Act of Parliament a boon which is seldom asked, and which, through rival influence, has often been withheld."

The conclusion of the learned President's address is too forcible to be omitted:—

"It is a great problem yet to be solved to determine what will be the state of society when man's physical powers are highly exalted, and his physical condition highly ameliorated, without any corresponding change in his moral habits and position. There is much reason to fear that every great advance in material civilisation requires some moral and compensatory antagonism. But, however this may be, the very indeterminate character of the problem is a warning to the rulers of nations to prepare for the contingency by a system of national instruction, which shall either reconcile or disregard those hostile influences under which the people are now perishing for lack of knowledge."

On Thursday morning the business of the sections fairly commenced, certain under the direction of the appointed list of officers:—

On Thursday morning, the report of Mr. Ronalds on the state of the Association Observatory, at Kew, occupied the earliest attention of the Physical Section. Mr. Phillips explained that this was an institution strictly for experimental observations, not for astronomical, nor even meteorological, but a place where new methods of inquiry could be tried, and new trains of investigation had open.

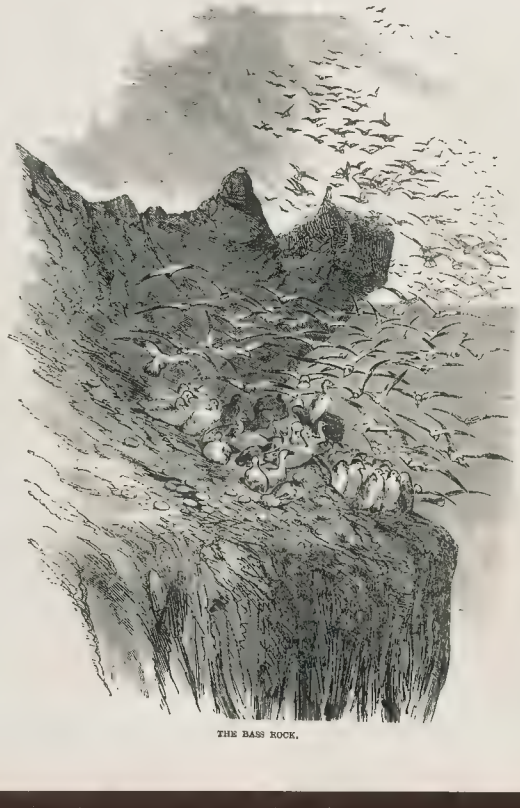
Dr. Scoresby, in a paper on Atlantic Waves, stated that he had ascertained the height of ten waves to be more than 26 feet above the trough of the sea. The height of the highest crest was 45 feet from the trough, and the length or the wave 650 feet.

In the Chemical Section, Dr. George Wilson opened with an interesting account of Dr. Black. There, Dr. Wilson stated, he had obtained from Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, a servant in Dr. Black's family during the last five years of his life. Among other particulars, it was stated that the eminent chemist had been in the habit of wearing thin shoes above his heavier ones, and that he used occasionally to be seen in the middle walk of the meadows, followed by a troop of boys, attracted by the novelty of this article of dress. It appears also that he had thermometers hung in his sitting-room, which he invariably examined on first entering the room. The servants, however, ultimately discovered that the "mercury-glasses," as they called them, told tales against them when they neglected or overheated the apartments, and were in the practice, when the thermometers stood too high, to hold them in the cool breeze at the window, and when too low, in front of the fire, a little before Dr. Black entered

Professor Voleaker read a paper on "the percentage of nitrogen as an index to the nutritive value of food," which was highly important as showing the objections which apply to the present method of determining the nutritive value of food by chemical analysis The nature of the paper, however, does not admit of abstract.

Mr. J. P. Gassiot, F.R.S., the well-known electrician, read a paper "On a peculiar form produced in a diamond under the influence of the voltaic are." He exhibited to the section a diamond which had been exposed to the intense heat produced by the voltaic battery when arranged as in the device for the electric light The diamond had been fused, but, instead of changing into coke, as in such circumstances diamonds generally do, it had become a glassy mass, and seemed to consist of a multitude of small crystals adhering to each other. The diamond was examined with much interest and curiosity.

Mr. H. C. Sorby, F.G.S., read a paper "On the trimorphism of carbon," the object of which was to establish the fact that coke was in reality crystallised in structure when very hard, and in the very same form as the diamond, from which it differs in so many respects. Mr. Sorby stated that he had also obtained anthracite or blind-coal in the form of crystals. His paper excited a good deal of discussion.



THE BASS ROCK.

In the other Sections, a considerable number of very valuable papers were read; and each of the four working days of the Association were marked by the large amount of matter which was brought before each Section.

The Physical Section, and particularly the Geological Section, was constantly crowded. The Section for Chemistry was more than usually dry and uninteresting; and the Chemists frequently read their papers to half a dozen people. The Mechanical Section, under the presidency of Dr. Robinson, stood forth with unusual attractions and interest, and many very valuable communications were made. The Natural History Section was crowded with papers, as was also itsSub-Section of Ethnology.

The Physiological sub-section of the Natural History division also had many valuable communications made to it. It is, however, much to be regretted, that, in an association essentially in all its features popular, any papers should be admitted that should offend the delicacy of any of its members. The secretary at the evening meeting boasted of the number of lady members; and yet, in the daily lists of papers read, were some the very titles of which justly raised the strongest marks of reprobation. The subjects themselves should never have been heard of beyond the precincts of a medical class, and the obtrusion of them before such a gathering as that of the British Association argues a most depraved taste, if it does not, indeed, indicate something worse.

Two evening lectures were given, one by Dr. Bennett, on the blood, and another by Dr. Mantell, on the Dinornis: this last lecture has been so often delivered in London and elsewhere, that we should have thought some more novel subject might have been selected

The excursions to Tantallon Castle, the Bass Rock, and a geological ramble over Arthur's Seat were very delightful of their kind; but much inconvenience was found to arise from the loss of a day in the middle of the session.

On the whole, this, the second meeting at Edinburgh, may be regarded as a successful one; and certainly the people of Scotland have done all in their power to render it agreeable.

The general committee have decided that the next meeting shall be held at Ipswich, under the presidency of the Astronomer Royal; the time of meeting to be fixed by the London council, but to be either at the latter end of June or the beginning of July.

The Bass Rock is visited in summer by numerous pleasure parties, in boats, either from North Berwick or at Canty Bay, near Tantallon Castle. The Bass Island, or rather Rock, rises two miles north of Tantallon, 400 feet sheer out of the sea. It is about a mile in circumference, and is conical on the one side, presenting on the other an abrupt and overhanging precipice. It is remarkable for its immense numbers of sea-fowl, chiefly Solan geese. Upon the top of the rock grabbs out a spring of clear water, and there is verdure enough to support a few sheep. The Bass was long the stronghold of the Lauder family, one of whom distinguished himself as a compatriot of Wallace. The Castle, situated on the south side of the island, is in ruins. In 1671 it was sold by the Lauder family, for £4000, to Charles II., by whom it was converted into a Royal fortress and state prison. Many of the most eminent of the Covenanters were confined here It was the last stronghold in Great Britain that held out for James VII., but, after a resistance of several months, the garrison were compelled to surrender, by the failure of their supplies of provisions. The Bass is now the property of Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart. The last edition of "Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland," an excellent book of its class, has supplied the above data

SIR DAVID BREWSTER.

With this distinguished *savant* originated the establishment of the Association whose anniversary we have just reported; for it was Sir David Brewster, who, in 1831, at York, proposed the preliminary meeting which led to the formation of the Society.

SIR DAVID BREWSTER, K.G., PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Sir David Brewster is a native of Jedburgh, in Roxburghshire; where he was born Dec. 11, 1781. He was educated for the Church of Scotland, of which he became a licentiate; and in 1800 he received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Edinburgh. While studying here, Mr. Brewster enjoyed the friendship of Robison, who then filled the Chair of Natural Philosophy; Playfair, of Mathematics; and Dugald Stewart that of Moral Philosophy.

In 1808, Mr. Brewster undertook the editorship of the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," which was only finished in 1830. In 1807, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen; and in 1808, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Between 1801 and 1813, Dr. Brewster devoted his attention greatly to the study of Optics: and the results were published in a "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments," in 1813

In 1815, Dr. Brewster received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society for one of his discoveries in optical science; and soon after was elected a fellow of that body. In 1816, the Institute of France adjudged to him half of the physical prize of 3000 francs, awarded for two of the most important discoveries made in Europe, in any branch of science, during the two preceding years; and in 1819, Dr Brewster received from the Royal Society the Rumford gold and silver medals, for his discoveries on the Polarisation of Light.

In 1816, Dr. Brewster invented the Kaleidoscope, the patent-right of which was evaded, so that the inventor gained little beyond fame, though the large sale of the instrument must have produced considerable profit.

In 1819, Dr. Brewster, in conjunction with Professor Jameson, established the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal;" and subsequently, Dr. Brewster commenced the "Edinburgh Journal of Science," of which sixteen volumes appeared.

In 1825, the Institute of France elected Dr. Brewster a Corresponding Member; and he has received the same honour from the Royal Academies of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark

In 1831, Dr. Brewster received the Decoration of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; and in the following year, the honour of Knighthood from King William the Fourth.

Sir David Brewster has edited and written various works, besides contributing largely to the "Edinburgh Review," the "Transactions of the British Association" and other scientific societies, and the "North British Review." Among his more popular works are a Treatise on the Kaleidoscope; an original Treatise on Optics for the "Cabinet Cyclopædia;" and Letters on Natural Magic and a Life of Sir Isaac Newton for the "Family Library." The latter work has been translated into German Sir David Brewster is likewise one of the editors of the "London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine."

The discoveries of Sir David Brewster range from the kaleidoscope to the law of the angle of polarisation, the physical laws of metallic reflection, and the optical properties of crystals; and our philosopher is the author of an immense number of facts and practical applications in every branch of optics

The accompanying Portrait is engraved from a beautifully executed Talbotype by Messrs. Henneman and Malone, of Regent-street.

TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATION OF KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, BURY.

THIS very interesting festival, in commemoration of King Edward's School, founded at Bury St. Edmund's in 1550, was held on Friday week, and was most numerously attended. The proceedings of the day commenced by the assembling of the pupils of the School at the Guildhall, amid many distinguished visitors, among whom were the Bishop of London and the two Judges of Assize, Barons Alderson and Rolfe, formerly members of the School. From the Guildhall the parties assembled proceeded to St. James's Church, where the service was preached by the right rev. prelate, Dr. Donaldson, the Master of the School, delivered an address at the School-Hall, of great historical interest as regards this Royal foundation; and in the afternoon a *déjeûner* took place at the Assembly-rooms, W. B. Donne, Esq., in the chair, which was attended by about 240 persons. The addresses delivered by the right rev. prelate and the two learned Barons previously named excited great interest, and were followed by several bursts of applause. Previously to the termination of the proceedings, the chairman announced that the Bishop of London had communicated his intention of founding an annual medal of the value of five guineas for the best Latin essay, on a subject to be selected by himself and the Head Master, Dr. Donaldson.

The School-house is a neat modern building, with the bust of King Edward VI. placed over the door, with an appropriate inscription.

"The fame of Bury St. Edmund's (it is remarked in the *Bury and Norwich Post*) was not more inseparably connected with the Royal shrine and Royal endowments of its Abbey in Roman Catholic times, than it has been, since the Reformation, with its Royally-founded Grammar School. The one arose out of the ruins of the other—a phœnix from its ashes—a light out of darkness. It was a good thought, therefore, that the year which completed the third century of its existence should not be suffered to pass unmarked by some appropriate celebration—some recognition of the debt which the scholars and the inhabitants of the town alike owed to the institution of the Protestant King."

KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

A. J. E. COCKBURN, ESQ., LL.B. M.P. FOR SOUTHAMPTON; SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR ENGLAND.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE celebrated antiquary, Browne Willis, informs us that this place is famous in our old histories as being the site of the first Christian church in England, and it is reported to have been founded thirty-one years after the death of Christ, by Joseph of Arimathæa. According to the monkish legends, the parts of the wainscoat, but now defaced.

Leaving the house at some distance, we see, amidst a vast heap of ruins, the great kitchen of the monastery standing undemolished. It is a large regular octagon, covered with a dome of stone, in the centre of which is an aperture for the smoke. In four of the sides are windows; in the other four are fire-hearths, the magnitude of which sufficiently testifies the convent's hospitality. Not far from hence, as I guess from the ruins, stood the refectory, dormitory, and the guest-hall. The whole site is encompassed by a very high and strong stone-wall, in which is a spacious gate leading from the monastery to the Church.

We have engraved two views of these celebrated monastic ruins. First is the interior of St. Joseph's Chapel, from the crypts, excavated in the spring of 1825, when was discovered a well underneath a freestone Norman arch on the south side of the chapel. The well was supplied from a mineral spring at the foot of the Tor; hence, probably, the prevailing tradition of a subterranean passage from the Tor to the Abbey

St. Joseph's Chapel was finished both within and without, in its forms and ornaments, with the best skill, the nicest art, and the most correct taste; and presented to the eye, probably, the choicest and most perfect specimen in the kingdom of an Anglo-Norman ecclesiastical edifice On the north and south were two grand portals, high in the western wall was an elegant trifurial window with a semicircular head, and, at the opposite end, another window, probably of the same size and pattern. On the north and south sides four uniform, but larger, windows rose gracefully and lofty, till

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.—INTERIOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHAPEL, FROM THE CRYPT.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.—NORTH DOOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHAPEL.

Glastonbury Abbey is reported to have been founded thirty-one years after the death of Christ, by Joseph of Arimathæa. According to the monkish legends, it was originally a wicker building, thatched with reeds; and it was always reported to be the most ancient church, not only in England, but also in the whole world. Thus, Henry III., in a grant of his, designates it as "Totius Angliæ et orbis Ecclesiarum antiquissima." Afterwards, it became tenanted by a colony or congregation of Benedictine monks, conducted thither, A.D. 435, by a disciple of St. Patrick

On referring to Wilkins's "Concilia," we find that Ina, King of the West Saxons, in a special charter granted to Glastonbury Abbey, A.D. 725, exempts it from all episcopal jurisdiction, as well as "from all regal exactions and services, such as military expeditions and the building of bridges and citadels; and also from the direction and interference of all Archbishops and Bishops." Large grants of land accompanied these extraordinary privileges. The Bishop of Wells was to go once a year with his clergy to his mother church at Glastonbury, and sing the Litany there; and the Abbot might permit any Bishop, who celebrated the canonical Easter, to officiate and administer the sacraments in the churches within his (the Abbot's) jurisdiction. King Ina, moreover, strictly forbids his subjects of every degree from entering the precincts of the Abbey for the purpose of "pleading, searching, plundering (*rapiendi*), commanding, or interdicting;" and it is further ordered, that "whatever causes shall arise concerning murder, sacrilege, witchcraft, robbery, &c. &c.; concerning ecclesiastical discipline, the ordination of clerks, or synodal conventions, let them, without prejudice to any man, be defined by the judgement of the Abbots and Monks: and whosoever shall presume to violate this grant, let him know that, being eternally damned, he will perish in the ineffable torment of devouring flames."

We learn from Leland that this Church contained the monuments of King Arthur and Guenevira his Queen, King Edmund the Elder, Edward de la Zouch, and others; and it is reported, also, in the "Monasticon," to have been the burial place of several other kings and great personages, as King Kegar, Edmund Ironside, Coel King of Great Britain, the father of Helen, mother to Constantine the Great; also of saints and holy men not a few, as St. Joseph of Arimathea, St. Patrick, with two of his disciples; St. Idractus, with his seven companions, martyrs; St. David, St. Dunstan, Gildas, the British historian, and several of the early Bishops whose names, if they could be recovered, it would be tedious to record; for, as this surpassed in revenues all the abbeys in England except Westminster, and exceeded in size all the cathedrals except Old St. Paul's, so we may reasonably conclude that it was adorned with as many, if not more monuments than any other sacred edifice, and that the number of eminent persons interred here is so great that it cannot be reported.

Richard Whyting was the last Abbot of Glastonbury. Upon the dissolution of the monastic establishments in 1540, this venerable person, in consequence of his refusing to surrender his Abbey into the hands of the King's visitors, was condemned for high treason at Wells, drawn from that city to Glastonbury on a hurdle, and, despite his white hairs, hanged with two of his monks on the Tor Hill. From that date the noble Monastery fell to decay, nothing being now left but vast ruins discovering its former grandeur. Of the great Church of the Abbey, there remains yet standing one side wall of the west nave, one arch of the north, and about three arches of the south cross, or *transeptum*, and two great pillars of the arch that supports the east side of the great square tower, in the middle of the fabric. Both the walls and the side aisles by the choir remain, each containing eight windows; and the wall at the east end, for above three feet high, is yet seen above the rubbish. A little westward from the great Church stands the chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathæa, which has somewhat better escaped. The fabric being still entire which separated the chapel from the spacious portico that led to it, which are broken down, as well as the pavement, quite into the vaults beneath. It is an oblong, curiously wrought, and painted after the Gothic style. At each angle was a tower, terminating in a lofty pyramid of stone, having a staircase within. One of them is fallen down as far as the roof of the chapel. A little to the north-west of the chapel they shewed me the holy thorn, which, they say, always blossoms on Christmas-eve. What we find left of the monastery is a fair edifice of stone, thought to be the Abbot's house, on the south side of the Church. In it are several rooms entire, and particularly a large parlour, with several ancient coats of arms depicted on

their semicircular summits almost touched the vaulting, their slender weather mouldings assuming the pointed form, and exhibiting at their termination a series of corbel heads, representing the different stages of the age of man. But it was beneath these windows, and on the inside, that the architect lavished his chief labour. Here he covered the whole surface with small semicircular arches, interlacing each other; and here, after having ornamented his arches above and below, with uniform fillets, or mouldings, of the richest and lightest zigzag pattern, he supported the lower ones on polished pillars of blue lias, each having its central band moulding, and surmounted them with finely chiselled capitals, equally diversified and graceful.

Next is the North Portal of St. Joseph's Chapel, than which nothing in free-stone masonry can be more highly sculptured. The whole building is attributed to the abbacy of Hirlewinus, between the years 1102 and 1120. It consists of semicircular arches (four in number), receding gently in succession into the body of the wall, and diminishing in size as they recede, each resting on pillars, and their *fasciæ* thickly covered with a profusion of sculptured representations.

We perceive the whole of this very interesting property is to be disposed of by auction on the 14th inst.; whoever may become its possessor, we trust will respect the venerable and romantic ruins.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND COCKBURN, LL.B., M.P. FOR SOUTHAMPTON, SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR ENGLAND.

THE subject of our memoir (son of Alexander Cockburn, formerly in her Majesty's diplomatic service, and nephew of Sir James Cockburn, Bart., one of the Income-tax Commissioners, who was Under Secretary of State in 1806, and afterwards Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Curaçoa and the Bermudas) is the Admiral the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., who, in 1815, was commander-in-chief at the Cape, and conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena, was sworn in a Privy Councillor in 1827, and from 1841 to 1846 was a Lord of the Admiralty) was born at London, in 1809; in 1829, took his degree of LL.B. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he is a fellow, and in the February of the same year was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and went the Western Circuit. He soon obtained a large practice at the common law bar, and before election and other parliamentary committees. In 1841 was made queen's Counsel, and became a bencher of his inn; and in 1844-45-46, was engaged in most of the leading railway cases.

At the general election in 1847 he was invited to become a candidate for the representation of Southampton, and was returned along with Mr. Wilcox without opposition.

In the adjourned debate upon Mr. Stafford's amendment to the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill, Feb. 11, 1848, the hon. member made his first speech in the House.

The next important speech of the hon. member was in the debate of May 3, 1849, on the second reading of the Bill to permit Marriages with the Sister of a deceased Wife. He contended that in the whole range of Scripture there was no prohibition of such marriages.

In the debate on the second reading of the County Courts Extension Bill, on the 10th of April, in the present session, Mr. Cockburn supported the second reading. The opinion out of doors was unanimous as to the inefficiency of these courts; there was much need of caution in selecting a new system of jurisdiction. It was much the same thing to deal with £20 as with £500. The period of legal reform had been too long delayed, to the infinite suffering and distress of the people, and, it might be added, to no small disgrace of the Legislature. It was a delusion to say we had a simple and well ascertained law; it was a serious expense to subscribe for the reports of the ordinary sittings of the courts. Court differed from court, Judge from Judge. It took the life of a man to make himself thoroughly conversant with the law of England. To the subject the law was a sealed book he could not stir a step in the ordinary concerns of life without the assistance of a lawyer: this was not a state of things for ordinary of the law, by the opponents of this measure, which he believed would be a valuable amelioration of the present much-to-be-deplored condition of the law. There is, therefore, good hope of amendment of the law under the administration of the honourable member. He has the requisite knowledge, has expressed the will, and has himself shown the urgent importance of reform. But, able upon their several topics as these speeches undoubtedly were, they scarce led the House to expect such powerful and eloquent power as the hon. member displayed in his speech, on the 28th June last, in support of Mr. Roebuck's motion of approval of the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, and which won from the House profound attention for its facts and arguments, laughter and cheering against those of opponents, cheers for its assertion of sound principles of international law and foreign policy, and protection of the rights and liberties of British subjects abroad. He denounced the attack upon Lord Palmerston as the meanest order—as an attempt of the Protectionists to gain a footing by a coalition with the Peel party, and by which they were aiding a conspiracy of continental powers against progress and liberty. To this day the Continental Cromwell was held in reverence, spite of all excesses, because throughout the world he had compelled the voice of Englishmen to be respected a position Lord Palmerston had throughout his long tenure of office ably upheld. The claims upon the Greek Government were distinct and real. Mr. Finlay's land had been taken—Pacifico's house destroyed; before the Greek tribunals there was no remedy no action lay against King Otho for the land—it was in this country alone that a subject could proceed against the Crown. A pauper mob plundered Pacifico's house, and there was not in Greece, as here, a remedy against the locality. Practically there was no remedy, but that the strength of England should be put forth in the protection of her subjects—a principle under which Lord Palmerston had so long and triumphantly Government which afforded that remedy, and proclaimed protection to its subjects, at all times, and in all places, the people of England would rally triumphantly. So much for ourselves: as to foreign countries, Lord Palmerston had but interfered either where invited or where threatened peace would have been non-interference culpable; and, in all cases, he had offered aid to progress, urging upon Absolutism the necessity of granting to its people patience and moderation in the assertion of their rights. But over all rests now so conspicuous, the opposition until now had been silent; their sympathies were not with Italian liberty; their pages of history, nor with brave Hungarians, but with Radetzsky, Haynau, Russia, and all Absolutism in its efforts to crush freedom

This speech so completely established Mr. Cockburn's reputation, not merely as a speaker upon subjects of law and matters of detail, but as a statesman of general knowledge, readiness, and power must be of essential service to a Government, that on the retirement of Lord Cottenham, and the promotions of Wild to the woolsack, Jervis to the Chief Justiceship, and Romilly to the Attorney-General, Mr. Cockburn was at once offered the Solicitor-Generalship, which he accepted, and was then again returned without opposition for Southampton. He again spoke upon the subject of foreign policy at the Reform Club dinner to Lord Palmerston; and immediately on his return from the election at Southampton was taken by special retainer to Stafford as counsel for the plaintiff in the famous Baldridge *v.* Baldridge case. The unrelenting prosecution by the client of the honourable member, whose statement was a strange and varied story of perverted life, which the *Times* has characterised as scarcely inferior in romantic interest and incident to Gerbault's "Caleb Stukeley."

The honourable member is unmarried

Our Portrait is from a photograph, by K burn

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Hugh Jones, Vicar of Holywell, Flintshire, to the canonry of Adam Rekensall, in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph. The Rev. R. B. Maurice Bonner, Vicar of Rushden, Denbighshire, to the canonry of the portion of Llanferres, Flintshire, in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph. The Rev. Glanville Martin to the rectory of Otterham, Cornwall. The Rev. Paul Bush to the rectory and vicarage of Duloe, Cornwall. The Rev. Edward Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, with the rectory of St. Nicholas Olave, City of London. The Rev. Robert Williams to the rectory of Llanvillin, Montgomeryshire The Rev. Richard Wilkinson to the vicarage of Pershore, Worcestershire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem: The Rev. [illegible] Wace, St. Mary's College, curate of St. Andrew, Pershore, Worcestershire, from the master, mistress, and children of the National School. The Rev. Lewis Fromas Lewis, curate of Aberystwith, Monmouthshire, from a few of his friends in Blaina and Cwm Celyn Iron Works; the Rev S. Ellis, from the parishioners of St. Ives, on his departure; The Rev. H. W. Vincent, late vicar of Marske, Cleveland, from the inhabitants: the Rev. Richard Williamson, late rector of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, from the inhabitants, on his departure; the Rev. Thomas Dix, late curate of Neatishead, Norfolk, from the inhabitants; the Rev. W. W. Curtis Hayward, from the inhabitants of Long Melford, Suffolk.

THE VALUE OF BIRDS IN AMERICA.—The last Legislature enacted that it shall not be lawful in the state of New Jersey for any person to shoot, or in any other manner to kill or destroy, except upon his own premises, any of the following description of birds:—The night or mosquito hawk, chimney swallow, martin or swift, whip-poor-will, cuckoo, king bird or bee martin, woodpecker, clasp or high-holer, catbird wren, thrush, blue bird, mocking bird, robin, fire bird or summer red-bird, hanging bird, ground robin or chewink, bobolink or rice bird, robin, snow or chipping bird, sparrow, Carolina tit, warbler, blackbird, blue-jay, and the small owl. The penalty is five dollars for each offence, or for the destruction of the eggs of such birds.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Scarcely a fluctuation has marked the price of Consols during the week, which opened on Monday at 98¾ and closed at 97 on Wednesday, receded, in consequence of a sale on behalf of the Court of Chancery, to the previous quotation. Business has been unusually limited, many of the leading jobbers having taken advantage of the quiescence of political affairs to leave town. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents quote a fractional advance, this description of Stock becoming a favourite investment, in consequence of its guarantee against reduction, after its transition to Three per Cents Exchequer bills and India Bonds continue in good demand. At the close of business quotations were for Bank Stock, 211½; Reduced, 97¾; Consols, 96¾; New 3½ per Cent. Anns., 99¾; Long Anns. to expire Jan. 1860, 8 5-16; Ditto 30 years, Jan. 6, 1860, 8; India Bonds, £1000, 90 pm.; Ditto under £1000, 90 pm.; Consols for account, 96¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000 June, 69 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 69 pm.; Ditto, Small, June, 69 pm.

The Spanish Government has given notice that after the first of next month the dividend warrants on the Deferred Bonds of November, 1835, and May, 1836, will be exchanged for *active stock*. It is further announced that a final settlement has been come to with Mr. Ardoin, who has handed over all the securities in his possession, amounting together to £4,627,619 Active, and £1,854,650 Passive Stock. This announcement sounds agreeable to a few of us late, but its fact, only changing one piece of paper for another. No dividends have been paid on the Active Stock since 1840, and all attempts to effect anything approaching a fair compromise have been systematically thrown aside.

The Foreign Market has been active during the past week, and although the fluctuations in prices have not been great, still considerable buoyancy has existed. Buenos Ayres continue to display an upward tendency, and Mexican has been in demand, the price having touched 30, but has slightly receded since. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents are in favour, continuing firm at 96¾, with a tendency upwards. Peru Bonds have not been quite so active as of late, but the prices firmly maintained. Danish Five per Cents show a disposition to rest, having been done at 103¾. Equador, from its low price, is a favourite object of speculation, and has quoted 4. At the close of the week, the Market was rather heavy, at the following prices.—Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., Account, 58¾; Equador Bonds, 2¾; Grenada Bonds, 1¾ per Cent., 18½; Ditto, Deferred, 4; Mexican, 6 per Cent., ex Jan. Coupons, 30; Portuguese 5 per Cents, 86¾; Ditto, Converted, 1841, 33¾; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 17½; Ditto, 1844, 18½; Ditto, 1849, 11¾; Ditto, Passive, 3¾; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 37¾; Venezuela Bonds, 2¾ per Cent., 3¾; Ditto, Deferred, 1¾; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 99¾; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 57¾; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 99¾.

The Share Market is flat. Eastern Counties are lower, in consequence of the opening of the Great Northern line, which has also tended to make North-Western stock flatter. Retford, Guildford, and Reading have been quoted lower, and Midlands are lower. The closing prices are—Brighton, 44½ Exeter, 64½; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Chester and Holyhead, 9¾; Eastern Counties, 6¾; Ditto Northern and Eastern, 5¾; Ditto Five per Cents, 99¾; East Lancashire, 7¾; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, 1½; Great Northern, 8¾; Ditto, One-half A Deferred, 2¾; Do. Five per Cent. Pref., 109; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 30¾; Great North of England, Five per Cents, 100¾; Ditto, Shares, 45¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 87¾; London and Blackwall, 4¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80¾ x. d.; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 137 x. d.; London and North-Western, 111¾; Ditto, New Quarters, 79¾; London and South-Western, 60; Ditto, New £50, 22; Ditto, New Preference, 7¾; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3¾; Midland, 34; Ditto, £50 Shares, 9¾; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 120¾; Norfolk, 21; North Staffordshire, 6¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 17¾; Scottish Central, 11¾; South-Eastern, 13¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14¾; Do., Newcastle Extension, 9¾; Do., G.N.E. Preference, 4¾; York and North Midland, 16¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 7¼; Central France (Orleans and Vierzon), 14¾; Dutch Rhenish, 2¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2¾; Paris and Ronen, 24; Paris and Strasbourg, 4¾ x. l.; Rouen and Havre, 9¾; Tours and Nantes, 4.

SATURDAY (Noon).—The Foreign Stock Market was heavy yesterday, at a trifling decline; several large money sales tending to depress prices. The current quotation was 96¾, which was the closing price. In Foreign Stocks there was no material change. Shares were heavy.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—[illegible] the supply of wheat, very little English wheat came to hand either last week or this week, and the [illegible] sales were not extensive. 1260 quarters [illegible] To-day, the show of samples of both red and white was trifling, owing to which, the average quality of the former, and the number of buyers in attendance, the demand for all kinds of wheat of to me produce ruled stea y and, in some instances, quoted parcels commanding a little more money. Upwards of 20,000 quarters of foreign wheat have reached us this week. Fine and prime parcels were all sought after at full rates of currency. In the middling and inferior kinds a moderate business was doing, at Monday's currencies. No English barley was [illegible] but the supply of foreign has been to a fair extent, 14,000 quarters On the whole a good business was doing, at full prices Although the quantity of malt on show was rather large, [illegible] off slowly, at last week's currencies. We were well supplied with fine gu oats, which were in good request, at fully late rates. Beans, peas, and flour were quite at [illegible]

ARRIVALS: [illegible] wheat, 19,000 barley, 1; malt, 700; oats, 60; flour, 1800.
FOREIGN [illegible] wheat, 14,000 barley, —; malt, —; oats, 200 flour, —.
English Wheat [illegible] and Essex white [illegible] 38s to 40s; ditto, red, [illegible] 36s to 38s; Kent and Essex white [illegible] 38s to 40s; ditto, red, [illegible] 36s to 38s; grinding lots, 32s to 34s; Northumberland and Scotch, 32s to 34s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 32s to 34s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 32s to 34s; Chevalier, 42s to 44s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 19s; ditto, fine, 19s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 18s; ditto, white, 16s to 16s; tick beans, new, 32s to 37s.; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 34s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, 32s to 33s per 280lbs — *Foreign*: Danzig wheat, —s to —s; Marianopoli, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 22s per barrel; Canadian, —s to —s per cwt.

The Sugar Market Canary sold has given way in value 6s to 6s per quarter, with a very [illegible] other sorts scarcely any business is doing.

Refined, English, 44s to 45s; Dutch, 43s to 44s; Mediterranean and Prussian, 38s to 41s; Bompeed, 35s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 20s to 21s; Caraway, 26s to 28s; Fennel-seed, 16s to 18s; white pepper, 9s to 10d; black, 5½d to 6d per lb. Linseed, 40s to 41s; Rapeseed, now, £26 to £28 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 0s to £9 0s; foreign, £7 10s to £8 0s per ton. Cloves, 7s 3d to 7s 6d per lb. Cassia, 6s to 7s per lb. Canary, 55s to 72s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; new, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Spices.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household do 6d to 6d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 1d; barley, 31s 11d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 22s 11d; beans, 37s 9d; peas, 37s 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 42s 1d, barley, 31s 11d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 22s 11d; beans, 37s 9d.; peas, 37s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d

Tea.—At public sale, 4000 packages have been offered this week. 780 sold at full prices. The private trade is firm and common grand congou is held as high as 11d to 1s per lb

Sugar.—Rather an extensive business has been done in the raw sugar since last report. In some instances the quotations have had an upward tendency. Refined goods move off steadily, at from 44s to 45s for standard lumps, and 46s to 47s for good to fine grocery.

Coffee.—About 2070 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands, at 41s 6d to 41s 6d per cwt. In other kinds very little doing

Rice.—Our market is bare, and dealers refuse to sell except at full prices

Provisions.—We have to report a steady inquiry for Irish bacon, at fully last week's quotations. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 56s to 60s. Cork, 47s; Limerick, 42s to 45s Waterford, 47s; Sligo, 42s to 45s; Belfast, 42s to 45s; Derry, 42s to 45s. Foreign, 42s to 45s. Of inferior, 36s to 40s per cwt. English qualities are quite as dear as last week. Five weekly 70s to 76s per cwt. Hams, 60s to 70s per cwt. Lard, 40s to 42s per cwt. Butter is firm, and per cwt. more inquiry Prime sparkle Waie ford, 66s to 68s; and heavy, 60s to 62s per cwt Ditto 56s to 58s; Limerick, 60s to 62s; Cork, 60s to 62s; and mouldings, 48s to 52s per cwt.

Tallow.—For the time of year, a steady business is doing in this article, at full prices P. Y. C. on the spot, 44s per cwt. and 36s 9d per cwt. Town tallow 35s 3d to 35s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—Seal oil is in good request, at very full prices; otherwise, the trade is heavy

Spirits.—We have more inquiry for brandy, at full prices. The market for rum and British corn spirits is very inactive.

Hay and Straw.—Last week's hay, £3 10s to £3 10s; new do. £2 5s to £3; old clover, £3 13 to £4 5s, new do, £3 to £3 17s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Potatoes.—Supplies are moderate, and the demand is dull this morning are very favourable The bes is looking remarkably healthy, both in Essex and Kent. Our market *Cheese.*—Fine, heavy qualities are in steady request. The supply is valued 200,000 cwt.

Mid and East Kent pockets, £6 0s to £16 0s, Weald of Kent ditto, £5 10s to £7 7s; Sussex ditto, £5 5s to £7 7s; Essex ditto, £5 5s to £7 5s; old, 80s. lbs to £3 3s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Hewicks and Co., 13; Walker, 13; Hetburn, 13; Stewart's, 16; Kellow, 13; South Kellow, 13; Tees 13s 9d per ton

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to day was but moderately supplied with beasts for the time of year, the general quality of which was inferior The few prime Scots, Herefords, &c., offering were, in some instances, disposed of at a trifling advance upon last week's rates, but the general top price of 3d per 8 lb; and the value of most other breeds was well supported. The numbers of sheep were not quite so extensive as on Monday last, while the quality of the mutton trade ruled active, at an improvement in value of 2d per 8 lb, the primest old Downs realising that money. Calves are in fair request, but the supply of which was but moderate—moved off slowly, yet their currency's were well maintained. Pigs met with an improved demand for the value of which had an upward tendency In pigs next to nothing doing Milch cows sold heavily, at from £14 to £20 each, and calves at 4s per lb.

Per Sib to stink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; neat small porkers, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 680, cows, 120, sheep and lambs, 12,500; calves, 330, pigs, 340. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 120; sheep and lambs, 1650; calves, 104; pigs, 20. Scotch beasts, 70; sheep, 0.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were scantily supplied to-day Generally speaking the demand was heavy, at barely Monday's quotations.

Per Sib by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime ditto 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 6d. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

CROWN-OFFICE, ADVOWRY.
MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.
County of Mayo.—George Gore Cuesly Higgins, Esq, in the room of Robert Dillon Browne, Esq.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.
W RIDLEY, Cowlersley, in Lindsworth, Yorkshire, builder.

BANKRUPTS
C NEWTON, Donyland Mills (sued out Pinnyfield, as before advertised), near Wivenhoe, Essex, miller J SHIFFTHS, Strand, Hosier-dragor J PAGE, Sidmouth, Devonshire butcher. J Y ROWE, Bodmin, Cornwall, builder.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG 9.
14th Light Dragoons; Regimental Sergeant Major T Bennett to be Quartermaster, vice Sheston.
7th Foot: Major L WYn to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet-Col Farquharson, Capt Hon St V Prendergast to be Major, vice Yea; Ensign G E Wil ins to be Lieutenant, vice Equitine. 19th: Captain A E F Holcombe to be Major, vice Meredith; Lieutenant G Talbot to be Captain, vice Holcombe. Ensign B Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Talbot. 36th: Lieutenant Tom to be Captain, vice Leahy Ensign J E Harvey to be Lieutenant, vice Tom. 43rd: Lieut R A Bent to be Captain, vice Major Ford: Lieut W Bryer to be Captain, vice the Honourable T G Cholmondeley Ensign the Honourable H W O Ward to be Lieutenant, vice Sandford. 49th: Lieut J Tunsorby to be Lieutenant, vice Bruce, Ensign H J F Booth to be Lieut, vice Kelly. 54th: Capt W H Hare to be Major, vice Rice; Lieut Jelley to be Capt, vice Hare Ensign G O Nunn to be Lieut, vice Irby. 57th: Acting Assistant-Surg J Lawson to be Assist-Surgeon, vice Cosbel 58th: Lieut N B Slade to be Captain, vice Jeffery Ensign A Applewhaite to be Lieut vice Slade; Ensign T A Mackinnon to be Ensign, vice Applewhaite 67th: Ensign C Matthews has been permitted to retire from the service, on receipt of his commission. 70th: Capt G Turnbull to be Major, vice Edwards; Lieut J E Addison to be Captain, vice Durnford; Ensign A Perrin to be Lieut nant, vice Addison; Ensign L Brown to be Ensign, vice Gray. 77th: Lieut G H S Wills to be Adjutant, vice O'Brien. 84th: Ensign J Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Fletcher.
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Ensign F Hopkins to be Lieutenant, vice Freud

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.
North Hants Yeomanry Cavalry.—The Hon R A Arundell to be Cornet, vice Fleming

Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—J Williams, M.P. to be Cornet, vice Lloyd; W Rowland to be Lieutenant, vice J Roberts; W H Roberts to be Cornet, vice Rowland.
The Earl of Chester Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Cornet H Paris to be Lieutenant, vice Fenton; J H Leche to be Cornet, vice Paris

BANKRUPTS.
R G WARD, Brownlow-street, Drury lane, carrier T W DORNFORD Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, wine-merchant F F BENNETT, Cayhaw, Surrey, scale writer [illegible] manufacturer T CLARKE, Newport, Monmouthshire grocer S PARNALL, East Looe, Cornwall, grocer. [illegible] LIS, Blackhill, Sheffield, Yorkshire, manufacturer W BRIDDON, Bootle, Liverpool, chemical manufacturer E HYRONS John-street, Tottenham-court road, pianoforte manufacturer H CKNELL, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, timber-merchant

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
J. FOREMAN Leslie, Fifeshire, commission agent E WOODHEAD Edinburgh, surgeon. A. M PHERSON, Dundee, draper D. RODGERS, Edinburgh, wine merchant

BIRTHS.

At Colney House, St Albans, the wife of the Rev G A Oddie, of a son. —At Glendore, in the county of Cork, the lady of P Somerville, Esq, Commander R N, of a son —At Norwich, the wife of the Rev John Fenwick Bunbury, Rector of Stapleton in that city of a son. —At 4 Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, the wife of the Rev J P Fletcher, minister of St Saviour's Temporary Church of a daughter. —At Southsea, the wife of Captain Home, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a son. —At Liverpool, on the 30th of July, Mrs William Forsyth Hunter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At St George's, Hanover-square, the Lord Rodney, to Sarah, second daughter of the late John Stuart Wortley, Esq —At Bonchurch, the Rev Edward Ralston, M A, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and assistant-master of Rugby School, to Harriet Anne, fourth daughter of the Rev Thomas Carter, Fellow of Eton College, and Vicar of Burnham — On the 6th instant, at St Mary's Church, Buckhurst-hill, Essex, by the Rev T L Claughton, Vicar of that parish, assisted by the Rev C J N Mostyn, curate, Henry Norman, of New York, U S, youngest son of the late James Norman, Esq, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Chellingworth, Esq of Sark Attwood, in the county of Worcester. —On the 6th instant, at the parish church, Edgbaston, by the Rev James Spooner, Edward Vere Nicoll, Esq, of Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire, to Susan Rose Snow, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Snow, of the same place.

DEATHS.

At Seaton, Sophia Margaret, widow of Lieut James Thompson Waller, of the 15th Hussars, and daughter of Brigadier Walker Gordon, C.B. commanding the above station —At Peel, in the 81st year of his age, Evan William John, second son of the late Major-General Sir Thomas Mackgregor, of Macgregor, Bart. —At Angor, North Wales, the Rev R C P Hill, M A, rector of Warbleton, Sussex, and one of the prebendaries of Chichester Cathedral, in his 65th year. —At his own house, in Stratford-place, the Hon John Wingfield Stratford, aged 78. —July 30th, at Coalsland, Ireland, Isabella, the beloved wife of George Wilcocks, Esq. She was daughter of the late Rev Charles Caulfield, rector of Killyman.

LAMBETH ELECTION.

THE nomination of candidates for the representation in Parliament of the borough of Lambeth, in the room of Mr. C. Pearson, took place on Monday morning, on Kennington-common. At about a half hour a considerable number of persons assembled at the hustings, and about ten o'clock, when the proceedings commenced, upwards of 6000 were present.

The Sheriff's precept and the Act against Bribery having been read,

Mr. Grafton, the returning officer, briefly reminded the electors of the importance of the privilege which they were about to exercise, and hoped that they would conduct themselves throughout the whole proceedings with proper decorum, and allow to each of the candidates a fair and impartial hearing

Mr. Locock, of Lambeth-house, then stepped forward, and proposed Mr. Williams as a fit and proper person to succeed Mr. C. Pearson. Mr. Williams's chief recommendation was, that he was a business man, and had carried his business habits into the House of Commons, where he had sat for many years as a friend of the people. During his career, he had voted 2000 times, and on every occasion, with the exception of two, his vote had been for the true interests of the country. (Mr. Harvey's defeat) any one to come forward with a better character than Mr. Williams had.

Mr. Doulton seconded the nomination.

Mr. Knott nominated Mr. Palmer. He had been connected with the borough of Lambeth, and was the son of Mr. Samuel Palmer, who had been foremost in every cause of reform.

Mr. Wills seconded the nomination.

Mr. Charles Evans proposed Sir Charles Napier. His services in the House of Commons and in other places had shown him worthy of that high distinction.

Mr. Miller seconded the nomination

Each of these candidates having addressed the electors,

The returning officer took a show of hands; for Mr. Williams first, for Mr. Palmer next, and lastly for Sir C Napier. After a little deliberation, he pronounced the show of hands to be for Mr. Williams. Although the general impression appeared to be that the majority of hands had been held up for Mr. Williams. Not more than 30 or 40 hands were held up for Mr. Palmer

A poll having been demanded for the choice of Mr. Williams and Mr. Palmer,

The returning officer announced that the voting would commence on Tuesday morning.

On Tuesday, throughout the day, from the opening of the poll, at eight o'clock A.M., until its close, at four o'clock P.M., the greatest interest was excited on behalf of all the candidates to bring their supporters to the poll; but it was quite apparent to all, after the first hour's polling, that Mr. Williams was the most likely candidate to obtain the vacant seat, and at the end of the hour he had a large majority over both his competitors, which increased as the day advanced; and at the close the numbers were announced by Mr. Williams's committee as follows:—For Williams, 5000; Palmer, 1200; Napier, 800. Mr. Williams was present, and addressed a few words of thanks to the electors assembled. Neither of the other candidates was present.

On Wednesday, at noon, Mr. Onslow, the returning officer of the borough, made the official declaration of the poll. The three candidates were present on the occasion. Mr. Williams was received with three cheers; Sir Charles Napier had some slight cheering, mingled with hisses; and Mr. Palmer with faint cheering.

The returning officer said, that all the poll-books had been carefully examined and accurately cast up, from which it appeared that the number of recorded votes for each of the three candidates was as follows:

Mr. Williams	..	..	3834 (cheers)
" C. Napier	..	..	1182 (oh, oh)
Mr. Palmer	..	..	883 (laughter)

He therefore declared that Wil iam Williams, Esq, had been duly and lawfully elected as a fit and proper person to be one of the representatives [illegible] of Lambeth (the Commons of England) in the present Parliament (cheering.)

Mr. Williams said (amid loud cheering), he now stood in the proud position of their representative. He owed it to their energy and enthusiasm in his favour, that he had been elected before he was in Parliament, with an honest character for the last thirteen years. He would fulfil all his promises to the best of his power; and he would do what not one member of the House, perhaps, could do—he would come before them at the end of every session, and give an account of his stewardship. (Cheers.) He would give satisfaction to every honest Reformer. (Cheers.) They had done their duty to their country by electing him. The real honest Reformers would support their strength in that borough. Lord J. Russell (hisses) had twitted the people by saying that they wanted an abler reformer; he told the electors of Lambeth that 40 of them were not worth more than one elector in the rotten boroughs. (Cheers.) The strength of the Whig party was to be found in the 885 votes for Mr. Palmer (laughter), although that gentleman was as honourable a man as could be found. (Bravo.) They had also the gallant admiral (laughter); he was now in the condition of the old commodore, never fit for sea again. (Cheers.) He repeated, he would be for Lambeth. ("Not a bit of it," and "No, no.") The gallant admiral had said that if a Tory had come forward he would have resigned; and he found that the united strength of the Tories and Whigs was 4017. What was the strength of the Reformers? 3834 had voted, and he was told that he might have had double the number if he had wanted them. They had shown what honest Reformers would do at the next election; and he would tell them how to act. They must go to the country, while the nation was prosperous, and then they had done now [illegible] He thanked them for their exertions in behalf of progressive and [illegible] He would go to the House of Commons, opposing every job, and using all his endeavours to keep it out—gatherers' fingers out of their pockets. (Cheers.)

Sir C Napier said he had received a good many candidates (uproar), but he returned thanks to the 1182 electors who had voted for him. He only heard of the nomination on Tuesday, and he came forward only because of the address of his honourable friend and Admiral Berkeley. (Laughter.) He saw an address promising impossibilities of every description (No, no) when he saw that the income-tax was to be taken off, he asked how was the Government to be carried on? If their new representative (Mr. Williams) was paid, you mean) How was the interest of the National Debt to be paid? and, if not paid, what would become of the labouring classes? (Oh, oh.—Remember how the working men got on when Mr. Locock was in power.) Their new representative had a majority in the House of his opinions, the institutions of the country would be destroyed. (Oh, oh.—No, no.) When he heard people so fond of blowing their own trumpet, he much doubted his energy. He would believe him to be honest; but the man who could say what he had, must be weak-headed. (Cheers.) He repeated that his hon. friend had sounded his praise so well, that his trumpeter was [illegible] When a man was so honest, he is bound to believe him, although there might be a vacancy in his head. (Laughter.) He had never made many promises, [illegible] he would tell them one promise he had made at Coventry (laughter [illegible] that special speech he said he was a friend of Free Trade, except in Coventry ribbons. (Oh, oh.) Sometimes a man makes a promise out of 1200 electors he managed only to obtain 3834. (Laughter) The rest of the electors had staid at home, and why? Because they would not support his hon. friend. He did not say that they would not support Mr. Palmer, but he should like to have seen how many supporters he had in the borough. He had done his duty to the present, but returned his sincere thanks to those who had voted for him. He did not promise that he would come forward again. (Do not; you are not wanted.) He returned thanks to Mr. Palmer and his committee for the gentlemanly manner in which they had acted towards him throughout the contest, although he could not say so much for Mr. Williams, the "honest" man, and his committee. (Cheers and "Oh, oh!")

Mr. Palmer said, he stood before them as a candidate not at all disgraced (cheers), although defeated; but, in being defeated, he congratulated himself upon being in the company of the brave Admiral. (Cheers.) He had wished to devote his services in behalf of their local interests. Although not there as a representative—(You shall be so next time) it would be his endeavour to co-operate with them in promoting civil and religious liberty. He owed to the [illegible]

(*Continued on page 124.*)

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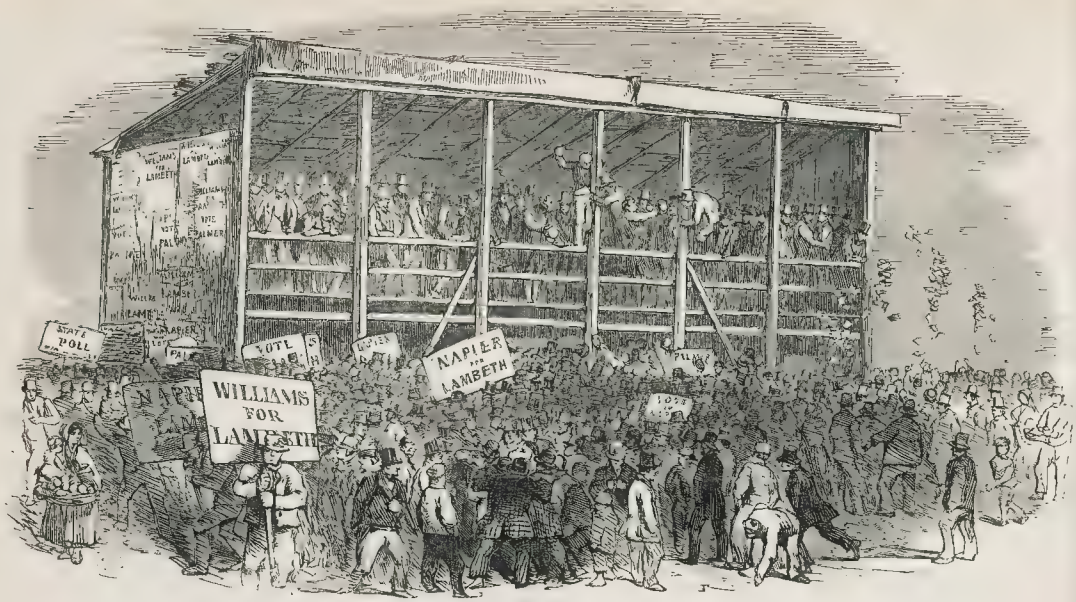

THE LAMBETH ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS ON KENNINGTON COMMON.

LAMBETH ELECTION.

(*Continued from page* 122.)

persons who had voted for him a debt of gratitude that he should feel to the latest hour of his life. (Cheers.)

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the returning officer.

A portrait of Mr Williams, M.P., with a Memoir of his Parliamentary life, appeared in No. 220 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

[It will be remembered that Mr. Williams took the chair at the recent great meeting held in the London Tavern to promote the restoration of uninterrupted postal communication on Sundays. The honourable gentleman also has throughout taken an active part against the pharisaical postal derangement: of this popular course of proceeding on the part of their candidate, his supporters in Lambeth did not fail to make a most advantageous use with the electors, and we see the result in the overwhelming majority—the numbers of which, we are assured, were in no slight degree swelled by this element of the honourable gentleman's well-deserved success.]

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE.

We have already noticed the remarkable Shaksperian readings of Mrs. Fanny Kemble; but they deserve an extended record. Ardent as were the expectations formed of this highly-cultivated lady on her first appearance as an actress, these dramatic readings more than realise her early promise. We have to recollect that the reading of an entire drama presumes the tasteful assumption of many characters. Each must be brought into alternate prominence, and the whole harmonised by the proper distribution of light and shade. Both sexes, too, have to be discriminated, with the different ranks of person and education. Mrs. Kemble's success in these particulars is perfectly marvellous, so much so, that the general impression produced is that rather of wonder than admiration. The perfection attained is nothing short of a miracle, even when we know it to be the result of laborious study and practice.

The *début* of this lady, as we well recollect, was the 5th October, 1829, at Covent Garden, and was hazarded with the view of redeeming the fortunes of the theatre. The play was "Romeo and Juliet," and the heroine was sustained by the *débutante* with unexpected power. Her truly Addonian countenance and expressive eyes were the general theme of admiration; while the tenderness and ardour of her action went to the soul of the spectator, and her well-instructed elocution satisfied the most critical ear. It was then, also, that her father took the part of *Mercutio*, for the first time. It is recorded that he earned by it thirteen rounds of applause. Nor was its merit over-rated. It was then, and continued to be, a wonderful impersonation of the poetic-comic ideal

On the 21st of the same month of October, the performers of Covent Garden presented to Miss Kemble an elegant gold bracelet, manufactured by Mr. Hamlet, as a testimony of the service which she had rendered to the company by her performance of *Juliet*.

It was not until the 9th of December that Miss Kemble had to change her *rôle*. She then performed *Belvidera* in "Venice Preserved," and achieved another triumph. For some time the part was alternated with that of *Juliet*. The latter during the season was performed thirty-six times; the former, twenty-three. The *Grecian daughter*, *Mrs. Beverley*, *Portia* in the "Merchant of Venice," *Isabella*, and *Lady Townley*, succeeded; in all Miss Kemble met with distinguished encouragement. Her season finished on the 28th of May; and she performed during it, altogether, 102 times.

Her reputation, however, proved to be greater in the metropolis than in the provinces. Nevertheless, on her return to London, she was greeted with an enthusiastic reception. The next season was celebrated by the failure of the "Jew of Arragon," and the affair with Mr. Westmacott; however, Miss Kemble added to her *répertoire* the characters of *Mrs. Haller*, *Beatrice*, *Lady Constance*, and *Bianca* in "Fazio."

Beyond this point, it is not necessary to pursue Mrs. Kemble's early career. Her theatrical engagement in America, her marriage with Mr. Butler, her return to the stage in 1847, her fortunes at Manchester and in London at the Princess's Theatre, her retirement again to America, with her subsequent divorce, are all matters of recent and remembrable record.

Suffice it to repeat, that, as a reader, Mrs. Kemble's reputation is likely to be greater than any she can now gain as an actress. Her powers, however, and qualifications, with one exception, are greater than those of any other *tragedienne* at present on the English stage. To her other merits, Mrs. Fann Kemble adds that of being an admirable poet.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKSPEARE, AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

PROTECTIONIST TESTIMONIAL.

On Wednesday a costly Testimonial of plate was presented to Mr. Peter Mathews, of Comb End Farm, Gloucestershire, as a mark of respect from the owners and occupiers of land, for his zealous support of agriculture, and energetic endeavours to expose the fallacies of theorists in the cultivation of the soil. The presentation took place at the Swan Hotel, Cirencester, where a large company assembled at dinner. The Plate, which cost £250, consists of a handsome tea and coffee service, and a tastefully-executed epergne, from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell; the design being a massive circular pedestal, bearing a scroll, with an appropriate inscription, surmounted by two graceful figures—Prudence protecting Agriculture—and a shaft, in imitation of a vine branch, supporting the chalice—the whole group elegantly chased, and ornamented with vine foliage.

PLATE PRESENTED TO MR. PETER MATHEWS, AT A PROTECTIONIST DEMONSTRATION, AT CIRENCESTER, ON WEDNESDAY.

After the usual dinner, and loyal and preliminary toasts had been drunk, the chairman, Sir W. Codrington, M.P., highly eulogised the straightforward character of Mr. Mathews, and requested him to accept the Plate as a mark of the esteem and regard in which he was held by those who had the interests of agriculture at heart, and concluded by proposing Mr. Mathews's health, which was warmly responded to, and drunk with enthusiasm. In returning thanks, Mr. Mathews dwelt for some time on the many improvements professed to be now making in agriculture by the aid of science, which he endeavoured to prove to be nearly altogether failures. He then referred to the present state of Cirencester College, which he alleged, after an immense outlay of capital and ostentatious display of scientific experiment, was entirely profitless, and in a worse state of cultivation than when taken to four years ago to be made an example of what high cultivation could attain. Messrs. Huxtable and Mechi also came under Mr. Mathews's censure, both of whom he considered had given premature opinions upon the advantages to be derived from the great agricultural changes lately introduced. He then expressed his belief that Protection must be restored, or that prosperity and the best interests of the country must perish; and concluded by heartily thanking the company for their splendid gift

"The Health of Sir W. Codrington" having been drunk with much applause, he apologised for retiring so early. The chair was then taken by Sir M. H. H. Beach; many excellent speeches were made, and the company did not separate until a late hour.

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No. 441.—VOL. XVII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850. [NUMBER AND TWO SUPPLEMENTS, 1s.

THE CEYLON INQUIRY.

It will be remembered that last year certain grave charges were brought in the House of Commons against Lord Torrington, the Governor of Ceylon; charges of fomenting an insurrection in order to crush a disaffected native party more effectually; of cruelty, tyranny, and illegality in the proclamation of martial law; of wanton outrage against the religious feelings of the Cingalese; and of a general course of misgovernment, calculated, if not to emperil our possession of the dependency, to alienate the affections of the people of Ceylon, and to bring the British name into contempt and hatred. Among the particular incidents alleged were, that his Lordship had caused, without trial or proof of guilt, certain persons to be executed—among others, a pretended King of Kandy; that, after execution, he had discovered his mistake, and had then caused a second pretender to be shot, and that this second pretender was also the wrong person. It was also alleged that his Lordship had boasted of having had a priest executed in his "full canonical robes," and that the execution of a priest in this manner was a gratuitous outrage upon the religion of the country. Various other charges, equally serious, were alleged, and an inquiry into the whole matter was prayed for. The Government at first resisted all attempts to let in the light to this painful subject, and threw the shield of their protection over Lord Torrington; not only, it was supposed, because he was a relative—or near connexion of the great Whig and Governmental families of Grey and Russell, but because the conduct and policy of the head of the Colonial-office were implicated in the matter. Ultimately, however, the Government found it more politic to accede to the demand for an inquiry, the late Sir Robert Peel having warned them that to deny it would be dangerous. A select committee was accordingly appointed in 1849, "to inquire into the grievances complained of in Ceylon, in connexion with the administration and government of the colony, and to report its opinion whether any measures can be adopted for the redress of any grievances that might be proved to exist; and for the better administration and government of the dependency." The committee was composed of men of all parties, and included Mr. Baillie, who originally brought the subject before the House, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hume, Sir James Weir Hogg, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. C. P. Villiers, Mr. Adderley, Lord Hotham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hawes, Mr. James Wilson, Sir Joshua Walmsley, Major Blackall, and Mr. Stuart Wortley. That committee heard evidence at great length; and, at the close of the Session of 1849, recommended to the House of Commons, that an humble address should be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to appoint a Commission to inquire on the spot into the means taken for the repression of the late insurrection in Ceylon. The House of Commons, on the advice of the Ministry, refused to acquiesce in the recommendation. The evidence taken before the committee was published at the commencement of the Session which has now just concluded, and was both voluminous and conflicting. The defenders of Lord Torrington were of opinion that the financial measures which had originally excited the disaffection of the Cingalese were judicious and necessary, and tended to the prosperity and good government of the dependency; and that, in proclaiming martial law for the suppression of the insurrection, Lord Torrington had acted upon the advice of the military officers, and that the apparent severity of the proceeding was real mercy, as it brought the insurrection to a speedier close, and prevented a protracted and sanguinary rebellion. It was alleged, on the other hand, that the insurrection was local and partial, and that the measures taken to repress it were unwise and unjust, accompanied by a cruel destruction of life and unnecessary destruction of property, and calculated rather to alienate than to preserve the good-will and confidence of the Cingalese, and to lessen the prospect of the future good government of the colony by Lord Torrington. At the commencement of the Session of 1850, the committee was re-appointed; and Sir James Emerson Tennent, who is said to have *accidentally* arrived from Ceylon, and other parties were examined at great length. That committee has just published its third report, in which they state their opinion that the serious attention of her Majesty's Government should be called to the evidence taken in the course of the inquiry, and recommend a second time that a Royal Commission should be appointed to proceed to Ceylon, "unless some step should forthwith be taken by the Government which may obviate the necessity of further investigation."

On Monday night, Mr. Hume moved that the whole of the evidence taken during the Session of 1850 should be printed; and reiterated in general terms the charges against Lord Torrington, and against the Colonial-Office for encouraging and protecting him in a course of proceeding alike dangerous, cruel, and unconstitutional. Mr. Hume, however, did not speak on behalf of the whole committee. The committee were not unanimous in their condemnation of Lord Torrington's conduct; for unanimity upon any question affecting the character of the Colonial Office was not to be expected from a committee of which the Under-Secretary for the Colonies was a member. On Monday night, Mr. Hawes, in reply to Mr. Hume, and on behalf of the Government, stated his views of the case, though not so well or so clearly as we find them stated in the draft of a report which had previously been rejected by the committee. This draft, though long, is necessary to a proper comprehension of the whole case; and we, therefore, present its principal heads as we find them in the report of the committee. Mr. Hawes, and, consequently, the Government of which he is a member, are of opinion—

1. That when Lord Torrington assumed the government of Ceylon, in the course of the year 1847, he found it labouring under great financial and commercial embarrassments.
2. That upon his arrival he took immediate measures to investigate both the

SITE OF THE BUILDING FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

financial and commercial condition of the island, with a view to relieve its trade by the removal of all unnecessary restrictions; to encourage the cultivation of the great staple produce of the island, by the abolition of duties pressing injuriously upon it; and, finally, by a rigorous economy, to bring the income of the government within its expenditure.

3. That the principal financial and commercial measures which Lord Torrington introduced in the course of the year 1847, and finally adopted, were beneficial and successful, and highly creditable to Lord Torrington and the members of the government of Ceylon generally

4. That in the year 1848 an insurrection occurred, which, among other causes of long standing, was mainly attributable to unfounded rumours and misrepresentations which were industriously circulated amongst the people, of numerous vexations and onerous taxes imposed or to be imposed That the people of the Kandian provinces, especially in the districts of Matelle and Kornegalle, rose in large numbers, attacked the towns of Matelle and Kornegalle, destroyed much public and private property, and created universal alarm. That the accounts which reached Lord Torrington of these dis urbances, represented that disaffection prevailed to a great extent amongst the inhabitants of these populous districts, who were known to be generally in the possession of arms, and that the extensive and scattered plantations of coffee were exposed to imminent danger.

5. That at this time the amount of military force at Lord Torrington's disposal, for the maintenance of the public peace in so extensive an island, was, under these circumstances, insufficient, and he therefore immediat ly sent to Madras for reinforcements, and also, on the unanimous advice of his executive council proclaimed martial law on the 20th and 31st of July, in the districts of Matelle and Kornegalle. That the Governor had the full concurrence and support of the highest military authorities, and generally of all classes of the inhabitants, in these and the other measures which he adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and that they were successful in promptly effecting that object and completely restoring the public peace, which has not since been disturbed.

6. That martial law in the proclaimed districts was continued till October 10, or a period of ten weeks. That the policy and necessity of continuing martial law has been denied by many of the witnesses examined, whose opinion is entitled to consideration. That it appears, however, that Colonel Drought, the commandant at Kandy, in a statement laid before this committee, considered the continuance of martial law necessary; that Major-General Snell, on the 26th of Sept., 1848, addressed a letter to Lord Torrington to that effect, and that on the 2d of October, 1848, the Legislative Council unanimously concurred in an address to the Governor approving of his conduct.

7. That, with these facts before them, the committee think it due to Lord Torrington to express a general approbation of the measures he adopted with a view to the restoration of tranquility; and though as to his conduct in some respects the evidence before them is conflicting, and that of some witnesses strongly inculpates him, they are of opinion that there is not ground whatever for doubting that he acted throughout these proceedings in very difficult circumstances, with the single object of restoring the public peace and maintaining the security of life and property.

8. That, while the committee to this extent approve the public conduct of Lord Torrington, they regret that private communications have been brought under their notice as having passed between him and some of the principal officers of his government, of which they are bound to express their very strong disapprobation. That, as Lord Torrington has had no opportunity of offering any explanation with respect to these communications, the contents of which are described as "private and confidential," and obviously written by him in the expectation that they would be so considered, and as these letters and the evidence connected with them relate entirely to personal matters, not having a direct bearing on the subject of the present inquiry, the committee think it inexpedient to report these letters and this evidence to the House, but, in abstaining from doing so, the committee consider it right to express their opinion that these letters and evidence have brought to light the existence of dissensions amongst the officers of the Ceylon government highly detrimental to the public service; that communications of the character of these letters were calculated to aggravate such dissensions; and that this state of things requires the prompt and decided interference of her Majesty's Government with a view to its correction.

Mr. Hawes and Lord John Russell, holding these opinions, opposed the printing of the evidence; and Mr. Hawes moved an amendment, to the effect that the "evidence taken before the Ceylon Committee be referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the members of her Majesty's Government." In the last week of the Session, it was not likely, however important the matter might have been, that any serious opposition would be offered to a proposal emanating from the Government, and the amendment was accordingly carried. In effect, therefore, Earl Grey —whose administration of his department is as much impugned as Lord Torrington's administration of the affairs of Ceylon—is to be the judge of the whole business, unless, in the next Session of Parliament, the subject shall be re-opened without fear or favour. This has been promised; but, in the meantime, the Government —doubtless with a view to prevent all further enquiry into the subject, and to quash the existing and unpublished evidence - has recalled Lord Torrington, and appointed Sir George Anderson to succeed him.

Such, in a few words, is the history of the Ceylon inquiry. It is evident, however, that the question cannot be allowed to rest as the Government would have it. If no other person in Parliament will call for full publicity and further inquiry into the conduct of Lord Torrington and other individuals, Lord Torrington himself may, perhaps, be induced, on his return to this country, to insist upon an investigation. At present, his Lordship's friends have condemned him more severely than his opponents, and in justice to himself he will doubtless court inquiry. It is better for his Lordship that the whole truth should be known, than that vague rumours should be allowed to circulate against him. One thing certain is, that the proper administration of our vast Colonial empire is a matter of infinitely more importance than the public or private character of any individual, whether that individual be Lord Torrington, Earl Grey, or Lord John Russell. It is equally certain, we think, that Parliament, next session, will thoroughly investigate the whole subject of this Ceylon insurrection.

SITE FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

UPON the preceding page is engraved the portion of Hyde Park to be appropriated to the building for the Great Exhibition of 1851. The builders have already commenced the works for the reception of Mr. Paxton's beautiful design, to be executed in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., of the London Works, at Smethwick, have the contract for the iron framework; Messrs. Chance, of Spon-lane, will supply the enormous quantity of glass required; and the tubes are also entrusted to a firm in the district These three materials constitute, in fact, the entire building

At a meeting recently held at Bakewell, in support of the Exhibition, and graced by the presence of the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Burlington, Mr. Paxton stated that the building will be 2120 feet long by 200 broad, the nave or principal aisle will be 120 feet broad, or 10 feet wider than the Coliseum at Rome. The columns, glass and its iron supports comprise the whole material of the building, the roof only being throughout the length of the nave and transepts of wood. The area of the whole space which may be afforded in the galleries can be extended to about 30 acres, if necessary The whole will be covered in by the 1st of January. Now if, after the purpose for which it is erected is over, it was thought desirable to take the whole down—and he sincerely hoped it would not be pulled down nor shipped to America—if they chose to let it remain, see to what a purpose it might be applied. There might be made an excellent carriage drive round the interior, as well as a road for equestrians, with ample room laid out and planted, and then there would be many acres of room in the galleries for a promenade for the public. (Cheers.) It is, in short, impossible to desire a more perfect edifice in the way of light and ventilation. Since the contract has been entered into, Messrs. Fox, Henderson (the first-named a Derby gentleman), Mr. Paxton (a Bedfordshire man), and Mr. Robert Stephenson, as by the sides of the columns to support the canvas, and thus the workmen will be enabled to construct the building under shelter.

THE POST-OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—By a recent order issued by the Postmaster-General of the United States, all foreign agents for editors and publishers of newspapers printed in the states of the Union are permitted to pass post-bags free through the territory of the United States, provided such correspondence relates exclusively to matter connected with their respective newspapers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has commenced his "progresses" through the provinces; and, on the whole, his reception by the people has been rather of a flattering character. He left the Palace of the Elysée at six o'clock on Monday morning for the Lyons Railroad station, escorted by a detachment of Hussars His suite consisted of three travelling carriages, containing the Ministers of War, Agriculture and Commerce, and Public Works; General Rebillot, Commander of the Gendarmerie; M. Lecomte, a representative of the department of the Yonne; and the President's Aides-de-Camp, Private Secretary, and several other persons belonging to his household. The President was received at the station by M. Baroche, Minister of the Interior; M. Berger, Prefect of the Seine; and M. Carlier, Prefect of Police; and the train started at seven o'clock. The Ministers and the Prefect of Police accompanied him as far as Tonnere. The latest accounts mention his arrival at Dijon, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the populace. Some doubt was felt as to the reception he would meet with in this town, it being the focus of the most extravagant opinions, both political and religious; but acclamations generally greeted his arrival.

The accounts of his progress are sharply criticised by the Legitimist and Republican journals.

A rumour was spread in Paris on Tuesday, that the President of the Republic had been suddenly seized with indisposition, arising from drinking a glass of cold water while in a state of perspiration. The report, however, was not credited, as it could not be traced to rest upon any good foundation.

M. Bouley de la Meurthe, Vice-President of the Republic, has returned to Paris, and will act as chief of the nation during the absence of Louis Napoleon

The Legitimists, it is said, are much disconcerted by the determination attributed to the Emperor of Russia to resist all attempts to restore either branch of the Bourbon family to the throne.

The conspirators against the public peace, who have hitherto carried on their operations at Paris, have transferred their labours to the provinces. The *Courrier de la Drome* says, that, owing to letters having been intercepted, and arms and ammunition seized, an attempt has been probably prevented, having for design to throw several departments of the south into agitation. The signal was to have been given simultaneously from Paris and Marseilles. The police have got hold of lists of a political association of a secret character.

Several arrests were made in Paris on Tuesday night, among whom was the editor of the *People*

Count Molé was taken ill with fever on Sunday last, but he was considerably better on the following day.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Sorbonne took place. An immense crowd was admitted into the body of the hall by tickets, whilst on the platform were seated the Vice-President of the Republic; M. Dupin, senior; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, M. Guizot, and other personages of note M. Dupin and M. Guizot were loudly applauded on making their appearance. M. Parieu, the Minister of Public Instruction, pronounced the usual address of encouragement to the students, which was loudly applauded in several parts. The distribution of the prizes then took place amidst the applause of the pupils, and the sound of military music.

On Tuesday the Minister of Foreign Affairs gave audience to the representatives of several German states regarding the war between Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. The Minister for Prussia refused to be present, having received no instructions from his Court upon the subject. The cause of meeting is believed to be the concentration of troops upon the borders of Holstein by order of Prussia, supposed to be with the view of affording protection to the insurgents in the event of defeat by the Danes.

The Prince of Schwartzenburg has addressed a note to the Great Powers remonstrating against the pretensions of Prussia in directing the movements of troops belonging to the ruling powers of the north of Germany.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The accounts from the Duchies are at present of little interest, with the exception of the frightful catastrophe at Rendsburg, noticed in another column.

The close proximity of both armies to each other gives occasion to frequent reconnaissances from time to time, which are attended with smart skirmishes; but, in the main, matters continue in the same state of inactivity with the great body of both forces.

It is the evident desire and policy of each commander to remain as long as possible on the defensive, and to induce his adversary to quit his entrenchments, or strong position, and become the assailant. Were the Danes to be seduced from the defensive, the advantages of position would certainly be in favour of Willisen, who, having withdrawn all his detachments from the right bank of the Treene, and from that of the Elder west of Frederickstadt, has concentrated his whole force in a semicircle, with its left resting upon Rendsburg, its centre in front of Schestedt, and its right leaning upon Frederickstadt—a distance, from one extreme to the other, of more than thirty miles, but reducible to half that distance, if necessary, by the retirement of some of the extremities He has a sort of entrenched camp in front of Rendsburg, to secure his left; Frederickstadt as an *appui* for his right; and, in case of discomfiture in his centre, he can pass the Eider at the latter place, and fall back in security upon the Holstein banks. The position of the Danes also presents great advantages; and Willisen, notwithstanding the desire manifested by the insurgent forces to advance, even to the gates of the city, dare not,

ROYAL COMMISSION

The Royal assent was afterwards given by commission to several public and private bills, 75 in number, amongst which were the Duke of Cambridge's Annuity, the Marlborough House, the County Court Extension, the Navy Pay, the Borough Bridges, the Public Libraries and Museums, the Elections (Ireland), the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland), the Equivalent Company's Annuity Redemption, the Canterbury Settlement Lands, &c.

The Lords Commissioners were Lord CAMPBELL, Lord EDDISBURY, and Lord MONTEAGLE.

Their Lordships having unrobed, Lord CAMPBELL resumed the seat on the Woolsack; and,

On the motion of Lord EDDISBURY, the following bills were read a third time and passed: Spitalfields and Shoreditch New Street Bill, Transfer of Improvement Loans (Ireland) Bill, Law Fund Duties (Ireland) Bill, Savings-Banks (Ireland) Bill, Holyhead Harbour Bill, Lough Corrib Improvement Company Compensation (Ireland) Bill, General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill, and Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill.

Lord MONTEAGLE presented two petitions, one from Van Diemen's Land, and the other from New South Wales, praying the amendment of the law which regulates the sale and tenure of land in those colonies.

SUNDAY POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

Lord CAMPBELL said that, understanding the commissioners appointed to consider the Post-office regulations had presented their report, he begged to express his gratification at the recommendations contained in that report. He believed that they would go a considerable way towards the removal of the evils which had been so sensibly felt for some weeks and months past.

Lord MONTEAGLE quite concurred in the opinion which had been expressed by his noble and learned friend.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at one o'clock

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. WILD asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to take any steps during the recess for the better supply of water to the metropolis?

Sir G. GREY said the report of the Board of Health should receive the serious attention of the Government during the recess, and also the evidence on which it was founded. He could not say what were the intentions of the Government, but parties promoting private bills on the subject would do so with their eyes open.

SUNDAY POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

In reply to Mr. LABOUCHERE, who said the report on the subject of postal communication on Sundays had been made, and was on the table of the House. It was not for him to say what course the Government meant to pursue in the matter

NEW METHOD OF REFINING SUGAR.

Further, in reply to the same hon. member, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the attention of the Government had been called to the subject of refining sugar by acetate of lead; and having directed an analysis by three experienced chemists, a report was made and submitted to several medical officers. By that report it did not appear that any lead remained in the sugar; but that a sufficient amount existed in combination with the treacle to render that substance deleterious. The inventor, however, had denied this in the most strenuous manner, and had offered to eat any quantity the House chose to direct. (Laughter.) The best course, however, was to place the report on the table.

Mr. THORNELY moved that the report be printed.

Agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER laid on the table the report of the expense of building the New Houses of Parliament

THE CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.—A SCENE PREVENTED.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR, referring to the evidence taken before the Select Committee on the subject of the National Land Company and Snig's-End, and the payment by Mr. Hayter, the chairman of the committee, of Alexander Somerville for collecting testimony on the subject, asked the Speaker whether, when a Minister of the Crown was appointed chairman of a committee, it was any part of his duty to pay for certain private evidence not produced before that committee out of his own pocket?

The SPEAKER said, if any member of a committee thought it useful to obtain certain evidence, there could be no objection to his paying for it out of his own pocket.

Mr HAYTER rose to explain He got so far as to say, "The so-called honourable gentleman," when he was called to order by the Speaker, and stopped short.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR then started to his feet, amidst cries of "Order," and shouted out, "I can prove him to be a juggler and a swindler." Who the "him" was, we cannot pretend to determine.

The SPEAKER again interfered.

Mr HAYTER apologised for having used an unparliamentary expression, and this little fracas ended.

Several returns were ordered

Mr. NEWDEGATE called attention to a report entitled Foreign Tariffs, being a return, No. 570, of the present season, and having pointed out some discrepancies in it, asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he could explain these errors, and whether he would agree to a motion for the production of the foreign tariffs

Mr. LABOUCHERE was not able to explain the discrepancies pointed out, but assured the hon. member that the Government would not lose sight of the subject He did not think it would be desirable to lay the foreign tariffs on the table. Some of them were of considerable length especially, were very hastily and were frequently altered, and he did not think it would be worth while to put the country to the expense of printing them.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.

After a pause of more than half-an-hour, there being no other business before the House,

The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the bar, and having advanced to the table, summoned the House to attend the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent given by commission to several bills which had passed both Houses.

The Speaker then left the House, followed by the whole of the members who were present.

On his return, he read the titles of the bills to which the Royal assent had been given (for which see Lords' report).

A message was brought up from the Lords, stating that their Lordships had agreed to the Security for Advances (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill and several other bills, without any amendment.

Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice that early next session he would call the attention of the House to the indefinite periods at which the House had commenced its sittings during the present session —Adjourned!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER, who was dressed in his state robes, entered the New House at half-past one o'clock, at which time there were about fifty or sixty members present

SECURITIES (IRELAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Mr. F. FRENCH moved that this bill be allowed to pass through all its stages at once, and observed that it had received the approbation of the Lord Chancellor.

Sir W SOMERVILLE objected to passing a bill on so important a subject without further consideration.

After a few observations the bill was negatived without a division.

REVERSAL OF THE LATE POSTAL REGULATIONS ON SUNDAY.

In reply to Mr. Pinney,

Mr. LABOUCHERE said all that had taken place with regard to the recent postal regulations was this:—the report of the Committee appointed, in conformity with the address of the House, to consider how far Sunday labour might be diminished in the Post-office without absolutely putting a stop to the transmission and delivery of letters, had made their report, which was now lying on the table of the House. He could not at present enter into any details on the subject, further than to say that the general character of the report was certainly a recommendation that the suspension of the transmission and delivery of letters on Sunday, which had lately been established, should be repealed (Hear) and that we should return to the transmission and delivery of letters on Sunday, accompanied by such alterations and modifications as would ensure employed in the Post-office as much time to themselves on Sunday as was consistent with a due regard to the paramount interests of society at large. That was the general purport of the report which had been presented to the Treasury; but the Treasury had not yet had time to determine on the course to be adopted. He had no doubt, however, that the Treasury would be satisfied with the recommendations contained in that report, and that those recommendations would be carried into effect. (Hear, hear.)

THE PROROGATION

At twenty minutes past two o'clock, Mr. Pulman, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, entered the House, and on arriving at the table said: "Mr. Speaker, the Queen commands this Honourable House to attend her Majesty immediately in the House of Lords." The Speaker then left the chair, and, followed by the whole of the members, proceeded through the new lobby and corridor to the House of Lords. On his return, he stated that, in obedience to the Queen's command, he had attended her Majesty in the House of Lords, where her Majesty had been graciously pleased to give her Royal assent to several bills, and had also delivered to her Parliament a most gracious Speech, which the right hon. gentleman read, and which our readers will find in another part of our impression.

The Speaker having shaken hands with Lord John Russell, and the greater portion of the members likewise, the House broke up, and thus ended the labours, if not important, session of 1850.

[For Prorogation, see Lords' Report in Supplement.]

BIRKBECK FEMALE SCHOOLS.—The success which has attended the formation of boys' schools, on Doctor Birkbeck's plan, at the Mechanics' Institution, has induced the committee to extend the benefits by forming a girls' school in Southampton buildings, in connexion with the boys' schools. This system is considered to be well adapted to instill a sound education at a moderate expense.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The death of the Hon. Mr. Law will occasion a severe contest in the University of Cambridge, both political parties being determined to assert their opinions, not only upon matters which have been brought or are expected to come before the Legislature, but also upon the great Church questions which have of late been so warmly agitated. The High Church party and the Protestants intend inviting Viscount Fielding to offer himself as a candidate, whilst their opponents have decided on tendering their support to Mr. J. S. Lefevre, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. Both gentlemen took honours at the close of their academical career.

SAVINGS IN COUNTY EXPENDITURE.—A long-called-for reform has been effected by Mr. Justice Wightman at the present assizes for Lancashire, holding in Liverpool, having for its object the reduction of expenditure in criminal [illegible] and expenses of witnesses.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF CONVICTS.—Two convicts, named John Parvis and the other James Blamir, between three and four o'clock on Monday afternoon, succeeded in climbing over the wall of the yard and the wooden fence of Commodore Henry Eden's garden into George-street, Woolwich. Two police constables from the dockyard gate immediately gave chase, and they were both captured near the Marine Barracks, and within 20 minutes were returned on board the *Warrior* convict hulk.

THE TWELFTH OF AUGUST.—The accounts which have reached us as to the state of the moors are not so uniformly good as we could wish to give to sportsmen on or near the 12th of August. Throughout Aberdeenshire, we believe, the prospect is excellent. On Deeside, the birds are more plentiful and stronger than they have been for four years. Such is the report of experienced keepers. In some districts of the Highlands, however, the case is very different. In Inverness-shire and Perthshire, the tape-worm is very destructive among the young grouse; and the same disease made serious havoc on the moors in the early part of the spring. We hear that this year a number of favourite shooting quarters have not been taken, owing to the high rents asked.

The mills of Messrs. Fielding, of Todmorden, Lancashire, which have for a lengthened period been running short time (about forty hours per week), either have or are immediately about to go on full time again.

"TAKE UP THE BED AND WALK."—On Thursday last, a man dressed as a mechanic went to a house in Brighton, walked up-stairs, took a bed from the bedstead, made it up into a bundle, and brought it down into the passage. At that instant he heard somebody coming. Thereupon, with admirable coolness, he gave two or three loud taps on the wainscoating, and when, in due time, one of the inmates made her appearance, he said, "I've brought this bed." "Bed," replied the woman; "there's no bed to come here: you must have made a mistake." "I think not," said the man; "this is No. 15, isn't it?" "Yes, this is 15." Then that is the number master told me to bring it to." "Well," said the woman, "it's wrong, at any rate, so I tell you, so take it away." "If you say I'm to take it," responded the thief, "I had better do so," and with that he took up the bed and walked off. Some time elapsed before it was discovered how completely the bed-owners had been done.—*Brighton Guardian.*

IRELAND.

COMMEMORATION OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND, AT BELFAST.

Her Majesty's reception at Belfast last year was fully described in our Journal; and we have now to record a commemoration *fête* given by the inhabitants on the 10th instant. The place chosen was the large island formed during the execution of the harbour works, which has been tastefully laid out by the Harbour Commissioners, and forms a promenade of considerable extent. Here were assembled, in honour of the occasion, upwards of 7000 of the most influential [illegible] and their families, [illegible] more than 4000 of the [illegible] were [illegible] to take of the [illegible] towards the support of the General Hospital of the town; and [illegible] that, in the midst of his opponents, this act of charity was aided by his contribution. The sum thus collected is stated at £250.

The proceedings were opened at three o'clock by a Royal salute from the battery on Queen's Island, which was repeated by her Majesty's cutter *Wellington*, lying in the river; the band of the 39th Regiment afterwards playing the National Anthem. Boat-races, rope-dancing, necromantic feats, races, climbing poles, and feats of strength, varied the scene. The Commemoration terminated at dark in a display of fireworks. Flags waved upon the public buildings and the shipping in the harbour

In addition to the guests admitted by tickets, at least ten thousand others were stationed on ships [illegible] along the docks and quays

Prizes were awarded for poems in commemoration of her Majesty's Visit.

TENANT RIGHT.—In Dublin, the council of the Tenant League have commenced daily meetings in committee, and the provincial members have for the most part taken their departure for the purpose of working the movement throughout the country. Quarterly general meetings of the League will, however, be held; but these are not to take place in Dublin, it being the intention to select the principal provincial towns for the purpose; and the first of the meetings will, most probably, be held at Belfast. In this respect, as well as in many others, the present agitation differs very materially from any preceding one, as centralisation of such popular movements in Dublin has been hitherto their characteristic. Local associations will be established; but these will be formed entirely unconnected with the League, except in so far as they may be supposed to work upon the same principles and with the same objects. There is the utmost desire on the part of the Council of the League to avoid every thing like their constitution and in their operations which could be construed into illegality, nor is it likely that they will take any important step without having previously sounded the way before them by good legal advice. The organization thus set on foot is, however, a very formidable one.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR DUBLIN.—At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, held on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Reynolds, M.P., read the following letter:—

[illegible] Chambers, Aug. 10, 1850

My Lord,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, with reference to the memorial of the Town Council of Dublin, that they are pleased to approve of the Council borrowing a sum of money not exceeding £13,030 on mortgage of the borough fund, for the purpose of being applied to the erection of baths and wash-houses in that city

I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, &c. G. CORNEWELL L. LEWIS

The Lord Mayor said, he believed there was no difficulty in the way of the proposed baths and wash-houses. The Lords of the Treasury had most liberally and kindly, and with the least possible delay, responded to their memorial, and had permitted them to borrow a sufficient sum to erect those baths and wash-houses. He believed that the plans submitted by the committee had been approved of and acceptable to all parties than the one proposed; and he hoped that the committee would sit from day to day until they carried it out

POOR RELIEF IN IRELAND.—The total number of inmates in the Irish Union houses in the week ended the 27th of July last, was 235,793, as compared with 209,194 in the corresponding week of 1849. The average cost of maintenance per head in July, 1850, was 1½d; and in July, 1849, 1s. 2½d. The number of persons on out-door relief on the 27th of July, 1850, was 104,486, as compared with 733,530 on the 28th of July, 1849 The cost of out-door relief for the week ended the 27th of July, 1850, was £2184; and in the week ended the 28th of July, 1849, £19,810

FINSBURY PARK.—The proposed park will cover an area of about 300 acres, and its estimated cost for the purchase of the freehold would be about £150,000. Surely this is not an outlay to be grudged by the Government to the inhabitants of Finsbury, for an acquisition, which will confer immeasurable benefit on this and succeeding generations, one, moreover, essential to the well-being of a vast and increasing population, and imperatively called for by every consideration of public health and utility. It is, not without reason, stated, that unless advantage be now taken to secure the only available space still open, the opportunity for forming a park in this part of the metropolis will be lost for ever, inasmuch as it has been fully ascertained that the property of the intended site will otherwise, within a short time, be covered with houses The spirit with which the matter has been taken up, however, encourages the hope, that Finsbury, ere long, will enjoy the invaluable boon recently conceded to the Tower Hamlets, and no longer be destitute of what ought to constitute the chief attraction, as well as the most healthful and agreeable resort of its densely crowded population

WILFUL DESTRUCTION OF THE ORDNANCE MAPS OF THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A most flagrant act of wilful destruction of a considerable portion of the ordnance map of the metropolis has recently come to the knowledge of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers—a work executed under their superintendence, at a great expense, for drainage purposes. The facts of the case appear to be these:—After the necessary levels and other information had been taken by the officers of the Ordnance, they were regularly deposited at the District Sewers Office, in Hatton-garden, under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Smith, who had been taken as a sergeant from the corps of Sappers and Miners for that purpose. From the information so furnished Mr. Smith ordered the maps to be drawn, preparatory to their being engraved, and several of them, for the more crowded districts of the metropolis, were completed, and sent to the chief office in Parliament-street. On the day the maps were so removed, several of the officers of the establishment saw them placed in drawers with great care, with the exception of some that were already in large tin cases. There being gentlemen sufficient at their hands to refer to them, on opening the drawers they found the greater part of them completely saturated with some powerful [illegible] so much so, that a good deal of the work that had been beginned upon them was completely illegible. An immediate investigation was then made of those in the tin cases, and these appeared to have been injured in a similar manner. The appointment of Mr. Smith to this situation appeared to have given great offence to one or two parties, which had manifested itself on many occasions by a disinclination to obey his instructions. The commissioners, therefore, with a view to a thorough investigation of the facts, placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Field, the active officer of the detective police, who has for some days past been unwearied in his exertions in collecting information, nearly twenty of the officers having been strictly examined as to the circumstance. An analysation of the Liquid used for this felonious purpose has been made by Mr. Parry, of the Polytechnic Institution, who declared it to be nitrate of silver.

THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT was opened this year by commission on January 31st, and was closed on Thursday, August 15, by Her Majesty in person. Though the Session has disappointed the hopes of the public, they may have been as much too large as its deeds have fallen short of its duties. Our brief notice of proceedings which have spread, including the holidays, over six months and a half, can scarcely suffice to enable the reader to strike a correct balance between the just expectations of the people and the performances of Parliament. We can only place before him a [illegible] of the [illegible] accomplished.

The Royal Commissioners promised, in her Majesty's [illegible] for the improvement of the Australian Colonies, [illegible] roving Ireland, by [illegible] chief of party processions, extending the Parliamentary franchise, altering the Grand Jury laws, and regulating the relations of Landlord and Tenant. With the exception of the last, concerning which Ministers have done nothing, all the others have been carried. Opinions differ as to the precise merits of the Australian Bill, but they all agree that it is a great improvement on the old system, and on the measures before submitted to Parliament on the subject. The chief measure for Ireland—that extending the franchise—was mutilated in the House of Lords, and a compromise accepted by the Commons. Neither in its original nor in its mutilated form did it equal the just claims of the Irish; but it will much enlarge the constituency, and protect the electors from being annually worried by the antagonistic exertions to place them on the register of the Roman Catholic priesthood and the Protestant landlords. The other measures for Ireland are too trifling to deserve notice, and as far as they go are as likely to be productive of evil as good.

But, besides Ireland and the Australian Colonies, the two chief subjects on which legislative action was demanded by the Crown, a hope was expressed in the Royal speech that Parliament would be "enabled to make further progress in the removal of evils which affect the health and *well-being* of the people." In compliance with this large and vague intimation, which might suggest the most extravagant hopes, Ministers gave notice, at the beginning of the session, of bills to improve the management of the Woods and Forests, and to improve the Mercantile Marine. Before the close, the former was given up, much to the injury of the reputation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the latter was only partially carried out, after many changes, equally to the injury of the reputation of the President of the Board of Trade, and of the whole Ministry which had placed these measures in the front of the battle. In the course of the Session Ministers introduced and passed a measure to prevent unnatural interments in the metropolis. Nothing more was done concerning the health of the people, of which so much had been said and written. They introduced this, but did not carry through, a bill to enable the Jews to sit in Parliament, by altering the oath of abjuration. Measures particularly bearing on the well-being of the people, such as those regulating loan societies and reforming savings-banks, giving the depositors greater security than they now enjoy, were brought in, but were withdrawn or indefinitely put off. A political measure for abolishing the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, which obtained the reluctant acquiescence of the late Sir Robert Peel, was given up, though generally approved of by the public, in deference to the Duke of Wellington. The Government brought in no less than ninety-five bills for "the removal of evils which affect the well-being of the people," and carried the greater part of them. Nevertheless, at least, were given up or defeated; but, by their instrumentality, upwards of seventy new laws were enacted. Amongst them are many unimportant acts, mere renewals of expiring laws or mere technical changes, but, amongst more important, is included the Act for Abolishing the Duty on Bricks—the only substantial benefit conferred on the people by the removal of a tax.

Beyond what the Royal Speech referred to and the Ministers proposed, the people had, as usual on the meeting of Parliament, great expectations. The revenue was prosperous, the country was at peace; the agriculturists were suffering and complaining, and further reductions of expenditure and taxation, to relieve them and the public, were anticipated In the course of the Session numerous attempts—such as Mr. Colden's motion in return to the estimates of 1835, and Mr. Henley's motion to reduce all salaries, and several motions by Mr. Hume and others to reduce particular estimates—were made to curtail the public expenditure, but they were all unsuccessful. A committee, indeed, was appointed to inquire into the salaries of public officers, which has recommended reductions.

Under the pressure of the reiterated demands of the public, Ministers have lessened the expenditure—it was, altogether, £2,388,650 less in the year ending July 5 than [illegible] and of this reduction, the Navy alone comes in for £1,189,573, an abatement in the miscellaneous expenses and the expenses under various acts of Parliament making up the remainder. But every attempt at a sweeping reduction was resisted by Ministers, who, at the very close of the session, in spite of much proper opposition, gave £12,000 to the Duke of Cambridge, and suspended about £6000 for stables for the Prince of Wales. Their reductions have not satisfied the public, while these additions to the expenditure are painful proofs that they are not duly impressed with the idea that the property of the people ought, above all things, to be respected

The only attempt made to give relief to the complaining agriculturists was Mr. Darnell's motion for a committee to consider a revision of the Poor-laws with a view to relieve the owners of property from the "cash-element" charges and some others on the rental taxation of the country. That such a measure could give them relief is doubtful; but so strong was the disposition to try it, that in a House of 525 members, hitherto held only by the small majority of 8. The Royal Speech expressed regret at the complaints made by the owners and occupiers of land; but, with the exception of abolishing the duty on bricks, and the general reduction of expenditure, by the ending taxation it rather, no effort was made to lessen the distress of the farmers, no inquiry even was instituted, whether it was the result of legislation, or fell on them in the course of nature.

Motions to enlarge the franchise and reform the electoral system met with the same fate as motions to abate the expenditure, and the Session close, without the gratification of any popular wish, or the enactment of any large and beneficial measure to bestow a name and honour on the Parliament of 1850

It will be more notorious for the injury it has inflicted on social and trading communication, helping to blight affection and to check prosperity, by its address concerning the Post-Office, than memorable for all its other labours. Under the baneful influence of a zeal that will listen to no reason, the House of Commons carried an address to the Crown to suspend on Sunday the collection and delivery of letters. Without asking the concurrence of the Lords in that address, though was the duty of the mover, the Ministers gave effect to it. By the authority of a small majority of one House of Parliament, amounting to no more than 28 in a small House of only 161 members, a large trespass was made on the religious feelings of one portion of the people, and the trade and communication of all were interfered with. It is the more remarkable, because our ancestors jealously to guard against any innovations on these particular subjects, passed standing orders in the House of Commons, which remain on its books to this day, and are continually in force, that no motion affecting trade or religion shall be entertained unless first submitted to a committee of the whole House. In total violation of the spirit of these standing orders—in total forgetfulness of the usual observance towards the House of Lords—and in contemptuous opposition to any part of the constitution, the Ministers, in compliance with the vote of a small majority of the House of Commons, made a great change in the Post-Office, which affected not only religion and the trade of the people. It has, as might have been expected, caused far more commotion than any other measure of the Session, and would have caused great disturbance were the public not thoroughly convinced that a measure [illegible] so illegal, and so cruelly mischievous in its effects, was thoroughly impracticable, and could not be continued. The very last day before the Parliament closed, it was accordingly settled, by a report made to both Houses, that it should be rescinded, by the same imperfect authority which gave it effect; but it has been long enough in existence, and has been too injurious not to give its own name to the Session conspicuous for nothing good which attempted to stop all postal communication on Sunday.

With the hopes of the people disappointed—with little good done, and that little much overbalanced by a great evil—the reputation of our statesmen this Session has much declined. Ministers have been unable to carry out their projects, and have convicted of weakness and vacillation approaching to imbecility. The projects of the Reformers have all come to nothing, and they have added neither to their power nor to their reputation. The Tories, or Protectionists, have had no projects—have done nothing, have proposed nothing of the least importance; and, from a great and influential party at the beginning of the Session, have crumbled into powerless fragments at its close without a leader and without a principle. [illegible] a party of opposition [illegible] to aim at [illegible] with every [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] which have [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and

THE NORTHERNMOST CHINCHA (GUANO) ISLAND.

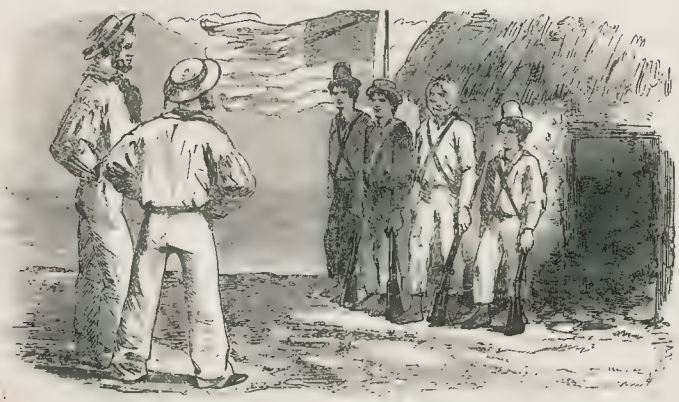
TIGRE ISLAND.

TIGRE ISLAND.

We have been favoured by "a Traveller in Central America" with the accompanying Sketches of the Island of Tigré, in the Gulph of Fonseca, lately taken possession of by Captain Paynter, of her Majesty's steam-vessel *Gorgon*, and since ceded to the United States by the Government of Honduras. This was a formidable point of the Nicaragua dispute, when the "Britishers" promptitude gave considerable annoyance to the United States; though the matter was afterwards amicably adjusted by Sir Henry Bulwer.

The first of these Sketches shows the interior of the island, with the stockade erected by the officers and crew of the *Gorgon*, and a signal-post, or look-out house, upon one of the hills.

The second Sketch is by no means a *caricature* picture of the United States garrison upon the Island, with the official stripes and stars fluttering in the breeze; and the "Britishers" regarding the force with real delight.



TIGRE ISLAND.—THE UNITED STATES GARRISON

THE CHINCHA GUANO ISLANDS.

The Chincha Islands are situated between the 13th and 14th degrees of south latitude, some 190 miles from Callao, the port of Lima, and 12 miles from the port of Pasco, whence labourers are procured for the operations of digging and shipping the guano with which these islands are covered. Guano has been taken from the northernmost island by the native Peruvians, from time immemorial; or, at any rate, it had been taken by them for an indefinite period previous to the discovery of the country by the Spaniards, now more than three centuries ago, and it has continued to be taken by them ever since. Indeed, without guano, the valleys on the coast of Peru could never have arrived at the highly productive state in which they now are. The quantity, however, required for that strip of coast is a mere bagatelle, which is shown by the slight impression made on the deposit by an abstraction of the article during, perhaps, a period of half a century. Matters on the islands of Chincha now present an altered appearance. In 1840 attention was first drawn to guano for the purposes of agriculture in Europe, and every year since shipments have increased. For the consumption of England, during the present season, 100,000 tons of guano will be taken from the island, and sold at prices varying from £9 8s. to £11 per ton, leaving, we believe, a net product in favour of the Government of Peru of about half a million sterling. The Government, however, do not receive the whole of this amount, one-half of it being mortgaged for the payment of the dividends on the debt owing to this country, and for the gradual redemption of the debt itself. Until last year, the northernmost island only had been touched. For the facility, however, of more rapid shipment, to meet the increasing demand for the article, *shoots* were arranged on the Middle Island, where vessels are now also loaded. The waters are so quiet around these islands, that vessels are enabled, without danger, to haul close to the cliff, and receive their cargoes through wooden or canvas shoots. In this way, a vessel of 500 tons may be loaded in a couple of days.

As to the quantity of guano existing on these islands, it would seem that it will not be easily exhausted; notwithstanding the increased demand in Europe, and notwithstanding the fact that no addition is now being made to it, since the Spaniards first entered the Valley of the Rimac. The exposure of a perpendicular surface from the top to the bottom of the deposit, which in some places reaches a depth of 150 feet, shows a uniform appearance of such a character as proves beyond a doubt the antiquity of the deposit. It must have been the work of many thousands of years. It is rather a curious fact, that although there are many islets in the neighbourhood, not one of them have any deposit of guano.

When application was first made to the Peruvian Government, for permission to ship guano to Europe, Captain Peacock, a highly intelligent person, at that time Superintendent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company on the coast, was requested to state what quantity of guano he thought existed on the three islands: and, after a cursory examination (his other duties not allowing time for anything more), the Captain stated that the quantity might possibly not be far short of 100,000,000 tons. A subsequent minute examination, however, practised by Don Francesco de Rivero (we believe, at present, Peruvian Consul-General in this city), has proved that the quantity may not reach very much over 25,000,000 tons; so that if this country should continue to take 100,000 tons annually, and all other countries, including the coast of Peru, 20,000 tons more together 120,000 tons—the Chincha Islands will probably be cleared of guano by the year 2[illegible]. The middle island, we believe, is the largest, though there is not much difference in the size—varying from four to eight miles in circumference.

These islands partake of the advantage (if it be an advantage) enjoyed only on the coast of Peru and Bolivia, that they are free from rain. Hence this enormous deposit of guano, and hence the superiority in quality which it possesses, as a dressing for the land, over the guano brought from the coast of Africa and Patagonia.

Another enormous deposit of guano has within the last two years been discovered on the coast of Peru, near Casma, which may serve for [illegible]

A fire, very destructive in its consequences, broke out in Dublin on Monday morning. It was first discovered in the shop of Mr. Donnelly, the extensive hosier, in Westmoreland street; and, as it burned with great violence, the inmates were rescued with great difficulty, and the flames having extended to the adjoining premises of the Royal Exchange Insurance Company of London, they were not effectually subdued until the two large houses were completely consumed, and some of the adjoining ones slightly injured. The papers of the Insurance Company were saved, and Mr. Donnelly's concerns were, it is said, amply insured.

THE VILLAGE OF SCHESTEDT, ON THE ROAD FROM SCHLESWIG TO OSTERADE

GENERAL SCHLEPPEGRELL.

This gallant soldier, who fell in the late battle of Idstadt, on the 25th ult., was the favourite of the Danish army, and contributed chiefly to the total defeat of the Schleswig-Holsteiners in the storming their entrenchments at Fredericia. He was a truly brave man, and met with the death of a hero whilst leading on his gallant soldiers to victory.

GENERAL SCHLEPPEGRELL, KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF IDSTADT.

The accompanying Portrait is from a drawing by M. Baugniet.

EXPLOSION OF THE AMMUNITION MANUFACTORY, AT RENDSBURG

The fate that turned the battle of Idstadt against the Holsteiners seems to have pursued them with other and minor calamities. On the morning of the 7th inst., at Rendsburg in the laboratory, in which the ammunition, shells, shrapnels, &c. are prepared, an explosion took place, which destroyed the whole building, shattered the surrounding houses, and caused the loss of several lives.

The Laboratory is situate on the island, in the centre of the town, formed by the two branches of the Eyder, the island itself being a kind of fortress within the main fortifications. The ammunition is always removed, as it is prepared, to the more distant magazines, which are of course fire and shell-proof; and, at the time of the accident, there was no greater quantity of explosive matter in the building than the men were engaged on for the day, otherwise the catastrophe would have been frightful. It is singular that the workmen in the Laboratory itself have escaped uninjured, and the persons killed and wounded were all on the outside. The following details are taken from an official source:

About noon yesterday a terrific report was heard, that shook the walls of the houses, broke all the glass in the windows throughout the part of the town in the vicinity of the building, and shattered the tiling and slates of the roofs. For some minutes all was consternation, and many imagined that a bombardment of the town had begun, and that a Danish shell must have fallen into their dwellings. Every one rushed from the upper rooms to the ground-floor or into the streets. It was soon ascertained, however, that the laboratory on the Eyder Island had exploded, and that some of the houses nearest to it had been partially destroyed or set on fire. The building in which the Danish prisoners are quartered is close to the Laboratory, and the inmates and their guard rushed into the street at the first alarm; some of them were wounded by falling splinters. Two horses in a waggon standing on the Parade fell to the ground, after plunging violently when the explosion took place, and were found dead. General Wilhelm immediately took every measure to remove the alarm of the inhabitants. The whole garrison was under arms in five minutes after the accident, and the fire-engines, which have recently been put in good order and exercised, were in readiness.

The above account of the catastrophe is by the *Times* Correspondent, who has examined the ruins, and in a subsequent letter states:—"A small bridge connected the buildings of the Laboratory with the offices of the artillery establishment, or what may be called the Ordnance-office. The one unfortunately used as the school for the cadets was in the island and immediately joining the Laboratory, an arrangement rather convenient than safe, and to it the killing and maiming 20 of the cadets is to be attributed. The side-walk of the causeway is a large avenue of trees, and they sheltered the houses on the parade considerably, though even there the balls and shots fell from the air in showers, while fragments of shells were driven laterally through the windows. On the island not one stone of any of the buildings is left on another—whole blocks of masonry have been wrenched from the foundations and blown in all directions. The trees of the south embankment, towards the parade, are levelled as by a great hurricane, and lie all one way over the river, the trunks split in pieces and the leaves seared by flame. The whole of the ground within the enclosure is a scene of destruction; brick-work, beams, heaps of cannon-balls, shells, and grenades—all the solid parts of every variety of ammunition are mixed up with and buried in the fragments of the walls and roofs. It is supposed that more bodies are still among the ruins, and some have certainly been blown into the river: pieces of clothing, caps, and shoes are turned up frequently, and other shapeless fragments that are hurried away and covered over from sight; nor does the eye willingly rest on them, it is but too evident what they are.

"Though the roofs of the Artillery offices, the Government House on the Parade, and the church have all sustained damage, the houses in the Alt-Stadt have suffered the most—far more than the dwellings in Dresden and Prague by an artillery fire of some days. There, a few isolated points alone were really much injured; here, every house is more or less shattered; the stoutest, and those that stood in a line with the course the shock appears to have taken, show the least traces of its violence; but some of the older and weaker structures are literally almost shaken to pieces. Hamburg itself can scarcely supply glass and tiles enough for the repairs. Ninety-one bodies had been buried."

SCHESTEDT, FROM THE ROAD TO RENDSBURG.

The Sketch above shows German troops on their retreat from the battle of Idstadt, entering Schestedt.

Schestedt is a large village, beautifully situated on the road from Schleswig to Osterade, where a bridge and sluice over the Eyder Canal leads into Holstein. The country here is hilly, and intercepted with fine beech woods, and well adapted for a military stronghold: the Eyder, to the south; Wittensee (a large lake), to the north; and the fortress of Rendsburg, to the west, allows great advantages to a skilful general.

Schestedt has been from the oldest history a place destined for battles: the last was fought on Dec. 10, 1813, when the Danes, driven back from Holstein, gave battle to the combined forces of the allies under Generals Wallmoden and Tettenborn, with great success; in memory of which the Danes erected a monument of granite, surrounded by cannons taken from the enemy at that time, in the village of Schestedt.

Sword for the President of Hayti.—Mr. Mole, sword-maker, of Broad-street, Birmingham, has just executed a commission for the Grand Masonic Order of Hayti. It is a magnificent sword, intended to be presented to the President, on his installation to the mysteries of the order of that country. The sword is slightly scimitar-shaped, and is thirty-two inches in length. The blade, which is of the finest steel, is richly ornamented along its whole length with devices in blue and gold, bearing the inscription in French on one side, "To the illustrious F. Faustin Soulouque, President of Hayti," and on the other, "Homage of the Grand Order of Hayti." The hilt is of the most ornate and exquisite workmanship, surmounted by an Imperial crown, and adorned with various Masonic emblems. On the shield are richly chased the arms of Hayti, with the motto, "God, my country, and my sword," "Liberty and Independence." The scabbard is of the richest crimson velvet, most elaborately embroidered with gold, in open-work; and with various devices in most excellent taste. The "lockets" are beautiful specimens of artistic skill, in design as well as execution; and altogether a finer piece of workmanship in this particular branch of Birmingham manufacture has rarely been turned out. The cost of the sword is a hundred guineas.

Illustrations of American "Freedom."—A gentleman lately from Missouri relates to us the following incident:—A slave-holder in the southern part of Missouri started for California, taking with him a slave whom he had promised should accompany him to the mines, and then have an opportunity of earning enough to purchase his liberty and that of his wife and children. The master proceeded as far as St. Louis, and there placed him in a slave-pen and sold him for 750 dollars. The agreement between the master and slave was, as the latter related to our informant, that he should accompany him to the mines and work for him eight hours every day, and have the remainder of his time to dig on his own "hook." He was to pay his master 800 dollars for his liberty, 600 for his wife's, and 400 each for his children. "My heart was high," said the negro, as he related his story, "as I thought of the prospect of becoming free and having my wife and children; but think how I felt," and the tears rolled down his cheeks, "when massa sell me to get money to carry him to the gold-mines. Oh! dare 'er no God for my massa; he no go to hebben when he die."—"The story was heartrending," says our friend; but he adds, "It is a scene of everyday life among slave-traders." *Daily Wisconsin.*

EXPLOSION OF THE LABORATORY, AT RENDSBURG.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 18.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 19, Royal George sunk, 1782.
TUESDAY, 20. Sun rises 4h. 53m., sets 7h. 11m.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Blackcock shooting begins.
THURSDAY, 22.—Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.
FRIDAY, 23.—Wallace executed, 1305.
SATURDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
10 40 / 11 07	No / No	0 25 / 0 50	1 15 / 1 39	1 55 / 2 19	2 33 / 2 56	3 9 / 3 32

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ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. BATTY. On MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1850, MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE produced with all its original and powerful effects. Mazeppa, Mr. W. F. Rinks. To be followed by an unexampled routine of Batty's fearless Feats of Equestrianism in the SCENES of the ARENA. To conclude with a favourite afterpiece of JACK JUNE. Box-office open from 11 till 4. Stage Manager, Mr. W. Wast.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—On MONDAY AUG. 19th, and Three following Days. Danson's PANORAMIC VIEW of the Alps.—Superb NEW AIR and recent additions: another splendid Tableau.—Pyrotechnic Concert and Ballet.—Mr. Godfrey's Entirely new series of music, by his best Military Band in the Arena.—Brilliant display of Fireworks, by Southby, concluding with a colossal Tableau of Napoleon on Horseback, from David's well-known picture.—Doors open from 9 A.M., Feeding the Animals at 3, Concert at 5. Passage of the Alps at 8, Fireworks at 9. Admission, 1s.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.—Mr. JOHN PARRY has the honour of giving his New Entertainment at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, for the Last Time this season, on MONDAY EVENING next, AUGUST 19, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had of the principal Music-sellers. Stalls and Private Boxes to be had only of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 41 and 48, New Bond-street, and at the Hall.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, established daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14 REGENT-STREET.—Additional Picture, MADRAS.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve. Afternoon, Three. Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

THE NILE.—IMPORTANT ADDITIONS to this Panorama. The Nubian Desert from the second Cataract to Dongola. War Dance by Fire-Light. March of a Caravan by Moonlight. Morning Prayer. The Mummy of a High-Priest is added to the Curiosities. Both banks of the River are shown in the Painting.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1s; Pit, 2s; Stalls, 3s. Children and Schools, half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this Week the ALPINE SINGERS from Styria will perform daily at Four, and in the Evening at Half-past Eight. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. LECTURES by Mr. Buckingham on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS daily at mid-past Four, and at the Evening at a Quarter to Ten. Also a Series, exhibiting SCENES in the ARCTIC REGIONS, and the DISCOVERY of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. Open at One o'Clock. DIVER and DIVING Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. A. C.—SAINT HILDA.—A work on most of the subjects you name will not, we fear, find a sufficient sale to induce any publisher to undertake it.

ANNUAL READER.—Mr. Ramsay, of Mr. Morris, Farnham & Co.'s photographic establishment, Regent-street.

PLAY MAKER.—The Life of Garrick, a portrait of Madame Vestris, and a portrait of the United States' Seal, appeared in our Journal for

IGNORAMUS.—Your letter is not in English. Perhaps by original edition he means a book printed in the fifteenth century. If so, he will find it very valuable.

DRAWING.—Any of the numbers of the Illustrated London News, published by Mr. Murray, Albemarle-street, will be a very useful guide to you.

RECTOR.—His letter is accepted with the first thanks.

A MUSICAL STUDENT.—We do not know where to procure a ticket for the reading-room of the British Museum. See the Statutes.

AS YOU SAY.—We think it unfair in a paper that we profess to answer all questions addressed to it, and which are of a respectable character, to refuse to reply to those which are addressed to us.

A YOUNG LADY.—We shall be happy to receive Mr. Hamilton's Reforma.

J. S.—The Apostles' Creed.—See "Brady's Beginners."

D. A. S.—Your letter is received.—See "Blackwood's Magazine," Book II. ch. 29. There is no precise rule known to us for the wrongful assumption of a military uniform.

A CONSTANT READER.—There seems to be no objection attached to Prince Albert's family file assuming arms, a knight's pedigree, and a crest.

B. B.—We do not recommend any of the publications you name.

A SCOTCH SUBSCRIBER.—We cannot answer you on the particulars stated at by our Correspondent in Perth, but we believe he is correct.

G. G. S.—Any gentleman of coat armour is entitled to use her family crest.

W. W.—Inquire at the Office of Arms, in "A griffin's head erased arg., holding in the beak a spear or."

A B.—A letter granted, 10th Feb., 1684, to a family named London, then settled at Albyn, county Norfolk.

A CONSTANT READER.—Some of the Stow informs us that there are no direct descendants of Warren Hastings in existence. Mr. Hastings never had a child, and his estates passed, by his wife's sister's family, and are now held principally by Sir C. Imhoff, who resides at Lachsford House, near Stow-on-the-Wold. That mansion has much of interest attached to it. The whole furniture of one room is composed of solid ivory, of the most exquisite workmanship.

A CONSTANT READER.—The coat of arms of an eldest son, during the lifetime of his father and mother, should be simply his paternal ensigns, differenced by a label. If his mother was an heiress or co-heiress, he is entitled to quarter her arms after her decease.

A. M. C.—The pay of an Ensign in the Line is five shillings and that per diem is a sum inadequate to support his position. It is no easy matter to obtain a commission in the army. An applicant's name must be, almost in all cases, for a year or two on the Commanders-in-Chief's list. It is necessary, too, for the candidate to be able to pass the necessary examination at the Military Board. Apply at the Horse Guards.

CUTHBERT.—The arms of the family in question are, "Sa. a cross sarg. within a bordure or. *Crest.* A greyhound's head erased at the neck, arg., collared, colared and ringed or."

J. STICK, Hereford.—4750
J. W. Whitby.—Received
J. H. will require a Plate I cense
H. D.—We have not room for the lines
J. Manchester, is thanked
J. R. S., Burningham.—We cannot inform you
J. in the *Army List* for the present month

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Songs for Children.—Our Country 3 vols.—The Churchman's Pulpit.—Life of Sir Robert Peel.—Irving's Astoria.
MUSIC.—The Lady Alice.—Ethereal Voices speak to Me.

THIS WEEK'S

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

CONSISTS OF

FORTY PAGES OF LETTERPRESS

AND

FIFTY ENGRAVINGS,

PRINTED ON THREE SHEETS OF PAPER, FOR ONE SHILLING.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850.

THE Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the recent Sabbatarian innovation upon the business of the Post-Office has presented its report to Parliament. After hearing evidence, and going fully into the subject, it has decided in the manner anticipated, and recommended a return to the system so injudiciously interfered with. Whilst rejoicing that common sense, common justice, and Christian charity have again been allowed to regulate this branch of the public service, we cannot avoid expressing a hope that the too easy and *nonchalant* Ministry has learned a lesson from all the circumstances of the case, and that it will not attempt, in any future difficulty that may arise on a point of public duty, to shirk its own responsibility, or play mischievous experiments with the public patience. All the animosities and all the bitter warfare on points of faith and practice that have been excited by the Sabbatarian discussions of the last few weeks, as well as all the inconvenience, hardship, and loss caused by the stoppage of the post on Sundays, have been gratuitously caused by Lord John Russell, in yielding, against his own convictions, to the clamour of a small party. While it is to be hoped that public men of all parties will learn a lesson by the progress and result of the changes attempted by the Judaical enthusiasts who wish to legislate for other people's consciences, and to coerce all dissentients by the strong arm of power, it is also to be hoped that those who entertain strong opinions on the Sabbath question will, for the future, be contented with their own freedom, and not seek to make aggressions upon the freedom of other people. No one will compel them to receive a letter on the Sunday, although the old and convenient arrangement has been restored. Their Sabbath liberty, to do exactly as they please, even to the legitimate extent of allowing no beds to be made, nor boots to be cleaned, nor food to be prepared in their houses, remains to them as before; and neither the Legislature nor the people seek to interfere with their conscientious observance, whatever form it may assume. Let them show towards others the same respect and toleration as are shown to them, and there will be a great deal more of practical Christianity in the land than the recent unhappy discussions would seem to show the existence of. It is not wise in them at this period of the world's history to continue their aggressive warfare against the poor, for against the poor, and the poor only, their Sabbath legislation inevitably applies. All their efforts against the rich would fail, though backed by a thousand Parliaments; and the rich man's carriage would be run on the Sunday in spite of the Legislature, though omnibuses, steam-boats, and railway trains were prohibited, just as the rich man would send special messengers with his Sunday letters, though the poor man were deprived of all chance of receiving or sending them, whatever the necessity, and whatever the mercy. We trust that there is now an end of the question, and deprecate most sincerely any further agitation of it.

We have elsewhere passed in review the proceedings of the Session which was closed on Thursday by her Majesty in person. The Speech from the Throne gives, of course, the most favourable version of the Ministerial proceedings, and depicts the Session *en couleur de rose*. When Ministers are their own critics—as in a Royal Speech they always are—what has been done is always well done; and what has been left undone is prudently left unmentioned. No innovation upon this time-honoured practice need ever be expected, and the Royal Speech at the close of the parliamentary year of 1850 is as neat and satisfactory as such a document can be. In a few days London will be emptied of Royalty, the Ministry, and the Legislature. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort will repair to the beautiful seclusion of the Highlands (where may all health and happiness attend them!); the Ministry will forget their hard work and the annoyances of the Session, and seek the fresh air and the rural scenery of the provinces; and members of Parliament will be found in every part of the civilised world but in London and its neighbourhood—on the moors and mountains of the Highlands—at their country seats—in Killarney or Glengariff—at the salmon-fishings of Norway—in Germany, France, Italy, Egypt, India, the United States—"anywhere, everywhere, out of the place" which, for the last few months, has been their sole and narrow world of thought and action. It is comfortable for them, and for all the dwellers in these islands, that they can enjoy their freedom without fear of being recalled to their posts before the customary time, and that, unlike the unhappy legislators of France, they can depart in peace, without the fear of a *coup d'état* or a revolution in their absence!

THE state of France at the present moment is singular. The last vestiges of public freedom have been destroyed, and Frenchmen can neither speak nor write nor print their thoughts. The liberty of the press is at an end; universal suffrage is a vision of the past; and every public functionary or mayor of a town, who either encouraged others to sign, or who himself signed, a petition against the Electoral Law, has been dismissed from his office. The Legislative Assembly has adjourned, leaving a committee of its members to watch over the safety of the capital. Another committee of the Assembly, backed by the public opinion of the provinces, recommends a plan for the transference of the seat of Government from Paris, in case of emergency, so that the whole system of the country shall not be hereafter at the mercy of any knot of desperate adventurers, who may carry the Government offices by a *coup de main*. Their report recommends, in case, at any future time, the Executive Power should be unable, from the operation of a coercive force of revolution in the capital, to exercise its legal action, that the Councils General of the departments should immediately assemble, and name from their own members two commissions to act for the public safety. The first, a military commission, should, in their opinion, meet at the chief town of the military division; and any general of division should have the right to declare a state of siege in the event of revolutionary disturbances. The second or civil commission should assist the first-named in carrying out measures of public safety, and in neutralising the powers usurped by the populace of the capital. "The object of the law," says the report, in conclusion, "is to remove all hope of success from the minds of the agitators." Throughout all France the public mind is returning by degrees to the course calculated to give assurance to those who wish to see the country resume its march towards progress. Those who were at first led astray begin to be tired of the high-sounding phrases of those who worked on their ignorance. Error will pass away; truth will again shine forth; and for nations, as for men, truth is happiness."

While these opinions are circulating throughout France, and while all the liberties ever acquired by the country through long years of toil and struggle have been one by one removed, two manifestations have been got up to influence public opinion in different ways—the one beyond the limits of France, the other within them. The chiefs and leaders of the Legitimists have gone to Wiesbaden, to pay their court to the Count de Chambord—the hope of their party, and the head of the House of Bourbon, and to debate, as is not concealed, the policy to be pursued to bring about a restoration. Louis Napoleon, who plays as great a game, and for as high a stake, has gone on a tour through the provinces, to try the sentiment of the country, to feel the pulse of the labouring classes, and of the voters who returned him to the Presidential chair by so significant and decisive a majority. Hitherto, his progress has been a triumphant one; and it would seem that the old enthusiasm for the name of Bonaparte is not dead, but as living and warm as ever. The President has, according to all present accounts of his progress, revived it where it slept, and increased it where it existed. All parties agree in attaching the utmost importance to the result; and nothing but a *coup d'état* is spoken of. It is evident, from the temper of the public mind, that the time is ripe for a change of some kind. Whatever the change may be, it does not seem likely that it will be a return to Legitimacy or the restoration of the House of Orleans. For awhile the star of the House of Bonaparte seems to be in the ascendant; and Europe looks forward with intense interest to the culmination which is probable;—or to the sudden fall, which seems equally so.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Helena, accompanied by Count de Mensdorff-Pouilly and Count Alphonse de Mensdorff-Pouilly, and attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Major-General Bowles, General Wemyss, and Colonel Bouverie, left Osborne, Isle of Wight, at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, and embarked at Cowes in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, which conveyed the august party to Gosport. Her Majesty, the Prince, and suite, travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the Nine Elms station, and from thence proceeded in three of the Royal carriages, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at twelve minutes before two o'clock.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace.

The Solicitor-General (Mr. Cockburn) was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Sir G. Grey, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

Mr. Robert Stanford (from the Cape) was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by Earl Grey, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and had the honour of receiving knighthood from the Queen.

At the Privy Council, the Queen was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the President of the Board of Control, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to the Prince.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board.

The Queen's Speech, on closing the session of Parliament, this day was arranged and agreed upon.

At the Court, General Jung Bahadoor, on a special mission from his Highness the Rajah of Nepaul, had an audience of the Queen, to take leave of her Majesty. The Envoy was accompanied by his brothers, Colonel Juggut Shumshere Jung and Colonel Dhere Shumshere Jung.

The Earl of Westmorland was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Viscount Canning, G.C.B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Bishop of Montreal was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by Earl Grey, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Duke of Wellington had an audience of the Queen on Thursday.

Lord John Russell and the Marquis of Lansdowne had also audiences of her Majesty on Thursday.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Count de Mensdorff-Pouilly and Count Alphonse de Mensdorff-Pouilly, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence on Thursday evening.

Their Majesties and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Count Adolphe Mensdorff, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence on Thursday evening.

Yesterday (Friday) morning, the Court left Buckingham Palace for Osborne.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Racing community have plenty of work cut out for them next week, the "Calendar" enumerating no less than seven meetings of various degrees of importance; York, with its broad sheet and rich engagements, standing A 1. The order of running will be as follows:—Tuesday, Great Yarmouth and Ilsley; Wednesday, York, Plymouth, Barnet, and Tunbridge Wells; and Thursday, Stirling. The grand feature of the York Meeting will be the race in which Pirate is engaged on Friday: the result will materially affect his position in the St. Leger betting.

In the course of the week, the following Cricket matches will be played:—*Monday:* At Brighton, the M. C. C. and Ground against County of Sussex; at Wisbech Common, Cambridgeshire against the Gentlemen of Warwickshire; and an All England match at Bridport; at the Oval, Surrey against Mr. Lillywhite's Sussex Eleven. *Tuesday:* At Downs, St. James's, Westminster, *v.* North Hants; at Shrewsbury, Liverpool *v.* Shrewsbury. York, Plymouth, Barnet, and Tunbridge Wells; and Thursday, Stirling. The grand feature of the York Meeting will be the race in which Pirate is engaged on Friday: the result will materially affect his position in the St. League betting.

In the course of the week, the following Cricket matches will be played:—*Monday:* At Brighton, the M. C. C. and Ground against County of Sussex; at Wisbech Common, Cambridgeshire against the Gentlemen of Warwickshire; and an All England match at Bridport; at the Oval, Surrey against Mr. Lillywhite's Sussex Eleven. At Downs, St. James's, Westminster, *v.* North Hants; at Shrewsbury, Liverpool *v.* Shrewsbury. York, Plymouth, Barnet, and Tunbridge Wells; and Thursday, Stirling. The grand feature of the York Meeting will be the race in which Pirate is engaged on Friday: the result will materially affect his position in the St. League betting. *Tuesday:* At Sevenoaks, M. C. C. and Ground against Sevenoaks and Knowle; at Southampton, Eleven of England *v.* 16 of Hampshire.

The Aquatic engagements are seven in number; viz. Rotherwitha, Lynne Regis, and Norwich Regattas, on Monday; Teignmouth and Hammersmith and Chiswick Amateur, on Tuesday; Weymouth, and Torbay, on Friday.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A very small amount was laid out at the following prices:—

LEGER.

5 to 2 agst Canezou	6 to 1 agst Collis grood	8 to 1 agst Mark Tapley
6 to 1 — Cantab (t)		8 to 1 — any other

GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES

6 to 4 on Pitsford	3 to 1 agst Captain Grant

ST. LEGER.

6 to 5 agst Voltigeur	6 to 1 agst Windlestraws
	10 to 1 agst Cilnebar

DERBY.

8 to 1 agst Grecian (t)

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—MONDAY.

The PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 20 added. Mr. F. Marshall ns Alonzo, 1. Mr. Cope and's Lass of Undersley, 2.

The WOLVERHAMPTON STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Melkham's Roland, 1. Mr. Nicoll's John of Berwick, 2.

TUESDAY

The CLEVELAND CUP of 100 sovs, with 50 added. Mr. Clark's Madesafe, 1. Mr. J. B Minor's Modestina, 2.

The PATSKULL HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Melkham's Inheritress, 1. Mr. Copeland's Candlewick, 2.

The BILSTON PLATE of £50, added to a free handica p of 5 sovs each. -Mr. Herbert's Spot, 1. Mr. Farr's Clothworker, 2.

The BOROUGH MEMBERS' PLATE of 60 sovs.—Mr. Baylis's Colocynthis (Chesnas), 1; Mr. Fowler's Coachia, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The WROTTESLEY STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 30 added.—Captain Liddle's Truth, 1: Mr. Jamieson's Area, 2.

The TOSE STAKES of 10 sovs. each, and 20 added.—Mr. Marshall's Alonzo walked over

The CONSOLATION STAKES.—Mr. Farr's Clothworker, 1. Mr. Jones's Flirt, 2

EGLINTON PARK RACES—TUESDAY.

The TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each. Lord Eglinton's Elthiron (Captain Pettat), 1; Mr. W. S. Crawford's Iron Rail, 2.

The STAND PLATE by subs. of 20 sovs each.—Lord Eglinton's Elthiron, walked over.

The HUNTERS' STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Lord Waterford's Duc-an-Durras (Colonel Campbell), 1; Mr. Rochford's Smuggler Bill, 2.

The IRVINE CUP of 150 sovs.—Lord Eglinton's Testator (Captain Pettat), 1; Mr. Merry's Brennus, 2.

THAMES BOAT-RACES.

The series of races under this title, as a substitute for the Thames Grand Regatta, were closed on Tuesday. The prizes for competition were a pair of silver cups for Tandem, and a purse of sovereigns for watermen. Of the former there were four pairs entered, while of the latter eight scullers had been selected by the committee, who had established for themselves great repute as crack scullers.

TRADESMAN'S MATCH.—John Wilcox and Frederick Cox, Putney (White), 1.

GREAT SCULLERS' RACE.—Third and final heat.—Thomas Mackinney (Pink), 1. R. Doubledee (Black and White), 0.

Both races were rowed from Putney bridge to Hammersmith.

THE WESTMINSTER SCHOOL SILVER CHALLENGE SCULLS.

The very interesting aquatic contest for the possession of the Westminster scholars' silver challenge sculls, took place on Monday evening, from Putney to Vauxhall-bridge: Mr. Wright, the holder of the skulls, defeating Mr. Barnes, who, however, suffered under the disadvantage of rowing in a boat to which he was unaccustomed, owing to some accident having befallen his own. Mr. Wright rowed the distance in 31 minutes, which, considering the state of the weather, was capital work.

BLACKWALL REGATTA.

Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather on Monday, there was a vast assemblage of spectators to witness the announced contest at this place. After a very severe hailstorm of considerable duration, the weather cleared up, and the close of the evening was very fine. The regatta, which included All Saints, Poplar, as well as Blackwall, was in commemoration of the first meeting at Blackwall for the establishment of that invaluable institution, the Waterman's and Lighterman's Asylum; and the awards of victory were a new boat for the first man, and about £15 to be divided in fair proportions amongst the others, commencing with £5 for the second man. The race was with six scullers, in five heats; and the parties contending were H. Cory (Green), George Atkins (Yellow), R. Dent (Light Blue), J. Waland (Red), Charles Pressman (Pink), R. Nowland (Dark Blue).

HUNGERFORD-MARKET REGATTA.—The twenty-eighth annual regatta, for a purse of sovereigns subscribed by the residents of St. Martin's-street-fields, took place on Wednesday, and collected a large crowd of spectators, who appeared to enjoy the sport. The race was in two heats, with four scullers. First Heat: Alexander Tough (light blue), 1; George Bancroft (red), 2; Thomas Wortley (pink), 3; Edward M'Evoy (green), 0. The distance was from Hungerford-bridge up round a pier-head at Westminster Bridge, down to Waterloo-bridge, and finish at Hungerford. Tough went away with a lead, and kept it: the others made a good race for a long distance. Final Heat: George Bancroft (red), 1; Alexander Tough (light blue), 2; Thomas Wortley (pink), 0. For a short distance it was a smart race, then the winner went away and won easily.

POSTSCRIPT.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.—The following appointments have been approved of: Prince Albert to be Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles. Gen. Lord Strafford, from 29th Regt. to Coldstream Guards. Lieut.-General Lord Downes, from 4th to 29th. Major-General Lord Compton to 54th. Major-General Thompson to 74th.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The officers to be attached to the Board of Trade, as assistants for carrying out the provisions of the Mercantile Marine Bill, are Capt. F. W. Beechey, R.N., F.R.S., and Capt. Walker. Capt. Beechey distinguished himself in the expeditions to the North Pole in 1818 and 1819, of which he published an interesting account; and he has since raised his name high as a navigator and an author by his survey of the coast of Africa and his voyages in the Pacific and Arctic Oceans. Captain Walker was formerly an officer in the East India Company's Marine, and, since the expiration of their charter, has for many years been in the command of some of the largest of the ships belonging to Messrs Green of Blackwall.

Mr. Northcote has resigned his appointment of Legal Assistant to the Board of Trade. The place will not be filled up.

TRANSMISSION OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH BY TELEGRAPH.—On Thursday, the Queen's Speech, delivered shortly after two o'clock, was distributed by electric telegraph from the Central Station, Lothbury, at Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Birmingham, Derby, York, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, by shortly after three o'clock. The Speech, consisting of 502 words, was streamed off by the best manipulators, who now throw off at the rate of 45 and 50 words a minute. As the Speech contained the Queen's "cordial assent to the Act for the Extension of the Elective Franchise in Ireland," it was taken on from Crewe, beyond which point the telegraph does not at present extend, by special train to Holyhead, and thence by the express boat, leaving at six o'clock, which delivered it in Dublin at about ten o'clock the same evening. On Friday the Electric Telegraph Company adopted a new system, which in mercantile, domestic, and other ways, is expected to prove of public utility. It consists in the transmission of messages between their principal metropolitan stations, north, south, east, and west, at a charge of 1s. for communications not exceeding twenty words.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Yesterday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Euston Station, George Carr Glyn, Esq., M.P., in the chair, when, after a very long discussion, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared as recommended by the Directors, an amendment that the dividend should be 5½ per cent. being negatived by a majority of 90 to 68, and one that it should be at the rate of 6 per cent. being rejected by a majority of 113 against 36. Several formal resolutions having been passed the meeting separated.

The Government contract for 100,000 gallons of rum for the navy was taken on Thursday by Messrs. Lemon, Hart, and Son, of 59, Fenchurch-street.

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT SPIRITS.—An important seizure was made on Thursday by Mr. Brain, Import Inspector of Inland Revenue, and Mr. Dobson, Surveying Examiner-General of that department, of 32 puncheons of Scotch whisky, amounting in the gross to nearly 4000 gallons. The spirits were brought over a few days since to the St. Katharine's wharf by one of the trading steamers plying between London and Leith, consigned from a large house in Edinburgh; but had not been shipped in accordance with the laws laid down for the export of whisky, but in opposition to the regulations of the Board of Inland Revenue.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President of the Republic arrived at Chalons on Thursday morning, where, as well as along the road, he was very well received. After a review and a reception, the President left Chalons by steamer for Macon. The papers describe attempts that were made at Mouhar, and at the entrance of Dijon, to get up Republican demonstrations, which they colour more or less vividly according to their own sentiments. A telegraphic message reached the Minister of the Interior on Thursday morning, intimating the President's arrival at Macon, where he also met with a cordial reception. He was to leave Macon the same day for Lyons.

The persons arrested on Tuesday night are described as members of a standing committee of action, who had been deputed by the Socialist conclave which directed the last elections for Paris to remain *en permanence*.

Count Molé, who was prevented from attending the sitting of the permanent commission on Monday, by a sudden attack of indisposition, is now in such a state of convalescence as to be able very shortly to resume his political labours.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—On Saturday last, the yearly meeting of the members of this society was held in the gardens in the Regent's-park, when the chair was taken by Masterton Ure, Esq., in the absence of the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., the President. The different reports of the council, the auditors, and the curator, afforded material evidences of the advance made during the season, and of the increasing prosperity of the institution. The following passed a resolution recommending to the council the immediate erection of a building for museum, lecture room, &c., and a considerable amount of subscriptions was reported during the meeting to have been received for this express object. The following eight fellows were elected members of the council for the ensuing year, in the place of those going out by rotation:—The Duke of Buccleuch, Sir E. Kerrison, J. Oliver, Esq., J. Heywood, Esq., M.P.; the Bishop of Durham, Lord Sondes, and Viscount Hardinge; and the Duke of Norfolk and Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., were re-elected president and treasurer. The financial statement of the year contained detailed accounts of the increased receipts from the subscriptions of members and the exhibitions of plants and flowers. The total income of the society, from all sources, during the year ending the 15th ultimo, had amounted to the large sum of £14,180 16s.; and the expenditure to £10,480 6s 10d.; leaving a balance of £3700 9s. 2d. cash in hand.

THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS ACT.—This act, under which Dr. Southwood Smith has been appointed an additional paid member of the Board of Health, will be speedily enforced in "the Metropolitan Burial District," which comprises the city of London, Westminster, Southwark, and numerous parishes set forth in one of the schedules annexed. There are 77 sections in the act, which act is to be executed by the Board of Health. The board may provide new burial-grounds, and her Majesty, on a report of the board in council, may order the discontinuance of interments in churchyards and other places. Regarding the reception of poor persons in metropolitan-houses to be provided, it is enacted, by the 30th section, that the board may at any time, after the passing of the act, appoint medical or other officers who, in the case of deaths within the district, may "where the persons having the direction of the funeral of the deceased may so desire," cause the body to be decently removed to one of the houses for the reception of the dead. Among the provisions is one under which the Board of Health may "contract" for funerals at fixed charges, so that there are likely to be "three classes" of funerals, according to the means of the parties. The salary of the additional paid member of the Board of Health is not to exceed £1000 a year.

ST. STEPHEN'S SOUTHWARK RAGGED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—FANCY BAZAAR.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, a grand sale of ladies' fancy work, or bazaar, took place in the National School rooms attached to the recently-consecrated church situate in that densely-crowded locality, St. Stephen's-green, which act is to be executed by the Board of Health. The bazaar was opened on Tuesday, the 13th August, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester as President, and, as patrons, the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Ashley, and W. Prichard, Esq. These schools have produced great results on the moral and religious conduct of the people; and the operations being now extended, the usefulness will thereby be considerably increased. A very convenient room has been fitted up for the accommodation and comfort of the children, but the premises, too few for the requisite purpose in a parish where the population is upwards of 5000, mostly poor and unable to provide means for instructing their poorer brethren. On this occasion several of the ladies, supported by the institution, had contributed various articles of elegant fancy work, and many of a useful character, which were tastefully displayed on the prettily-decorated stalls, which were arranged round the rooms, and were surmounted by festoons of coloured drapery, with floral ornaments. At these miniature shops attended the first patroness of the institution, who, throughout the day, plied their assumed avocation with untiring energy and zeal, and were rewarded with considerable success by the numerous assemblage who attended.

GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—On Wednesday, an extraordinary meeting of this company took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of authorising the board of directors, under the 40th section of the company's deed of incorporation, to borrow a sum of money not exceeding £250,000 upon mortgage of the company's works, mains, and pipes, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. Mr. Francis Bennoch occupied the chair. In opening the proceedings, the chairman stated that the opposition which the company had to encounter was of a most formidable character; but he was happy to state that they had hitherto surmounted every obstacle, and they now considered the company in perfectly smooth water. He might further state, that they should be in a position by the time mentioned in the contract to supply the public with gas at the rate specified in the deed. Mr. Charles Pearson then read the report of the directors. This report, upon the motion of Mr. Henry Mussett, seconded by Mr. Charles Barthew, was received and adopted, Mr. Hall moved a resolution to the effect that the sum of £250,000 in one or more sums, be raised by way of loan (if the directors should deem it necessary) for the purposes of the company, upon the security of the premises on which the business is intended to be carried on, or of any other real estate which it belongs to the company, and the gas-pipes, machinery, and works thereof; and that, upon the effectual of such security, the particular property to be comprised therein, and the terms and provisions of the deed by which the money shall be raised on, shall be settled and determined by the board of directors. Mr. Larby, a shareholder, seconded the motion, and stated that he thought it was incumbent upon them to do all they could to support the directors. The resolution having been carried unanimously, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the directors, and to Mr. Charles Pearson, the late chairman.

NEWSVENDERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday the eighth annual excursion, on behalf of the funds of this society, took place. The boat engaged by the committee for the occasion was the *Sylvia Field*, Captain Sayles, and at the appointed time a numerous assemblage of persons went on board, on their way to Rose Cottage, Richmond, where dinner, tea, &c., were provided at a moderate charge; and for those who provided themselves with refreshments, accommodation was afforded gratis. An efficient band was engaged for the occasion, and dancing was kept up with great spirit throughout the day. The company separated highly delighted with their excursion, and the arrangements of the committee appeared to give satisfaction to all present. On Wednesday, the annual dinner provided by the proprietors of the London newspaper press, for the newsmen and agents of those persons employed in the sale and distribution of London newspapers, took place at Mr. Hutton's, Highbury Barn Tavern. The boys' dinner took place at two o'clock, and that of the adults and their wives at seven o'clock. The festivities concluded, as usual, by old English games in the extensive grounds, succeeded by a ball and supper.

MEMOIRS OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The late Sir Robert Peel has, we understand, left full and specific directions in his will for the early publication of his political memoirs, and has ordered that the profits arising from the publication shall be given to some public institution for the education of the working classes. As already stated, he has confided the task of preparing these memoirs to Lord Mahon and Mr. Cardwell. Their duty will, however, be comparatively light, though delicate, from the admirable and orderly state in which Sir Robert has left all his papers.

FUNERAL OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.—On Thursday morning the mortal remains of the late Vice-Chancellor of England, Sir Lancelot Shadwell, were removed from his late residence, at Barnes Elms Park, Putney, to his final resting-place, Barnes Church, where he was interred in the family vault by the side of his favourite son, whose melancholy death a few months since will be remembered. The funeral was as private as possible, according to the wish of the deceased, the principal mourners being Mr. Shadwell, Mr. Willis, of Barnes, Dr. Scott, and Dr. Paris, his medical attendants, followed, and the carriages of several of the nobility and gentry. The funeral service was performed by the rector of Barnes. The numerous poor in the village, where the lamented deceased had resided for 18 years, will deeply feel his loss, as his benevolence was great.

RETIREMENT OF DR. WISEMAN (CARDINAL DESIGNATE).—On Sunday morning last, a crowded congregation, including a large number of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry, assembled at the cathedral of St. George, Westminster Bridge-road, to hear a farewell address from the Right Rev. Nicholas Wiseman, D.D., Vicar Apostolic of the London District, and Bishop of *Melypotamus in Partibus*, previous to his departure for Rome, whither he has been summoned by the Pope, in order that he may receive from his Holiness the dignity of the Cardinalate. Amongst those present were the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Kenmure, Lords Camoys, Beaumont, Clifford, Petre, and Stafford, Stourton, Arundel and Surrey, M.P., and Dormer; the Right Hon. R. L. Shell, M.P., Mr. C. Anstey, M.P., Mr. M. J. O'Connell, M.P., and other persons of distinction, accompanied, in most cases, by members of their families. High Mass was celebrated, and after the gospel Dr. Wiseman delivered a discourse, in which he adverted to the progress which Roman Catholicism was making throughout the world, and spoke in high terms of the zealous labours of the clergy in the district with the ecclesiastical supervision of which he had been entrusted. In the evening Dr. Wiseman again preached to a large congregation, amongst whom were several clergymen of the Church of England, who were prevented by professional duties from being present in the morning. Indeed, at both services great interest was excited, the elevation of an Englishman to the high dignity of the Holy Office being a circumstance of such extremely rare occurrence. Dr. Wiseman proceeds immediately to the "eternal city," where it is probable he will remain permanently. The Rev. Dr. Doyle, the senior priest of St. George's Cathedral, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Newman, priest of the oratory of St. Philip Neri, Kent, Edgbaston, formerly vicar of Great St. Mary's, Oxford, are spoken of as the probable successors of Dr. Wiseman in the London See.

ON Monday a private meeting of the Roman Catholic laity of the London district, convened by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, was held at the Thatched House Tavern, when an address of congratulation to the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman on his intended elevation to the rank of Cardinal, was agreed to, and was numerously signed. A resolution was also passed for raising, by subscription, the expenditure which will be occasioned to the Bishop by his elevation, and a considerable amount was subscribed at the meeting. In the evening, Dr. Wiseman held a levee, at his residence in Golden-square. Bishop Wareing, Morris, and Naker, the Earl of Fingall, the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel, M.P.; R. M. Bellew, Esq., M.P.; Clarkson Stanfield, Esq., R.A.; C. P. Cooper, Esq., Q.C., and a very numerous body of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity, attended. The Earl of Arundel and Surrey was absent on account of illness; and, in the course of the evening, Thomas Barnewell, Esq. (the chairman), accompanied by a numerous deputation, presented to Dr. Wiseman, to which the Right Rev. Prelate, who was deeply affected, made a very eloquent reply. The Bishop will arrive in Rome in time to attend the Consistory which is expected to be held about the 10th of September.

ALMSHOUSES FOR ST. PANCRAS PARISH.—Following the example set a few years back by the ratepayers of St. Marylebone in the erection of almshouses for decayed house-holders of good character, a movement has been set on foot for the establishment of a similar institution for the use of St. Pancras. A committee has been formed, at the head of which is the vicar, the Rev. Thos. Dale, and the churchwardens, Donald Fraser, and Thomas Eld Baker, Esqrs. Miss Burdett Coutts has manifested elevation to rank of Cardinal, was agreed to, her usual liberality in the matter, by offering to give the land formerly the property of Samuel Carnden, K.G., Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., the vice-presidents. Several hundred pounds have already been subscribed, among which appears the name of Mr. Thomas Sergeant, Esq., an old and highly-respected member of the vestry, upwards of eighty years of age, who has promised that so soon as £3000 shall be collected he will give an additional £1000.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Tuesday evening, between six and seven o'clock, the *Gabel*, a sailing boat of six tons, belonging to Robert Owen, Esq., of Maida House, New Cross, Greenwich, was beating up the reach from Woolwich, having a party of six gentlemen on board, when, as they passed from the north to the south shores, a sudden gust laid the vessel on her beam ends, and the water poured into the main hatch, almost instantly turning the boat keel upwards, and immersing the entire party. The accident was witnessed on board the *Catherine Jane* sailing barge, of Rotherhithe, and the captain bore down and succeeded in rescuing those who were clinging to the bowsprit and rigging on the keel. Unhappily, two of the party, fine young men, aged respectively 19 and 17, sons of Mr. Rodger Greenway, of Kennington-road, were found to be drowned. The bodies were not recovered.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending August 17 (Males, 1,019; females, 984—total, 2003). Deaths during the same period: Males, 497; females, 500—total, 997. The deaths registered in the four weeks preceding were 781, 853, 898, 917. The increase in the time exceeds 200 a week. The deaths are 100 below the average of the corresponding weeks of 1840-9; after correcting for population, and excluding the corresponding fatal week of 1849, when the deaths were 1909, and 823 persons died of cholera. The corrected average is 1019, while the actual deaths were 997. Small-pox was fatal last week to 19 persons, measles to 13, scarlet fever to 21, whooping-cough to 25, typhus to 35, and erysipelas to 4. Nine deaths from childbirth were registered. The deaths from diarrhœa were 152; namely, 124 children under the age of 5, 9 adults between the ages of 15 and 60, and 19 persons of ages over 60. Of cholera, 12 children and three adults died. The number exceeds the deaths from cholera in the corresponding weeks of 1840-5, but is less than those in the corresponding weeks of 1846-8, when 1,000, 1,200, and 823 deaths were ascribed to that malady. There is nothing to indicate the presence of an epidemic either in the number of deaths from cholera or in the character of cases recorded below in several fatal instances of diarrhœa. Diarrhœa is an untoward symptom, which deserves the attention of those who have the power to adopt precautionary measures. Of the 15 fatal cases of cholera recorded, 11 occurred amongst young children 5 years of age, and 4 at more advanced ages. The particulars of such cases are as follow:—On the 8th August, at 21, Catherine-street, Limehouse, the son of a beer-shop keeper, "infantine cholera." In Kennington-lane at 5, Russell-terrace, the 4th August, a gentleman, aged 59 years, of temperate habits, "English cholera (36 hours)." On the 5th August, at 3, Elder-street, Nortonfolgate, the daughter of a weaver, aged 6 months, "cholera Anglica (1 week)." At 17, Grundy-street, Poplar, the 5th August, widow of a lodging-house keeper, aged 61 years, "English cholera (6 days)." At 107, Long-lane, St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, the 7th August, a daughter of a journeyman hearth-rug maker, aged 4 years, died of "cholera (10 hours);" the mother states that the child was in perfect health up to the time of the attack. In St. Mary, Newington, the 7th August, at 53, Paragon-row, the daughter of a labourer, aged 7 years, "English cholera (20 hours)." In the same neighbourhood, at 4, York-buildings, the 8th August, the daughter of a labourer, 9 months, "English cholera (18 hours)." At Clark's-buildings, Greenwich, the 3d August, the daughter of a labourer, aged 6 months, "English cholera (6 days)." At 6, Bloomfield-terrace, Islington, the 3d August, the son of a commercial traveller, aged 5 months, "infantile cholera (3 days), convulsions 6 hours." On the 8th August, at 3, Hutchesen's Avenue, Aldgate, the son of a labourer, aged 3 months, "simple diarrhœa (7 days), choleraic diarrhœa." At 1, Street, Fleshy-market, Shoreditch, the son of a labourer, aged 4 years, "cholera malignus (12 hours)." Mr. Earles, the registrar, states that "the child was previously ill for seven weeks from intermittent fever; the neighbourhood is well drained and healthy." On the 9th August, at 97, Old-street-road, Finsbury, a ditch, the son of a greengrocer, aged 4 months, "sporadic cholera (4 days), contracted in this house is imperfectly drained. On the 9th August, at [illegible] daughter of a tailor, aged 2 years, [illegible] street, St. George in the East, 5th August, aged 11 months. "English cholera with [illegible]." On the 3rd July, at High-street, Bromley, grocer, aged 54 years, "broken constitution, English cholera (4 days)."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was low during the week; the corrected reading was 29·694 inches. The mean temperature of the air in the shade was 64·2 degrees; or 2·7 degrees above the average temperature of the week. The temperature of the Thames ranged from 63 degrees to 68 degrees. The air was dry, showed a little electricity, and passed over the Observatory at the average rate of 120 miles a day.

MURDER IN GRAVESEND.

The excitement caused in Gravesend by the terrible fire of Sunday last had scarcely subsided, when the whole district has again been excited by the perpetration of a horrible murder.

The following evidence was taken on Wednesday evening at the Town-hall, where the wretched murderess was brought up for examination. Her name is Amelia Georgiana Snorswell, aged twenty years, and she resided with her mother, in Parrock-street, Gravesend

The facts will be gathered from the following evidence:—

Sarah Cooper, who stated that she was the wife of George Cooper, and resided in Eden-court, Gravesend, said, the prisoner at the bar was her sis er. On Tuesday night she was on a visit at her house. At that time she had a child, aged thirteen months, named Alice, alive. About ten minutes before seven o'clock the child was put to bed, and shortly afterwards the prisoner went into the bedroom, but came out again. She then laid the cloth for supper, and went out again for three or four minutes, and when she came back witness saw her with a knife covered with blood in her hand. She held the knife forward, and cried out, "See, I have killed her now." Witness at once became afraid that she had killed one of the two children that were sleeping in the bed-room. She, therefore, took a candle into the room, and found the infant on the bed, with its throat cut, and quite dead. She immediately called up Mrs. Mills, her landlady, who, on seeing what her sister had done, ran to fetch her mother, and also Mr. Ridge, a surgeon. Her mother arrived in a few minutes' time, and she held the prisoner's hands, lest she should do any further mischief. She cried out, "I have killed my child, and made it happy." After that she said, "Give me my child." During the last few days the prisoner has complained of pains in her head, and has appeared very low-spirited. About five or six weeks since, the prisoner, without the least provocation whatever, struck her mother a blow on the head with a poker; notwithstanding, she had no apprehension that the prisoner intended to do any harm to the children. She was very fond of the deceased, and used to nurse it and play with it. The prisoner was very religiously inclined, and used to go regularly to a place of worship. Mrs. Mills had once told her that she did not think the prisoner was in her right senses

When the prisoner was asked whether she had any questions to put to the last witness, and merely shook her head.

Mr. Ridge, surgeon, said that on Tuesday night he was called to see the deceased, and found life extinct. There was a wound in the throat, which was the cause of death. He believed that the prisoner, at the time she killed the child, was labouring under temporary mental aberration

The prisoner was duly cautioned by the bench, and then asked if she had any thing to say, when she replied, "Not unless you wish it;" but she afterwards said, "I acknowledge that I have killed Alice."

The prisoner was then fully committed to take her trial at the next assizes for wilful murder.

CONFLAGRATION AT GRAVESEND.

A most extensive and destructive fire occurred in Gravesend on Sunday morning last, at about two o'clock. The fire was first observed in the house of Mr. J. Adlington, a grocer and tea-dealer, No. 68, in the High-street, nearly facing the Town Hall, and it was at that time very inconsiderable; but in the absence of a supply of water it made rapid progress, and before the residents became aware of its existence the back of their dwellings in Church-alley, High-street, and Prince-street were cracking with the intense heat.

The High-street is, considering it is the principal place of business in the town, an exceedingly narrow thoroughfare, not sufficiently wide in any part for two vehicles to pass without inconvenience. At the back of this street was Princes-street, whilst West-street bounded the northern end, and Church-alley ran at the southern extremity of the White Harn Inn. The whole clump of buildings standing within these boundaries was about 50 or 60, and covered probably a couple of acres of ground. Many of these, notwithstanding that they were three or four stories high, and contained goods of some thousand pounds value, were constructed principally of timber, so that the officers of police became aware that, unless strenuous exertions were made, some of the inhabitants must lose their lives. They therefore aroused the whole of the occupants of those premises. In a very short space of time the town engines, together with those of the Custom House, and of Mr Plane's (the Mayor) brewery, were on the spot; and a supply of water from the river Thames was obtained, which having been promptly got, every effort was made to subdue the fire, which by this time had extended itself to the house adjoining Mr. Adlington's. The wind blew rather fresh from the south-west, sweeping the flames from the houses down the High-street towards the Town-pier. The engines, though well worked and abundantly supplied with water, afforded no influence over the fire, which had at about three o'clock extended to seven houses on that (the western) side of the street. The engine from Tilbury Fort, accompanied by a body of troops, having now arrived, more vigorous, but equally unavailing efforts were made to stay the further progress of the fire, which had, at soon after three o'clock, crossed the street, setting first upon the extensive premises of Mr. Jarvis, the butcher. From that point it continued to burn almost all down the eastern side of the street, including the County Bank, the Savings Bank, the Kent Tavern, Brinchley's Distillery, &c. The High-street, on the Town Pier, was at four o'clock completely enveloped in flames, which, when they involved the premises of Mr. Troughton, tallow-chandler, and an oilshop and chemist's shop contiguous to it, presented a most magnificent sight. At this time, all hope of preserving a single house between the Town-hall and the pier was abandoned by all parties, notwithstanding that the Dartford and Rochester engines were arriving, and a prodigious volume of water was discharged on the whole line of burning houses on both sides of the street. There was, fortunately, sufficient time to save the cash-boxes and the securities and other documents of the County and Savings Banks, which were taken to the Custom-house, a body of officers of which were actively engaged, with the military, police, and townspeople, in working the engines. Comparatively little property was saved from the fire, which, between five and six o'clock, had completely destroyed twenty-four houses (as the annexed list will show) on both sides of High-street, independently of several houses in Princes-street and the courts leading out of High-street, between the Town-hall and the Pier. A telegraphic communication went from the residence of the mayor (Mr. Plane) to Mr. Plane), having been made to the London-bridge station, a body of the Fire Brigade and two engines were as soon as possible despatched from London, and arrived at Gravesend at about twenty minutes to seven o'clock. The work of destruction was then done, the fire having been providentially stayed in its progress down the High-street, and extending backwards to Princes-street, by a change of wind to the north and westward at six o'clock. The assistance of the Brigade, with their powerful engines and practised skill, was, however, effectual in suppressing the fire still bursting forth from the mighty mass of ruins—all that remained of the property destroyed.

There is no doubt that the unwearied exertions of the inhabitants of the town are lond in their complaints against the corporation fit not having an efficient corps of firemen and engines established, after the warning they received by the two previous fires, which, in all, would be recollected consumed the greater part of the lower portion of Gravesend.

The largest sufferer among the premises burnt down was used as the London and Country Bank. It occupied much ground on the east side of High-street, [illegible] Town-hall, and with its contents was insured for £10,000. The [illegible] aided in saving the whole of the books, cash, and papers belonging to the bank.

It was supposed that a man named Vallance had lost his life during the raging of the fire by the floors of one of the houses in High-street falling on him. We are happy to say it is not so; the police have ascertained that he escaped.

It is the general opinion of the inhabitants in the town, that had the corporation telegraphed for the London engines when the fire was crossing High-street, instead of waiting three hours, a very large portion of the property would have been preserved.

The loss, as estimated by the surveyors of the various London insurance companies, is £80,000. The offices that will principally suffer are the following, and the amounts are reported thus:—Kent Fire-office, £10,000; Globe, £8000; Imperial Exchange, £5000; Alliance, £3000; Norwich Union, £7000; Atlas, £[illegible]; Mutual, £2000; West of England, £2000; Star, £3000; Commercial, [illegible] Royal, £[illegible].

Subjoined is a list of the houses burnt down:—

[illegible] Mr Brandwood's official report of the damage done:—

[illegible] 0.—Called by an electric telegraph message to a fire in [illegible] Gravesend, which did the following damage. No. 65, High-street, J. Adlington, grocer, burned down. No. 66, M. Reed, tobacconist, burned down. No. 67, I. C. Barber, currier, totally destroyed. No. 68, burned down. No. 69, E. and M. Gregory, drapers, totally consumed. No. 70, unoccupied, burned down. No. 71 and 72, J. C. Barwell, dwelling-house, burned down. No. 73, C. Day, surgeon, premises partially destroyed. No. 74, W. Saunders, [illegible]n, seriously damaged. No. 84, Messrs. Troughton and Co., tallow-chandlers, premises destroyed. No. 85, Mr. Henry Creed, v. chandler (Parr's Head), burned down. No. 82, J. H. Hatton, draper, &c., totally consumed. No. 61, W. Newman, stationer, burned down. No. 60, R. Jerray, eating-house keeper, [illegible]. No. 57, R. Culley, refreshment rooms, damaged.

[illegible]ist, burned down. No. 3, [illegible] tenants, [illegible] destroyed. No. 16, C. Lipscombe, perfumer, burned down. [illegible] Young, butcher, burned down. No. 17, the London [illegible] Bank, totally consumed. High-street Distillery, J. Brinchley, dwelling-house, burned down, roof of distillery broken, and considerable damage by water and removal. No. 16, J. R. May, bootmaker, burned down. No. 15, Thomas Butcher, confectioner, burned down. No. 14, Mr. H. Newman, stationer, burned down. No. 13, unoccupied, destroyed. No. 12, W. Croft, grocer, seriously damaged. No. 1, Church-alley, let out in tenements burned down. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, similar damage. No. 1, Prince's-street, C. Vernon, pipe-maker, great damage by removal, &c. No. 2, ditto, H. Stocks, bricklayer, similar damage. Nos. 4 and 44, ditto, Mr. Bell, roof destroyed; rest of building sad cont

[illegible] damage to premises by fire and wat

On Wednesday, an inquest of some hours' duration was held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of ascertaining how the fire originated. The following

RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE AT GRAVESEND.—HIGH-STREET,—LOOKING NORTH.

magistrates conducted the investigation; namely, Mr. Plane (the mayor), and Messrs. Oakes, Spencer, Ridge, Tickner, Troughton, and Ditchburn. After hearing a good deal of evidence as to the origin of the fire, the Bench decided that the present inquiry would prevent the expense of a coroner's inquest, and the proceedings terminated, no conclusion being formed as to the origin of the fire

RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE AT GRAVESEND.—LOOKING WEST.

PICTURE GALLERY OF THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND, IN THE PALACE OF THE HAGUE.

SALE OF THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND'S PICTURES, &c., AT THE HAGUE.

The long-announced sale of the rich Gallery of the late King William II. commenced on Monday last, and has excited an unprecedented interest throughout Europe; and since it has been open for inspection, the Hague has had a succession of visitors from almost every country. Many transatlantic amateurs have also visited Holland on purpose to see the King's collections, and make purchases, and carry away some of the Royal treasures to New York, Boston, and other parts of the Western hemisphere.

The late King of Holland, William II., was a man of refined taste, and of considerable judgment in works of art. He purchased liberally, whenever opportunities offered of acquiring fine works of the old masters, whether of the Italian, Flemish, or Dutch schools; and he was a generous patron of living artists, as he has abundantly manifested by the large number of their works which now appear in his collection to be sold. While he was Prince of Orange, and before his Court was removed from Brussels, he had formed a gallery of the higher order of paintings, among which were many of the rarest and finest works of the early Flemish and Dutch masters, and some fine pictures of the Italian schools also. These were all brought to the Hague, and he was constantly making additions up to the period of his death.

The catalogue of the King's Gallery of Paintings is divided into two classes—Ancient and Modern. The former consists of 192 pictures, and the latter of 160, making together 352 paintings. Besides these, the Royal Gallery contains 26 fine objects in sculpture, principally statues and busts, by artists of his own country; and, though but small, a very rich and valuable collection of cartoons and drawings. These, also, are divided into two classes—Ancient and Modern; the Ancient comprising 342 lots, and the Modern 28; in all, 370. The ancient drawings are, for the most part, of the Italian schools, and the rest are chiefly by Rubens, Vandyke, and their followers. Almost all of the most rare and valuable of these works were collected, at a vast expense, by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence; and on an occasion of the late King's visiting England, he purchased them of Sir Thomas's representatives. It was deeply to be regretted that these beautiful and rare specimens of art were ever allowed to leave England; for among them are a great many studies and designs of Raphael, Correggio, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Luini, del Sarto, Fraier Bartolomeo del Vaga, Giulio Romano, Sebastian del Piombo, Guido, Domenichini, Tintoretto, Carravagio, Guercino, &c., some of their finest works. As the opportunity once more offers, by their being so unexpectedly again to be sold, it is to be hoped that the English Government will not neglect it, and that they will secure at least all the most valuable of these drawings, to place in the National Gallery.

The view of these Royal collections was closed on Friday, preparatory to the sale, which commenced on Monday for the paintings, to occupy five clear days, concluding on Friday, the 16th; and on Monday, the 19th, the sale will be continued, for the Drawings and sculpture, until they are all sold.

The ancient paintings are classed in the catalogue, according to their several schools, in the following order:—

1. The ancient Flemish school, consisting of fifty-four pictures, many of which are most rare and curious works, beautifully preserved.

2. The school of Bruges, extending from lot 55 to 81, among which are several very fine pictures by Rubens, Vandyke, Teniers, &c., which will be sold on Friday next.

3. The school of Holland contains twenty-five works, commencing at No 82 and ending with 107. These comprise several splendid works by Rembrandt, Wouvermans, Ruysdael, Hobbima, Van de Velde, Both, Bakhuysen, Jan Steen, Wenix, Huyanm, &c. They are comprised in Monday's sale.

4. The German school, which contains only one picture—an extremely beautiful composition, by Albert Durer

5. The French school contains seven, by Claude, Gaspar Poussin, Armand, &c., which also were sold the first day's sale

6. The Spanish School, consisting of twenty-four pictures, several of them of high quality, by Murillo, Velasquez, Navarrette, and Ribeira.

7. The schools of Italy, extending from No. 140 to 192, thus comprising fifty-two works of the principal masters of that country; among which may be particularly noted compositions by Raphael, Perugino, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, S. del Piombo, del Sarto, Giulio Romano, Luini, Saint Marco, Canaletti, Carracci, Guido, Domenichino, Palma, Moroni, Guercino, Carlo Dolci, &c. These will conclude the sale of the pictures on Friday.

The modern pictures were to be sold on Tuesday and on Thursday, and entirely to occupy both of these days.

The first day's sale was attended by a vast concourse of the most distinguished amateurs from all countries, and also by the most respectable chasers of dealers. The large hall in the palace was most conveniently fitted up on Saturday. No one being admitted without paying for a ticket, had a good effect and the room was not uncomfortably full.

Among the lots were:—

DUTCH SCHOOL.

No. 82. Van der Helst.—A family of distinction elegantly disposed in a garden with mountainous scenery in background. A very fine gallery picture. 11,900 florins

No. 83 Van der Helst.—The painter himself, who is taking the portrait of his brother, who sits with a violoncello between his knees Two other artists sit at a table. One of his finest productions. 800 florins.

No. 90. Rembrandt. "Owner of the Vineyard paying his Labourers" A very grand composition, signed "Rembrandt fecit, 1630." 3500 florins. M. Van Cleef, a distinguished collector.

No. 92. Wouvermans. "St. Hubert."—He is descending from a grey horse in a forest scene. A stag with a cross fixed between his horns miraculously appears before him. Five dogs repose near, and huntsmen in the distance. Very splendid composition.

No. 93. J. and A. Both.—A warm and brilliant Italian landscape, with figures, cascade, &c. 10,400 florins; for the Brussels Gallery.

No. 94. J. Ruysdael and A. Van de Velde.—A grand mountainous landscape, through which winds a stream. In foreground to the left a wooden bridge conducts to a road along the river side. A herdsman driving cattle and sheep is travelling two cavaliers on their route. A magnificent picture. Figures by Van de Velde. 12,900 florins; for the Brussels Gallery

No. 98. Hobbima "The Water-Mill."—This celebrated landscape has long been esteemed as the *chef-d'œuvre* of the artist. The scene is charming. Shaded by magnificent trees stands the lonely mill, as a central object. Towards the left is a prairie, with a road conducting to it over a wooden bridge. Some well-placed figures give it life, and the effect of the sunshine on the horizon produces a union of natural beauties. Not put up.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

No. 49. Lambert Lombard. "A Vision."—An allegorical subject, in an agreeable landscape. Rose: 1900 florins.

No. 51. Lambert Lombard.—A very extraordinary picture divided into two parts. On the left, a shipwreck; on the right, a town afflicted with the plague. A procession and the appearance of two angels seem to indicate that the wrath of Heaven is appeased. These two are curious specimens of art in the middle age. 1850 florins.

No. 52. Martin Schoen. "Death of the Virgin."—Represented as about expire. The twelve Apostles surround the bed, and administer the last consolation of religion. Colouring extremely brilliant. 2950 florins.

SCHOOL OF BRUGES.

No. 109. Albert Durer. "Saint Hubert."—A most exquisitely finished little picture, in beautiful preservation. 3800 florins.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

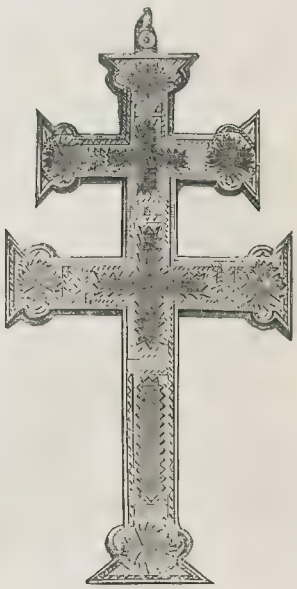
No. 111. Claude Gelée. "A Sea-Port" A classic scene on the coast of the Mediterranean, adorned with architecture, figures, vessels, &c. 8600 florins.

No. 114. Attributed to Claude Gelée. "The Departure of the Queen of Saba."—A magnificent display of classic architecture, extending to a port with majestic ships, wholly illuminated by the setting sun. A noble composition. 2500 florins

THE LATE SIR LANCELOT SHADWELL, VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ANCIENT CROSS.

The accompanying Illustration represents the reverse of an ancient Cross or reliquary found in Ireland. This curious specimen of ancient art was discovered



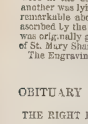
REVERSE OF AN ANCIENT CROSS FOUND AT CORK.

In a highly sculptured stone coffin in a churchyard near Cork, containing also the usual reliques. The obverse of the Cross gives a representation of the Crucifixion, with "I NRI" over the head of the Saviour; on the limbs of the Cross are the first words of the penitent thief, "DOMINE MEMENTO MEI." Three skeletons were in the coffin: the Cross was lying on the breast of one; the head of another was lying at the feet, as if decapitated during life. There was nothing remarkable about the third skeleton. The Cross is archæological, and has been described by the antiquaries of Cork to a very early period: it is of bronze, and was originally gilt. It is now in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Neligan, Rector of St. Mary Shandon.

The Engraving is from a nicely-pencilled drawing by a lady.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON SIR LANCELOT SHADWELL, VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.



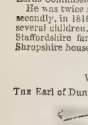
SIR LANCELOT SHADWELL died on the 10th inst., at his residence, Barn Elms, Putney. The death of so good and so able a man will be severely felt. For nearly a quarter of a century he presided over a branch of the Court of Chancery, and, throughout an extended period, secured the high respect of the profession by the soundness and impartiality of his judgment, the rectitude of his intentions, and his untiring assiduity and zeal.

Sir Lancelot was born in 1779, the son of Lancelot Shadwell, Esq., an eminent barrister of his day, by Elizabeth Whitmore, late wife, and sister of William Whitmore, Esq., of Dudmaston, late M.P. for Wolverhampton. He received his education at St John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as 7th Wrangler; was called to the Bar, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1803; and became in King's Counsel in 1821. In 1826 he obtained a seat in Parliament for Mrs Lawrence's borough of Ripon, and in 1827 was made Vice Chancellor of England. On occasions Sir Lancelot acted as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal

He was twice married: first, in 1805, to a sister of Sir John Richardson; and secondly, in 1816, to the daughter and co-heir of Captain Locke, and leaves several children. Paternally, the deceased gentleman descended from an old Staffordshire family; and, maternally, from the very ancient and eminent Shropshire house of Whitmore of Apley.

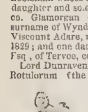
WINDHAM-HENRY, EARL OF DUNRAVEN.

THE Earl of Dunraven died on the 6th inst., at Adare Manor, county Limerick, aged 67. He was created Baron Adare, of Adare, in the county of Limerick, and were raised to the Peerage in 1800, when Sir Windham Richard Quin, Bart., was created Baron Adare. He subsequently became Viscount Mountearl; and finally, in 1822, Earl of Dunraven. His Lordship was twice married, by Margaret-Guy, his second wife, sister of the late Colonel Edmund Coghlan, Governor of Chester, and widow of Colonel Arthur Blennerhassett, of Blennerville, he had no child; but by Frances, his first wife, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Normanton, he had father and the children, of whom the eldest son, Windham Henry Earl of Dunraven, was the nobleman whose death we record. He married, 21th December, 1810, Caroline, daughter and sole heir of the late Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven Castle, co. Glamorgan (in consequence of which marriage he took the additional surname of Wyndham), and has left by her two sons—Edwin Richard Wyndham Viscount Adare, now titul Earl of Dunraven; Windham Henry, born 3d Nov., 1823; and one daughter, Anna-Maria-Charlotte Wyndham, wife of W. J. Monsell, Esq., of Tervoe, co. Limerick, M.P.



Lord Dunraven was one of the Irish representative Peers, and a [illegible] Rotuliorum (the county of Limerick.

JOB WALDEN HANMER, ESQ.



THIS respected gentleman, a member of the English bar, died on the 2nd inst., at his chambers, Lincoln's-inn, aged sixty-eight. He was second son of the late Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., of Hanmer, co. Flint, by Margaret his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of George Kenyon, Esq., of Peel, co. Lancaster. Among the family's collateral ancestors was the famous Sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker of the House of Commons of the 13th year of Queen Anne, 1712, who was a politician and a man of letters, of which latter character his well-known edition of "Shakspeare" remains the best memorial.

THE HON. CHARLES EWAN LAW, M.P., RECORDER OF LONDON.

THE death of the learned and estimable Recorder occurred somewhat suddenly, in the morning of the 13th inst., at his residence in Bedford-square, after a short illness, ailing for a few days previously, but his illness had not excited alarm in his family.

Mr Law was born June 14, 1792, the second son of Edward Lord Ellenborough, the celebrated Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and had, consequently, completed his 58th year. Early destined for the profession of the law, he was called to the Bar as soon as his age permitted, and joined the Oxford Circuit, on which he gained a fair degree of practice, and obtained eventually, in 1841, a silk gown. In 1830 he was chosen Common-Serjeant, and continued to perform the duties of that office until 1833, when he was elected to the more dignified position of Recorder of the City of London. In 1835, Mr. Law succeeded Sir Charles Manners Sutton (then created Viscount Canterbury) in the representation of the University of Cambridge, and was returned by the same constituency at all the elections since.

The deceased Recorder married, May 22, 1811, Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of [illegible] Nightingale, Bart., of Kneesworth, county Cambridge, and had three sons and seven daughters. Of the former, the eldest died in 1838, aged 19; and of the latter, four died in youth. Charles-Edward, who is married to Lady Eleanor Cecil Howard, eldest daughter of the Earl of Wicklow; Henry Tewry, born in 1830, Mary, wife of John, present Lord Kilmaine, Elizabeth-Sophia; and Augusta-Caroline Law, Esq.

As a member of the House of Commons, Mr. Law was remarkable for his unswerving adherence to the High Tory party, and his zeal procured for him a degree of respect, even from those against whom it was directed. On occasions only when some vital principle was at stake, and the necessity for action was imperative, and then his warm and determined advocacy was sure to produce effect. In legal reputation and intellectual position inferior to his father, Mr. Law achieved for himself a high reputation by the vigour of his capacity, the exactitude of his mind, the independence of his character, and the strict impartiality and acute discernment that distinguished him on the Bench. As a representative for the University of Cambridge, he possessed a certain amount of parliamentary importance, and his sentiments on Church questions bore, consequently, with them a considerable degree of authority. His sudden death will create a general feeling of surprise and deep regret. The hon. gentleman was a Bencher of the Inner Temple.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

PARLIAMENT, which is no more able to survive the beginning of grouse shooting than a mouse is to live under an exhausted receiver, has in the course died tranquilly away; the moribund stage, including the period of the transition from good hard regular work to nonentity, having been upon the whole shorter than usual. The session just over has been especially since Whitsuntide—laborious, and the debates frequently protracted until wearisome hours of the summer mornings. And yet the campaign has been by no means an oratorical one. A single great debate—the Palmerstonian passage of arms—comprehends much, if not all, of its prepared eloquence. The palaver in question lasted four days. In that period the House was nearly twelve hours per day, and yet the number of speakers who took part in the debate was comparatively small. The subject was too comprehensive to be treated in few words; and Lord Palmerston himself set the example by going resolutely through every topic of diplomatic interest. Those who heard it will not readily forget the noble Lord's great mental effort, extending, as Mr. Gladstone phrased it, from "the dusk of a summer night to the dawn of a summer morning." The average length of each evening sitting during the entire session has been ten hours and a half. The total number of hours passed by the Speaker in the chair will be something for the time subsequent to Sir Benjamin Hall's return—about 1100; and during so much of that period as is included up to the 1st of August, fifty-eight public bills have been passed by the Legislature. The number was greater last Session by thirty-one. It would appear, then, that the just concluded Session—which has not been particularly prolific either in legislation or in set oratorical speeches. The inference is that the House is now becoming more and more occupied with plain, practical discussion on the details of bills. The reign of yearly extending of that class of politicians, "quarter-session men," as they have been aptly denominated, described in "Coningsby" as wearing "high-lows and shocking bad hats, and speaking in committees, and thinking that they are men of business, d——n them!" The fact that a large proportion of the bills with which we have been under discussion are sober, practical measures, trenching upon very few principles, but embracing vast codes of clauses, and setting in motion long trains of complicated machinery to work them, such, for example, as sanitary bills, stamp bills, and the like makes it quite evident that the qualities of the "quarter-session" style of legislators, despite the bad hats and high-lows, are by no means to be sneezed at, and that the steady-going men of business, perfectly *au fait* to the working of social and official machinery, are destined to play no inconsiderable or unimportant part in the House: at all events, until some great agitation touching principles breezes up, and we have the country in a ferment rather about abstract ideas than substantial grievances. Do the signs of the times denote the advent of any such epoch? Folks who are clever at looking into millstones profess to see the straw moving which betokens the coming of a great political agitation, and a "new broom" is significantly whispered from mouth to mouth. Well, the Session has come and gone. A very pretty piece of fast-like session it has been. It found aristocracy and democracy very quiet, and it has left them still smoothing together, with no particular symptoms of either being likely to wake with a start and jump up in wrath.

"——and, in the matter of combustibility, is becoming quite an English Peru. Half-a-dozen great fires—two of them, at least, monster conflagrations—form a pretty fair allowance for a small town during half-a-dozen years. I visited the scene of the last catastrophe the day after it occurred; and a more sweeping destruction of a large-sized square of houses never was effected by fire. In the centre of the High-street, you stood amid a desert of calcined bricks, and smoking heaps of tiles, and scorched and blackened rubbish. Shortly I got into talk with one of the London firemen upon duty. There were fine points of character about this seafaring party of the brigade. The lofty contempt with which he spoke of the local firemen, was somewhat quite magnificent. A first violin in the orchestra of the Philharmonic could not have looked down from a more magnificent height upon a fiddler artist in the Stoke Poges teetotal band, or the Little Pedlington amateur Sons of Sons of Italy in the last dress circle. Evidently was, that the damage had not been so much caused by the fire, as by the stupidity of the firemen in not having put it out. I asked whether there had been plenty of water? "Water! to be sure: lots o' water—no end o' water; but what do them dogs know what they're to do with water when they get it?" The local functionaries, in the opinion of the London fireman, were all scorn, to be "mere amateurs—regular know-nothings." And the hose and plant with which the place is supplied, this supreme metropolitan authority [illegible] will be tremendous things, for a small town during the last thousand years

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir George Anderson is appointed governor of Ceylon, and is to be succeeded in the government of Mauritius by Mr. Higginson, now Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. Sir George Anderson has earned his promotion by the ability with which he has conducted the government of Mauritius, where he has effected a considerable reduction in the expenditure, and introduced many useful practical reforms. Mr. Higginson was introduced into the public service by Lord Metcalfe, and has proved himself worthy of his friendship and patronage.

At the weekly meeting of the Manchester Peel Monument Committee, held on Friday week, in the Town-hall, the mayor, in the chair, it was announced that the total amount of subscriptions has reached £4878. The questions of site, form, and material were then taken into consideration, and it was resolved that the monument should consist of a colossal erect figure, in bronze, of the deceased statesman, to be erected in the open air, within the area before the Royal Infirmary.

On Saturday, the East India Company gave a grand dinner, at the London Tavern, to Sir William Gomm, prior to his leaving England for the Bombay Presidency, of which he has been lately appointed Commander-in-Chief. Covers were laid for 130 guests. The chair was taken by Mr. Shepherd, chairman of the company, who was supported by Viscount Hardinge, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M'Mahon, K.C.B., &c.

The editor of the *Morning Herald* states that he has lately examined a large lump of auriferous rock or stone, just arrived from the neighbourhood of Annatto Bay, Jamaica. Split open, it appears almost one compact mass of gold and silver, the pure silver ore lying in small lumps thickly interspersed with gold particles. This lump will yield about 70 per cent. of the precious metals. This is considerably richer than many of the Californian specimens.

In consequence of the vacancy created in the representative peerage of Ireland by the demise of the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Dunsany, who gave way upon the last occasion to the Earl of Lanesborough, has commenced his canvass with every prospect of being returned without any opposition

The Rev. John Hunter, M.A., formerly vice-principal, has been appointed principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea, as successor to the Rev. Thomas Jackson, the Bishop Designate of Lyttleton, Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand. Mr. Jackson, on his consecration, will leave England with the bishops of Colombia.

Today, during the visit of the Queen, is one of a batch of convicts who were despatched for Van Diemen's Land on Monday, by the ships *William Jardine* and *Rodney*.

The Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy, paymaster of civil service in Ireland, has been appointed one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Land Revenues, in the room of Alexander Milne, Esq., retired.

Dr. T. Southwood Smith, who was the medical member of the General Board of Health during the period of the Orders in Council (as authorised by the Diseases Prevention Act), has been appointed the second paid member of the board, provided by the Metropolitan Interments Act.

From 1801 to 1850 there were 4,703 explosions on the North American lakes, by which 111 lives were lost during the period; between 1816 and 1850 11 steamboats were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of 81 lives; from 1811 to 1850, a period of 40 years, there were 26 collisions on the lakes, by which 82 persons were killed. The number on the lakes during the last 10 years, from explosions, fires, and collisions, also united to 877

We are happy to learn that the present season bids fair to be an excellent one for country in Scotland. The produce in Borgue is expected to be twice as large as last year, and of exceeding quality

The Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Ferns, Cloyne, and Killaloe are according to rotation, the representative bishops in the next session of Parliament

The Very Rev. Usher Lee, Dean of Waterford, died on Sunday morning, in the 86th year of his age.

Four or five months ago, Mrs. Juggings, landlady of the Wheat Sheaf, Sans-street, Sunderland, was bitten in the hand by a cat; but no importance was attached to the wound. She was subsequently confined, and was recovering very favourably, but on Saturday last, which completed the "thirdfortnight" set in, and on Tuesday she died.

The New Factory Act has come into operation. The factory hours of labour now are from six in the morning to six in the evening, including meal times; the factories closing every saturday at two o'clock.

On Thursday week, the servant woman of Griffith Thomas, farmer, Pantglas (Wales), having occasion to pass through a field in which there was a bull, was instantly attacked by the animal, and so seriously injured, being gored in many places, besides having her spine broken, that she died on Saturday last in great agony.

The cholera has appeared in Chatham, and two deaths have taken place. One of the patients died on the Brook, and the other at the lower part of the High street, and near to the Medway Bridge. Considerable alarm prevailed in which these deaths have occurred is not only dirty, but there are foul ditches which ought to be purified, especially at this season of the year

On Monday afternoon a singular accident occurred at the iron foundry of Messrs. Knight and Cumming, Maidstone. A bombanell had been purchased amongst the old iron, which exploded in one of the furnaces, blowing down about ten feet of the brick work of the blast pipe. The explosion appears to have resulted from the expansion of the inclosed air, the bomb being plugged. Had it been loaded with the usual explosive material, it would probably have destroyed the building.

William Chadwick, convicted capitally as an accessory before the fact for the murder by poison of his wife's uncle at the Stafford assizes before Mr. Justice Wilde, has been respited, during pleasure, as one of proceeding with the capital sentence, and is sentenced to a commutation of the extreme punishment into transportation for life.

A young man, a tailor, who was in the habit of bathing at the Westminster Swimming Baths, went there on Sunday afternoon for that purpose. Just before he went into the water he was heard to remark that he had drunk water a little, as he had just dined. Scarcely, however, had he uttered these words, when he fell in with a loud splash. Assistance was immediately rendered, but life was quite extinct. A surgeon was called in, who pronounced the death to have been caused by apoplexy.

The students of the Central School of Design have contributed the sum of £31 3s. to the funds now raising for the Exhibition of 1851. This amount has been contributed in sums of 1s. and 2s. 6d.

On Thursday week, a large sculptured statue, weighing several hundredweight, in front of the cathedral at Wells, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. The sheriff's coach had been standing on an adjoining spot, waiting for the judges and sheriff for some time, and had only moved off a short time before the accident occurred.

The will of the late Sir Robert Peel was proved on Saturday, and probate granted for assets under £90,000.

The Bishop of Winchester has licensed the Rev. Thomas Davis, of St. Bees College, Cumberland, to the curacy of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road.

Simultaneously with the opening of the great Northern Railway, the Eastern Counties reduced their fares between London and St. Ives and Peterborough; and the London and North-Western, by day ticket, on their Northampton and Peterborough line. The Midland Company also assimilated their fares to those of the Great Northern

The late Mr. William Meller, an old and respected inhabitant of Wolverhampton, has made bequests, free of legacy duty, to the following charitable institutions, Dudley and Staffordshire Infirmary, £2000; the Blue Coat School, Wolverhampton, £1000, St. George's Sunday School, £200; St. James's Sunday School, £200; and the Aberystwith Dispensary, £200.

On Saturday morning, a vast number of crows alighted on the trees of the Tuileries gardens and the roof of the Palace (Paris). It was found necessary to call out a number of men belonging to the chasseurs of Vincennes, who killed 500 of them.

The Minister of the Interior in Prussia has just interdicted in the whole kingdom several periodical writings, and amongst the rest the *Proszrl* published at London and Paris.

Eleven convicts under sentences of transportation effected their escape from the gaol of Maryborough (Queen's County), last week, and none of them have yet been arrested.

The parishioners of Sproughton have lately subscribed a fund for a new organ. This instrument, which was built by Davison, of London, was erected on Tuesday last, and on Wednesday evening the church was opened to commemorate the event. Prayers were read by the Rev. H. J. Hasted (the rector), and a very appropriate and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Hunnington, from Psalm cl. 6, "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord."

The population of Prussia, on the 30th ult., amounted to 16,330,186, of whom 1,001,393 resided in Berlin, 2,811,196 in Posen, 1,461,580 in Western Prussia, 1,025,712 in Eastern Prussia, 2 120,022 in the province of Brandenburg, 1,781,287 in the Saxon province, 1,464,231 in Westphalia, 1,359,014 in the Grand Duchy of Posen, 1,197,201 in Pomerania, and 43,173 soldiers without a fixed residence

A vessel just arrived from Bombay has brought the large number of 371 bales of silk, 24 half bales of cotton, as part of her cargo, of East India produce, and another vessel arrived on the same day from Genoa, via, a port of St. Domingo, has brought 69 bales of cotton, the growth of that island

An importation of 4749 bags of wheat has taken place by a vessel arrived from Port Adelaide, the produce of South Australia.

Colonel Beauchamp, an officer of long and distinguished service in the Peninsula, but for some years retired from the army, committed suicide at an hotel in Dawson-street, Dublin, on Sunday last, in a fit of temporary insanity, produced by a severe attack of erratic gout.

An explosion took place on the 30th ult. in a gunpowder manufactory at Elsterstad, a village from Christiana, in Norway. Ten men were at work at the time; six were killed on the spot, two were seriously injured, and the other two could not be found. The violence of the explosion was such, that the windows of several houses at Christiana were broken. The manufactory had only been open six weeks, and belonged to Messrs. Hammann and Olsen.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HENRICUS.—If a player, in moving his King out of check from one place, goes into check of another, he must again move out of check altogether. 2. We do not reply to questions regarding games at cards

CHESS FANCIER AND CORRECTOR must send a diagram of the present position of the EVANS gambit in question: his description of it is quite unintelligible. 2. We shall shortly give the moves of the moves played up to this time in the Amsterdam match

CLERICUS, Anerop.—The Rev Mr Bolton, to whom the lovers of Chess are indebted for many of the most admirable examples of Chess strategy ever published, has, we regret to say, taken his final leave of the chess field. His "Farewell Problem," which he has deliberately, to Mr Staunton, by his desire, appears in the current number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, accompanied by the following note:—"My dear Mr S.—It was at your request that I first became a contributor to the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*—a connexion which has for many years afforded me great delight. If, by any of my Problems, I have added to its interest, to you belongs the praise: and now that I would withdraw from the chequered field, and leave the bloodless contest to more youthful aspirants, I would beg the favour of you to permit me to dedicate my last effort to you, as a mark of my sincere esteem and confidence. By this connexion with your name, it is truly gratifying to me to reflect that I shall be remembered in the *Chronicle*, not only as a contributor to its pages, but as one friend of the Champion of England.

"Otley Rectory" H. BOLTON

A SHEFFIELD GRINDER.—It shall be examined. In the meantime, as our Correspondent has an objection to his communications being publicly commented on, he will perhaps oblige us with his address

ST EDMUND.—The best are marked for insertion among our Enigmas

J B T, Maidstone.—In a Match, it is generally understood, unless the contrary is specified, that drawn games do not count, you have therefore only played 18 games

ONE KG.—We do not think the alteration you suggest would at all improve the Indian Problem

T P B.—The error in the "Sphynx" was discovered at the time the book was published, and has been repeatedly acknowledged since

J A W.—No. 2 is merely quaint. Of No. 3 we can offer no opinion, as one of the Knights has forgotten his *address*, and cannot find the field

W G, Beverley.—Upon re-examining your last problem, you will discover another very obvious method of mate, in four moves, by first playing Rook to K 8th

A Lover.—The price of Lonsdale's elegant folding-board, adapted for the new Chessmen, we believe, is £1 15s

PHILIDOR.—1. The books mentioned will be quite sufficient for your New Club during the first year 2. Before purchasing the Chess-boards, we should strongly recommend you to peep at those just brought out by MECHI, which in point of beauty and solidity go far beyond the old patterns

AN EDINBURGH CHESSITE.—The games and position came safe to hand, and are very acceptable. Through the same medium, the required number shall be immediately forwarded

B W P, L.—Mr. Bolton's "Farewell Problem" is in twenty-four moves, and far too profound and difficult to be solved without the aid of the Chess-board 2 Your problems are now under consideration

G M E.—The position referred to is the inimitable "Indian Problem." Mate can certainly be forced in the stipulated number of moves

G D S, South Shields.—How do you propose to mate if Black for his second move should take the bishop?

ONE OF MANY WHO, &c.—We have received a number of communications respecting a proposed congress of Chess-players in metropolis during the "Exposition" next year. As an assemblage of the kind is calculated to give an immense impulse to the game, and the period for it appears to be particularly appropriate, we trust the subject will meet with due consideration from the leading amateurs

CHORISTER.—There is an English Translation of Jaenisch's "Analyses Nouvelle," by G Walker, published by Longman and Co, 1847

CHESS.—Too simple

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO 342, by MARY JANE, JUDY, H M H, Q R, M E R, W F J M, DORIA, B F, ROSEBARDINE, CAPE TOWN, ST EDMUNDS, M A R, BELLAH, DE DUNS, DOLLINGTONIA, R, Yarmouth Chess-Club; JUVENTUS, M P, Rev T A M, Rev R S L, MIFER, P R S, L D, MARCUS, CROMER, SELIM CURLY, R P J, T A W, HENRIUS, B A Q, TOM TUM, JOSHUA WAGSTAFF, P G R, A R G, OMEGA, P Q R, SENATOR, SUNSCHEIN, AMATEUR, TYRO, KIT, W S T, DE FIELD.—are correct. All others are wrong.

*** Want of space compels us to defer the answers to numerous correspondents until next week

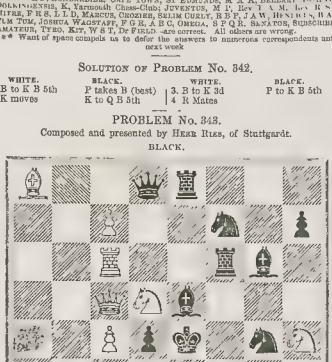
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 342.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 5th	P takes B (best)	3. B to Q 3d	P to K B 5th
2. K moves	K to Q B 5th	4 K Mates	

PROBLEM NO. 343.

Composed and presented by HERR RIES, of Stuttgardt.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mates in five moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following highly interesting game is one of two recently played by Correspondence between M. Harnisch, one of the finest players of the Berlin Club, and M. Lange, a promising young amateur, of Magdeburg; the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves

(Remove Black's K Bishop's Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (M. Lange).	BLACK (M. Harnisch).	WHITE (M. Lange).	BLACK (M. Harnisch).
1. P to Q 4th		22. B to K 5th (e)	Castles
2. P to K 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	23. Q to her R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
3. K B to Q 3d	P to K 4th	24. K R to K 4th	Kt to Q B sq (f)
4. P takes P	Q Kt takes P	25. Q B to his 5th	Kt to Q Kt 3d
5. Q to K R 5th (ch)	Q Kt to K B 2d	26. K R to K 6th (g)	Q B to K sq
6. K B to Q B 4th	Q to h 3d	27. K B to Q Kt 3d	P to Q 4th
7. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	28. K R to K 3d	K B to Q 3d
8. Q to K 2d	P to Q 3d	29. K R to K 6th	K B to Q B sq
9. Q B to B 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	30. P to K B 5th	K B to K 2d
10. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 3d	31 P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q B sq
11. Q B to K 3d (a)	Q to her B 3d (b)	32. Q R to Q Kt 4th	Q R to Q 2d
12. Castles on Q side	K R to B 3d	33. Q B to Q B 6th	Q R to Q 3d
13. K R to K sq	Q B to K R 4th	34. Q to her 3d	Q to her Kt 2d
14. Q B to Q 4th	K to his sq	35. Q B to Q 3d	K to Q R sq
15. P to K R 3d	Q Kt to Q sq	36. P to Q B 4th	K to Q B 3d
16. P to K Kt 4th	Q B to K B 2d	36. B to K B 4th	Q R to Q sq
17. Q Kt to Q 5th (c)	P takes Kt	37. K R to Q B 2d	Kt to Q R 2d
18. K B to Q Kt 6th	Q Kt to B 3d	38. P takes Q P	Q R takes P
		39. Q to K B 3d	Q R takes Q R P
19. P takes P (dis ch)	K Kt to K 2d	41. K B takes Q B P	Q Kt to his 8th (ch)
20. P takes Q Kt	P takes P	41. K to Q 2d	Q B takes B
21. K B to Q R 4th (d)	Kt to K Kt sq		

And M. Harnisch won the *partie*

(a) Well conceived; foreseeing that if Black ventured to seize the tempting Pawn, it would cost him a piece

(b) Let us suppose him to capture the K Pawn instead—

WHITE.	BLACK.
11.	K Kt takes P
12 K takes Kt	Q takes Kt
13 B takes Kt (ch)	

and Black does not escape it, from apprehension of—14 Kt to K Kt 5th (ch), &c

(c) Ingenious, and quite sound

(d) We should have preferred taking the K Kt Pawn with the other Bishop, in which case the game would probably have proceeded thus:—

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK.
21. Q B takes K Kt P	R takes B or R	23. B takes Q R	With a winning game.
22 B takes Q B P (ch)	K to B sq		

(e) Finely played. It is much as Black's game is worth to take it

(f) Black would obviously have lost by taking the Bishop.

(g) This may be done securely, since Black dare not open his Queen's file.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1.—By M. Mayet, of Paynger

White: K at Q B 3d, B at K B 3d, Ps at K B 3d and 4th, K Kt 4th and Q 4th. Black: K at K B 8th; Ps at K 4th 3d, Q 4th, Q B 3d and 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 2.—By Mr. Mayet

White: K at Q B 2d, Q at K B 5th, R at Q 4th, Bs at K B 7th and Q R 7th, Kt at K 8th, P at K B 4th.

Black: K at K R sq, Q at K Kt 2d, Kt at K R 3d, P at K Kt 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. Mansfield to Blandford St. Mary's, Dorsetshire. Rev. E Crane to Kington, in the county of Worcester. Rev. R. Arneyl Pritchard to Matson, Gloucestershire. Rev. J. G. Hickley to Street-cum-Walton, Somerset. Rev. G. H. Heath to Ensham, Hants. Rev. J. Aubrey Scott to West Tytherley, Hants. Rev. F. Fisher to Hill Morton, Wilts. Rev. C. C. Nourse Wodehouse to North Lynn, with the perpetual curacy of St. Margaret, with St. Nicholas chapel, Norfolk. Rev. A. T. Whitmore Snadwell to Langton, Yorkshire. Rev. W. Strong Hore to St. Clement, Oxford. Rev. L. Otley to Richmond, Yorkshire. —*Vicarages:* Rev. H. Wise to Shalford, Surrey. Rev. C. Porter to Granton, Yorkshire. Rev. R. L. Townsend to All Saints, Wandsworth, Surrey. Rev J. Ford to St. Mary Church, with Cotfinswell, Devon. Rev. W. Spranger White to Shalford, Surrey. Rev. F. Fisher to Hill Morton, Wilts. Rev. J. Allett Leigh to Tolleshury, Essex. Rev. T. Williams to Burnham, Somerset. Rev. F. Pretyman to Great Carlton, Lincolnshire. Rev. H. R. Lloyd to Oversby, with Kirkby and Osgarby annexed.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. N. S. Godfrey, from the parishioners of Biddenham, Bedfordshire; the Rev. G. W. Chamberlain, incumbent of St. Michael's, from the teachers of the Sunday-schools; the Rev. A. Brereton, curate of Hickling, Norfolk, from the parishioners; the Rev. S. Adcock, Ellis, Perpetual Curate of St. Ives, Cornwall, by the parishioners; the Rev. J. B. Owen, Chairman of the Wolverhampton Guardians, from the board.

THE GORHAM CASE.

On Sunday, August 11th, the Rev. G. C. Gorham was inducted into the living of Brampford Speke. The Rev. Mr. Howard, of St Thomas, near Exeter, officiated, in the place of Archdeacon Moore Stevens, and preached an excellent sermon on the occasion to a numerous congregation.

A correspondence has been published in the morning papers between the secretaries of the Metropolitan Church Union, Messrs. T. T. Bazely, G. E. Biber, G. Roberts, and G. J. Ottaway, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, connected with this case. The secretaries, under date July 24, informed the most reverend prelate that a committee of the Metropolitan Church Union has been charged with the presentation of an address to him, most numerously signed (37,000 signatures), begging him not to proceed with the institution of Mr. Gorham. They forwarded a copy of the address, and begged to know when the deputation might wait on his Grace. The Archbishop sent the following reply

"Addington, July 26.

"Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which you desire me to receive an address from a society of which you are secretaries, praying that I will, neither myself take any step, nor suffer any step to be taken by any authority, for the institution of the Rev. G. C. Gorham to the living of Brampford Speke.

"Mr. Gorham's case having been brought before the legitimate tribunals, and solemnly deliberated upon, the sentence of the Court was pronounced, to the effect that there was no just impediment to his institution

"Your address proposes that I should assume to myself the authority of reversing this sentence of the Court should refuse to do what the law requires of me, and should deny to Mr. Gorham a right to which, after a legal trial and examination, he is declared to be entitled.

"I submit to your committee, with all due deference, that I cannot consistently receive an address of which it is the purport; and I must, therefore, respectfully decline to make a time for its presentation to me.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient and humble servant,

"To the Secretaries of the Metropolitan Church Union" "J. B. CANTUAR.

The Secretaries sent a long rejoinder, dated August 3, in which they say, amongst other things, that His Grace will nowhere find it proposed in the address that he should assume to himself the authority of reversing the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Its prayer is that your Grace will not make the high authority committed to you by Christ, in this branch of his holy Catholic Church, subservient to the carrying into effect of that judgment, proceeding, as it does, from a court which, however worthy of respect and deference in its political province, is, as a secular court, destitute of authority in controversies of faith, and incompetent to pronounce on the fitness of any man to take the cure and charge of souls in any portion of Christ's Church. * * * They venture most respectfully to submit, that, if her Majesty were more fully acquainted with the bearings of the case—if her attention were drawn to the invasion, by a temporal court, of the Church's inalienable right to judge in spiritual matters, and to the extent of the heretical opinions of Mr. Gorham, which in the report of the Judicial Committee are concealed from view, as well as to the inconsistency with Catholic doctrine even of the modified opinions attributed to Mr. Gorham by the Judicial Committee—her most gracious Majesty would be aware that the question at issue is one which involves the virtual denial of an article of the faith, and therefore admits of no compromise—that the very life of the Church is seriously imperilled by the attempt to rob her of her distinctive teaching on the sacrament of baptism, &c., they cannot but cherish a hope that, out of her princely care for the Church, as well as in conformity with the solemn engagements entered into at her coronation, her Majesty would give license for the Church in Convocation to deliberate and to do all things which concern the settled continuance of her doctrines and discipline, and would also take counsel for the enactment of such legislative provisions as may be needful for indemnifying your Grace against any legal consequences incidental to your maintenance of the integrity of the faith.'

They further say, "We cannot so wrong your Grace as to suppose it could ever be your intention to disobey the higher obligation of Christ's law, by which his ministers of all orders and degrees are bound to preserve, at all hazards, the sacred deposit of the faith 'whole and undefiled;' yet we feel that the law which would compel you to institute to a benefice, with cure of souls, a man holding and teaching heretical doctrines on a fundamental article of the faith, is but too surely opposed to the Divine command, 'to reject a man that is a heretic.'

"Lastly, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that your Grace would decorate the idea of any abstract right in Mr. Gorham, or any other clergyman, to the spiritual mission of cure of souls, irrespectively of the concordance of his doctrine with the teaching of the Church, the cure of souls being a sacred trust to be committed to no man alone who in the declared duly qualified by the proper spiritual authority. The judgment of your Grace's own provincial court, that Mr. Gorham's doctrine is not in accordance with the teaching of the Church, has not been reversed by any spiritual authority, and, as we humbly submit, has not been, and cannot be, proved to be erroneous."

They indulge the hope that, after duly weighing these explanations, his Grace may take a different view of the address, and no longer hesitate to listen to the urgent entreaties of a large body of Church laymen, who themselves constitute but a feeble representation of the widely-extended feeling which prevails in the Church upon this painful subject.

The Archbishop, in his second reply, dated Addington, August 8, after recapitulating the recommendation of the the secretaries, says:

"You suggest that I should represent to her Majesty the view taken by the Metropolitan Church Union of so many points connected with that judgment, in the hope that her Majesty may license the assembling of a Convocation, and that thus the whole question may again be brought under deliberation, and, as you suggest, authoritatively determined. But simply it would be an unprecedented and arbitrary measure, by any retrospective decree, to annul a right of which an individual is already legally in possession. And whilst you assume as undeniable a variety of principles, and make many positive assertions, in order to invalidate the respect due to the decision of the judicial tribunal, I must remind you that your opinions are directly opposed to those of a numerous body of unimpeached and unstained members of our Church, both clergymen and laymen, who, although they have hitherto observed a judicial respectful silence, are yet deliberately convinced that no other determination of the question at issue would have been in accordance with the articles of our Church and the known principles of law by which we are governed, and that it would also have been opposed by all Churchmen from the Reformation to the present day, in the exposition of subjects of such deep mystery, should by all means be continued to them within the limits prescribed by the revealed Word of God.

"Assuredly, there are occasions, as you remind me, when it becomes a duty to obey God rather than man. But I beg to observe, that, before any one takes upon himself the responsibility of contravening the law of man, he ought to be very certain that, in so doing, he would be obeying God. Now, nothing which I find in the law of God gives me reason to believe that I should be acting in conformity with it if I refused Mr. Gorham admission to the cure of souls, on the ground of his hesitating to affirm the spiritual regeneration of every baptized child. And the will of God in this matter had need to be very plainly declared before I could think myself justified in accusing Mr. Gorham of heresy; much more, before I could assume the right of individually condemning him, after the decision of the legitimate tribunal in his favour.

"In conclusion, I beg to assure your committee that I feel great regret in the necessity and importance of professing a wide difference of opinion from the numerous subscribers to your address—a difference, however, which in no way diminishes the respect with which I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

"To the Secretaries of the Metropolitan Church Union." "J. B. CANTUAR.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW FREE GRAMMAR AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS AT LOUGHBOROUGH.

[illegible] was observed as a general holiday at Loughboro', and a [illegible] in honour of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the extensive Schools about to be erected, on the premises appropriated by the Court of Chancery, from the funds left for charitable uses, in 1488, by Thomas Burton, a merchant of the staple, a resident, and, it is believed, a native of the town. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough, who is not only a native of Loughboro', but was also a distinguished pupil of the former school, [illegible] funded from the estates of the same benefactor, most kindly consented to lay the stone

The occasion was one of [illegible] interest. The arrangements determined not only to do honour to the memory of Thomas Burton, but to testify their esteem to the venerable and excellent prelate of whom Loughborough has such just reason to be proud. At an early hour, the [illegible] ringing, on the fine tower of All Saints, announced that the festival had begun. The clergy and gentry of the town and neighbourhood met the Bishop at the rectory, whence they proceeded to the church. Here prayers were read by the Rev. Robert Bunch, Rector of Emanuel Church, and a most appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Henry Fearon, Rector of All Saints.

THE NEW FREE GRAMMAR AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL AT LOUGHBOROUGH.

A procession was then formed to the School grounds. Probably at no period in the town's history was such a heart-stirring sight as this ever beheld. The fine band of the 1st Royal Dragoons preceded, followed by the

High Constable—E. P. Jackson, Esq.
Chief Bailiff—Mr. Fowkes.
Builders—Mr. Freeman, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Freeman.
Architects—Mr. Robson, bearing Drawings and Plans. Mr. Morris (Silver Trowel).
Masters of the Low School—Mr. Towle, Mr. Carvile
Scholars, four abreast.
Mistresses of the Low School—Mrs. Russell, Miss Russell.
Master of the High School—Mr. C. E. Warner
Mistresses of the High School—Miss Charnock, Miss Donaldson.
Solicitors to the Trustees—J. W. Wooley, Thomas Cradock
Receiver—Mr North
Trustees—John Cartwright, John Smith, John Watson, Thomas Woodcock, John Barron, Edward Hartley, Edward C. Middleton, J. H. Eddowes, John White, William Clifford.
Churchwardens—H. Toone, T. Barker, T. Newton, E. Warner.
Bishop's Chaplains—Rev. W. Hildebrand, Rev. H. H. Wyatt.
Bishop's Mace-Bearer

THE LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

THE LORD BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH

The Rev Robe Bunch. The Rev Henry Fearon.

Clergy, two abreast.
Dissenting Ministers, two abreast.
Gentry of the town and county, three abreast.
County Police.

In this order the procession reached the School grounds, the entrance to which was decorated by a very tasteful arch of evergreen, having inscribed in dahlias the words "Burton's Charity."

The site of the new Schools is judiciously chosen. Round the foundation-stone were erected spacious platforms and galleries, filled by numbers of "fair women and brave men." The Bishop ascended an elevated throne, or chair, covered with crimson; around him, the clergy and the trustees (the latter a body of remarkably fine men) formed altogether a group of uncommon interest. And now John Cartwright, Esq., the senior trustee, effectively read an address to the Bishop, which gave a succinct history of the Charity; and concluded with some graceful allusions to its great founder, to the Prelate's connexion with the town, and to the honour conferred upon it by his Lordship's distinguished and useful career. Nothing could be in better taste than this well-written address and the Bishop's admirable reply. Their length alone prevents our transferring them to these columns.

The beautifully-wrought silver trowel, appropriately inscribed, was now, in suitable terms, presented to his Lordship by Edward Chatterton Middleton, Esq.; and the Bishop performed all the work of laying and inaugurating the stone with true masonic skill and with great adroitness. The ceremony was concluded, as it had occasionally been relieved, by psalms and hymns, sung by the church choir, and joined in by a thousand youthful voices.

The party now retired to an elegant pavilion, where a cold collation had been provided. John Cartwright, Esq., presided, supported by the Bishops of Peterborough and Lincoln, C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P., William Herrick, Esq., and Sir Frederick Heygate, Bart. The banquet was *recherché*, and the presence of the gentler sex gave an additional grace to it. The Dowager Lady Sitwell, Lady Heygate, Mrs. Packe Reading, Miss Herrick, Mrs. G. Warner, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Byng Paget, &c., were amongst the number. The company were ably addressed by the chairman, the two Bishops, E. C. Middleton, Esq., J. H. Eddowes, Esq., William Herrick, Esq., the Revs. Henry Fearon and Robert Bunch, and other gentlemen. Mr. Middleton's speech elicited great and deserved applause.

At three o'clock, 2500 Sunday scholars assembled in the Market-place, and, having been marshalled four abreast, proceeded—headed by Beauvoir Brock, Esq., and their teachers—to Elms Park, the beautiful seat of Henry Warner, Esq. Each school had its appropriate flag or banner. The entrance lodge was surmounted by an arch of evergreens, bearing, in floral mosaic, the word "Welcome." This was, indeed, no unmeaning word here; for not only were the hosts of juveniles regaled with tea and cake on the lawn, but the public, calculated at fifteen thousand, freely admitted and *welcomed* with an old English hospitality rarely surpassed. One hundred and four tables, each holding twenty-four, were set out for the children in front of the mansion; and, whether this large and happy group was viewed from the terrace, with the blue hills of Charnwood in the distance, or from the road, with the mansion in the background, the scene was one that the spectators will never forget. It was full of beauty to the most careless observer—full of deep and soul-stirring interest to contemplative minds.

After tea, rural games, and music, and a dance on the green, in which Sir Frederick Heygate and others of the gentry good-naturedly joined, agreeably filled up the time till night threw her sombre curtain o'er the scene, when a display of superb fireworks, by Mortram, of London, formed the *finale* of the most memorable day in the annals of Loughborough.

To the good Bishop, to the Rev. H. Fearon, to the Rev. Robert Bunch, to J. C. Middleton, Esq., to John Cartwright, Esq., to Beauvoir Brock, Esq., and to the trustees of the noble charity the thanks of thousands are justly due.

The generous owner of Elm Park will have his reward in the reflection that he has used the rare combination of the power, will, and opportunity to do good in a manner that delighted some thousand hearts. The great exertions of the inhabitants of the whole town to give *éclat* to the inauguration deserve a county's thanks. All may indulge the reasonable hope that the day will prove the dawn of a brighter and better era for Loughborough; and that not only was laid the foundation-stone of a noble charity, but that the charities and amenities of life have been greatly promoted and placed on a better foundation.

We have engraved a view of the School Buildings, as they will appear when completed. The architects are Messrs. Morris and Hebson. The style is old English, with ornamented gables, bay windows, and other picturesque features. The edifice, backed by the lovely, forest hills of Charnwood, will be a very effective scene.

The second Illustration shows one of the most interesting stages of the procession.

The trowel used upon the occasion was designed by Messrs. Morris and Hebson, and executed by Toms and Co., of Ludgate-hill. The handle is of ivory, beautifully carved; at the hilt is the figure of a merchant, *temp.* Hen. VIII., beneath an architectural canopy, in silver; and the blade, fourteen inches in length, has a Tudor border, and bears the following inscription:—

Presented by the Trustees of Burton's Charity, Loughborough, to the Right Rev George Davys, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough, on the occasion of his laying the Corner-stone of the Free Grammar School Building, August 9th, 1850.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—THE NEW SCHOOL AT LOUGHBOROUGH.—THE PROCESSION.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The tragic opera of "Norma" was performed on Tuesday for the occasion of the *début* of Claudina Fiorentini. The young *prima donna* is a native of Seville, and received her vocal education under the auspices of Signor Crivelli. We believe she made her first appearance in public last year, at Berlin, as *Norma*, and achieved a striking success, where she remained fulfilling an extensive repertory, consisting of the chief heroines in the lyric drama. She acted *Donna Anna* in "Don Giovanni," *Agathe* "Der Freischütz," *Carolina* in "Il Matrimonio Segreto," *Desdemona* in "Otello," *Amina* in "Sonnambula," *Lucrezia* in "Lucrezia Borgia," *Leonora* in "La Favorita," and *Ninetta* in "La gazza

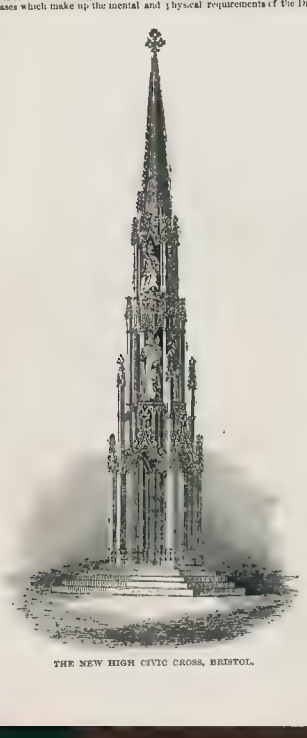
MADAME FIORENTINI, AS "NORMA."

Ladra"—a range of impersonations which argues, at all events, great industry and satisfactory proofs of her power of sustentation. At the expiration of the season, she joined the Italian *troupe* at Dresden, and subsequently created a sensation at Hamburgh, whence she came to London to essay her qualifications at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The part of *Norma* requires the loftiest powers for its due embodiment; for the actress must not only possess the grand elements of the tragedian, but all the vocal attributes in order to sustain the [illegible] of facile variety of expression, picturesque action, brilliant voice, and marked accentuation, must be united to form a perfect whole. Great *artistes*, who have illustrated the ruling creations of the lyric stage, have failed in illustrating the various and conflicting phases which make up the mental and physical requirements of the Druid priestess; for it necessitates Sidonian nobility of demeanour, the fiery energy of Rachel, and the womanly tenderness of Mrs. Charles Kean. And yet, despite these opposing elements, the *débutante*, we are bound to say, achieved a remarkable triumph. The person of Signora Fiorentini is well formed, and her face is handsome and expressive, but her action, though frequently large and striking, wants spontaneity and variety. Her voice is a high soprano, fresh and brilliant in the upper part of the register, but lacking strength and *timbre* in the medium and lower range, it is, however, sympathetic, and naturally produced; and, what is most grateful to the listener, bears no symptoms of fatigue from exertion. Thus, on Tuesday night, the difficult finale to the last act, with its deep pathos and tragic emotion, was sung with a voice as fresh and brilliant as that which interpreted the opening recitative "Sediziose voci di guerra." Her impersonation of "Norma" differs materially in conception to the received models, for there is little of the *Queen*, and none of the violences of the outraged prophetess, the jealous boundings of the insulted woman, the mighty struggles of the crushed heart, rocked to and fro on the billows of her despair. Madame Fiorentini's *Norma* is rather the gentle woman whose deep love for her Roman seducer swallows up all other feelings. Her instincts are full of love and kindliness. She has no vengeance for *Pollione*, no animosity for *Adalgisa*; all her emotions are full of womanhood; she is feminine, and plastic, and passionate; the outraged Queen and priestess is transformed into the weeping mother, the sympathising friend, and the bereaved woman. The rendering of the famous scena, "Casta Diva," was satisfactory in all respects, and was deservedly applauded; and Signora Fiorentini was called for at the conclusion. The duet with *Adelgisa*, "Alma cortanna," was delightfully sung, and Madame Giuliani gave full effect to the part, and the dramatic trio with which the act concludes was striking y interpreted. The *débutante* was thrice called before the curtain, amidst the acclamation of the house. The popular duet in the second act, "Deh! con te li prendi," was rapturously re-demanded; and the beautiful air from "Norma," "Qual cor tradisti," was given with a truthful pathos and touching tenderness. Indeed, her entire rendering of the *finale* was perfect, and fully merited the enthusiasm it excited. The *Oroveso* of Labiache may be quoted as one of the grandest portraitures the present stage can boast. It is the very incarnation of the Druidical priesthood—sublime in its massive proportions, severe in its calmness, and imposing from its apparent absence of human passions; and how fearful is the momentary outbreak of the paternal nature, when listening to the unhallowed confession of his priestess-child. It possesses all the grandest characteristics of the old Greek tragedies of Æschylus. Gardoni gave admirable effect to the Roman patrician, *Pollione*; and Mdme. Giuliano is by far the best *Adelgisa* we have seen. The chorus was magnificent, and the orchestra gave full efficiency to the noble inspirations of Bellini. The recalls before the curtain were frequent, and the *débutante* was rewarded with cheers, bouquets, and every species of popular ovation.

On Thursday night, Signora Fiorentini made her second appearance in *Donna Anna*, in the opera of "Don Giovanni," in which she fully sustained the effect produced upon the occasion of her [illegible]. The house was crowded [illegible]

MRS. GRAHAM'S BALLOON ON FIRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE NEW HIGH CIVIC CROSS, BRISTOL.

LARGE CAT.

This noble specimen of the Cat is domesticated at No. 175, Oxford-street. He is a beautiful y-marked Tabby, and is very docile, though his unusual large size conveys to the beholder, at first sight, a contrary impression. He weighs 22½ lb.; and measures 27 inches round the body, and 36½ inches from the tip of the tail to the end of the nose; height, 11½ inches to the top of the shoulders. The Cat has gained 7 lb. in weight within the last two years; he does not eat so much as an ordinary cat, and is extremely active, and rarely appears to be inconvenienced by his great bulk. He is seven years old, and was born in a building known as "the old Palace at Chelsea."

RESTORATION OF THE HIGH CROSS AT BRISTOL.

The foundation-stone of the new High Cross, for the city of Bristol, was laid with due ceremony on Thursday, the 8th inst. The site chosen is the place formerly occupied by the original structure, in College-green. At noon, the Right Worshipful the Mayor, J. K. Haberfield, Esq., accompanied by the Sword-bearer and other officers, the magistrates, the members of the town council, the Charity trustees of the various city institutions, the society of merchants, the committee and subscribers to the High Cross fund, and the members of the provincial, grand, and other lodges of Freemasons, attired in their appropriate costume, and wearing their customary insignia, &c., formed themselves into a procession at the council-house, and, headed by the band of the 72d Highlanders, now stationed in Bristol, passed in procession down Corn-street, Clare-street, St. Augustine's Parade, &c., to College-green, where, on the site of the old Cross, it had been determined that the new structure should be raised.

On their arrival, the Mayor officiated at the ceremony of the deposition of the first stone, which was laid amidst the acclamations of the thousands who filled every portion of the area of the green.

In the evening the Freemasons dined together, when the Mayor, the officers of the 72nd Highlanders, the principal and leading gentlemen who had taken part in the proceedings of the day, & [illegible] were entertained at a *fête*, likewise, took place at the Zoological Gardens, in honour of the event.

The noble area of the College Green was formerly adorned with a magnificent structure, ornamented by statues, and the pinnacles crowned with eight statues of the monarchs of England, viz. Henry III., John, Edward III., Henry VI., Edward IV., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. This erection was forty feet in height, and must have presented a very handsome and imposing appearance, standing in the middle of the large space adjoining the cathedral. The original one was erected in the year 1373, by the Corporation of the City, as a memoria of their gratitude to the reigning monarch, Edward III., for his liberality in granting a charter and privileges to the city. The Bristol High Cross for centuries was the spot at which every event of importance, whether of a national or local character, was celebrated. In consequence of the inconvenience experienced by its being placed in the centre of the city, this beautiful structure was removed in 1736 to College Green; where, after remaining a few years, it was again taken down, and presented to that venerable antiquary, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., of Stourhead, Wiltshire, who placed it in his park, where it still remains. It was to replace this interesting relic of ancient times that a number of gentlemen interested themselves in the subject, and after considerable exertion succeeded in raising a sum of money sufficient to warrant the laying of the foundation-stone

When completed, the New Cross, which will be an exact copy of the original

LARGE CAT.

and of which the above is an accurate Sketch from the model, will be an object of great interest, and present a very imposing appearance.

DESTRUCTION OF MRS. GRAHAM'S BALLOON.

On the evening of Wednesday week Mrs. Graham ascended in her balloon from Cremorne Gardens; and, after a short but tempestuous voyage, alighted in Bookers Fields, near Edmonton, where the destruction of the balloon by fire took place. The following is Mrs. Graham's own narrative of the melancholy *dénouement* of her voyage:

"I entered the car just after ten o'clock, at which time the wind had increased, and the gas, which during the period of inflation had been considerably expanded under the sun's rays, had by this time greatly condensed, in consequence of the heavy rain, which, caused an augmentation in the weight of the netting and apparatus. The consequence was, that the balloon, which, on the 29th of July, carried up five persons, would now only take myself, allowing for the weight of fireworks (75 lb.), the tackle of which was not attached by the advice of Mr. Simpson, the proprietor, he fearing that if fireworks came in contact with the trees they might become deranged, and cause some accident to myself. The result proved the correctness of his determination, as, with an ascending power of 800lb., I still scarcely cleared the trees. Continuing to ascend, I speedily lost trace of the metropolis, although I could distinctly hear the rolling of carriages beneath me, which continued about a quarter of an hour, when the sound seemed lost in distance. I now commenced descending, which I gradually did until I heard the signal of a railway train and saw the steam. But the night being extremely dark, it was impossible to form any conjecture as to my whereabouts. In a length touched the ground, and the wind still increasing, was carried over several fields, where the ground took a firm hold in a ditch; and for half an hour I continued shouting as loud as I could for help, but to purpose. Meanwhile, I kept the valve open to its full extent, rolling about all the while, the car at times completely turning over, and giving me plenty of trouble to retain my hold. At length, police constable 300 came over the fields to my assistance, and held on to the car. For at least twenty minutes I had no other help; but, at length additional assistance arrived, and I continued emptying the balloon. Upon walking from it, if the valve was open, a man undiscreetly came behind me with a light, which coming in contact with the escaping gas, instantaneously ignited, giving forth a volume of flame which resembled the come of St. Paul's on fire: the effect of the sudden combustion of from 8000 to 10,000 cubic feet of gas was terrific."

Mrs. Graham was severely scorched on the face and hands, and part of her clothing was destroyed. The balloon was a new and beautiful one, and had been fitted up at a great cost.

We learn that a subscription has been commenced with the object of indemnifying Mrs. Graham for her loss, and books for this purpose have been opened at Messrs Drummond's bank, Charing-cross; and Messrs. Roberts and Co., Lombard-street

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

Halévy's grand lyric work, "La Juive," has gained immensely on the musical public since its first representation. The fifth performance, last Saturday night, created the greatest enthusiasm, and the anticipation of those numbers acquainted with the great success of this opera in France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Russia, &c., that the school of Halévy only required to be known to insure its popularity, bids fair to be realised. It could not be presented into this country, in which art is making such rapid strides, would differ from the verdict of every other nation where the lyric drama flourishes. Eventually, the continued triumph of "La Juive," for the last fifteen years, in every part of the Continent, will be fully confirmed here. Nothing but sheer prejudice and national antipathy can account for the condemnation and under-rating of such a truly great production, in which the individuality of the composer is so strongly marked, and the characterisation of the age in which the incidents of the poem occur are so skilfully developed and depicted. The local coloring of Halévy is the remarkable peculiarity of the music he has selected the very spirit of the middle ages is echoed by the sound the varied phrases of Scribe's intensely interesting drama. The finale of the first act is strikingly original; whilst the pomp and parade of the gorgeous spectacle passes before the eye, the ear is enchanted by the most grand theme, taken up in turn by the soprano (*Rachel*) and tenor (*Lazaro*), with soul-stirring effect As sung by Viardot and Mario on Saturday, the house rang with the *furore* of the audience. The same excitement of the whole house is succeeded by the expression of Passover scene, opening the second act, another instance of the judicious imagery of Halévy. The *Cardinal's* cavatina, so finely sung by Formes, is a delicious melody, the orchestral and choral accompaniments being most masterly and clear-haunting. The lovely romances in three flats, common time, "Rachel, quand je vous vis," (in a vault), is European in popularity, and the slow movement of the grand scena "Rachel, ah quande a ce jour," is exquisitely sung by Mario, is a poetic creation worthy of any composer. The excommunicating song by Mario, is a poetic *Cardinal* in the third act was imitated by Donizetti in the "Favorita," but the awfulness of the situation is painted by Halévy in much more terrible accents. Contrast the funeral march in the last scene of "La Juive" with that of Rossini in "La Gazza Ladra," and the genius of the French composer will be at once recognized. The trio finale of the second act always provokes a storm of applause, a compliment due equally to the composition and the execution. It is but rarely in one's musical experience we hear three such artists as Viardot, Tamberlik, and Mario in such a dramatic trio. The part of *Leopoldo* certainly comes under the denomination of "cat the audience" music, but the musicianlike art, and taste of Tamberlik carry him through the disagreeable situations triumphantly. As yet, Mario's *Lazaro* rests mainly on his rich vocalisation; if he will "make up" his head differently, and give his mind to the *artistic attributes*, it may still be rendered his finest creation. Every true amateur, free from bigotry and intolerance, who aspires to be a cosmopolite in musical art, as well as in painting, ought to hear "La Juive" again and again, and on every hearing, as we have heard many of the subscribers to the theatre, justly remark, the opera will gain in estimation

The ninth representation of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" took place on Tuesday night; and for the extra night, on Thursday, this magnificent lyric work was repeated, for the tenth time; the performance having been commanded by her Majesty, who, with Prince Albert, honoured the theatre with their presence. Notwithstanding the absence of the season, Meyerbeer's masterpiece always proves [illegible] Huguenots" will be given, for the eleventh time, [illegible]

HAYMARKET.

"The Hippopotamus" is the title of a new farce produced on Monday, and acted by the Adelphi company. The humour of the piece rests almost entirely on Mr. Wright, who, as a *Mr. Tubbyneck*, a bum-and-beef shop proprietor, [illegible] which, she goes so often to see [illegible] turn out to be some huge disturber [illegible] Mr. Paul Bedford, as a colossal sergeant, *Bulbus*, indeed stands awhile for this character; but it happens that the female on the arm, though in dress very like *Mrs. Tubbyneck*, is a nurse-maid out for the day. The long, however, *Mrs. Tubbyneck* herself, in order to punish her husband for his suspicions, gets up a fracas with the sergeant, which ensues in scenes is amusing The scene concludes with a queer sort of allegorical contest between the hippopotamus and a lion, not very effective in representation. This "zoological extravaganza" was moderately successful.

NEW STRAND.

A new piece, called an "Original Originality," and entitled "Tricks and Trials, or Life as we find it in 1850," was produced on Monday, and pretends to instruct the audiences in the "designs" by which the adventurous portion of our population get on in the world. One *Bob Shuffle* (Mr. Widdicombe) begins with selling penny rings, becomes the director of a company for the supply of [illegible] milk to ships on their way to America, and concludes with an advantageous marriage. Similar fortunes attend his friends *Musgrave* (Mr. Bruce Norton), and *Tim Brickz* (Mr. W. Collier). The piece is placed on the stage with much attention to scenery and costume The curtain fall on a scene in Vauxhall Gardens, with a *bal masqué*, and a [illegible] sending balloon, containing a small ass, which excited considerable applause.

MUSIC.

SURREY.

Auber's "Marcanello" and Wallace's "Maritana" have been represented with great success. If the orchestral and choral resources of the establishment were not sufficiently strong to do justice to the above operas, the respective casts were generally efficient. Both pieces have undergone the usual pruning and clipping; and, despite of the fatigue of singing every evening in a long opera, he never scares himself, in order to do justice to the composer. Mdlle. Nau was the *Elvira* in Auber's opera—a character peculiar to her, as she has sustained it at the Grand Opera in Paris. She is a most accomplished vocalist, and is heard to the best advantage in the French school. Miss Anne Romer's *Maritana* is both charmingly acted and sung. Vincent Wallace's opera is ever fresh and attractive, [illegible] filled with melodious gems. Such compositions as "Alas! these [illegible] "Turn on, old Time," "Scenes that are brightest," "Pretty Gipsy," "Tis the harp in lonely," "There is a flower that bloometh," "It was [illegible] Knight," &c [illegible] not ephemeral productions, but are the inspirations of the [illegible] school, entitling Mr. Wallace to a place in the first rank of living lyric composers.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

—An evening concert, with Signor Pilotti and Mr. F. O. Williams as conductors, took place last Monday, at Sadler's Wells Theatre: the vocalists were Mrs. Catherine Hayes, Miss Poole, Madame Mortier, Miss Allen, Signor Bottesini, Mr. [illegible] Mr. T. Williams, and Herr Formes. Mr. T. Blagrove, concertina. Signor Piatti, violoncello; and Miss [illegible] by Mr. W. G. Rose, [illegible] their third Caledonian entertainment at Crosby Hall last Monday night. Mr. Allan Percy will give his next entertainment, for the last time this season, next Monday, at the Music Hall. [illegible] night (Friday) Mdlle. Lind was to have sung at the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall: on Monday she will sing at the same place, in Handel's "Messiah," and on Wednesday she will embark, with Benedict and Signor Belletti, for Hamburg. The concert of M. Vivier, given in the Salle de Conversation, Baden-Baden, on the 31st instant, was brilliantly attended. The Grand Duke of Baden and the principal members of his family were present, as also the King of Wurtemburg, the Duke of Nassau, and a long list of Russian, French, German, and [illegible] fashionables. The receipts, at 30f. per ticket, amounted to £1000. Mdlle. Lind was the magnet of attraction; she was in excellent voice and spirits, and sang the cavatina, "Qui la voce," from Bellini's "Puritani;" the romance, "Depuis le jour," in Normandie," from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable;" German melodies, by Mendelssohn and Taubert; and a cavatina from Weber's "Der Freyschütz." [illegible] was assisted by Mr. Benedict, who accompanied Mdlle. Lind, arrived specially from Stuttgardt, his native town, to perform at Vivier's concert. Mdlle. Lind sang "Idylle" and "Galop," and was much applauded. Herr [illegible] performed a long violoncello solo on themes from Rossini's "William Tell." M. Vivier played an adagio in E minor, and Benedict's fantasia on "The Gipsy's Warning," "Scenes of my Youth," besides a hunting subject in four parts, simultaneously. He was encored by the amateur for his wonderful playing.—Mdlle. Lind arrived in London, via Ostend and Dunquerque, on Monday last, and on Wednesday left town for Liverpool, accompanied by Benedict and Vivier.—Edward Loder, the composer, is writing a new opera for the Grand Ducal Theatre in Brunswick, where the work of Mr. Mitchell, the Irish musician, was so successfully produced, through the kind instrumentality of Herr Litolff. It is said that Loder's opera will be ready to commence the provincial tours of the artists will commence. Mr. Beale has [illegible] for the first week in September, Mdlle. Parodi, Mdlle. de Meric, and Signor Coletti, with which a tenor and a basso are engaged. Mdlle. Parodi will be the [illegible] Manchester, Liverpool, &c. M. Vivier will be included in this trip. In October and November, Mr. Beale is in negotiation with Miss Catherine Hayes, Herr Formes, and other artists, for a tour in Scotland and Ireland, prior to the departure of Miss Hayes for her engagement as *prima donna* at Rome.—For the concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre will commence on the [illegible] October, and [illegible] Lucca. The vocalists are [illegible] Grisi, it is stated, for the rest to Mr. Lumley for that period. Balfe is to conduct the classical music, and Musard is [illegible] the dance music. [illegible] selections will be included in the programmes.—The *Morning Post* announces that Herr Pischek has renewed his engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre for three years.—M. Jullien is organising his Promenade Concerts for next October, at Drury-Lane Theatre, on a large scale.—Mr. Edward Loder, the composer, is engaged on a new opera for the Grand Ducal Theatre at Brunswick, where the work of Mr. Mitchell, the blind musician, was so produced, owing to the kind recommendation of Herr Formes.

FOREIGN MUSICAL ITEMS.—Letters from Weimar state that the inauguration of the statue of the celebrated poet Herder will take place on the 25th inst., on which occasion there will be a musical festival, as well as in commemoration of Goethe's birthday, which falls on the 28th inst. Liszt will conduct the performances. On the 24th, Herder's "Prometheus Delivered" will be declaimed at the theatre; Liszt having composed a new overture and choruses for that piece. On the afternoon of the inauguration of the statue, Handel's "Messiah" will be performed at the cathedral church in which Herder preached, with a post-ecclesiastic was the translator of the English text of the "Messiah." Im beautiful German verse, this performance will be doubly interesting.—On the 28th, Richard Wagner's new opera "Lohengrin" will be produced, for which Dingelstadt, the famed poet of Schamyl, has written a prologue. Last members of the Goethe Committee of Berlin will attend this festival.—We learn from the Cologne correspondent of the *Athenæum* that town proposes to visit London in a body during the Exposition of Industry, and to give three concerts, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to our hospitals, and to the completion of the Cologne Cathedral. The large opera-house is to be built in Vienna, on the model of the Fenice at Venice. Herr Pokorny, Jun., has returned from the direction of the Archduke Stephen's [illegible] Pesth, and is singing at the Imperial Theatre, and proposes to pay a brief visit to London next year.—Lortzing's opera, "The Master Builders," was to be produced at Leipsic, at the same time that Lortzing's immediately after the London season, leaves for Berlin, to produce a new work at the Royal Opera Theatre.—The Grand Opera in Paris will be reopened on the 2nd of September, it is said, with Halévy's "La Juive." "Le Prophète" is [illegible] but, if the work should not be ready, with Halévy's "La Juive" for the French in *Rachel*, which [illegible] Meyerbeer's "Prophète" will be given in Italian at London.—Mdlle. Tacconi, who left the Italian stage after her marriage with Count Tasca, a distinguished poet of Italy, has been compelled, by revolutionary events in Sicily, to resume her professional career. Miss Catherine Hayes has been accepted an engagement at Naples, and Mr. Lucas Payne will be the pianist at the Italian Opera in Vienna: Miss Miran, the contralto, is singing with success at Trieste. Herr Staudigl is engaged at Frankfort. On the Continent, Jenny Lind is the most remote chance of an English opera-house in London.—Grisi and Mario are still engaged for other purposes, and our tried composers, Wallace and Edward Loder, Balfe, &c., are forced to try their fortunes abroad or starve at home.

THE ITALIAN REFUGEE FUND.—A benefit is announced for next Monday morning at Mr. Mitchell's, when Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, [illegible] Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti, Signor Piatti, Mr. Howard Glover, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Leonard Ellis, Mr. Edward Loder, Balfe, &c., are forced to try their fortunes abroad or starve at home.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Within the last few days an improvement has been evident in the Money Market, arising from a growing demand for advances. At present, however, the discount brokers are too well supplied to make [illegible] call" probable, although the current rate of discount may be quoted at least [illegible] next hundred.

The British Market has been heavy during the week, marking a decline of about [illegible] per cent. Wednesday being settling day in Consols [illegible] dually dropped as the close of the Account approached, which, having been [illegible] to the necessity of selling to close [illegible] The Account Consols have declined about [illegible] cent., the unfavourable weather, and the German war, both operating [illegible] Consols opened at 95¾, and afterwards receded to 96¼ in consequence of [illegible] The supply of stock added to the stock of Her Majesty's Government during the week is further [illegible] per cent. on Tuesday, without any favourable reaction succeeding on Wednesday [illegible] Saturday, and things passed off quietly. [illegible] without any improvements in the quotations, the close [illegible] The following is a list of the following [illegible] Bank Stock, 212; Three per Cent. Reduced Annu., 97; [illegible] Consols Ann. [illegible] Annuities, 1859, 96¼; New 3 per Cent. Ann., 96¼; Long Ans. to expire Jan. 18 5, 8 5-16; India Bonds, £1000, 89 p. [illegible] Ann., £1000, 89 p. Consols for Account, 96¼; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 p.; £500, June, 68 p.; Small ditto.

Business has been very limited in the Foreign market during the week. Mexican showing the greatest fluctuation. Spanish by the 7th inst. [illegible] considered favourable, and the amount forwarded towards a dividend is [illegible] 30,052 52 dollars, does not promise an immediate probability of payment. Russian [illegible] Brazilian Bonds, 92¼; Danish Bonds, 82; Five per Cents., 101½; Chilian Bonds, 101; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 64; Ditto 5 per Cents., 99; Portuguese Five per Cents., 8½; Ditto, Converted, 1841, 33., Ditto, Four per Cents., 19; Russian Bonds, [illegible] and-a-Half per Cents., [illegible] panish, Five per Cents., 18½; Ditto, Three per Cents., 29¼; Spanish Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 35; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 64; Portuguese, Four per Cent. Certificates, 89¾.

The railway market is rather [illegible] The statement of the London and North-Western Company has not improved the force of the Stock, it being [illegible] received the large balance will be required to meet the reduction in traffic and fares caused by the opening of the Great Northern line. The latter Stock remains nearly [illegible] stationary, and is not likely to improve [illegible] the returns show [illegible] extraordinary results. Prices at the close of the week were [illegible] Eastern and Oxford Junction, call- duty paid, or with a Guarantee, 27¾; Great [illegible] Wes. Valley, 6 per Cents., 164; West Somerset, and Weymouth, 42; York, Newcastle, and Berwick (Newcastle Extension), ½; Ditto, G.N.E., Preference, ½; York and North Midland, 16¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 7¾; Central of France (Orléans and Vierzon), 4¼; Luxembourg, 1¾; Namur and Liege, 4¾; Northern of France, 14¾; Rouen and Havre, 9¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English market was rather more animated yesterday, Consols advancing to, and closing at 96¾ for Money, and 96¾ for Account, but there was no material alteration on the Foreign Funds. Shares were a point better

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). The quantity of English wheat received up to this day's market has been [illegible] the previous [illegible] and [illegible] to nearly 3000 quarters [illegible] and [illegible] the receipts of last grain from [illegible] In the middling and [illegible] qualities of [illegible] all kinds [illegible] In the middling and inferior [illegible] quarters [illegible] and a few parcels of new [illegible] condition. Upwards of 13,000 quarters of foreign wheat has [illegible] from the ports. Fine [illegible] held at full rates of currency, the amount of business doing was not large. Scarcely any English barley was brought forward, and the supply of foreign was under 6000 quarters. All descriptions were in steady request, and prices were well supported in every instance. There was rather more inquiry for malt. In the quotations, however, we have no change to notice. The aggregate supply of oats was small. Most kinds sold freely, at currencies quite equal to those of Monday. Beans, peas, and flour were quite as dear, but Indian corn was nominal

ARRIVALS.—English, wheat, 2960 qrs.; barley, 32 ...sacks, 3733; oats, 1190; flour, 2700. Foreign: wheat, 13,950 barley, 4960; oats, 8200; flour, 1600.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 42s to 45s; ditto, white, 43s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s to 44s; ditto, white, 43s to 45s; rye, 34s to 35s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 22s to 23s; malting ditto, 26s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 44s to 48s; Ware ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalier, 52s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, [illegible] per [illegible] ditto, potato, 14s to 16s; tick beans, new, [illegible] per [illegible] ditto, old, 32s to 34s; maple, [illegible] per [illegible] white peas, new, [illegible] per [illegible] boilers, 36s to 40s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Scotch and [illegible] per [illegible] *Foreign:* Dantzig red wheat, [illegible] per [illegible] white, [illegible] per [illegible] barley, [illegible] per [illegible] Canada, [illegible] per [illegible] rye quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 22s per barrel; Canada, [illegible] per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is still heavy, at barely last week's decline in value. All other seeds remain [illegible] New winter tares have changed hands at 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s. Rapeseed, 38s to 39s per quarter. Coriander, 5s to 5s per cwt. Brown mustard, 9s to 12s, white ditto, 6s to 8s. Tares, 5s to 6s per bushel. English rape-seed, new, 24l to 25l per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 6l to 6l 5s; ditto, foreign, £5 15s to £5 17s 6d per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 4l 5s to 4l 10s per ton. Canary, 58s to 60s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, [illegible] to [illegible] extra, [illegible] to [illegible] white, [illegible] to [illegible] extra, [illegible] to [illegible] trefoil, [illegible] to [illegible] extra, [illegible] to [illegible] per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf

Imported Grain and Flour.—Wheat, 44s 1d; barley, 22s 8d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 32s 9d; peas, 36s 10d

Average Prices of Corn.—Wheat, 42s 7d; barley, 22s 1d; oats, 17s 7d, rye, 32s 3d; beans, 27s 6d; peas, 27s 6d

Duties Payable.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—For all kinds of tea, our market continues heavy, and prices are well supported in every instance. Common sound Congou is selling at 11½d to 1s per lb. The show of samples is extensively large.

Sugar.—Most qualities of raw sugar have met a less active inquiry this week: but we have no change to report in the general quotations. Grocers' refined lumps are steady. Brown lumps are [illegible] per cwt. crushed parcels are steady

Coffee.—The public sale of 4000 bags of native Ceylon have changed hands, at 4s per cwt. In all other kinds of coffee, only a limited business is doing

Rice.—The dealers have succeeded in advancing the quotations quite 3d per cwt: but the demand is by no means active

Provisions.—Dutch butter, the supply of which was small, is in good request, and rather dearer. Irish, [illegible] to 76s; and [illegible] to 68s per cwt. The best Irish butter moves off steadily, at very full prices, and we have more inquiry for forward shipment [illegible] Carlow, 74s to 76s; Limerick, [illegible] to [illegible] Waterford, [illegible] to [illegible] per cwt. more [illegible] Cork, [illegible] to [illegible] per cwt. Waterford [illegible] has advanced 3s per cwt., prime at 84s. Waterford landed, 80s to 82s; Limerick, 78s to 80s; Cork, 76s to 78s; Carlow, 68s to 70s per cwt.; [illegible] per cwt. Waterford blackberry

SUNDAY POSTAL COMMUNICATION.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

The following is the report of the Commission on the recent Sunday postal arrangements, which was laid before the House of Commons on Tuesday last:—

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

My Lords,—In compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's letter of the 18th ult., we have carefully investigated the question referred to us, viz. "whether the amount of Sunday labour in the Post-Office might not be reduced, without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters, &c., on Sundays," and we have the honour to report as follows:—

Your Lordships are aware that this question has arisen out of a change in the Post-Office arrangements, which was made by the Postmaster-General on the 23rd June last, in consequence of an assurance given by her Majesty, in answer to an address of the House of Commons, agreed to on the 30th of May last, representing the great desire which exists in all parts of the United Kingdom, for an extension of that rest on the Lord's-day which is afforded in the London Post-Office to the post-offices of the provincial towns, and praying her Majesty to direct that the collection and delivery of letters shall in future entirely cease on Sunday in all parts of the kingdom. The nature and extent of this change will be best seen by referring to the "Notice" issued by the Postmaster-General for carrying it into effect; but we may state briefly that it involved the suspension of the delivery, collection, and dispatch of letters on the Sunday, throughout the United Kingdom.

We understand that, by the reduction of Sunday labour referred to in your Lordships' instructions, is meant a reduction in the Sunday labour as it existed before the 23d of June.

Prior to that date the state of the Post-Office, as regards Sunday labour, was as follows:—During the previous two years and a half, the Postmaster-General had been engaged in carrying into effect a series of carefully considered measures, with the view "of affording to all connected with the Post-Office the utmost amount of rest on the Sunday," which, in the opinion of his Lordship, "is consistent with a due regard to public convenience."

These measures are fully described in a report to the Postmaster-General, on the 28th of Jan. last, by Mr. Rowland Hill, which has been laid before Parliament; and a statement is there given of the amount of Sunday relief which had at that time been afforded.

At the date of this report, the relief was, for the most part, confined to England and Wales; but before the address of the 30th of May, it had been extended to Ireland and Scotland, and some other important improvements, described in the same report as then in progress, had been completed.

We find that by these several measures, 8424 persons had been relieved on Sunday to an average extent of nearly six hours each; that the Sunday transmission of numerous mails had been altogether stopped; that the ordinary rule in the provincial offices was for the office to close finally (except for the receipt of despatches of certain mails) at 10 o'clock A.M.; and that the Sunday deliveries had in all cases been reduced to one; while in the London office, by a transfer of duty to two travelling corps of live clerks each, working in the railway carriages, one during Saturday night, and the other during Sunday night—the ordinary Sunday force, which was originally 27 men, and which in October last was temporarily increased to 52, had been reduced to 4, viz. 1 clerk and 3 messengers. These arrangements, we may add, tend, according to a *minimum* of letters for London itself brought in on the Sunday, are wholly inconsistent with the possibility of a Sunday delivery in London; a measure, indeed, which, as your Lordships are aware, was never contemplated.

With the view of ascertaining the effects of the late change, which first came into operation on the 23rd of June, the Postmaster-General, at our request, called for certain information from the Superintendent President of the Inland Office, and issued certain queries to the surveyors for England and Wales. These documents are given in the appendix.

While the surveyors concur generally in regarding the recent change as objectionable, they show considerable diversity of opinion on minor points, as might naturally be expected from a number of gentlemen pursuing independent inquiries, and guided by the varying circumstances and opinions of their respective districts. From this very diversity one conclusion seems obvious—viz. that it is hazardous to make a general change, such as that recently introduced, without previous inquiry into the effects which it is likely to produce in the various districts over which its operation may extend, and such modifications as the requirements of different localities may demand.

As regards the chief office in London, and the minor metropolitan offices within a radius of six miles, the change in question has left everything untouched.

As regards the provincial offices, we are enabled to state that the principal relief afforded is to the letter-carriers, more especially those serving the rural districts.

But whatever may be the amount of relief afforded to the servants of the Post-Office, there can be no doubt that it has been obtained at a great sacrifice of convenience to the public; for though, amidst the numerous communications we have received on the subject, there are many urging the continuance of the arrangement, yet, having regard to the general tenor and to the serious specific inconveniences complained of in many of them, as also to the results of our own inquiries, we have come to the conclusion that the evils attaching to the change press heavily upon a large portion of the public (not excepting the poorer classes, who cannot bear the expense of secondary communication), and have excited in many quarters a strong feeling of dissatisfaction.

Among the evils adverted to above, the following may be specified, viz. delay and inconvenience in the correspondence, arising out of the transactions of the country markets, when they fall, as they frequently do, on the Saturday; increased risk of theft or loss arising from the detention during Sunday, of money letters (many of which contain large remittances); obstacles to the insurance of vessels, with delay in the announcement of their arrivals and departures; hindrance to the detection of crime, and to the general administration of the law; delay in the transmission of information and directions respecting legal and other sorts of business; inconvenience to travellers, and delay in procuring medical aid, and in summoning friends and relatives in case of sudden illness or approaching death.

In confirmation of these views we may refer to numerous petitions to Parliament complaining of the recent change.

With respect to the extent to which these evils must exist as afforded by the following facts:—1. The number of letters arriving on the Monday morning in London has been reduced by the recent change from about 212,000 to 127,000, being a reduction of about 85,000, or 40 per cent., so that, in London alone, at least that number of letters must be delayed every week, while the number is made up by an increase on Tuesday and the following days, though probably not to the full extent. 2. The number of letters leaving London on the Saturday night is about 140,000, the greater part of which reaching their destination on the Sunday, are not delivered till Monday. Moreover, the number of letters despatched from London on Saturday night has, as was natural, been reduced by their non-delivery on Sunday. The extent of this reduction appears hitherto to have averaged nearly 15,000. 3. Whereas, previous to the recent change, the correspondence between one provincial town and another was not interrupted at all; now all the letters posted on the Sunday, the greater part of those posted on the Saturday, many posted on the Friday and even earlier, are delayed (either in despatch or delivery) throughout the United Kingdom. Taking these circumstances into account, we are of opinion that probably one-seventh of all the general post letters distributed by the Post-Office, or more than 700,000 a week, are now delayed, or altogether suppressed, in consequence of the recent change. This is exclusive of a very large number of newspapers.

The loss of these delays, and the manner in which they arise, are fully explained in an able report by Mr. William Johnson, the surveyor of the home district.

The reasons which render a complete suspension of dispatch and delivery on the Sunday expedient in London do not apply to the provinces, measure when extended to other parts of the country. Residents in London can no longer dispatch letters on Saturday night with the expectation of receiving answers on the Monday morning; while residents in the provincial towns, who previously suffered the same interruption in their correspondence with London on one day of the week, are now subjected to the additional inconvenience on the second day.

The truth, therefore, appears to be, that, unless the suspension of Post-office action on the Sunday be limited to the metropolis, it must be productive of very serious inconvenience.

It must also be remembered, that, under the old arrangement, it was possible for a resident in London to provide for the receipt or dispatch of a letter on the Sunday, by walking to the next town beyond the twelve-mile circle. This expedient, so frequently resorted to in cases of emergency, prevented the people of London from ever before feeling, in all its force, the inconveniences arising from a total suspension of dispatch.

Where the legitimate modes of conveyance are thus interrupted on every side, it is natural that other modes should be devised; and thus have arisen (as there is reason to apprehend) evasions of the law, at all events substitutional modes of conveyance, involving not only loss of revenue, but also Sunday labour in a new form. Looking further to the extensive arrangements now made for the Sunday distribution of newspapers, and to others awaiting the decision of this question, as also to the recourse now had to special messengers, and to the economy of labour in the organised arrangements of the Post-Office, we are not satisfied that the general effect of the measure would be to diminish Sunday labour.

The Sunday distribution of newspapers, referred to above, arises of course from the fact that so many of the weekly papers, whether in London or the country, are published on the Saturday. And the refusal of the Post-Office to deliver these journals as usual has been felt by both proprietors and readers as a great hardship.

For further information as to the effects of the late change, we must recur to the reports of the surveyors.

Having regard to these various reasons, we consider the concession established by the recent order not fully adequate, and therefore not to be demanded by reasons of the most cogent nature. We need not point out that the Post-Office is not the only branch of the public service in which a certain amount of Sunday labour is required; and it may be added, that the practice of delivering and dispatching letters on the Sunday in all parts of the United Kingdom except London (including Edinburgh), dates back, so far as we are aware, from the first regular establishment of a Post-Office in this kingdom; while the non-delivery of letters in London on the same day appears to have an equally early origin.

With a view, therefore, of making a reduction in the amount of Sunday labour in the Post-Office, as it existed immediately before the 23rd of June last, without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters and other Post-Office packets on Sundays, we recommend the adoption of the following arrangement:—

With regard to the London Post-Office, we think that the system which was in force at the time specified, and which has not been affected by the recent order, should be continued.

With regard to the provincial Post-Offices, we recommend that a delivery of letters on the Sunday should be resumed, subject to the following restrictions, many of which have been sanctioned by the previous practice of the department:—

1. That there be only one delivery and one collection.

2. That the delivery be made at such a time as shall not interfere with the hours of Divine service, especially of morning service.

3. That this delivery be made either by letter-carriers or at the window of the Post-Office, according to the practice previously pursued on Sundays in each place. In Edinburgh, Glasgow, and most other towns of Scotland, it has been the practice to deliver letters only at the window on Sunday. The inhabitants of these towns have become habituated to the arrangement, and we do not therefore advise the discontinuance; but we do not propose the extension to other towns, where such a usage has never been introduced, because it affords less convenience and security to the public, while it affords no diminution of Sunday labour.

4. That, so far as possible, every Post-Office be closed on a Sunday at 10 A.M. for the remainder of the day, with the necessary exceptions arising from the late arrival of mails, which have heretofore existed.

5. That no money payments for inland letters be received at the Post-Office on a Sunday; and that no such letters be received except such as are stamped or unpaid.

6. That inland letters which were delivered on the Sunday morning reach their destination by 8 o'clock on Saturday night (which is the case in some of the more remote parts of the kingdom), the delivery be made the same night, instead of on the Sunday morning.

7. That where the duties are such as to prevent the rural letter-carrier from attending Divine service, an arrangement be made for performing an equivalent service on alternate Sundays. We apprehend that the additional cost incurred by this arrangement would be justified by the importance of its object.

8. That, in retaining a Sunday delivery of letters in a rural district, the Postmaster-General be guided by the prevalent feeling in the locality; and that where the prevalent feeling of the district is opposed to such delivery, the Postmaster-General, after satisfying himself of the fact, take the requisite steps for suspending it. This principle has already been acted on to a considerable extent by the department. The Postmaster-General, in the years 1848 and 1849, withdrew no less than 494 Sunday rural posts—320 wholly, and the rest partially, in consequence of the inhabitants, finding the withdrawal more inconvenient than they anticipated, subsequently requested that the post might be restored, which was accordingly done.

9. That an option be afforded to every householder to suspend the Sunday delivery of letters at his house, on his written application to the local post-office. But it will be necessary that this permission should be guarded by proper regulations of the department, in order to prevent the inconvenience which would arise from frequent changes.

10. That the arrangements already made by the Postmaster-General for the withdrawal on the Sunday of comparatively useless mails be continued upon the same principles which have been already adopted, and that they be rendered as complete as possible.

We would also recommend to the attention of the Postmaster-General the suggestions made by the surveyors, with a view to his considering hereafter how far it may be practicable to carry any of them into effect.

(Signed) CLANCARTY
H. LABOUCHERE.
G. COORNWALL LEWIS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORNING READING.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will, in compliance with numerous requests, give her Morning Readings from SHAKSPEARE, commencing at HALF past Two, on Thursday next, with the play of KING LEAR. Boxes and Stalls can be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Theatre.

MR. WRIGHT'S BENEFIT.—THEATRE-ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Under the Immediate Patronage of the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR and Mr. SHERIFF NICOLL.—Mr. WRIGHT has the honour to announce, that on the BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, when will be presented the last Italian Opera, for the season, IL FURIOSO, with MADAME GRISI and SIGNOR MARIO. With a variety of other Entertainments.—Private Boxes and Tickets may be had at the Box-Office, and of Mr. WRIGHT, Merton Villa, King's Parade, Chelsea.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, 9, Conduit-street, 33, Pall-Mall, is now OPEN to the Public from Ten o'clock till Seven.—Admission, One Shilling.—Sec., GEORGE TRUEFITT. [illegible] JAMES K. COLLING.

N. Y. Y. Received yours GLADLY.—I am surprised again. Write again in pecuniam obedientem.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 26, Essex-street, Strand, LONDON.

ASSURED at the Lowest Premiums consistent with safety. A Bonus of Two Per cent. per Annum was added to the Premiums at the last Division of Profits. F. P. MORRIS, Actuary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 3, Parliament-street, Established 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the USUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. (less INCOME-TAX) on the paid-up Capital on the Shares of the SOCIETY, will be paid on and after Tuesday, the 20th day of August instant.

AN ACT of PARLIAMENT just obtained, enables this Society to give INTEREST to POLICIES for LIMITED LIVES: for particulars of which see the last REPORT, which can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. H. PARKES, Secretary.

Established 1824.

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By order of the Board of Directors, J. H. PARKES, Secretary.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851. [illegible] ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS IN THREE LANGUAGES.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have the honour to announce to their readers and the public generally, that they have made arrangements for the publication of a complete, careful, and original pictorial history and Description of the GREAT EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRY of ALL NATIONS, to be held in London in 1851. During the whole period of the Exhibition, they will issue a Series of SUPPLEMENTS of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the latest and most authentic Reports of the Proceedings and Descriptions of the various Objects of Art and Manufacture, with Illustrations designed by the most competent Artists and executed in the highest style of Wood-Engraving.

No expense will be spared to make the Pictorial Edition, in all respects worthy of the great undertaking of which it will form the Permanent Record, and to render it, as far as practicable, will be such as will at once satisfy the scientific inquirer, but place it within the reach of all classes of the room many.

[illegible] ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be bound in the ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN LANGUAGES as well as in ENGLISH.

GRANDE EXPOSITION DE 1851. [illegible] ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS EN TROIS LANGAGES.

Les Propriétaires de l'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ont l'honneur d'annoncer aux [illegible] qu'ils ont chargé de faire un texte complet, exact, et original, une Description et Histoire et Description de la GRANDE EXPOSITION de l'INDUSTRIE de TOUTES les NATIONS, qui se tiendra à Londres en 1851. Pendant tout le durée de l'Exposition ils publieront une série de SUPPLÉMENTS de L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, contenant les plus complets et plus authentiques rapports des Procédés et Description des Objets de variés d'Art et de Manufacture, avec des Illustrations exécutées par les plus célèbres Artistes, et gravées avec la plus grande perfection en Gravure sur Bois.

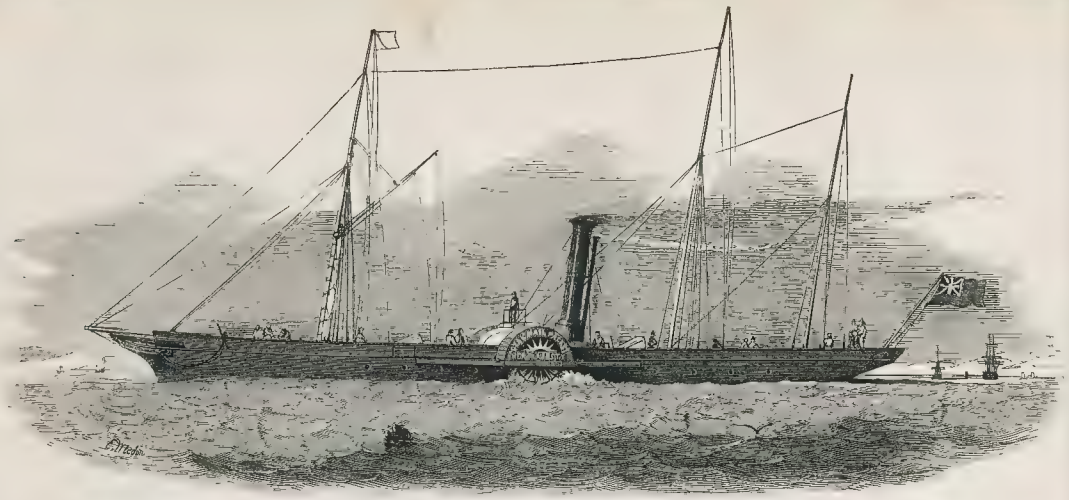
Aucune dépense ne sera épargnée pour rendre la Publication en tous points digne de la grande Exposition du Monde Entier, en la quelle elle formera un Record Permanent, et pour la mettre, autant que possible, à la portée de toutes les classes de la société.

L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS sera publié en ANGLAIS, en FRANÇAIS, et en ALLEMAND.

DIE GROSSE KUNST- und GEWERB-AUSSTELLUNG ALLER NATIONEN, in DREI SPRACHEN.

Die Eigenthümer der ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS haben sich entschlossen, eine [illegible] Beschreibung und Geschichte der GROSSEN KUNST- und GEWERB-AUSSTELLUNG ALLER NATIONEN, welche im Jahre 1851 in London eröffnet werden wird, zu geben. Während der ganzen Dauer dieser Ausstellung wird die ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS mit einer sehr von GROSSEN [illegible] Ausgaben erscheinen, welche die [illegible] Berichte und Beschreibungen der Gegenstände der Kunst und Manufactur, mit [illegible] ILLUSTRATIONEN, gezeichnet von [illegible] Künstlern und ausgeführt in [illegible] der ersten Classe, enthalten werden.

Die [illegible] der ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS sollen [illegible] Werk dem [illegible] Publicum, in jeder Beziehung, würdig zu machen, und [illegible] Sorgfalt und Aufmerksamkeit [illegible] Publicum [illegible] gewidmet werden



THE NEW STEAM-PACKET, "HER MAJESTY."

CHRIST CHURCH, PITSMOOR, SHEFFIELD.

THIS church has just been erected by private subscription, aided by grants from the incorporated society, and the church commissioners, to supply the spiritual wants of one of the new districts into which the parish of Sheffield has lately been divided. The building is, throughout, of the early decorated period of Gothic architecture; and, although the limited funds at the disposal of the architects did not allow of any attempt at ornamental display, great care has been taken, by judiciously disposing the masses of the building, to secure a pleasing outline, as well as a complete ecclesiastical character. It is built of dressed wall-stone, with ashlar jambs to the windows, and cleansed stone pillars between the nave and aisles. It consists of nave, north and south aisle, porch, transepts, chancel, and western tower. There are no galleries except small ones for children in the transepts and tower. The church will seat 618 adults and 224 children. Of these, all except 266 are free. The cost of the building is within a few pounds of the architects' estimate of £2000. The consecration took place on Thursday last, on which occasion the sermon was preached by His Grace the Archbishop of York. The architects are Messrs. Fockton and Son, of Sheffield.

CHRIST CHURCH, PITSMOOR, SHEFFIELD.

THE "CITY OF PARIS," STEAMER.

THIS beautiful vessel, the first sea-going steamer built at Greenwich, was launched from the premises of Messrs. W. Joyce and Co., of the Greenwich Iron-Works, on Saturday last. The *City of Paris* is an iron steam-ship, built for the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, and intended to ply with passengers and goods between London and Boulogne.

She is constructed from the design of Oliver W. Lang, Esq., and is considered an admirable specimen of the skill of that eminent naval architect.

The principal dimensions are:—

Length between the perpendiculars	165 feet
Breadth of beam	23 feet
Depth of hold	14 feet
Draught of water	6 feet 6 inches
Burthen 425 tons	

The vessel and engines are constructed by Messrs W. Joyce and Co.

The engines are of the collective power of 120 horses, and are of the direct action kind. Each piston has two rods, between which there is a recess in the piston which allows of a corresponding recess in the cylinder covers, and thereby permits the connecting rods to descend considerably lower than is practicable in the *single rod* direct action engine. The arrangement is compact and simple; and, by the cylinders being fixed, an important advantage is secured. These engines occupy less space than any other description of marine condensing engines yet known; and both engines and boilers may be taken as a fair specimen of the great reduction of space and weight effected by modern arrangements over the earlier examples of steam machinery as applied to naval purposes.

The launch took place at half-past three o'clock, when Mrs. Hopkinson, the lady of one of the proprietors, went through the usual formalities of breaking a bottle of wine against the steamer's bows, and bestowing on her the name of the *City of Paris*; the dog-shore was knocked away, and the vessel glided beautifully into the river under a salute of twenty-one guns, accompanied by the enlivening strains of a band playing the old country-dance tune, "Off she goes," and the reiterated cheers of the spectators afloat and ashore.

After the launch an excellent collation was given by Mr. Joyce to a select party.

PORTSMOUTH AND RYDE ROYAL MAIL PACKET "HER MAJESTY."

THIS beautiful little craft, built for the mail service between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, has just been launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Robinson and Russell, the eminent engineer of Mill Wall, Poplar. The expedition with which she has been constructed is the greatest feat in ship-building that has hitherto been accomplished; she having been laid and entirely finished in the short space of two months and seven days. The vessel is built on the wave-line principle of Mr. Scott Russell, and on Saturday week was tried in the river, in the "Long Reach," and attained, at the measured distance, a speed of nearly fifteen knots an hour, the wheels making sixty revolutions per minute, and beating with ease many of the fastest boats on the river. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—

Length between perpendiculars	193 feet
Breadth of beam	14 feet
Depth of hold	7 feet 6 inches
Draught	3 feet 9 inches
Power	40 horses
Diameter of cylinders	2 inches
Stroke	2 feet 6 inches

Report gives the command-in-chief of the Pacific to Rear Admiral the Honourable Sir Fleetwood Pellew, C.B. But this, like all previous statements on the matter, is mere report. It is a fact, however, that Rear-Admiral Prescott, C.B., superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, is a candidate for this command. The gallant admiral was commodore on that station for some time; and we believe that Sir Fleetwood Pellew, Rear-Admiral Moresby, C.B., and Rear-Admiral Peter John Douglas, are amongst the candidates for this lucrative appointment.

The President of Peru has issued a decree appointing the Minister of the Home Department (Don Lucas Fonseca), Don Nicolas Pierola, and Don Nicolas Rodrigo, a commission to select and take charge of articles intended to be sent to England for exhibition next year.

THE NEW STEAMER, "CITY OF PARIS."

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office [illegible], Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid. SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850.

THE GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1851.

The year Eighteen hundred and Fifty will ever be memorable in the annals of civilization, as having given birth to the great idea of an industrial congress of all the nations of the world. It evidences the glorious advance of mankind in the noble paths of civilization, that this great festival of the arts of peace should have aroused an enthusiasm which, in former ages, has only followed the great triumphs of war. To his Royal Highness Prince Albert is due the truly princely merit of having taken up this noble idea, and of having worked it out, not merely by lending to it the countenance of Royalty, but also by his having devoted to it a considerable amount of personal attention. During the Season, the public attention, from the highest in the land down to the ranks of the humblest artisan, has in this country been excited, and still more signally abroad, upon the practical working of this great scheme. As it had been taken up with enthusiasm by the great commercial and manufacturing bodies, by the trades, the artisans, and especially by the public press, of course a lively animation pervaded the public on the subject. Meetings were held throughout the country. Every day brought its addition to the sum of warm approval and tangible support. The subscriptions entered into, if not sufficient to guarantee all the expenses, were far more than enough as an earnest of the public enthusiasm, and of a steady and effectual future support. All that could be done, by the spontaneous accord of a nation encouraged by the sympathy and admiration of foreign governments and communities, was done effectively. The practical arrangements were necessarily left to committees, composed of comparatively few persons. Perhaps, if there had been still fewer, the work might have been done more quickly, and with less seeming hesitation. Still, it was remarkable that all the ramifications of a great plan, to be circulated to all parts of the world, as regulations for intending contributors should have been defined and agreed upon with so much precision and so little delay. The great question of the choice of a site gave rise, we need scarcely say, to much bitter controversy. Indeed, at the time, there were those who suspected that the difficulty about the site was exaggerated, as a pretext for a future postponement, if not abandonment, of the plan. Those who calculated on such a result little understood the British character. Without entering into the merits of that controversy, we may observe that its importance became dwarfed as the real motives of the malcontents became apparent. Ultimately the Government determined on adhering to the original site in Hyde-park. In the meanwhile the building committee had advertised for plans of an appropriate structure. Artists in various countries immediately set to work; and, misled by the announcement of the committee that they contemplated a brick or stone building of a permanent character, an immense amount of ingenuity, invention, and hard labour was utterly thrown away. When the designs were publicly exhibited, it was known that the designers had worked on an erroneous basis; and although many of them combined magnificence and beauty with usefulness, and although the architects who had designed them received fair proportions of praise, all were set aside in favour of Mr. Paxton's elegant structure of iron and glass, of which we gave an Illustration a short time since. The choice of a building, the acceptance of a contract, and the actual commencement of the work, is one great fact in connexion with this undertaking, that will give additional confidence to the multitudes, in different parts of the world, who are organising their industrial armies for this great peaceful strife. Another fact, not so great, but quite as interesting to the intending exhibitors, was the choice of the prize medals. Of these, we gave Illustrations of the three principal; we now subjoin the three £50 prize medals. Mr. Hancock's design represents Britannia between Wisdom and Justice, holding a wreath over Painting, Sculpture, and Science. M. Wiener's embodies the great idea of the Exposition, in so far as Britannia is seen receiving the produce of various nations. M. Gayrard's (to our taste, by far the most poetical, as it is the simplest, of the three) consists of a single figure of Britannia holding, with half-supplicating gesture, the olive and the palm in her right hand, while her left rests on a shield. Illustrated with the combat of St. George and the Dragon.

The forthcoming Exposition has certainly been the all-engrossing topic of "the Season." But its practical interest was prospective, and did not deter the public from seeing on those other enjoyments which were spread before them with a profusion that attests the growing passion of the English for art. We begin our retrospective review with

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The reader need scarcely be reminded of the spirit of partisanship which unfortunately finds its way, in every country, into matters musical, and, more especially, the operatic. Looking back to the month prior to the commencement of the season of 1850, we can remember sinister predictions, that Mr. Lumley, no longer supported by the transcendent attraction of Jenny Lind, would be unable to open his theatre. However, these gloomy forebodings were early dissipated by the appearance of a sort of semi-official programme for the coming season, which shewed that the indefatigable *impresario* had not forgotten his old power of creating resources. A company was promised of extreme excellence in the vocal department, including Sontag, Catherine Hayes, Parodi, Lablache, Coletti, Gardoni, Calzolari, Sims Reeves, Bancardé (an untried tenor), besides expectations of the advent of Frezzolini, and a new contralto, Ida Bertrand. The instrumental department was, as usual, to be under the direction of Mr. Balfe; and the selection of operas announced indicated that a superior musical taste was to be employed in the musical direction. Above all, the subscribers and patrons of the theatre were promised a new opera, the libretto by Scribe, and the music by Halévy, the theme to be taken from Shakspeare's "Tempest." This programme, while it stimulated further curiosity, satisfied the subscribers that the lessee had not, during the recess, been inattentive to their interests.

The season opened on the 12th of March, with Mayer's "Medea," for the purpose of introducing Mdlle. Parodi in the character of which Madame Pasta, her patron, near relative, and instructress, had been so famous a representative. Parodi, by her impassioned yet classical embodiment of this very difficult part, proved that she possesses a high tragic genius, which only requires time to develop into artistic excellence and perfection. On the same evening, a new ballet—one of those poetical choregraphic creations which are due to the inventive talents of M. Paul Taglioni—entitled "Les Metamorphoses," was produced. The object of the designer was to exhibit Carlotta Grisi, the peerless and poetical queen of the dance, in a variety of different characters. He succeeded to perfection; and the extraordinary versatility of the artist as a pantomimist, and her unrivalled grace and spirituality as a dancer, aided by some splendid scenery and very beautiful, picturesque, and harmonious groupings and dances, secured for the new ballet a success which endured until the final close of the season. After the first night, Marie Taglioni added her attraction to the ballet.

After a revival of "Nino," in which Parodi exhibited her tragic powers, and a Signor Lorenzo proved himself a striking actor, and, for an amateur, a good singer, Verdi's "Ernani" was produced, to introduce Mr. Sims Reeves in the tenor part, and Parodi as the heroine. The accomplished English tenor received a welcome which effectually contradicted all the rumours that there had been a cabal to crush him, and that no English artist has any chance of success on an Italian theatre.

On the 23rd of March an agreeable surprise awaited the audience; a new dancer, of the first order as an executive artist, emerged from the horizon, and at once took her place as a "star." Mdlle. Amalia Ferraris had been a favourite in Italy and at Vienna, but here she was a stranger. In an occasional *pas* she developed such extraordinary *aplomb* and precision of movement as raised her at once to the first rank, although it is still uncertain, whether as a pantomimist and as an artist in the sense of the term as applied to so peerless a creature as Carlotta, she will assert an equal superiority. At present it would seem that this young lady's merit consists more in a supreme excellence in the more mechanical part of the choregraphic art.

The 2nd of April was signalized by the *début* of Catherine Hayes as *Lucia*, to the *Edgardo* of Reeves. Miss Hayes gave a highly intelligent and touching impersonation, and her advance in vocal power as well as finish astonished even her admirers. Reeves was already known as an impassioned and tender *Edgardo*.

For the *rentrée* of Madame Sontag, on the 4th of April, "Don Pasquale" was selected; the accomplished and fascinating vocalist achieving a renewed triumph in the part of *Norina*, while Lablache was welcomed as a friend on his *rentrée* as the old *Don*. After revivals of the "Barbiere" and "Giovanni," which exhibited triumphantly the vocal force of the company, Verdi's "I Lombardi" was produced, for the

No. 28.—M. GAYRARD.

No. 28.—M. WIENER

No. 104 (3.) MR. HANCOCK.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—PRIZE MEDALS (£50 EACH.)

purpose of introducing Bancardé, the new tenor, who came to us heralded by puffs or praises. In ten minutes from his entrance on the stage the richness, sweetness, power, tenderness, and compass of his voice, and the purity of his style as a vocalist, were recognised, and his reception was most brilliant. In other parts, in which he subsequently appeared, Signor Bancardé advanced in favour; but, as the season advanced, it became evident that he was falling into an indolence and apathy that must be fatal to his reputation. His performance was so unequal, that the *habitués* always went to the theatre in fear, lest their anticipated enjoyment should be spoiled by a *fiasco*. This was the more provoking, because, in some selections given from "Guglielmo Tell," Bancardé sang in a style to lead to the very highest expectations.

Madame Sontag appeared from time to time, and always with increasing *éclat*, in the "Nozze di Figaro," the "Sonnambula," "Linda di Chamouni," and "I Puritani." In the "Linda," the part of *Pierotto* was sustained by Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, a mezzo-soprano singer with some good contralto notes, who developed great cultivation and finish as a singer, with much originality and ability as an actress. She promised to prove an acquisition; and this expectation was justified by her *Orsini* in "Lucrezia Borgia," which produced a powerful effect. In the drinking song she obtained a double encore. This opera introduced Madame Frezzolini, after an absence of some years. Her impersonation of *Lucrezia* was original and highly artistic. She at once took her position here in the

first rank, as she had long done elsewhere. Her next character, *Adina* in the "Elisir d'Amore," attested her versatility, and exhibited as much comic, as in her *Lucrezia* had shown tragic, power. In the part of *Lucia*, assumed suddenly on the illness of Miss Hayes, she made quite a "hit."

We now come to the great and distinguishing event of the season—the production of "La Tempesta." To have broken down the custom, by bringing out a new opera first in England, was a great merit in Mr Lumley. As he had been disappointed in his expectation of obtaining the music for this opera from Meudelssohn, he turned to Halévy, and the town witnessed, early in June, the spectacle of the most fertile and popular composer, alike in serious and comic opera, and the most distinguished dramatist of the age employed together on the production of an opera for an English audience, and founded on one of the masterpieces of the great English dramatist and poet. No expense had been spared by Mr. Lumley. The opera was "got up" in a style of extraordinary magnificence. The cast included Grisi, Lablache, Coletti, Bosworth, Charlotte Grisi, Perozzi, Lucia Vestris, and Giubilei. The success of this opera, on the first night, was triumphant. We need not here analyse either the plot or the music which was both are too fresh in the reader's mind to require it. It may be to record alone—and, by so recording it, to do it honour, such Overture of Lablache, as one of the finest, if not the most perfect characters in the whole range of the lyrical drama. The success of this work carried on the theatre to the close of the season. Mr. Lumley yet achieved one more success, in the original and piquant performance of Madame Sontag in the "Figlia del Reggimento," which (we can say it without exaggeration) rivalled that of Jenny Lind. Before the season finally closed, however, the indefatigable lessee engaged Madame Fiorentini, the celebrated singer, for two representations.

We should not omit to mention, that a ballet-divertissement, entitled "Les Graces," introduced Carlotta Grisi, Ferraris, and Marie Taglioni—all unrivalled in brilliancy the far-famed "Pas de Quatre."

One event which will render the past season ever memorable in operatic annals, was the re-appearance, for one night only, of the venerable Madame Pasta, who, at the risk of provoking short-sighted critics from superficial observation to say, to use a musical phrase, of the present day such idea as her decay of powers would allow, of an unapproachable grandeur of style in lyric tragedy, and a method of vocalisation of which now, unhappily—except, perhaps, in Viardot—we have no example. Madame Pasta was greeted with a passionate and respectful enthusiasm.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The disastrous termination of Mr. Delafield's connexion with the Royal Italian Opera had led to a very general impression that that establishment would not again be opened. It was soon manifest that, after such losses had been experienced by more than one speculator, there was no probability that any monied man would be induced to undertake the sole responsibility of becoming Director. The performances, however, had been of so satisfactory a character, and so high a character of musical illustration had been attained, that the possible closing of the theatre was regarded not merely as a severe deprivation to the artists, but also as a calamity to art. An immense sum of money, too, had been expended, of which the benefit would have been lost had the theatre closed. To avoid all risk, nothing of the original outlay which had converted the old Covent-Garden Theatre into so magnificent a temple of the lyric drama, there had also been a large expenditure in the purchase of the scores of no fewer than 28 operas, and in the scenery, costumes, and decorations necessary for their perfect production. Under these circumstances, it was resolved to attempt to carry the season through, on what is called the sharing principle. An arrangement was made by which, out of the nightly receipts, all salaries under a given amount were to be paid, and all above that amount as of the theatre. The surplus, if any, was to be equally among the principals and contracting parties, in proportion to the salaries nominally allotted to them. In pursuance of this plan, the programme of the season was prepared; and it was a remarkable fact, as contradicting adverse rumours, that this theatre, supposed to be *in extremis*, anticipated Her Majesty's Theatre in the splendid and detailed announcement of its plan of campaign. Besides the 28 operas that had already found favour, a Royal Ballet, played, the directors added a list of eight operas, new to the English stage, of which [illegible] was the most [illegible]. Another feature, too, in the programme was the promised repetition of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," of which the performances, at the close of the previous season, might be termed but strength, so much had the public engaged was enormous, not merely in the array of great names, but also in the high artistic merits of the singers. Among the *soprani* announced were Grisi, Viardot, Castellan, and Vera, *contralti*, De Meric and D'Orolski; tenors, Mario, Maralti (a new-comer), and Tamberlik (also a new-comer); baritones, Lablache, Ronconi, and Polonini; basses, Formes, Zelger, Tagliafico. The orchestra remained substantially as before; the musical arrangements were to be under the direction of Signor Costa, and the general management was confided to M. Jullien.

The opening of the season, on Saturday, the 16th March, was rendered auspicious by the presence of her Majesty, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. Weber's "Der Freyschütz, with Italian recitative, ascribed to Berlioz, but really written by Costa, was the opening opera. Familiar as the public were with the music, in one shape or other, no more beautiful or often the first perfect performance of the opera in London, and the utmost interest was felt. The result was a decided success. The fine romantic music was rendered by the orchestra with a delicacy, purity, and elastic spirit such as it had perhaps never received before. The vocal cast was very good. First and foremost, in every respect was the Caspar of Formes, the German bass, who, at some performances of a German *troupe* in London, had proved himself a fine impressive actor, with both comic and tragic powers of a high order, and a singer with a voice unrivalled for massiveness and depth, if wanting some of the rich mellowness of his great predecessor, Staudigl. Formes took his position at once; and, in spite of some intrigues and harsh adverse hyper criticism, he retained it triumphantly to the close of the season, in every variety of part he was cast on to play. Madame Castellan made her first appearance in this opera in the character of the heroine, singing the music with much force and execution, but occasionally forgetting the simplicity of the German style in sundry Italianized cadences and variations. The new tenor, Maralti, made a most favourable *début* in the tenor part. The opera was, as a whole, well got up; but there was a little too much of the more vulgar and commonplace stage effect in the Incantation scene. Her Majesty marked her evident satisfaction by visiting the theatre two nights in succession to witness this *chef d'œuvre*.

After Easter, Auber's "Masaniello," which, on account of its magnificent embodiment in every feature that marks the speciality of the Grand Opera, had proved one of the most successful hits of the previous season, was revived, with a sufficient alteration in the cast to impart to it novelty. The great feature of the revival was the highly successful *début* of the new tenor, Signor Tamberlik, who proved himself an artist of the first order, both as a singer and as an actor. His voice is of that rich and manly character which attains great power without detriment to sweetness and purity of tone. It was at first supposed that an inveterate habit of falling into the *tremolo* would permanently detract from the great qualities of this singer. A few performances served to abate, if not entirely to remove, this unfortunate habit. Madame Castellan replaced Doras Grisi as *Elvira*, and Madame Cotti, from the St. James's, took the part of Madame Bellon. Madame Vestris as *Mathieu* [illegible] Leroux, showed much pathos and grace in her pantomime as *Fenella*.

The *reprise* of Grisi and Mario took place on the 9th or April, in "La reine Borgia." They received a tremendous ovation. Madame D'Orolski failed in the part of *Orsini*. On the following Thursday her Majesty and Prince Albert witnessed "Norma," in which Tamberlik raised the part of *Polito* once more to the first rank. The *Oroveso* of Formes was also a hit. Like most of this artist's assumptions, it was at once a new and a strikingly true conception, investing the character with a more defined poetry than if had yet received.

Mdlle. de Meric, a young lady who had been engaged as the principal contralto, made her first appearance for the season on Saturday, the 13th of April. This artist has an organ soft, sweet, and sympathetic, rather than powerful. Her performances are rather a promise of future excellence than in themselves sufficient to replace those of Alboni, or even of Angri. Still, she made great way during the season.

The *Leporello* of Formes, a conception true to the Spanish character of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," completed most satisfactorily the great cast of that opera on this stage, comprising Grisi, Mario, Castellan, and Tamburini, as well as Mdlle Vera, Tagliafico, and Polonini. This proved one of the most attractive performances of the season.

Rossini's "Mosè in Egitto" had never been performed in its original form in this country. In 1822, a dramatic version, under the title of "Pietro l'Eremita," had been played at Her Majesty's Theatre, and one or two attempts made to introduce the music at oratorios. The religious feeling of the public, or, at all events, of the authorities, stood in the way of a full dramatic performance; and the conductors of the Royal Italian Opera, in their desire to avoid all offence, were compelled to have recourse to the subterfuge of changing the scene of the opera, changing the names of the characters, turning the Israelites into Bactrians, and thus avoiding the direct religious application of the incidents. The new name given to the piece was "Zora." The cast included Tamburini, Tamberlik, Zelger, Tagliafico, Castellan, and Vera. The revival presented a double attraction, in the magnificent dramatic music and in the splendid mounting. The *finale* to the third act was next in interest, if not equal, to the great acts of Meyerbeer's most popular operas. The scenes throughout, were powerful, including the quintet and chorus "Nume possente," the duo "Parlar spiegar," and the rondo "Mi manca la voce," and the *finale* of the third act, already mentioned. In thus producing, even by the aid of a pious fraud, Rossini's *chef d'œuvre* with such unprecedented excellence, the conductors of this theatre have added to the great services to the cause of lyrical tragedy.

The revival of the "Huguenots," with Grisi in place of Viardot as *Valentine*, and De Meric in the contralto part, aided materially in the peculiary prosperity of the season; as did also the reproduction of "Roberto il Diavolo" (with Tamberlik as *Roberto*, and Formes as *Bertram*), and, finally, the revival of the "Prophète."

Ronconi's new and original version of the *Fedesta* in the "Gazza Ladra" gave an additional interest to the revival of that opera, which took place on the 18th June, Grisi sustaining the part of *Ninetta*, in which, seventeen years before, she made her *début* in England. Mdlle. De Meric made a very interesting *Pippo*.

After the revival of the "Sonnambula," what had been calculated upon as the event of the season, the production of "La Juive," took place. We have so very recently given an elaborate description of this performance, that we need not now repeat our remarks. The object of the management appeared to be, to produce a spectacle of unrivalled magnificence. In this they succeeded beyond all question. The experiment was interesting, inasmuch as it afforded a test of the state of musical taste in this country. The opera does not appear to have "drawn" in proportion to the effort made, by which we infer that the London musical public are already too far advanced for such tactics.

THE FRENCH OPERA COMIQUE.

Mr. Mitchell, the enterprising manager of the St. James's Theatre, renewed, at the commencement of the past season, his effort to naturalise in this country the French comic opera. Such an undertaking implied much hazard, and it could only succeed under a management of judgment, spirit, and liberality. Mr. Mitchell's arrangements were, on the whole, characterised by all these requisites. The season commenced on Monday the 7th of January, auspiciously, with Halévy's "Val d'Andorre," its first production in this country. The opera had a run of one hundred nights when produced in Paris. Of course, we could not expect here all the completeness, in every detail, of the French Opéra Comique; but the piece was produced in a very satisfactory manner, entering into the details of the plot, it is sufficient to remind our readers of its resemblance to that of "La Gazza Ladra," and our own "Maid and the Magpie." Mdlle. Charton—a very pretty woman, a fascinating actress, and a singer of more than ordinary accomplishment—had, during the previous season, established herself as a prime favourite with the audience attending the French Opera. Her invaluable services were retained by Mr. Mitchell, and she made her *entrée* as *Rose de Mai* in the new opera. It was part of Mr. Mitchell's plan to bring over, from time to time, such distinguished singers as could be spared from the French Opera Comique, who for one season had held the first place in Paris, now made his bow before an English audience. No longer in point of *physique* so charming a singer as he once had been, time could not touch his merit as an artist; and his execution of the music (especially the *chanson militaire* in the third act) was a triumph of vocal skill over failing powers. His acting, too, was in the highest style of finished comedy. Mdlle. Guichard, an established favourite here, resumed her position. Mdlle. Cotti, a new-comer, exhibited vocal powers which led to her subsequent engagement at the Royal Italian Opera. Other new-comers—Messrs. Nathan, Lack, and Leroy were only moderately successful. The chorus, it was noticed, was not so good as it might easily have been made; but, on the other hand, the orchestra, under the experienced direction of Hanssens, was fully adequate to rendering the music.

The "Val d'Andorre" was speedily followed by the production of Hérold's "Zampa," in which Caolet played his original character. Mdlle. Charton was the heroine; and two excellent comedians, Chateaufort and Soyer, helped, by their drollery, to the success of the opera.

The next novelty was the "Caid," of Ambroise Thomas, a clever musical satire, or caricature. It belongs to a class of compositions of which we have had no example in the operatic form. The plot is artfully put together, to afford scope for situations which burlesque those in serious and comic opera; and the music is a kind of satirical caricature on Gretry, Auber, Halévy, of the French school, and Cimarosa, Rossini, and Verdi, of the Italian. The retinued audience of this theatre soon perceived the true character of the entertainment, and relished it accordingly. The opera became one of the most popular of the series.

The next novelty was Adolphe Adam's comic opera, "Le Roi d'Yvetot," of which the plot is founded on Beranger's capital song. Chollet's racy humour, in the old part of the King of Yvetot, of which he was the original representative, was well supported by the other characters; and the light, sparkling music of Adam helped to make this pleasant little piece an attraction, as long as the arrangements of the programme allowed of its being performed.

Adolphe Adam's "Postillon de Longjumeau" was one of the most successful productions of the series.

The [illegible] "Le Lac de Constance," said to be the music by Vonderdoes, but believed to be the work of the King of Holland, was produced with success, Mdlle. Charton adding to her triumphs by her touching and delicate impersonation of the slave. On the same evening Auber's comic opera of "Le Magon" was produced, for the first time. It contains some of this charming composer's light music, and, although a slight affair, it served most agreeably to diversify the series. The season terminated at the close of the same week, with the "Crown Diamonds." Mr. Mitchell deserved and obtained much praise for the spirit and energy displayed in his arrangements. It is at all times difficult to collect together in London Parisian artists of a superior order, who are necessarily engaged at the Paris theatres, or elsewhere. In his engagements Mr. Mitchell was sufficiently fortunate, although, with the exception of Charton, he was unfortunate with his tenors. The most prominent part of his arrangements was the chorus. Here there could be no excuse for inferiority, because there are so many competent singers employed by the different Royal and [illegible] Mr. Mitchell deserves credit. We are not able to say whether the speculation was successful in a pecuniary point of view. The theatre is to be reopened for dramatic performances, and continued open until August. A notice of these performances will be found under the head of "The Drama."

PRINCESS'.

Scarcely had Halévy's "Val d'Andorre" been produced at the St. James's, when the lessee of this theatre brought out an English adaptation. The piece was fortunately entrusted to the company, and the result was successful. Miss Louisa Pyne, a young vocalist, who had recently made a most successful *début*, undertook the part played at the other theatre by Mdlle. Charton, to which she was quite equal. The other characters were filled by Messrs. Harrison, Allen, Weiss, G. Barker, Mdlle. Nau, and Mrs. Weiss. The opera was well mounted, and the instrumental execution reflected credit on the band, under Mr. E. J. Loder.

A version of Auber's "Gustavus the Third," brought out at this theatre early in April, attested the ambition of the manager, and exposed the poverty of his resources. The performance had the merit of giving the music as nearly as possible in its complete shape; but the instrumental and choral strength of the theatre were wholly inadequate to even a decent rendering. The scenery was sufficiently splendid. In the ball scene, an innovation, which ought not to be made a precedent, allowed visitors who paid certain prices to enter on the stage.

Signor Schira, about the merits of whose opera, "Mina," there had been considerable controversy, offered a new specimen of his talent at this theatre, at the end of April, in the shape of an opera founded upon the popular old drama "Therese; or, the Orphan of Geneva." A tolerably good libretto, somewhat overlaid with incidents, assisted the appreciation of the music, which was essentially dramatic, and more interfused with melody than is usual with modern composers. If not original, the music was essentially pleasing, and it had the merit of being without pretension. Enough ability was shown by the composer, to prove, that, with a more efficient operatic force, he is capable of affording the public much entertainment. Mr. Allen sustained the tenor part; and Miss Louisa Pyne that of the heroine. These two vocalists, the only members of Mr. Maddox's operatic company, if we except Mr. Weiss, having the slightest pretensions as artists, contributed mainly to the success of the opera.

CONCERTS.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The concerts given by the Philharmonic Society excite much interest among musical amateurs, but afford little scope for a review or summary of the kind we are presenting to our readers. It is in the performance of great orchestral works that this society is pre eminent; and there can be no doubt that, since Mr. Costa has had the direction of the band, it has arrived at an unprecedented excellence. During the past season the programme included almost all the great symphonies and overtures, which were executed to admiration. The vocal part of the concert was not, as usual, so successful; but some of our engagements were satisfactory. The instrumental solos, also, were not always confided to artists of the first water. Still, as a whole, the society maintained its reputation as an exclusive body for the performance of first-class instrumental music at the highest possible prices. From time to time detailed notices of the concerts have been given in this Journal.

GRAND CONCERTS AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

One of the marked features of the season was the giving of a series of grand classical musical entertainments in the *salle* of Her Majesty's Theatre, supported by the whole vocal and instrumental resources of the theatre, with additional aid, from time to time, from without as, for instance, in the persons of Thalberg, Ernst, Mdlle. Charton, and others. We cannot go into any analysis of these concerts. It is enough to say that the musical taste and the good taste of Mr. Balfe were pre-eminently shown in the selections made, which combined a vast number of works not too familiar, and which were calculated to conduce to the instruction of the public by producing examples of composition not often heard. In the performance of the vocal and instrumental works, symphonies, &c., the band gave promise of a high excellence should they be hereafter sufficiently drilled and exercised. As we have already said, the whole vocal and instrumental resources of the theatre were engaged in this series of concerts, which proved remarkably successful, and went far to uphold the prestige of the theatre.

The annual concert of Benedict, the composer and pianist, was this year given in the *salle* of Her Majesty's Theatre, and we therefore include it in the series of the morning concerts. Benedict's personal merits and popularity always secure him a large audience at his concerts; on this occasion, Lablache, Mdlle. Lucy Escott

tunity to the musical amateur of hearing some of the finest compositions in chamber music executed by the most accomplished and distinguished artists. One of the features of the season was the production of Mendelssohn's posthumous Quartet, a composition of wild and touching beauty, in which the genius of the composer, stimulated by deep sorrow and retrospective affection, poured out the treasures of his art and feeling. The instrumental character of these meetings may be inferred from the list of performers engaged. It is headed by Ernst, the prince of violinists: after him come Sainton, Alard, Deloffre, Goffrie, and Watson. On the viola we had Hill, Mellon, and Gotrie; on the violoncello, Piatti—also a prince—Pilet, Hekking; on the contra-basso, Howell; clarionet, Lazarus; bassoon, Baumann; horn, Jarrett; and piano, Miss Loder, Sterndale Bennett, Silas (of whom more must be heard); and last, though by no means least in this list of distinguished executants, Hallé and Hallé. The next year will collect in London amateurs from all parts of the world; and it may safely be predicted, that no musical performance in this metropolis will prove more interesting or more satisfactory than that afforded by the Musical Union.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Although not signalised by the introduction of much novelty, the past season of this society witnessed the revival of several works, which, either from the length of time that had elapsed since their previous performance, or the different circumstances under which they were now presented, had acquired all the freshness of new productions. The season commenced in November, with the revival of Handel's "Solomon." This was followed by the customary Christmas performance of the "Messiah." The new year opened with Mendelssohn's "Hymn," which introduced Miss Catherine Hayes and Herr Reichardt to the concerts of the Society. The first and second performances attended by Mendelssohn's brother, who expressed himself highly gratified at the manner in which the work was performed. Haydn's "Stabat Mater"—a work long neglected by the Society—was the next revival, and turned out to be one of the most dramatic and effective in the society's *repertoire*. It was performed from Handel's score, without extra accompaniment. Haydn's "Creation" was the next performance; and this was followed, by a concert containing three works of modern composers, viz. Haydn's Third or Imperial Mass, Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," and Spohr's "Last Judgment." This concert proved one of the most brilliant meeting of the season. Following up these performances came the "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt." The season was an unusually successful one.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

This offshoot of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and under the superintendence of Mr. Surman, has given a series of grand choral and instrumental performances during the Season. The oratorios selected have been generally the same as those of the rival undertaking, and the same singers and members of the same chorus were often employed at either society. The question of superiority lay in the relative merits of the *ensemble*.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

We have elsewhere mentioned the concerts given by Mr. Willy, the Society of British Musicians, and others at St. Martin's Hall. The past season, however, saw also the inauguration of the building for the sacred purposes to which it is destined. The grand hall professes to rival Exeter Hall as a place for the giving of concerts on a grand scale, the holding of meetings, &c.; and, under the management of Mr. Hullah, to whom the erection of the building is due, several grand performances of sacred and general choral music were given during the season; one of which was signalized by the production of Mr. Leslie's "Festival Anthem," a composition of singular merit, from which much future excellence is predicted for the young composer.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

One of the most popular, if not the most excellent, among the musical performances of the season, was the series known as the London Wednesday Concerts. Accepted with favour by the press and the public when first started, these concerts soon disappointed a reasonable expectation, that they might be made subservient to the highest cultivation, as well as the amusement, of the pleasure seeking public. The programmes, however, were too often arranged on the mere *ad captandum* principle; and the conductors appeared to be satisfied if they could draw a crowded audience by attractions of a temporary kind, forgetting that, for permanent success, a musical character was essential. The consequence of this system of management was, that the *prestige* of the undertaking gradually died away; and, although high-spirited efforts were made—for instance, by the engagement of Ernst, Piatti, and other celebrities—these concerts suddenly came to an end, at the time to which, in the ordinary course and under a more discriminating management, they might have been protracted.

SERIAL CONCERTS.

Mr Willy's Classical Chamber Concerts.—One of the most interesting events of the musical season was the attempt of Mr. Willy to popularise Classical Chamber Music. The experiment was hazardous; because, although audiences of the wealthier classes regularly attended Classical Chamber Concerts when given on the "select" principle, and at high prices, it was doubtful whether the refined kind of music would attract a more general audience. The result proved that the musical taste of the multitude had been much ameliorated by Mr. Willy's undertaking, which proved a decided success. Mr. Willy's concerts were given in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. He commenced with a series of six, given on the Monday evenings. The programmes combined selections from the best chamber music of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and other composers. The executants were Mr. Willy himself, Piatti (the great violoncello player), Messrs. Hill, Zerbini, Wesiake, Morf, Bradley, Webb, Wrade, Day, Reed, Gardner, Calken, Pratten, Mount, and Giles. Mr. Sterndale Bennett lent his powerful aid at the pianoforte, and the result was a series of performances of chamber music which would have shed lustre on any concert-room. The prices were such as to afford facility to every class of musical amateurs. We should not omit to mention that the vocalists were varied by vocal music, executed by Miss Dolby, Miss Ellen Lyon, Mr. W. H. Seguin, &c. Mr. Land presided at the pianoforte. The success of this undertaking, on a comparatively small scale, emboldened Mr. Willy to attempt a series of vocal and instrumental concerts. He proposed to give them at the Philharmonic Society's concerts. He engaged Miss Dolby, and several vocalists. The Misses Williams, Miss Dolby, and Miss Lucombe. This undertaking was not so successful. In the former one Mr. Willy had his means under his control; but, in order to fill a larger area by the attraction of more ambitious performances, it was necessary that the music, more especially the instrumental, should be of the first order of excellence. This was not the case with the symphonies and other orchestral works attempted by Mr. Willy; and the undertaking fell to the ground without having decided the question whether the general public are ready for a Philharmonic Society giving first-class entertainments at low prices.

Society of British Musicians.—The desire to popularise good chamber music led the Society of British Musicians into the field with a series of six Chamber Concerts, given in St. Martin's Hall on the 20th January and the succeeding Saturdays. The plan comprised the performance of quartets, quintets, and other instrumental pieces fit for the concert-room. The principal executants were the Blagroves, Mr. W. L. Phillips, Messrs. Severn, Watson, W. Dorrell, Churton, Nicholson, Lazarus, Larkin, and C. Harper, and Miss Rose Loder. There were vocal selections, sustained, from time to time, by Mr. Lockey, Miss Thornton, and other singers. Mr. C. E. Horsley was the director, and Mr. C. Cooke the pianoforte accompanyist. These concerts proved sufficiently successful.

Classical Pianoforte Music.—Among the features of novelty in the past musical season, may be mentioned, as being of some value and importance, an undertaking by M. Alexandre Billet, a pianoforte [illegible], from Russia. Pianoforte music is, of course, in[illegible]ss in all concerts of any pretension to the term "classical;" and of late years the executive skill of performers of eminence, Liszt, Thalberg, Dreyschock, and others, has attracted crowds. But the musical public had not been afforded the means, in any collective form, of judging of the merits of the different composers for this peculiar instrument. M. Billet saw that there was an opening for such an entertainment, more especially in London, where a degree of skill on the pianoforte is attained by the female members of almost every family of respectability; and he projected a series of concerts, to consist of selections from the works of all the great composers for the pianoforte. These, arranged in the order of time, constituted a sort of history of that class of composition, illustrated by examples. M. Billet, as a player of the classical school, was quite at home in most of the selections. He avoided the romantic and more extravagant class of *fantasias*, which can only receive justice from players of an extraordinary description of talent. He was assisted from time to time by W. Blagrove, Rousselot, Deloffre, and other instrumentalists. The original announcement projected a series of three concerts; but they obtained so striking a success, that they were afterwards extended.

Mr. Lucas's Musical Evenings.—Mr. Lucas, the violoncello player, gave his usual series of musical evenings for classical chamber music. He was assisted by Sainton, Blagrove, Hill, and Dorrell.

Heir Molique, the violinist and composer, gave, during the season, a series of concerts, at the Hanover-square Rooms, commencing early in March. The programmes comprised instrumental chamber music, inclusive of Molique's own compositions, and vocal music. The executants were Sterndale Bennett, Piatti, Molique, Hausman, Mellon, and Carodus, as instrumentalists; and the Misses Williams, Dolby, Molique, and Schloss, as vocalists.

Mr. Sterndale Bennett's Pianoforte Concerts commenced on the 11th February, and the series proved as successful as usual. Unlike the more comprehensive scheme of M. Billet, the plan of Mr. Sterndale Bennett is confined to selections of the most choice works of the eminently classical masters; and his essential classical style of playing, so pure, so delicate, yet firm in touch, and so faultless in expression, peculiarly fits him to be the interpreter of such works. We need scarcely remind our readers that Mr. Sterndale Bennett is also a composer for the pianoforte, of rare merit—one whose works are already recognised as "standard" by musical amateurs, wherever music is cultivated as a science. In his opening concert, Mr. Bennett received the powerful aid of Ernst; and the junction of two men of such excellence afforded a rare enjoyment to the lovers of classical music. Mr. Bennett also played, with his pupil, Mr. Cusins, some of his own pianoforte pieces. The other concerts of the series were equally interesting and successful.

Mr. G. A. Osborne's Matinées.—This gentleman, able as a composer for the pianoforte, and an executant of admitted pretensions, gave a series of *matinées* during the season, at the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street. The programmes presented good selections of the best instrumental chamber music, to which were added some of Mr. Osborne's own most popular compositions. In the execution of these pieces, Mr. Osborne received the powerful aid of Ernst and Piatti. Vocal music relieved the programme. It was executed by competent artists, among whom Miss Catherine Hayes was prominent. A sister of Mr. Osborne, Mrs. Hampton, produced a favourable impression, especially in Lover's Irish songs.

Mr. Henry Wylde, the pianist, gave a series of *matinées musicales*, at Willis's Rooms. Some of Mr. Wylde's own pleasing compositions were played by himself and Ernst.

The Meetings of the Beethoven Quartett Society for the present season were rendered unusually interesting from the fact of Ernst having, in order to revive the *prestige* of these entertainments, become the permanent leader in the quartetts. The other artists were Cooper, Hill, and Rousselot; and an additional interest was lent to the first concert by the participation of Stephen Heller, the composer and pianoforte-player, so highly esteemed in the musical world, and too little known to the public. Without following the Society through the series of performances, we may mention that the selections were invariably excellent, and that, during the whole musical season, there were no performances that gave more unqualified pleasure.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The announcement that Mr. James Anderson, formerly a favourite actor in the romantic line of the first-rate drama, had taken Drury-lane Theatre for three years, with a view to making one more effort to restore the legitimate drama, had attracted more than ordinary interest. Although Mr. Anderson had not engaged any first-rate tragic actor, he had given it out as his intention to encourage dramatic talent wherever it could be found. His list of performers included Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Nisbett, Miss Laura Addison, and Mr. Vining, among established London actors; together with several provincial artists hitherto unknown in London. Amongst these the most prominent was Mr. Basil Baker, who, for many years, had been the chief comedian of the Liverpool and Manchester theatres.

Considering the peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Anderson had entered on his undertaking, the public were prepared to give him credit for the best intentions, and not to be too critical as to the quality of the entertainments until he should have had the opportunity of making selections of artists as their engagements fell out elsewhere. For this reason the opening performance of the "Merchant of Venice" was dealt with very tenderly. The Christmas pantomime, produced, according to custom, on Boxing Night, proved a decided hit. As it was known to have been got up in extreme haste, its excellence and completeness were the more remarkable. In obedience to the mocking spirit of the time, Mr. Rodwell, the writer of the pantomime, took the salient points of Queen Elizabeth's history for his theme, inclusive of the love of Leicester for Amy Robsart. The introductory part was a burlesque, full of broad and extravagant humour, but all sustained by a good-humoured humour. The vixenish vagaries of the maiden Queen with her various lovers, and her amorous preference for Leicester, were hit off with irresistible comicality, and a provoking truthfulness to the secret history and court gossip of the day. The audience, by the keen relish of their enjoyment, seemed conscious that there was amid all this foolling a little more than the mere desire to raise a broad laugh; and it was the cleverness with which the historical points were hit off that made this pantomime so successful, and ensured for it a run that covered for a long time the utter failure of Mr. Anderson in his more "legitimate" undertaking. Mr. Anderson had engaged, in one batch, a set of pantomimists from Cremorne Gardens. Mr. Poulin, the principal of these, sustained the character of *Leicester* with a force of burlesque humour and pantomimic agility that recalled the former performances of Mr. W. H. Payne. The harlequinade was of average merit. These portions of pantomime have for many years degenerated into the broad humour of the days of Grimaldi into mere posture making and athletic display. Mr. Anderson's pantomime was no exception to the rule.

After a series of performances of standard dramatic works, in which his mediocrity of Mr. Anderson's general company was made painfully manifest—as well as his own unwise determination to assume the principal parts—he made an effort at novelty on a grand scale, by producing "Faso," of Schiller—a drama on [illegible] accounts, [illegible] to attract an English audience. The original had been [illegible] greatly compressed and adapted by Mr. Planché; and [illegible] that material—scenery, costumes, and general mounting—could contribute towards it [illegible], was provided by Mr. Anderson. The cast of the play included the strength such as it was—of the company. Mr. Anderson undertook the part of the hero, though his physical and mental qualifications did not favour the assumption; Mr. Vandenhoff was the stern old Republican, *Verina*, a part which he made the most true and prominent in the play; and Miss Laura Addison and Miss Vandenhoff sustained the principal female characters. The play took quite flat on the first night; but the care with which the critics of the morning papers pointed out the merits that had escaped the first audience led to a more favourable reception when the play was repeated; and it afterwards had a brief run. It served, however, as a final proof of Mr. Anderson's unfitness for the responsible and difficult position he had assumed. The run of the pantomime had by this time subsided, and the theatre was left to depend upon its purely histrionic resources. These proved utterly inadequate to attract audiences. At Easter, one of the old-fashioned spectacle pieces, got up with much [illegible], failed to restore matters as regarded the treasury; and very shortly after, in spite of some spasmodic attempts to stimulate public patronage, the theatre closed. Mr. Anderson, in a farewell address, sought to attribute his failure to almost every cause but the real one. He complained of neglect on the part of the public, as though it were a moral duty in them to flock to one particular theatre, and be wearied by the performances of second and third-rate actors; he accused the press of unkowarmness, when the writers had commenced by giving him credit for the best intentions, and had continued their prospective favour long after it had become apparent to the public in general that it was misplaced. Mr. Anderson had forgotten the great strides made of late years by the public taste. He had engaged a company composed (with one or two exceptions) of actors and actresses who had passed away from the scene, or of provincials of inadequate talent. He persisted in playing himself the principal tragic, and some of the principal comedy parts; and the public, with every desire actively to patronize the drama, soon saw the necessity of awaiting some more meritorious embodiment of its great attraction than was presented by this unfortunate undertaking. The feeling in favour of such an enterprise remains as strong as ever; and if Mr. Anderson, who is understood to be the lessee of the theatre, should resolve to renew his attempt, it is to be hoped that he will profit by the experience he has so dearly purchased.

HAYMARKET.

One of the chief attractions of this theatre during the season was the performance of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean. They made their first appearance on Monday the 10th of December, in the "Wife" secret.

The first novelty in which they appeared was an original drama in three acts, by Mr. Mark Lemon. It was entitled "The Loving Woman," and was extremely well adapted for the display of Mrs. Kean's power of portraying the nobler sentiments of the female heart. The plot was somewhat far fetched, but not untrue to nature. The scene was laid in Prague, where *Otillia* (the "loving woman") had been reared as the ward of *Wildfort*, a miser. She is enamoured of *Rosen* (Mr. C. Kean), whom she is about to marry. *Wildfort* insists on her fortune being settled on herself. *Rosen* is deeply in debt, and *Wildfort* buys up all the claims, in order that he may, at the moment of the bridal ceremony, seize on all his possessions, and disgrace him before his bride. He brings with him a ragged beggar (Mr. Wallack), whom he installs as master. The effect upon the "loving woman" defeats the miser's calculations. Her love augments with her lover's suffering, and the use she makes of the settlement on herself is to offer all her means to her husband, with whom she returns into comparative poverty. *Rosen*, however, soon chafes under this position of dependance; he becomes morose, and finally jealous. It is agreed that they shall be divorced; but the marriage settlement is no sooner cancelled than the "loving woman" again offers herself to her husband. This devotion conquers him, and the piece terminates with the discovery that the beggar is, in fact, the father of *Rosen*, who had been persecuted to utter destitution by the artifices of *Wildfort*. The exaggerated sentiment and improbable incidents of this piece would have rendered it a failure, but for the beautiful acting of Mrs. Kean as the "loving woman," and Mr. Wallack's grand Salvator-like impersonation of the part of the beggar.

On the following evening, the Keans appeared in the Hon. Edmund Phipps's adaptation of Henrick Herz's dramatic poem, "King René's Daughter." A short time before, another version of the same piece, made by "Bon Gaultier," had been produced at the Strand Theatre, Mrs. Stirling in the part of *Iolanthe*. Much interest was excited among play-goers to compare these two artists.

The Christmas novelty at this theatre was a grand extravaganza, by the Messrs. Brough, entitled "The Ninth Statue; or, the Jewels and the Gem." It was founded on one of the "Arabian Nights" tales. The jokes—sometimes too broad, but always humorous, in which these writers are so fertile—formed, of course, the staple of the [illegible], which was sustained by the Imperial Bland, Miss Kathleen Wi[illegible]lliam (a young lady who is rapidly improving both as a vocalist and actress), Miss C. Horton, Mr. Maynard (a clever low comedian, now deceased), and the general staff of the theatre. The extravaganza, which was well put on the stage, was received, and has subsequently had a fair average run.

A farce, in three acts, called a comedy, written by Mr. Buckstone the actor, was produced on the 15th January. It was called "Leap Year," and its humour turned on the traditional right of ladies to propose to the gentlemen in that year. Without noticing in detail the humours of the subordinate characters, it is sufficient to say that the main interest of the piece turned upon the very hazardous device of making a lady fall in love with her footman, who is only discovered to be a gentleman in disguise after his mistress has abandoned to break through all restraint, even that imposed by his own parental respect, and propose marriage to him. This dangerous incident was rendered harmless in its effect on the spectators' mind, only by the admirable delicacy and tact with which Mr. and Mrs. Kean acted their several parts. The piece was successful, and had a run.

A tribute was paid, during the season, to the merits of Mr. Douglas Jerrold as a dramatist, by the revival of some of his most successful pieces. The vitality of true dramatic talent was exhibited in the renewed favour with which these pieces were received, coming, as they did, upon audiences with all the freshness of novelty.

The Easter piece was by the Brothers Brough. It was a burlesque of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," treated with the breadth and humour that have characterised the comic writings of these gentlemen. This piece had the merit of not being a mere travestie, the burlesque characters being twisted into relation with some social peculiarities of the present time, and made the vehicle for some smart allusions to passing events. The Keeleys, Bland, Selby, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss P. Horton contributed their several specialities of comicality; and the piece, besides being received with roars of laughter on Easter Monday, continued for a long time to amuse audiences not so easily pleased.

The announcement of a new comedy by Mr. Douglas Jerrold was an event sure to command attention. In fact, the most lively expectations had been formed of the result. Those expectations were only partially realised. In all Mr. Jerrold's dramatic works there had been manifested a tendency to make construction, and occasionally even the development of character, subordinate to that gentleman's unrivalled powers of writing brilliant dialogue and biting sarcasm. In this new work [illegible] to an extent [illegible] that the [illegible] the title, "The Catspaw," suggested expectations that another character would be hewn out, and placed in the dramatic sculpture gallery. This expectation was not realised; *Mr. Snowball*, the so-called "Catspaw," having been only the temporary dupe of a number of aimless and commonplace intrigues, resulting not in his being made a "catspaw," but in his own emancipation from his fictitious troubles. The dialogue made up, however, for the want of artistic plot and probable character. Although not of so high an order as some that have come from the pen of this accomplished writer, it exhibited a series of sprightly sallies and *ad captandum* jokes, which kept the audience alive with merriment, even after what little interest there was in the action of the piece had ceased, at the close of the third act. The comedy was played for a considerable time during the season.

LYCEUM.

Our task in noticing the "season" at this theatre will be agreeable enough, from the unusual fact of one successful piece having been produced at the theatre from its first production, at Christmas, until the theatre long after midsummer. What made this success the more remarkable was its having been due not merely to one piece, but to one of that piece; a proof that the playgoing public can appreciate beautiful with cordiality, when it is put before them. The piece was called the "Island of Jewels." It was constructed by Mr. Planché, with something less than his usual tact, but it was still sufficiently amusing. There were parts in it for Madame Vestris, Miss Julia St. George (a sprightly dashing actress, who will one day be a favourite), Mr. Frank Matthews, &c. A little incidental ballet, recalling the stage dancing of a century ago, and entitled "Cupid and Psyche," was very beautifully arranged, but the great [illegible] piece was the last [illegible] of the artist, Mr. Beverley, [illegible] failed for its combination of construction [illegible] ing pain

"AMOLLIAH."—PAINTED BY E. ARMITAGE.

for the [illegible] struck out in a new field [illegible] producing a revival [illegible], to invest with a [illegible] burlesque and modern [illegible] plication, of the [illegible] *Cymon*, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and singing his *patter* songs with incredible volubility. The characters in the drama proper were all habited in the formal and antiquated costume of the last century, and Mr. Planché, who has an eye for the poetical and the beautiful, even when trifling with the spirit of burlesque, seized the opportunity to introduce some pretty dances and groupings that were like living embodiments of Watteau's pictures. This burlesque was successful, but the "Island of Jewels" still continued the chief attraction, even until the final close of the season, with the exception of a piece produced at Whitsuntide, intended as a *revue* on the French model, and satirizing, by anticipation, the great Exposition of 1851. It was written by Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr Albert Smith.

MISS FREDERIKA BREMER

OLYMPIC.

Contemporaneously with the experiment of Mr Anderson, at Drury Lane, a similar attempt was made in the new Olympic Theatre, which had been very rapidly rebuilt on the site of the old one, destroyed by fire. The lessee of the Marylebone Theatre, had taken the new structure, for which he had created a company, including some of the best performers then available. In addition to an American lady, Mrs Mowatt, whose personal beauty and general ability as an actress had attracted attention at the Marylebone Theatre, there were on the list Mr. Compton, the original and truly comedian; Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian; Mr. Wigan, an able actor in small parts requiring finish of detail; Mr. Ryder, Mr. John Herbert, Mr. Holl, Miss F. Vining, Mrs. H. Marston, &c. The theatre had been decorated with much elegance, and the season commenced, under favourable auspices, with Shakspeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," preceded by an opening address, which was spoken by Mrs. Mowatt. A pantomime was produced, entitled "Laugh and Grow Fat, or Harlequin Nutcrackers." It was concocted *apropos* the festivities of the Christmas season; but, although the talents of Mr. T. Matthews were engaged as *Clown*, the piece was not very successful. In effect, it proved an inauspicious commencement of an unfortunate season.

Mrs. Mowatt, the American actress above mentioned, had already solicited the suffrages of the public at the Marylebone Theatre, as an authoress as well as actress, soon after the opening of the Olympic Theatre, her comedy entitled "Fashion, or Life in New York," which had been played with success in the different cities of the Union, was brought out with a very effective cast and with good mounting. This play was professedly a satire on American manners, and was, therefore, to be criticised not with the severity due in the case of an original comedy written for the English stage. Its merits as a drama were very slight, the characters being, for the most part, coarse exaggerations of familiar English dramatic types, and the dialogue deficient in point or refinement. It had accorded to it a brief success, more because it was a curiosity, than on account of any intrinsic merit.

A version of Corneille's "Ariane," poetically turned by Mr. John Oxenford, was the next novelty at this theatre. It introduced Mrs. Mowatt in a character which was decidedly her best, developing a facility for declamation and the expression of pathos in which she is not excelled by any British actress. Miss F. Vining, also, in the character of *Phædra*, displayed a passionate earnestness in the only opening afforded by the part. The tragedy was beautifully mounted, and proved decidedly successful.

Two farces were produced during the same week, the first, by Mr. Holl, unsuccessful; the second, by Mr. A. Wigan, entitled "A Dead Take-in" with

On the 4th of February Mr. Gustavus Brooke re-appeared in London, in the character of *Othello*, in which his *début* at the old Olympic Theatre had created so great a sensation. A crowded audience, including most of the literary and critical celebrities of the day, awarded him a warm and encouraging welcome. Want of novelty was not among the errors of the management of this theatre. The engagement of Mr. Brooke afforded occasion, not merely for his appearance in Shakspearian characters, but in a tragedy written by Mr. G. H. Lewes, a novelist and general *litterateur* of eminence, which was produced on the 18th February. The title, "The Noble Heart," was a key to an index to the plot, which turns on the unconscious love of a Castilian noble for the betrothed of his son, ending with a discovery and recognition of his son's rights. The play was deficient in dramatic force and constructive skill; but these shortcomings were compensated for by a highly poetical dialogue. The acting served to prove that Mr. Brooke could grasp a masterly conception of a new character; and Mrs. Mowatt, by her performance of the heroine, augmented the repute she had gained by her *Ariane*

ILLUMINATION SATURDAY AT ETON.—REGATTA AND FIREWORKS.

The theatre soon after suddenly closed, in consequence of defalcations by the manager.

ST. JAMES'S.—THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

After Easter, Mr. Mitchell commenced his ordinary season of French plays, opening in splendid style with Scribe's *chef d'œuvre*, "Bertrand et Raton." We can do little more than mention the names of the various works produced, and of the distinguished artists whom Mr Mitchell collected together in this brilliant series of performances. To do more would call for a description and analysis which would exceed the limits of this cursory review. The chief attraction of the opening play was the *Bertrand* of Monsieur Samson, by whom the part was originally performed when the play was produced, in 1833. The next pieces were "L'Ecole des Vieillards" and "Les Projets de Mariage," in which Mdlle. Denain added her attraction to that of M. Samson.

The comedy "Un Veuvage" presented M. Samson in his double character of author and actor. Written in verse, this comedy, with a certain classicality of style, nevertheless admits of much character. M. Samson's impersonation of the unfortunate widower, who strives in vain to escape from his female pursuers, was the perfection of polished humour.

The production of Emile Augier's comedy, "Gabrielle," proved a great attraction. A singular evidence of the abnormal state of manners in this country and in France was afforded by the fact, that this play, written professedly with a moral and didactic intention for France, should exhibit such a machinery and such arguments for the purpose as could not be accepted by an English audience, except with a knowledge that such had been the author's intention. Not that there was anything objectionable in either—but that a state of morals and manners is assumed as the basis of operations of which we, in England, have no conception. The moral turns on the rescue of a young wife, by the forbearance and magnanimity of her husband, from an impending infidelity. Regnier, who had been added to the company, exhibited his accomplished art in the part of the husband; and Mdlle. Nathalie displayed much truthful feeling as the wife.

Following the performance of his "Louison," came M. de Musset's *proverbe* "Il faut qu'une Porte soit Ouverte ou Fermée," in which the exquisite acting of M. Lafont in *Le Comte*, and Mdlle. Nathalie in *La Marquise*, was conspicuous.

The French season, which had congregated a brilliant galaxy of histrionic talent, was brought to a close towards the end of June.

The next month opened with a great treat for those who sympathise with genius of the highest order. Rachel, the *tragédienne par excellence*, had been engaged by Mr. Mitchell for a series of twelve performances, the first of which took place on the 1st of July. If we had not already, in the course of those performances, expressed in detail our profound admiration of the genius of this great artist, we could here renew the impressions of delight which, night after night, rewarded us for the toilsome task of the critic in recording the surfeiting pleasures of a long season of amusements. Time, it is true, has somewhat touched, though slightly, the personal charms, and attenuated the *physique* of Rachel, but her marvellous inspiration remains as ever; and, perhaps, in the whole course of her career, she has not more triumphantly asserted her tragic power than in some of the characters which were revived on her reappearance, as "Phèdre," "Roxane," "Camille," and in the last scene of the "Polyeucte" (in which she had not hitherto played in England) all her transcendant powers were exerted in embodying her unique and perfect conceptions. She also appeared in her last new character *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, in the five act play of that name. We need not renew impressions of a performance so recent.

After the departure of Rachel, Mrs. Fanny Kemble (Mrs. Butler) commenced a series of Shakspearean readings, which proved highly successful.

THE ADELPHI.

The Christmas piece here was "Frankenstein; or, the Model Man," one of those "extravaganzas" conceived in that spirit of mockery and burlesque, of all things, however awful or beautiful, which we regret to see becoming the fashion with playwrights and playgoers. The character of the piece may be inferred from the cast of the two principal persons; Mr. Wright being the *Frankenstein*, and Mr. Paul Bedford the *Monster*. This burlesque, which was boldly carried at the capacity of an Adelphi audience, had the usual run of success.

A farce, of the regular Adelphi species, was produced here on the 18th February, which ran for a considerable time, and much helped towards the sum of hilarity during the season. It was called "My Precious Betsy," a title alone enough to tickle an Adelphi audience, especially when the names of Wright and Paul Bedford were in the cast. The humours of the former, as a tradesman suddenly made rich, and afterwards as a husband tormented by causeless jealousy, formed the staple attraction of this piece.

The management of this theatre did not exhibit, during the past season, so much activity as usual; perhaps because the pieces produced proved sufficiently attractive. About the middle of March a two-act drama, by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, originally played at the Haymarket as "The Mother," was revived. The piece afforded scope for Mdme Celeste, and it was temporarily successful.

The ever fertile invention of the French dramatists furnished the groundwork of the Easter piece at this theatre, which was entitled, "Playing First Fiddle, or Follow my Leader." Mdme. Celeste, as a quick-witted young French scullion, who, having a musical gift, exercises all sorts of influence by means of his clever violin playing, succeeded with her accustomed tact the chief weight of the piece, in which also was well supported by Miss Woolgar, a kindred spirit who made had made a baker's boy. A part was also found for Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, whose charming singing contributed, in no slight measure, to the success of the piece.

"The White Sergeants; or, the Buttermilk Volunteers," is a title which may suggest to those of those regular Adelphi pieces, in which a coterie of young ladies, with very small waists, tremendous hips, and an instinctive horror of powder and shot, are permitted to assume the military attire, for the purpose first of annoying, and then of making up with their respective swains or husbands. The young ladies succeeded, as did the piece.

The next novelty was a characteristic Adelphi farce, called "Jack-in-the-Green." The fun mainly centres in Mr. Wright, who, as *Bob Bryanstone*, an individual, in the "coal and tater line," has visions of his supposed high birth thrust before him; tries, with confign ill-success, his hand at fashion and good-breeding; and, in the end, repentantly seeks re-admission to those ranks in which fate and the Heralds' College had evidently cast his lot.

A species of burlesque of the ballet of "Esmeralda," from the pen of Mr. Albert Smith, was shortly after produced with success. A melodrama, entitled "The Emigré's Daughter," by Mr. Bayle Bernard, embodying a story of domestic suffering during the French Revolution, was not successful in proportion to the amount of talent and care bestowed by the author. Pieces of this class require to be dashed off with breadth and force. Delicacy and *finesse* are utterly thrown away on audiences who go to the theatre for excitement, and would not be content if they could. Shortly after the production of this piece the theatre closed for the season; but the company played for a brief period at the Haymarket Theatre, whilst the Adelphi was being renovated.

STRAND THEATRE.

Mr. William Farren's management of this theatre received an accession of strength by the engagement of Mrs. Glover, who, on Monday, the 12th November, made her first appearance in the part of *Mrs. Heidelberg*, in the "Clandestine Marriage." She met with a most enthusiastic reception, during a series of performances with which, by her talent and reputation, she filled this little theatre until her final retirement. Mr. Farren, whose *Lord Ogleby* has lost but little of its artistic finish, made a brief address to the audience at the close of the performances, in which he feelingly alluded to the return of Mrs. Glover. It is not often that so accomplished and a dramatist as Mr. Oxenford commits himself to a failure; but his new farce, produced the same evening, called "A Family Party," was decidedly unsuccessful. Mrs. Glover's next character was *Mrs. Candour*, to the *Sir Peter Teazle* of Mr. Farren; and she afterwards played in "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Poor Gentleman," &c.

A successful attempt at a higher style of burlesque than that lately popular at theatres of more pretension, was rewarded with deserved success when produced at this little band-box of a theatre at Christmas. Mr. Tom Taylor had dished up a series of what may, by contrast, be termed witticisms, intermingled with no small amount of poetry and character in a piece which he entitled "Diogenes and his Lantern." The search of the cynic for an honest man gave scope for much good-natured yet pungent satire, and the dialogue was written in a style far superior to the average productions of the hour. The *strength* of this choice and well-compacted little company was employed in the acting.

A dramatic version of the "Vicar of Wakefield," with the principal characters sustained by Mr. Farren and Mrs. Glover, had proved a great attraction at this theatre, so much so, that at Easter the manager only found it necessary to revive a comedietta, by Mr. Mark Lemon, entitled "His First Champagne."

Novelties succeeded each other rapidly at this little theatre. Among them was a one-act piece, embodying a tale of domestic life, entitled "Poor Cousin Walter." It was from the pen of Mr. Palgrave Simpson, and showed constructive talent both in dialogue.

Close upon the heels of this last came another little piece—a capital farce—by Mr. J. M. Morton. *Friend Waggles*, personated by Mr. Compton, sufficiently [illegible] the comedy [illegible].

Shortly after was brought out a [illegible] called "Not to be Done," in which Mr. Leigh Murray was the principal performer—appearing in the double character of a drunken cobbler and snuffy old woman—two metamorphoses with which it is intended to "do" one *Jonas Downright* (Mr. H. Farren), who, however, sees through the disguises, and is "Not to be Done."

The success of "Diogenes" prompted Mr. Tom Taylor to produce "Whitsun Morality," conceived in a similar spirit, and called the "Philosopher's Stone." It takes the notorious quack physician Paracelsus as the agent of all sorts of satire on modern mammonism, and paints a moral somewhat similar to that in the concluding scenes of Faust, by showing that too much wealth leads to much misery.

On the 10th, a successful adaptation from Schiller's "Kabal und Liebe," from the pen of Mr. Morris Barnett, was produced. Nothing could be more unpresentable or unacceptable than the drama as written by Schiller. Mr. Morris Barnett did not so much adapt it, as that he founded a new work upon it; in this successfully following up a method, which, because it implies a considerable amount of invention, will, if continued, relieve our contemporary playwrights from a great portion of the odium and contempt justly visited on their wholesale robberies from the French.

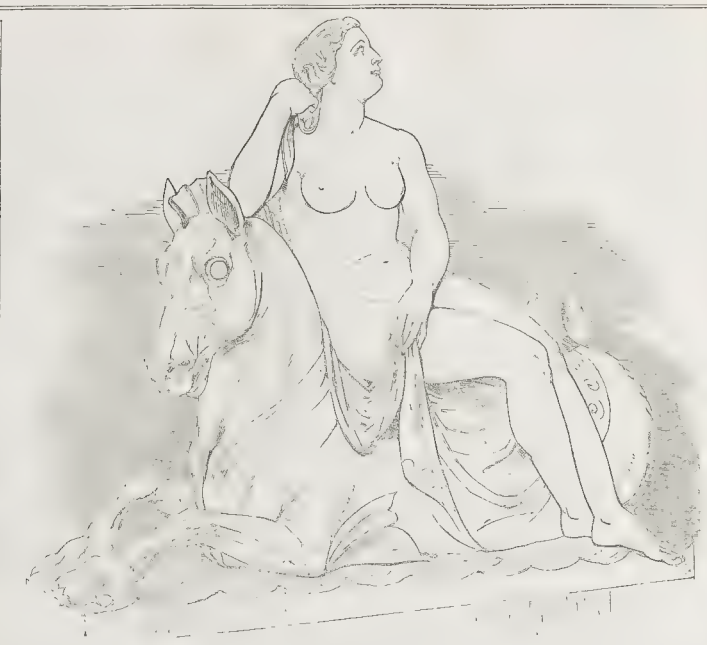
One event of the season was of a peculiarly painful character. Mrs. Glover, after upwards of fifty years spent upon the stage, during the greater part of which she had been one of its chief ornaments and supports, at last retired. Mrs. Glover took leave of the stage, on the 8th of June, in the character of *Mrs. Malaprop*, at this theatre. Her farewell benefit took place on the 12th of July, when the universal respect in which she was held was best attested by the presence, in Drury-Lane Theatre, of the most crowded audience its walls had contained during many years. The most distinguished members of the dramatic profession volunteered their services on the occasion; and an entertainment was given, full of the best talent the country could afford. Still, all interest—and it proved a melancholy one—centred in the aged lady who was about to retire. Mrs. Glover had been confined to her bed for many days by a wasting illness. She was earnestly entreated not to appear on the occasion of her benefit; but her desire not to disappoint the public overruled all prudential considerations. She came upon the stage, and, as a matter of form, went through her part; but, at the close, she was so utterly exhausted as to be unable to deliver the farewell address which had been prepared. Four days after, the public were deeply grieved to hear that this accomplished *artiste* was no more.

SADLER'S WELLS.

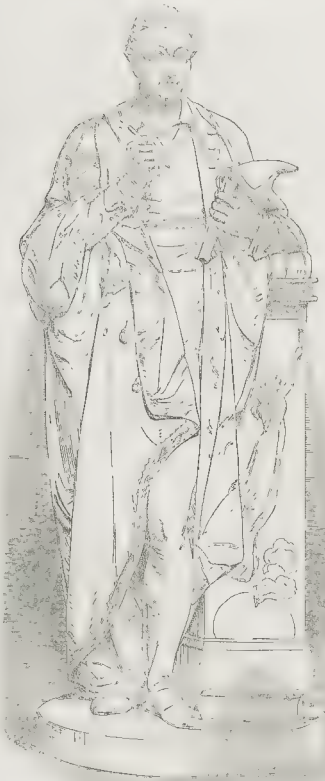
After a series of those excellent performances of the legitimate drama which have procured for this theatre a special reputation, the management produced, on the 11th of February, a five act play, of which the author was Mr. George Bennett, the popular actor. The plot and incidents of this play are certainly melodramatic, to use the common term applied to what is, more strictly speaking, the romantic drama. The scene is laid in the time of the Civil War, and a deep domestic interest in the underplot is skilfully interwoven with the usual struggle between rival partizans, and heightened by the villainy of the principal characters. These were sustained with great vigour and strong colouring by Mr. Bennett himself, and Mr. Phelps, the manager. As a literary work, this play is highly creditable to Mr. George Bennett, manifesting as it does considerable constructive skill, knowledge of stage effect, and a respectable amount of good poetical writing in the dialogue. Dramas of this class are better suited to the visitors of the minor theatres than more classical works, and we hope to find Mr. George Bennett again employing his ability and professional knowledge in the same direction.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL MONOLOGUES.

Mr. Bunn, the veteran manager, who knows, perhaps, more about things theatrical than any other man of his own time, gave at the St. James's, at the close of February, and several evenings in March, a lecture or monologue, entitled "Mr. Bunn on the Stage." Public curiosity was piqued, in the expectation of piquant anecdotes of actors, actresses, and matters dramatic. Mr. Bunn's lecture proved to be something different, but withal very amusing. The first part was devoted to the vindication of Shakspeare from the commentators, actors, and critics—a task performed by Mr. Bunn with great vivacity and humour, setting off no slight amount of reading and knowledge. The second part, which treated of a history of the stage, from the "revival" to the present time, was interspersed with matters of more personal and less historical interest. Mr. Bunn proved himself



MODEL OF AMPHITRITE.—BY J. THOMAS.



MARBLE STATUE OF THE POET CAMPBELL, BY W. C. M. MARSHALL, A.R.A., TO BE PLACED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

an accomplished elocutionist in his delivery of quoted passages, and in his "story-telling" fully sustained his reputation as a humorous *raconteur*. The attempt was successful; and Mr. Bunn, besides "running" the entertainment a sufficient number of nights here, obtained various provincial engagements for its repetition.

Mr. Albert Smith's "Overland Mail."—Under this title Mr. Albert Smith gave a narrative reminiscence of his recent journey to the East. Such of his experiences as he had not exhausted in his very interesting book upon the subject of his flying visit to the East, he threw into the form of a musical and dramatic monologue, and the result was a highly amusing and not uninstructive entertainment, illustrated by some very beautiful panoramic views, and interspersed with some singing, in the style which makes Mr. Albert Smith so popular in private society.

Mr. John Parry commenced, on the 24th June, at the Music-hall, in Store-street, our entertainment in the same strain as those which have already made him so popular as the most original and versatile successor of Matthews. As in his former monologues, music furnished a large share in the amusement derived from this entertainment; but its peculiar characteristic was, that it satirised, in very happy vein, some of the social absurdities generated in the growing taste for music.

THE WINDSOR THEATRICALS.

Her Majesty, following the example of some of her predecessors having desired to give an impulse to the drama by a decided manifestation of her sanction and interest, a plan was projected of a series of dramatic performances at Windsor Castle; and the general arrangement had been confided to Mr. Charles Kean, as an actor holding a prominent position, and having an hereditary claim, as well as a gentleman likely to conduct the arrangements with judgment and amenity. As soon as the plan was made public, a very strong desire manifested itself in individual actors to obtain the privilege of playing before Royalty; and the difficulties the new director had to contend with, in settling rival claims to precedence, must have fully counterbalanced any satisfaction he derived from finding himself placed, by the favour of his Sovereign, in so honourable a position. Mr. Kean acquitted himself on the whole with great tact; and the first series of these representations went off with great *eclat*. Early in February a second series of these representations was commenced; and this brings them within our "season."

The first performance took place on the 1st of February, when "Julius Cæsar" was played. The performance was memorable for the appearance together, of Mr. Macready and Mr. Charles Kean, two rival stars. Among the other principal performers were Mr. James Wallack, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Cooper, and Mrs. Warner. The subordinate parts were, generally speaking, well filled. A very select circle had been invited, and the performances went off with *eclat*. Her Majesty expressed herself much pleased.

The second performances consisted of the Haymarket version of "King René's Daughter," and Mr. Planché's favourite drama of "Charles XII."

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The opening of the Academy Exhibition is always a great event in every season. The Exhibition for the present year was, as usual, looked for with very great interest, because there had been, for a long time previously, a violent warfare carried on in the public press against the management of the Institution, from which some fruits were expected. One proof that these expectations were not wholly unfounded was, that the managers of the Academy, for the first time, sent cards of invitation to the press; one or two favoured newspapers having previously obtained admission to the private view, but only *sub rosâ*. Upon the same principle that has guided us throughout this review, we, of course, abstain from entering into any minute analysis of the pictures; because those works (in number nearly 1500) were carefully examined and described in this Journal at the time. We will only point to a few of the chief features.

In spite of the acknowledged faults of this institution, there must manifestly be some benefit, when we find that the exhibitors not [illegible] the Academy are unwilling to [illegible] one of their more fortunate rivals. I was [illegible] certain impartial person that the old monopoly and injustice that [illegible] manifested in the "hanging" was much departed from another proof that the conductors of the Academy acknowledge responsibility to public opinion. It was noticed that all the privileged persons did not avail themselves of their right. Among these were Mulready, Herbert, Shee, Cook, Foley, Gibson, Wyon, Sir R. Westmacott, Lucas, Cockerell, Hardwicke, and the two Smirkes. On the other hand, many of the Academicians and Associates exerted themselves to keep the lead given them by their position. In the higher walks of art there were some bold attempts; for instance, Mr. Dyce's "Meeting of Jacob and Rachel;" Mr. Eastlake's "Good Samaritan," Mr. J. Martin's "Last Man;" and Mr. Maclise's oil picture, a copy of his fresco in the House of Lords. Most of the best pictures in the Exhibition we engraved and published at the time; but there was one picture, of considerable pretensions, and which attracted much notice. We allude to Mr. Armitage's "Aholibah," of which we spoke at the time as a work of merit, full of character and truth. We now give an Illustration of this picture.

Still, the strength of the Exhibition lay in the subject pictures and in the landscapes. Mr. Elmore proved that he had made great strides; and Mr. Ward's picture of "James the Second" was worthy of his old reputation. Mr. Eastlake's "Escape of Francisco Carrara" is now in the Vernon Gallery. Among other pictures which commanded attention were Mr. Cope's "Cordelia," Mr. Frost's "Disarming of Cupid," and his "Andromeda." A little sketch of Coy de Caux's in the House of Lords furnishes us with the subject for an Illustration.

Among the landscape-painters, Stanfield stood pre-eminent. His "View of Dort" was one of the finest things we have had from his pencil. Four other works of the same artist also sustained his reputation. Lee and Cooper contributed several of their favourite marine landscapes, and Mr. Creswick kept his high position, more especially in his picture "The First Glimpse of the Sea." Linnell, young Danby, and Boddington, also kept their position. The elder Danby asserted his high rank as an imaginative landscape painter. Of course there was a host of portraits, the most remarkable of which we allude to at the period of the Exhibition.

The Sculpture-Room of the Royal Academy is, unfortunately, too often passed over. We noticed at the time some of the more striking works. We now add an Illustration of a work which attracted attention. Mr. Thomas's "Amphitrite" is a conception which irresistibly recals the "Undine" of Danneker. But if the idea of Mr. Thomas's figure be not original, its execution compensates for the want of novelty. We also give an illustration of Mr. Calder Marshall's "Statue of Campbell," which, although not in this year's Exhibition, is a work in which the poetic character of the man is sustained. The figure is dignified, and the arrangement of the drapery graceful. It is intended for Poet's Corner, in Westminster Abbey.

Upon the whole, the Academy Exhibition was not unworthy of the growing pretensions of contemporary British art. In that branch which we may specially claim as national—landscape-painting—it could challenge competition with any of its predecessors, more especially in the numbers of talent exhibited by young and comparatively unknown artists.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

This Exhibition fully sustained the character of the Society without advancing it. It was to us satisfactory to find that the Royal Academicians, who enjoy such a monopoly on their own ground, had abstained from competing with their self-associated brethren. Mr. George Jones is the only Royal Academician who exhibited. Among the Associates, six contributed pictures, and they were all men whom we could not spare: Mr. Sidney Cooper, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Frost, whose "Musidora" was the most perfect thing we remember even from his graceful pencil; Mr. Danby, and Mr. Marshall, the sculptor. This exhibition strongly points out to English artists in what their strength lies. To those who affect "high art" without having the knowledge or the powers necessary for its production, it speaks plainly that they should drop their pretensions. If there were any unfavourable impression left by a cursory view of this exhibition, it would certainly have arisen from the failure of these ambitious attempts. It is agreeable to turn from the efforts of Sir George Hayter, Mr. Newenham, and Mr. Salter, to the more successful artists, who modestly work out their simple ideas, and produce works [illegible] Mr. Cooper's cattle landscapes; Mr. [illegible] pieces; Mr. Creswick's rich and chaste landscapes; Mr. Lance's marvellous fruit pieces; Mr. Ansdell's fox-sporting pictures; Mr. Sant's clever and various pictures, so extraordinary for colour; Mr. F. Goodall's "Post-office;" Mr. Jutsum's landscapes; Copley Fielding's unapproachable mountain and moorland scenes, and, let us add one marine sketch, a perfect gem; Mr. Linnell's rich warm landscapes; Mr. Frank Stone's domestic pieces, besides those we have specially mentioned, and others of less reputation, whom we would fain particularise if our space allowed—asserted in this exhibition the elastic vigour of British art in those branches where its distinctive and national character has been most powerfully exhibited.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Our readers will remember that last year, at the Chinese Gallery, was the second anniversary of what was called the Free Exhibition of Modern British Art; that is to say, an exhibition of pictures by artists associated together to protect themselves against the monopoly of the Royal Academy. This year the Society had taken a large room built for the purpose in Regent street, and the exhibition was highly creditable to the associated artists. Mr. R. S. Lauder, the president, produced the best picture in the whole art line. Another hand, same Mr. Armitage, Mr. Desanges, and Mr. Claxton. Mr. Mclan contributed some of his striking Scotch pieces; and the exhibition was rich in landscapes, among which the [illegible] of the prolific families of Percy and Williams were the most numerous.

SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERY.

This Exhibition was even worse than usual. Mr. Anthony's extraordinary landscapes, however, Mr. Herring's cattle pictures, Mr. Pyne's landscape views, Mr. Hurlstone's composition pictures, and Mr. Baxter's portraits, contributed, with some other minor evidences of ability, to redeem its general inferiority.

THE OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

A character of permanence and sustentation always attaches to exhibitions of this Society. If the artists do not advance they do not retrograde, and all the more prominent men are distinguished by acknowledged and accredited talent. As we have already given an analysis of the exhibition, we need only mention the names of Copley, Fielding, Cattermole, Prout, Cox, Topham, Hunt, Alfred Fripp, and J. Jenkins—not as being the only meritorious, but the most meritorious. Yet we should be unjust in omitting the name of Mr. John F. Lewis, who, after a prolonged absence, returned to the Society with a picture which was one of the subjects of town talk during the season. It represented the interior of a harem in Egypt; and whether in Oriental luxuriance of design, or in the singular mechanism of the execution, it was certainly the most remarkable production exhibited during the year. A shadow was thrown over the exhibition by the absence of the well known landscape-scenes of De Wint.

NEW WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

This Exhibition for the present year was very good; presenting a greater variety and individual excellence, all things considered, than we remember. We are accustomed here to look to the names of Warren, Corbould, Haghe, Wehnert, and Vacher among the more ambitious artists; and, on this occasion, they sustained their high character. Mr. Wehnert's "Caxton" is one of the finest things he has yet done. Mr. Vacher quitted Venice, and took to the East, presenting us with some wonderfully true pictures, in which we could almost feel the atmosphere. Mr. Corbould had two striking pictures: the one, "Louisa," beautiful; the other, "Egrize," powerfully drawn, but painful in subject. Mr. Haghe's three works, "The Miseries of War," a "Guard-Room," and a "Khebeel," were among the most remarkable pictures in the gallery. Of the second of these we present our readers with a Sketch. To the "Miseries of War" the artist has appended the following lines:—

> O War! thou son of Hell,
> Whom angry heavens do make their minister,
> Throw in the [illegible] bosoms of our part
> Hot rage and [illegible]!

It would have been difficult for Mr. Haghe to have discovered a quotation less applicable than this to the picture he has painted. His so-called "Miseries of War" is a sort of a guard-room of a castle, with a party of prisoners (not very unhappy), and a party of victors (if such they be) sitting good-humouredly down—one to write a letter, and others, as it were, to kill time. Such is the sentiment of this picture; but, when we pass to its execution, nothing can be more wonderful—the truth of effect and detail, the De Hooghe-like light which pervades the whole interior, are all in Mr. Haghe's unrivalled manner.

In every Water-Colour Exhibition the ladies are eminent. There is something in the delicacy of the medium which seems to tempt their minds. Among the contributors we are bound to mention Miss F. Corbaux, Miss Setchell, and last, though not least, Mrs. Margetts, whose fruit and flower pieces are, as usual, perfect. Mr. Fahey, the secretary, had an excellent Kentish landscape; and Mr. Davidson, still now one of the notabilities of the Society in respect to his fresh green landscapes and woodland scenes, found a powerful rival in Mr. Bennett, a comparatively new contributor.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITIONS.

One of the earliest exhibitions to which public attention was called was Mr. John Henning's (junior) "Homeric Table" (the shield of Achilles, executed by him for Lord Northwick.) The designer's object was to illustrate Homer's description of the shield of Achilles, and in the execution of that design he exhibited a fine classical taste, as well in the groupings as in the single figures.

Mr. R. Gordon Cumming, a Scottish gentleman of family, contributed one of the most extraordinary and interesting exhibitions, not merely of the past season, but that had ever been presented in England. Among sportsmen, this gentleman, we apprehend, must take the foremost rank. Holding a commission in the army at the Cape, he conceived an extraordinary desire to gratify his passion for sporting to an extent probably never exceeded by any predecessor, savage or civilised. In his youth he had been a famous deer-stalker, and his keen love of sport had carried him on from difficulty to difficulty in various quarters of the world, from species to species of the various animals marked out for the chase, until nothing would satisfy him short of a three years' campaign in the wilds of Southern Africa, where he might bring himself face to face with the most savage monsters of the brute creation. He converted his worldly goods into money, with which he purchased waggons, teams of oxen, horses, and all kinds of stores necessary at once for trade with the Boers and natives, and set forth boldly on his career. The narrative of his adventures, as subsequently published in two volumes, proved one of the most interesting and successful publications of the season, running, in a very short space of time, through three editions. Prior to its publication he opened the Exhibition to which we refer, in the building which had been occupied as the Chinese Gallery. It consisted of innumerable trophies won by him in his arduous sporting adventures in pursuit of the elephant, the hippopotamus, the lion, and the various other natives of the wild regions which witnessed his adventures.

Mdlle. Vandermiersch, a young French lady, arrived somewhat late in the Season, with a very remarkable exhibition of "Learned Birds," which at once attracted the attention of the aristocracy, to whose *soirées* she was very extensively called. The Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Londonderry, and other distinguished ladies were among her chief patrons.

Exhibition of Mediæval Art. One of the most important events of the season was the opening, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, at the Adelphi, of an exhibition of numberless relics of mediæval art, contributed for the purpose by their various owners. In our Number of the 23rd of March we gave a lengthened analysis of the contents of this exhibition, together with copious illustrations of the more remarkable and beautiful specimens. It is, therefore, unnecessary for us now to do more than take cognizance of the fact of this Exposition having proved one of the great and distinctive features of the last season.

A fine piece of mosaic pavement, discovered by Monsieur Jovet, in Burgundy, attracted the attention of the higher class of amateurs of the arts during the season. It represents the combat of Bellerophon with Chimæra; and the effect, although the design is worked out by the use of so unpliant a material, reminds one of the gigantic vigour and freedom of some great work of Michael Angelo.

DAY EXHIBITIONS AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS

These are among the permanent attractions of London, and, therefore, only call for a most cursory mention in a review of the Season. Among the first, are the Colosseum, with its gigantic views and other attractions; the Cyclorama, with its picturesque and terrible portrayal of the Earthquake at Lisbon; the Cosmorama, a sort of general exhibition-room for peripatetic attractions; and the Polytechnic Institution, which, as combining a vast amount of instruction with continual amusement, is the most valuable of them all.

Among the out-door amusements, there were—the Scottish Fête in Holland-park, which may now be regarded as an annual *ré-union*; Vauxhall Gardens, Cremorne Gardens, the Zoological Gardens (where the hippopotamus has been the cynosure of all eyes), the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and, though they deserve a more prominent notice, the splendid floral *Fêtes* of the Horticultural Society and the Botanic Society. During the Season, too, the Chinese Junk was brought up from its old station at Blackwall to a mooring above Blackfriars-bridge. It was visited during the season by thousands of persons.

THE PANORAMAS.

One of the distinctive characteristics of the past season has been the extraordinary increase in the number and variety of pictorial exhibitions illustrative of scenery in various parts of the world. The patronage so universally bestowed on these exhibitions—too often upon trust, as regards the accuracy of the representations—attests the anxiety for information when conveyed through this most effectual and impressive medium. We shall give a notice of these different exhibitions, taking them in the order of time.

The Arctic Expeditions.—The deep interest felt by the public in the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition suggested the exhibition of a panorama of the Arctic regions. This was opened in an exhibition-room in the Haymarket, and it proved successful. The views were painted from drawings by Sir James Ross, Captain Lyon, and Captain Beechy.

Mr. Banvard's Panorama of the Ohio was a natural pendant to his monster panorama of the Mississippi. There was much controversy as to whether these gigantic views by Mr. Banvard were to be depended upon for accuracy. Although somewhat coarsely executed, they were marked by much vigour and local character; and, in the absence of any authentic evidence of imposition, the public flocked in crowds to see them, not only in London but in the provinces.

Mr. Brees' Panorama of New Zealand was one of the most interesting and most authentic of the various panoramas of the season. At a time when the question of emigration occupied so much of the attention of all classes, this exhibition, respectably attested as it was, became useful and instructive in proportion as it was amusing. The views were chiefly in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson, but they were subsequently augmented, so as to make them more complete as a whole. They included not merely pictures of places, but also clever illustrations of colonial life. An additional value was given to them by the personal explanations of Mr. Brees himself, who delivered regularly a descriptive lecture.

The Picturesque Exhibition.—At the end of February there was opened, in a new gallery or theatre adjoining the Polytechnic Institution, a pictorial novelty equally amusing and instructive. It was, apparently, an attempt to ascertain whether the public would take as much interest in views of their own country as in those which represent the wonders of foreign parts. Mr. J. W. Allen, the artist of this panorama, had chosen for his theme the course of the North-Western Railway, from Primrose-hill to the new Britannia Bridge, at Bo'ness; and he presented a series of highly interesting views (some familiar, but not the less amusing in their new shape) of all the more remarkable features of the route. The views were boldly painted and well received.

The Diorama.—An old friend with a new face, this favourite and popular exhibition re-opened for the season on the 8th of March, with a very fine view of the Rhine from the Castle of Stolzenfels, and a picture of "The Shrine of the Nativity." As a property, the Diorama has often changed hands, and, at the close of the season, it was once more sold.

Phillips's Irish Panorama.—The memorable visit of her Majesty to her Irish dominion furnished Mr. Phillips, the artist, with a subject for a diorama, which was exhibited during great part of the season. Commencing at Cove, and terminating at Belfast, this diorama included some of the most beautiful views in the Sister Island; the artist having availed himself of occasional visits of the her Majesty and Prince to the interior, in order to add some gems of mountain and river scenery. This production was honourably distinguished from some of the panoramas of the season, by its being a faithful representation.

Fahey's Panorama of Australia.—Mr. J. S. Prout, a relative of the well-known artist, produced at the Western Institution, in Leicester-square, a panorama consisting of illustrations of nature and life in Australia. From some cause or other it did not prove quite so successful as the interest attaching to its subject might fairly have led its projectors to anticipate.

Fahey's Diorama of the Overland Route to Oregon, &c.—This painting, executed, it is said, by Colonel Fremont, for the Government of the United States, exhibited in four parts or sections the overland route to Oregon, Texas, and California, across the Rocky Mountains. The treatment of his subject by Colonel Fremont was graphic in the extreme, and the specialities of a region so recently claiming an historical importance were represented with a careful hand.

Burford's Panorama of Killarney.—We almost owe Mr. Burford an apology for lumping him together with the more fugitive panoramic exhibitions. His pictures have pretensions as works of panoramic exhibitions. His pictures have pretensions as works of art which entitle them to so high a rank that one can only regret they are not more permanent. The turn of fashion in touring towards Killarney, coupled with the Queen's visit to Ireland, gave Mr. Burford a good opportunity for painting the exquisite scenery of the Irish lakes. As a work of art, this picture was in some respects superior even to previous ones.

Beyond all question, the most important and successful of the movable panoramas provided during the past season for the sight-seeing public, was that which represented the Overland Journey to India. Unlike many of the others, this work combined great fidelity of detail, with superior merits in an artistic point of view. Stanfield, Herring, Absolon, and others were engaged upon it, and they produced a series of views, each of which was a picture, designed and executed in a superior style of art. This panorama proved a "hit." The large room in Regent-street, called the Gallery of Illustration, was crowded by every representation, and numbers failed to obtain admission. Ultimately, the projectors were compelled to give an additional representation, making three every day.

We could scarcely omit, in our notice of "the Season," to advert to the temporary residence among us of the Nepaulese Princes, who were quite "the rage" during the period of their stay, visiting all the places of amusement, and taking part in things so strange to them with a gusto that implied a considerable amount of intuitive knowledge of the world. During the Season, also, London was visited by the distinguished Swedish novelist Frederika Bremer, who passed by England on her way to the United States. She arrived from Sweden on the 14th of June, spent a week with Mrs. Howitt, and then departed on her journey to America, where, it is to be supposed, she will collect materials for more of those delightful works of fiction with which she has charmed and instructed the world. The Illustration we give is from a picture painted in Sweden, the only one she ever sat for.

The Illustration upon page 145 shows the brilliant *finale* to the Election Saturday Regatta at Eton, on July 27. The *fête* was circumstantially described in our Journal of August 3, page [illegible].

SWEET SUMMER TIME

BY THOMAS MILLER.

SUMMER is again seated in her trellised arbour, amid the long green leaves which ever wave and flicker, and throw a shadow of golden net-work on the rounded whiteness of her arms, and break into beautiful lines the snowy ivory of her forehead, and the peach-like bloom of her warm sun-dyed cheeks. Around and above her, the band of birds burst into music, making every hill and valley echo again beneath their silver melody; while the flowers wave as if they vibrated to the woodland notes—sounds that the bees murmur over, and try to hum, as they linger amongst the blossoms, and which the butterfly seems listening to as it swings with folded wings on the pea-bloom, from which it can scarcely be distinguished. Over all comes the clear call of the cuckoo—a voice from a strange land—as he darts from tree to tree like an apparition, startling the summer sunbeams as they sleep lightly on the long grass, and sweeping between the slumbering shadows of the trees, for so everything seems to shiver beneath that penetrating voice, which pierces into the remotest haunts of silence. A drowsy perfume floats on the air from the distant hay-field, as if the flowers of Summer had come to offer up all their odours at the great sacrifice of the bladed grasses which had so long sheltered them; while the whole landscape is tinged with that rich colouring which Thomson has so beautifully described in one line as

Half prank'd with spring, with Summer half embrown'd.

But beautiful as the landscape is, it lacks a charm unless woman is there to adorn it; it seems like the Garden of Eden without Eve, if she, the "fairest flower" is absent. Whether she breaks the green of the scenery in a dress of spotless white, or of shot-silk in which are blended all the indescribable tints of the dove's neck, or wears a provoking little bonnet of pink or lavender, blue, or the pale sunlight of the primrose, or screens her silky ringlets as our Artist has here pictured her, she seems in keeping with the scenery—

Each give each a double charm,
Like pearls upon an Ethiop's arm.—DYER.

A richly-illustrated book of flowers never seems in its right place on a table so much as when in a fair lady's hand; then it is flower-gazing on flower, for "roses reigning in the pride of June" appear not more lovely than a sweet womanly face. Look what repose there is in the two exquisite figures in our Engraving; the flowers beside them are not more wrapt up in the contemplation of their own shadows in the water beneath, than they are in admiration of the work of art which has stolen the look of Nature.

Shakspeare has compared the beauty of a woman that perishes in the bloom of life to a rose that dies when it has reached perfection; and he has made *Laertes* hope that after death violets would spring from the fair and unpolluted form of *Ophelia*. It was a dream of the old poets that flowers rose from the remains of beautiful woman, that she lived again in the bells and blossoms which almost overpower us by their surpassing sweetness; that, although she knows it not, her love for flowers arises because she is akin to the sweet spirits from whom they spring. Men have not half the taste for flowers which ladies possess, nor acquire the skill in arranging a posy (we prefer the old English word before bouquet). What chasteness they display in arranging the commonest wild-flowers, making the hedge-rose harmonise with the woodbine, and throwing a yellow light over both by the graceful sprays of golden-broom, which hang like pendants above the rosy pearl of the centuary or the pale pink of the perfumed convolvulus—which latter must not be sought for trailing in the hedgerows, as it loves to nestle in the open field, at the foot of corn or clover. What a play of light and beauty breaks over the sweet face of a pretty lady, when she discovers a new flower: she seems herself to change while she admires it, to "become a bud again," to catch up and give back the hue of the flower, as a rose reflects the crimson sunset that falls on its petals; or, when she holds up that queen of flowers, to inhale its sweetness; as it rests upon her lips, you can scarcely distinguish the rose from the parted crimson of the beautiful mouth, or tell the rose-leaf from the lip it reposes upon, each "stealing and giving odour," as her breath comes and goes so gently that it awakes not the rose from its sleep. Who that has read Milton, can forget the picture of Eve, where she stands "half-spied, so thick the clustering roses round about her blow," until you can scarcely discern her soft cheek, and the pearly pinkness of her rounded shoulders from the blossoms that overshadow her? We once suggested the subject to that great master of colour, Etty, and regret that he never painted it. Alas! the hand is now cold that could have made perfect so rich a picture.

Shakspeare, speaking of a dimple in the cheek, calls it a tomb made by Love himself, to be buried in when he died. We have often wondered what departed beauty he had looked upon, to suggest so exquisite a thought; could it have been the same lady whose hand he took, and compared to

A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow?

We never remember seeing, amongst the flowers which the ladies wear around their flower-like faces, that little roadside ruby, the pimpernel—the richest-coloured wild-flower that grows. Surely it might be imitated: and many a sweet face would it become—a thousand times better than the large staring sprays now worn. We mean to read our English beauties a lecture some day on this subject; for we dislike seeing poppies, and great bunches of green grapes,

"SWEET SUMMER TIME."—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

and bearded ears of barley, throwing their shadows on the angelic countenances of our pretty countrywomen. Better a thousand times would be that fairy flower, the pale purple wild thyme, or the wild pencilled geranium, the crimson Adonis or rose-a-ruby, as the country ladies call it; or the [illegible] the pretty bramble-flower; or—but we should be wandering back to Spring, and from thence to the verge of Winter, or forward to brown Autumn, instead of adhering to our title of Sweet Summer Time. Ladies, Love, and Flowers! The very title suggests matter enough to fill the whole pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and feeling this, we must rein in our imagination, and descend again to the spot "which men call earth."

Dear woman!
I see the likeness of thy face
In every flower; I can it trace
In bird or bell and [illegible]
Home with the sky
For thou dost spring from that sweet race.

Change of climate is not more cheering to the pale-faced invalid than a brief sojourn in the country is to the brick-baked citizen at this season of the year, when the very pavement burns his feet, and the gutters, instead of flowing, reek again with their rank exhalations. Nature, in our city squares, seems to work reluctantly. She feels that she has not the nourishment she requires; the air she breathes is poisoned with the stench from a thousand sewers; the flowers she inhales impregnated with the smoke and soot from the surrounding chimneys and eaves. She knows that the leaves and flowers she puts forth will die before their time, so she cares not to decorate herself, but sits down ill-attired, and breathing heavily in the open, burning spaces, or crawls for a little shelter from the heat, beneath the shadow of the high dead-walls. In the country only is she happy, for in any of the green solitudes she can there find a home, and reign sole Queen, coveting neither praise nor admiration, but content to gaze upon her own attire—the flowery garments she weaves and wears. The rosy morning has thrown its colour on her cheeks, and the rounded dews of evening are the pearls that gem her flowing hair. The green skirts of her graceful garments fly out unfastened, and rustle like the long leaves when they talk to one another. She lies down, and breathes gently upon the folded buds when they close at night, and, as she turns her bright eyes to the stars above, thinks that her own stars on earth are scarcely less beautiful.

Summer has brought before our eye a beautiful village beside a river, on the banks of which a long row of tall elms stand ever looking at their shadows in the ripples below. Beyond rises a range of hills, round the base of which the river sweeps like a belt of silver; far away a wood rises in the distance—its trees are "musical with bees." On the opposite bank we hear the lowing of oxen and the jangle of sheep-bells, and these sounds blend with the lapping made by the water below the willows. At a bend of the current an angler takes his patient stand in a dark picturesque dress; his figure rests upon a grey background, an old stone jetty, from the interstices of which many a green creeper hangs waving in the breeze. A long trail of golden light runs rippling along the water as far as the eye can reach, and seems at last to unite with a flood of glory that comes streaming from the sky. The swallows skim to and fro, and are ever laving their white breasts in the river. Somewhere out of sight there is a noise of rooks, yet so far off as not to drown the cooing of the ringdove in the neighbouring copse.

That is the world of Nature—the God-created country. We will now glance at Summer Time in London.

Piles of withered pea-pods, and bunches of shrivelled cabbages, are scattered and heaped about the greengrocer's shop; the few flowers he has for sale seem dying for want of water: a shower comes from the passing water-cart, and covers them with dust. There is a smell as of stale red herrings in the streets; the shop-fronts on which the sun shines seem as if on fire; from the open doors of the eating houses you catch a smell of dying dinners, as if a slow decay was taking place amongst the joints, while hundreds of flies buzz about the remains. The cur, that, on other occasions, yelps at your heels, is now too hot to bark. You pity the poor cab-horses, that stand like patient martyrs, burning in the sun, although they seem to prefer being offered up as a slow sacrifice, to being driven steaming through the fiery streets. You believe that what is shown for Wenham Ice in some window is a huge lump of crystallized matter, which they have watered; for anything so cold as ice to be found in such an atmosphere, you think an impossibility. You see little pleasure-parties of boys gathered about the plug-holes, as the only cool places that can be found; and you cannot help thinking what a benefit it would be to the inhabitants

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—DOVER: THE TOWN AND HEIGHTS.

if the water was allowed to run for an hour or two every day in all the streets of London. What little air you used to find in the City seems to have gone into the country for a change, or to be out for the day somewhere on the river. The drivers of the omnibuses become desperate if they have to pull up out of the little slip of shadow which the high houses throw down on one side of the street. The great lion-heads which belong to the knockers look more savage and angry than they do in winter, and seem to threaten to bite you when you raise your hand, as they stand in the full glare of the sunshine on the heated doors.

You feel as if you were slowly turning to crackling, and when you fall asleep dream of men and streets, and great moving joints of roast pork; for such are your visions of Sweet Summer Time, singeing and browning you in London.

Happy seem those houses, which on holidays we get a peep at, through the embowering trees, at whose doors the roses and woodbines stand sentinels throughout all the summer nights, dreaming in the silvery moonbeams, or seeming to hang their flowery heads while listening to the song of the nightingale or the low murmur of the adjoining brook. Such places we do at times visit, and return to our city home again, laden with pleasant memories—dreams which strew our pillows with the roses of summer, even while in our sleep we are inhaling the poisonous atmosphere of the adjacent sewer, where gas is ever escaping, and drain-pipes getting choaked up, and blacks falling from the chimnies in thousands; for such is our Sweet Summer Time in London.

THE WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.

DOVER.

Owing to the clearness of the water, and the gradual declivity of the shore, the sea-bathing at Dover is considered to be equal to any in the kingdom. Anciently, Dover is supposed to have derived its name from *Dwfyrrha*, signifying a steep place; or it may have taken its name from the river *Dour*, which has its source from two heads, four miles west of the town, and forms the back-water to the harbour, then discharges itself into the sea. *Dour* appears to have been latinized into *Dubris*, and changed by the Saxons into *Dover*, which is recorded to have been a place of considerable size and opulence in the reign of Edward the Confessor. As a watering-place, Dover is resorted to rather by those who seek the enjoyment and benefit of sea-bathing, together with more retirement and less excitement than attends a residence at Brighton or Margate. The castle is a grand object of interest.

CLIFTON.

Clifton, near Bristol, differs from the other watering-places in being far distant from the sea. It is resorted to partly on account of its hot springs, and partly from the extreme picturesqueness and beauty of its scenery. The point of view taken in the accompanying Illustration gives perhaps the most striking and distinct aspect; but in the neighbourhood, among the rocks which overhang the cliffs, and along the shores of the Avon, which flows at their base, there are innumerable beautiful walks. The river is very beautiful at high water; and then a fine bend in this pleasant place is made more interesting by the constant passing and repassing of steam-boats and other vessels which ply between Bristol and various ports in the Bristol Channel, in Ireland, &c. At low water the stream degenerates into a gigantic ditch. Clifton is a very delightful place for those who desire retirement, and can take delight in rural and picturesque beauty. There are many excellent hotels; and, as a general rule, the lodging-houses are convenient, and not too expensive.

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—CLIFTON, FROM LEIGH WOOD.

LITERATURE.

The PRELUDE; or, GROWTH of a POET'S MIND. An Autobiographical Poem, by WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. Moxon.

A posthumous poem by William Wordsworth cannot fail of exciting great interest amongst the large circle of the poet's admirers. That he always looked upon himself as a consecrated person, to whom the cultivation of his mind and of the art of poetry was not only a joy, but a duty, has been long known. The poem before us bears witness that he cherished this sentiment from boyhood, and had the truthful love of genius. In conscious manifestation, from his early years. Later in life, he met with Mr. Coleridge, whose gorgeous mind seems to have acted on Mr. Wordsworth's in a commanding manner. Every where, in the poem before us, Mr. Wordsworth memorialises Mr. Coleridge as a great and superior intellect, as his master and his friend.

To Mr. Coleridge the poem throughout is dedicated, and the metaphysic analysis of the poetic faculties which it contributes is specifically addressed to the transcendental sage. Wordsworth's admiration of Coleridge was full and fervent, and his appreciation large and liberal. Indeed, everywhere he seems to stand in awe and wonder of that marvellous speaker. The poem is divided into fourteen books, and is nearly as long as Milton's "Paradise Lost." It was commenced, we find by the preface, in 1799, and completed in 1805. It may be fairly considered a new kind of poem, since up to the period of its writing it contains its author's biography. Mr. Wordsworth's later life presents but little variety—a life of solitude among the mountains of Westmoreland. But his younger days were more actively spent. He passed much of his time in Cambridge, London, Switzerland, and France. He was in Paris during the revolutionary mania, and shared in it to a considerable extent. The account that he gives of it, indeed, amounts to a justification; and in this, perhaps, we may perceive the reason for the suppression of the poem for nearly half a century. The poet did not wish to be called upon to defend or to explain away the opinions, both strongly impulsed and eloquently expressed in his maternal biography.

Having returned from his continental tour, and seated himself in his native vales, Wordsworth began to make experiment of his poetical powers, to the development of which he had determined to devote his future life. The workings of his mind under these circumstances he thus states:—

> "As becomes a man who would prepare
> For such an arduous work, I through myself
> Make vigorous inquisition; the report
> Is often cheering; for I neither seem
> To task that first great gift, the vital soul,
> Nor general truths, which are themselves a sort
> Of elements and spirit, potent powers,
> Subordinate helpers of the living mind:
> Nor am I naked of external things,
> Forms, images, nor numerous other aids
> Of less regard, though war perhaps with toil
> And needful to build up a poet's praise,
> Time, place, and manners: do I seek, and these
> Are found in plenteous store, but nowhere such
> As may be singled out with steady choice."

His own personal experience, as we now know, proved ultimately to be the burthen of his song; and every one of his poems is, indeed, entitled to be considered as a portion of his autobiography. Wordsworth's life has been emphatically written in his works. Of what vigour was in him at the period of commencing the present, the following description may serve as an example:—

> "Wisdom and spirit of the universe,
> Thou soul that art the eternity of thought,
> That giv'st to forms and images a breath
> And everlasting motion. Not in vain
> By day or starlight thus from my first dawn
> Of childhood did'st thou intertwine for me
> The passions that build up our human soul;
> Not with the mean and vulgar works of man,
> But with high objects, with enduring things,
> With life and nature, purifying thus
> The elements of feeling and of thought,
> And sanctifying, by such discipline,
> Both pain and fear, until we recognise
> A grandeur in the beatings of the heart.
> Nor was this fellowship vouchsafed to me
> With stinted kindness. In November days,
> When vapours rolling down the valley made
> A lonely scene more lonesome, among woods,
> At noon and mid the calm of summer nights,
> When, by the margin of the trembling lake,
> Beneath the gloomy hills, homeward I went
> In solitude, such intercourse was mine:
> Mine was it in the fields both day and night,
> And by the waters all the summer long.
> And in the frosty season, when the sun
> Was set, and, visible for many a mile,
> The cottage windows blazed through twilight gloom,
> I heeded not their summons: happy time
> It was indeed for all of us—for me
> It was a time of rapture! Clear and loud
> The village clock struck six;—I wheel'd about
> Proud and exulting, like an untired horse
> That cares not for his home. All shod with steel
> We hiss'd along the polish'd ice in games
> Confederate, imitative of the chase
> And woodland pleasures, the resounding horn
> The pack loud chiming, and the hunted hare.
> So through the darkness and the cold we flew,
> And not a voice was idle: with the din
> Smitten, the precipices rang aloud;
> The leafless trees and every icy crag
> Tinkled like iron; while the distant hills
> Into the tumult sent an alien sound
> Of melancholy not unpleasing, while the stars
> Eastward were sparkling clear, and in the west
> The orange sky of evening died away.
> Not seldom from the uproar I retired
> Into a silent bay, or sportively
> Glanced sideways, leaving the tumultuous throng
> To cut across the reflex of a star
> That fled, and, flying still before me, gleam'd
> Upon the glassy plain; and oftentimes,
> When we had given our bodies to the wind,
> And all the shadowy banks on either side
> Came sweeping through the darkness, spinning still
> The rapid line of motion, then at once
> Have I, reclining back upon my heels,
> Stopp'd short; yet still the solitary cliffs
> Wheel'd by me—even as if the earth had roll'd
> With visible motion her diurnal round!
> Behind me did they stretch in solemn train,
> Feeble and feebler, and I stood and watched
> Till all was tranquil as a dreamless sleep."

The record of Wordsworth's "childhood and school-time" will be read with pleasure, for the images and feelings in which it is embedded. There are beautiful snatches of poetry—lines term ng with mind—and extended descriptions which are pictures in words. Wordsworth lost his parents in early life; but the maternal influence, nevertheless, had operated strongly on his mental development.

> "Blest babe,
> Nursed in his mother's arms, who sinks to sleep
> Rocked on his mother's breast; who with his soul
> Drinks in the feelings of his mother's eye.
> For him, in one dear presence there exists
> A virtue which irradiates and exalts
> Objects through widest intervals of sense,
> No outcast he, bewilder'd and depress'd,
> Along his infant veins are interfused
> The gravitation and the filial bond
> Of nature that connect him with the world.
> Is there a flower, to which he points with hand
> Too weak to gather it, already love
> Drawn from love's purest springs insensibly forms for him
> Lath beautified that flower; already shades
> Of pity cast from infant tenderness
> Do fall around him upon aught that bears
> Unsightly marks of violence or harm.
> Emotions wholly such a being lives,
> Frail creature as he is, helpless as frail,
> An inmate of this active universe;
> For feeling has to him imparted power
> That through the growing faculties of sense
> Doth like an agent of the one great mind
> Create—creator and receiver both,
> Working but in alliance with the works
> That it beholds."

Wordsworth's experiences of Cambridge were not satisfactory. The routine of University studies disgusted him. He was a veritable child of nature, not of the schools, and preferred the open air exercises of the place to its cloistral mechanisms.

> "For I, bred up 'mid nature's luxuries,
> Was a spoiled child, and roaming like the wind,
> As I had done in daily intercourse
> With those crystalline rivers, solemn heights,
> And mountains, ranging like a fowl of the air,
> I was ill tutor'd for captivity;
> To quit my pleasures, and, from month to month,
> Take up a station calmly on the perch
> Of sedentary peace. Those lovely forms
> Had also left less space within my mind,
> Which, wrought upon instinctively, had found
> A freshness in those objects of her love—
> A winning power beyond all other power."

Glad was Wordsworth when the summer vacation came, and he was again restored to his native hills. Glad were the inhabitants to receive him once more amongst them. It seems it was only by a very gradual process, that Wordsworth came to appreciate the value of books; that mastered, however, his reverence was extreme.

> "A precious spirit o'er this earth presides,
> And o'er the heart of man: invisible
> It comes, to works of unpurposed delight,
> And tendency benign, directing the eye
> Who care not, know not, think not what they do.
> The tales that charm away the wakeful night
> In Araby romances; legends pen'd
> For solace by dim light of monkish lamps;
> Fictions, for tales of their love devised
> By youthful squires; adventure endless, spun
> By the damnatied warrior in old age,
> Out of the perils of his youthful days,
> In which his youth did first contemplate;
> These spread like day, and something in the shape
> Of these will live till man shall be no more."

We must give a specimen or two of the poet's continental experiences:—

> "When from the Vallais we had turned and climb'd
> Along the Simplon's steep and rugged road,
> Following a band of muleteers, we reach'd
> A halting place, where a long torrent hoarse
> Thwarted our passage. Hastily rose our guide,
> Leaving us at the board; awhile we lingered,
> Then raced the beaten downward way that led
> Right to a rough stream's edge, and there broke off.
> The only track now visible was one
> That from the torrent's further brink held forth
> Conspicuous invitation to ascend
> A lofty mountain. After brief delay
> Cross'ng the unbridged stream, that road we took,
> And clomb with easy steps, till sudden fears
> Intruded, for we failed to overtake
> Our comrades some before. By fortunate chance,
> While every moment added doubt to doubt,
> A peasant met us, from whose mouth we learned
> That to the spot which had perplexed us first
> We must descend, and there should find the road,
> Which in the stony channel of the stream
> Lay a few steps, and then along its bottom;
> And that our future course was plain and straight.
> Was downwards with the current of that stream.
> Loth to believe what we so grieved to hear,
> For still we had hopes which pointed to the clouds,
> We questioned him again, and yet again,
> But every word that from the peasant's lips
> Came in reply, translated by our feelings,
> Ended in this—*that we had crossed the Alps.*"

One Parisian picture, and we have done:—

> "Hatred of absolute rule, where will of one
> Is law for all, and of that barren pride
> In them who, by immunities unjust,
> Between the sovereign and the people stand,
> His helper and not theirs, laid stronger hold
> Daily upon me, mixed with pity too
> And love; for where hope is, there love will be
> For the abject multitude. And when we chanced
> One day to meet a hunger-bitten girl,
> Who crept along, fitting her languid gait
> Unto a beggar's motion, by a cord
> Tied to her lean arm, and picking thus from the lane
> Its subsistence, while the girl with folded hands
> Was busy knitting in a heartless mood
> Of solitude, and at the sight, my friend
> In agitation said, 'Now, surely now
> That we are fighting,' I with him believed
> That a benignant spirit was abroad
> Which might not fail to put an end to that poverty
> At least as this would in a little time
> Be found no more, that we should see the earth
> Unburthened in her wish to recompense
> The meek, the lowly, patient child of toil,
> All institutes for ever blotted out
> That legalized exclusion."

Such is this posthumous publication of our greatest modern poet. It is, in all respects, of the most extraordinary character, full of the profoundest interest. It is, in some parts, highly picturesque; in others powerfully eloquent:—every where, it bears evidence to its being the work of a master mind.

NOTES from NINEVEH, and TRAVELS in MESOPOTAMIA, ASSYRIA, and SYRIA. By the Rev. J. P. FLETCHER. 2 vols. Henry Colburn, Great Marlborough-street.

Between the years 1842 and 1844, Mr. Fletcher (at that time, apparently, not the Reverend) resided at and about Mosul, on the Tigris, as the lay associate of a clergyman engaged in a literary mission to the Nestorians. His religion and literature amongst the ancient Christian Churches of the East. He proceeded thither by Paris, Marseilles, Malta, Smyrna, Constantinople, Ladik, Aracala, Tocat, Erzeroheh, Mosul, Beymoonjuk, Sawrek, Urfah, Aleppo, Beyrout, England. Mr. Fletcher does not conceal that he has been induced to "collect" his notes, as if part of them had been published before by the great interest lately excited respecting Nineveh. At the same time the great discoveries of Mr. Layard, which have excited that interest, have also gratified it in a much greater degree than Mr. Fletcher's power, who had left the country before any of those discoveries had been made. Nor does he conceal that the discoveries of Mr. Layard have much abridged the remarks on antiquities to the improvement, perhaps, of the book for the general reader.

The "Notes from Nineveh" do not enlarge our knowledge of the ancient subjects which just now have diverted so much attention to that spot; but Mr. Fletcher's travels in Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Syria, with his account of his residence in Mosul, and his visits to the villages in the neighbourhood, are full of pleasant information narrated in a lively manner. In addition, he tells us much about the Eastern Christians, about the Kurds, and the massacres of the Nestorians by the Turks, the Yezidees, or so-called Devil-worshippers, who deservedly engaged the attention of Mr. Layard; and both authors, by their descriptions, release them from the reproaches implied in the wholesale gives them of the Arabs. As a picture of manners, we have not for a long time met more agreeable writing than fills a great part of Mr. Fletcher's work. Passing by the antiquarian subjects, his discourses about the Sabbath of Mount Alphonso, and the early history of the country, and leaving, too his notices of the Eastern Christians and their theology—which are, however, by no means tiresome or overdone—we must make an extract or two to show the materials of which the book is made, and by way of spirit they are animated. Following a good description of the site and houses of Mosul, the "Modern Nineveh," he thus continues:—

> "After a short stay at the Consulate, I hired a house in the neighbourhood for nine pounds a year. It contained six rooms, a kitchen, and a court, where the sun never penetrated even during the hottest season of the year. I also engaged a servant, a Papal Chaldean by religion, who was a native of one of the neighbouring villages. He spoke only Arabic, Chaldee, and Kurdish, and I trusted by his aid, and that of necessity, soon to master the former. A day or two after his engagement, Tems, for so the fellow was called, came and (to betray mind not to wait for him, but to install myself in the house before his arrival. For this purpose I demanded and obtained the key, notwithstanding the remonstrances of my Mussulman friends, who deemed the act of sleeping alone in an empty house an act of great moral courage. The key was not one of those convenient media of obtaining an entrance which may be carried commodiously in the waistcoat pocket; it was a long bar of wood, with two projections towards the end, more than a foot in length, and well qualified, not only to open a door, but to knock down any one who might attempt to enter it without permission. Armed with this implement of offence and defence, I went to and fro between my own dwelling and the Consulate, generally taking my meals and spending my evenings at the latter.
>
> "I now commenced housekeeping in the Oriental style, and rarely found my expenses exceed sixpence per diem."

The following extract sets forth very distinctly the difference between the slavery the European and the American negro:—

SLAVERY IN THE EAST.

"Two hours' ride from Kar Kooshuk brought us to Kal Mert, a small mound, at the base of which was flowing a small rivulet, around which were grouped the different members of our caravan, that had started from Dardekh before us. As they were sitting down to their evening meal, I noticed with pleasure the cordial relations of liberty and equality were more truly practised than our own. The master and his servant sat down together on the grass to partake of the pilaw which the latter had cooked, while a black negro, whose society would have been universally shunned in the free and enlightened country of America, was here in despotic Turkey seated next to a free white merchant of Mosul. The black was indeed a slave, and had always been one from his earliest boyhood, but he had been treated by his owner like a member of the family, and now filling a post similar to that of a confidential clerk. He had been dispatched to Aleppo on a family mission of some delicacy regarding his master's younger brother, over whom for the time being he was to exercise full authority. Our subtle friend was well mounted on a fine stout hack, his dress was of good materials, nor did he seem a whit inferior to any one in the caravan.

"A citizen of the American slave states would be astonished, if not scandalized, to hear that the Turkish bondman, be he black or white, possesses frequently greater facilities for rising in the world than those enjoyed by his free neighbour. He may become the friend, the counsellor, and confidant of his master, and sometimes ends by being appointed his heir. The white slaves not unfrequently obtain their freedom, and a wife from their master's family, though I never heard that the latter was ever been the case with the blacks. But the latter enjoy great personal freedom, are treated with kindness, and often amass property in their state of servitude. The master of the household is not, all things considered, more rigorous to his slave than towards his own sons. The latter are obliged equally to wait upon the family, to perform domestic tasks, and may not, without permission, absent themselves from their father's presence. When they do amiss, their chastisement is severe, whether than that inflicted on the slave. In short, if we could admit that loss of personal freedom can be compensated by comfort and ease, we might consider the bondman of a wealthy Turkish merchant, or of an opulent Bey, as occupying a station more likely to be productive of happiness than that of the free peasant or labourer, who scrabbled of the just gains by the tyrannical exactions of an avaricious Mutsellim or grasping Pasha."

There is one curious subject mentioned by Mr Fletcher, into which we cannot enter, viz. the propriety of direct ng a stream of emigration, with the approbation of the Sultan, into his territories from Western Europe; nor can we possibly enter into his feelings of jealousy of the influence which he says France is securing in the East, as the great protector of Roman Catholics, and from the presence of the members of the Church. The men to the West will regard the greater security that they can obtain under the Turkish government to colonize Mesopotamia; and the French have succeeded so in Algeria, that there is no good reason for other nations leaving their colonizing exertions, to whatever point they may direct them, to be almost exclusively French. We find there are several Eastern tales incorporated with the text, as historical stories illustrative of manners which did not fall under Mr. Fletcher's observation, that incense Lee values more than the bulk of the book. Not must we forget to mention that the oppression of the Turkish governors is justly reprehended, with its effects in converting the people into robbers, and the country into a wilderness, and eloquently painted out.

SCENES and INCIDENTS in ITALY, from 1847 to 1848; including Siege of Venice. By LIEUTENANT GENERAL PEPE. Translated from the Original Italian MS. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

These volumes were needed for justifying the Calabrese insurrection and the cause of Italian independence. The latter fierce of the Calabrese in the cause of liberty dates as early as 1799, when Cardinal Ruffo arrested from Calabria to drive out the French. In 1808 the Carbonari sect first established in Calabria. In the "latter days," also, "the Calabrese were the first to shed their blood that the stranger might be driven beyond the Isonzo."

The King of Naples having been compelled to grant a constitution to his people, who had suffered under what Lieutenant-General Pepe calls a Vandal government, the political position, not only of Sicily, but of the whole peninsula, was changed. The matters stood on the French model of 1848; but by the toil of Naples was not altered. Our author found that "it is an error difficult to uproot, a new human form."

The French revolution of February was, in Pepe's opinion, unprepared for. Neither Lamartine nor Lamennais foresaw it, even a few days before it happened. The latter said to our author, that "the political events were marching rapidly, he could not foresee the final result of them." That is, whether it would precede or follow the death of the King." To this Pepe adds, that "revolutions are prepared by a certain invisible process in the secret depths of men's minds, and cannot depend on any human calculation." It is, whether it would precede or follow the death of the King." To this Pepe adds, that "revolutions are prepared by a certain invisible process in the secret depths of men's minds, and cannot depend on any human calculation." It is the spontaneous combination of will and power, the production of which is ever determined by unforeseen circumstances, and escapes all forecast respecting the precise moment in which it will be effected."

If this may be, Lieutenant-General Pepe has here recorded, from subsequent experience, the keenness and sagacity of the King of Naples displayed in Parliament. It is seen in these pages in his native colours. Pepe describes a "distinct which Heaven seemed to have created in a moment of anger" in him.

"I said to him, 'Sire, having many times [illegible] that you should be among the number of those who [illegible] without hesitation.' You are mistaken, I have always been Austrian.'

"In that case,' I continued, 'I am rejoiced to hear your Majesty's sentiments, and shall propose, with greater confidence, what would be most useful to your Majesty, to the Kingdom, and to all Italy. Instead of confiding to me the command of the army, which amounts to 70,000 picked men, let your Majesty in person take the command of them. You are at the head of your staff. The liberation of Italy from a foreign yoke will then be the only subject; you will be the soul of all the Italians, especially of the Neapolitans. The Sicilians will return to your allegiance, and if that should not be the case, following the example of my mother in 1820, I will go there myself, and I feel certain of compelling them to return to their allegiance without shedding a drop of blood. With [illegible] in the extension of your territory, you will obtain whatever you may [illegible]

"I added many other arguments. I counselled, generosity, and the synchronism of the Constitution of Messina. 'The Sicilians are grateful. Since you are not ignorant of the attachment I have ever manifested for [illegible] simple general, who became by old fidelity, and discovered by [illegible] nevertheless [illegible] society of Venice, of which city he arrived on the 13th of June. [illegible] considered Venice the most important military position in Italy, since it is from thence that the Austrian empire must be [illegible]

"On the 30th of May, Pepe gives a full account. The treachery of the Neapolitan [illegible] sent to the French frontier, but I always abstained from going to the Italian theatre in Paris, where all the applause showered on the performers seemed, to me to mean, 'You can always sing, but never fight.' [illegible] was given for the benefit of the Treasury, and in [illegible] many young ladies sang in Italian. I said to [illegible] can fight with more valour than our enemies.' [illegible] made me, for the first time since my [illegible] appear in an Italian theatre, and seeing my countrymen [illegible]

"The Calabrese, and campaigns were greater than those of Lisfranc. But, notwithstanding [illegible] is convinced, from the insurrection of Naples, that [illegible] to the Constitution of Messina. The national [illegible] says, 'was almost like a festival long desired and promised, so great was the popular fury and faith in their country's deliverance.' The whole description of the [illegible] exciting—but too long for quotation. The atrocities committed by the Imperialists were horrible. In a great measure, we owe in the hope and sentiment of General Pepe. The existence of his own book is sufficient to inspire the liberal mind with faith in the ultimate success of the Italian cause.

The ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF SONGS for CHILDREN. Orr and Co.

The majority of these songs have been translated from the German. The subjects are sweet and homely, now revelling in the dulcet notes of "the minstrels of the woods," caroling with the lark, or soaring with the eagle, now [illegible] to sources of every-day domestic joy and [illegible] in their songs allusions, and such as must impress the tender mind with the beauty of truth in the little lessons to its holy influences. The book is illustrated with a series of charming vignettes, and tasteful landscapes, and letters, by Birket Foster; they are full of picturesque reality and artistic delicacy, in landscape and figure, and the little incidents that render the impressions of childhood so truly delightful. The work is [illegible]

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR,—In the Number several inaccuracies occur in a short paragraph respecting the consecration of St. Thomas's Church, Bethnal green, which I take the liberty of correcting. First, the Church was commenced in February, 1846, not 1839; the incumbent's name is Kerry, not Kerr. There was no clerical address on the occasion, consequently the delivery of Communion Address and Service by the Bishop could not also assist at it. The text was not delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, but by an anonymous individual, supposed, however, to be Cotton, Esq., late Governor of the Bank of England. There was a choir, the last Sunday evening. The Bishop's procession was ably performed by the Rev. W. L. Neville, curate of St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green. The choir (a very efficient one) consisted of the young gentlemen from the Temple, the choir of St. George's-in-the-East, assisted by some Cambridge men of the Society. Harmonium by Mr. Lonsdale. The services consisted of Tallis's Responses and Versicles, Gibbon's "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," and decimal Clarke's anthem, "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem." A very suitable sermon was preached by the Rev. Roberts, of Lincoln's-inn, from the Temple. Trusting you will excuse the liberty I have taken, I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. MULL, organist of the said Church.

* Copied from a daily paper.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON.

AGRICULTURE has ever formed an important subject of study and enquiry with most distinguished statesmen of ancient and modern times.

The period in the history of Great Britain has the necessity of a thorough knowledge of this important science been felt so intensely by all classes, as at the present moment. An earnest desire to assist in promoting the development of agricultural resources pervades society from the Prince to the Peasant. That is not a figurative but a literal truism, is evidence din the interest displayed by that illustrious Patriot in all that relates to the cultivation of the soil, the feeding and rearing improved stock, and the interesting experimental researches of H.R.H. with respect to the economical of town sewage to agricultural purposes, which is now worse than wasted, being the fertile source of disease and death. These are circumstances which with posterity will elevate the character of H.R.H. above that of conqueror, who have been the destroyers of so large a part of the world's happiness, but who heretofore unfortunately have obtained such a miserable portion of its applause. It is hoped similar tastes and virtues will extend through a posterity whose consecutive reigns will only be remarkable as being a great people to his successor in a higher state of happiness and prosperity than that in which he found it. Amongst the noblest and wealthiest of our country the late Duke of Bedford to erect on his various estates 300 improved cottages for labourers; and not less remarkable the circumstance of the Marquis of Westminster, perhaps the richest nobleman in the world, unbending so far as to take an interest in the sadness of a draimer's dress, in order that efficient and comfortable dress of his labourers employed in the occupation of draining might be duly provided for.

Having noticed the above special instances of the interest felt on this subject in the minds of the highest class of the community, it must not be supposed that are unmindful of the services of the numerous body of nobility and gentry opposing the Royal Agricultural, Highland, and other societies, whose services late years have been so instrumental in rapidly promoting the onward movement of British Agriculture.

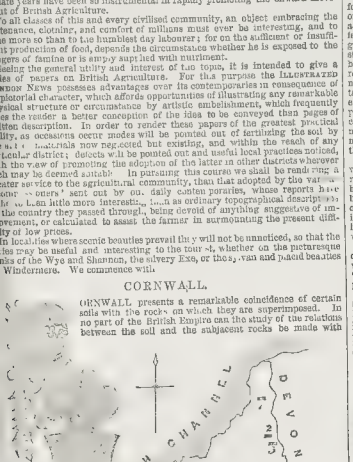
To all classes of this and every civilised community, an object embracing the sustenance, clothing, and comfort of millions must ever be interesting, and to none more so than to the humblest day labourer; for on the sufficient or insufficient production of food, depends the circumstances whether he is exposed to the pangs of famine or is amply supplied with nutriment.

From general utility and interest of the topic, it is intended to give a series of papers on British Agriculture. For this purpose the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS possesses advantages over its contemporaries in consequence of its general character, which affords opportunities of illustrating any remarkable physical structure or circumstance by artistic embellishment, which frequently saves the reader a better conception of the idea to be conveyed than pages of descriptive matter. In order to render these papers of the greatest practical utility, as occasions occur modes will be pointed out of fertilising the soil by artificial materials now neglected but existing, and within the reach of any agriculturist; defects will be pointed out and useful local practices noticed, with the view of promoting the adoption of the latter in other districts wherever such may be deemed advisable. In pursuing this course we shall be enabled to render a better service to the agricultural community, than that adopted by the various "tours" sent out by our daily conten poraries, whose reports have often been little more interesting, than an ordinary topographical description of the country they passed through, without the slightest allusion of anything suggestive of improvement, or calculated to assist the farmer in surmounting the present difficulty of low prices.

In localities where scenic beauties prevail the pen will not be unnoticed, so that the tour may be useful and interesting to the tourist, whether on the picturesque banks of the Wye and Shannon, the silvery Exe, or those van and placid beauties of Windermere. We commence with

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL presents a remarkable coincidence of certain soils with the rocks on which they are superimposed. In no part of the British Empire can the study of the relations between the soil and the subjacent rocks be made with



greater facility than in the West of England, and nowhere can the information which such an enquiry affords be turned to a more practical account than in the district under notice. This remark equally applies whether it repeats the improvement of lands already under cultivation, the reclamation of wastes, or as tending to the general advancement of agricultural science. As we advance from a primitive to newer and frequently alluvial formations, the relations between the subjacent rocks and the cultivated soil become gradually less distinct and apparent, and frequently lost in the complication of the soil itself, which is not unfrequently formed of materials derived from nearly all the known rocks. A patient investigation, therefore, of the soils of a primitive country like Cornwall as the better to study those districts whose soils may have had a more complex origin.

The soils of the county of Cornwall are principally derived from four different species of rocks—granite, slate, hornblende, and serpentine; a fifth may be added, viz., the carbonaceous group: the last, however, was originally formed from the disintegration of the first. The general character of any district is occasionally modified by erupted plutonic rocks, as felstone, porphyry, &c., and, occasionally, up-turned beds of limestone. The soil to which the disintegration of granite gives rise, is provisionally termed "*granan soil*." It occupies a very extensive area. Four considerable bosses of granite in Cornwall, besides a few minor outbursts, exclusive of the granite found in the Scilly Islands. Commencing the enumeration of the granite soils near the borders of Devonshire, we find the Roughtor district occupying a surface of 10 miles in length, by 6 or 7 in breadth, being the largest area of any single crown district. Proceeding westward, and at a short distance, we arrive at the Hensborough district, occupying not much more than one-third the superficial extent of the former, at some distance from Hensborough, a third district of granite is found of like character, in the neighbourhood of Penryn, Helston, Redruth, and Camborne. The last mass of granite of any considerable extent includes the Land's End district, extending from Mounts Bay to St. Ives. The granite districts of Cornwall occupy an area of probably something more than 200,000 acres, a considerable moiety in a county containing 881,200 acres. A large portion of these 200,000 acres of waste lands, estimated as being found in Cornwall, exists on granitic districts, the soil principally consisting of peat, oftentimes mixed with shar quartzy sand.

The great differences in the qualities of the "growan" soils arise from two circumstances, viz. their relative positions as regards altitude, and the comparative state of the subjacent granite. The former is well illustrated by comparing the moorland districts of Roughtor and its vicinity, which is 1,368 feet above the level of the sea, whilst the latter rarely exceeds 300 feet. In considering the causes of these distinctions, we must refer some, in a great measure, to differences of climate, elevation being proverbially productive of increased coldness from the equator. As we ascend a mountain, the temperature falls: in England, it is customary to calculate the fall at one degree of the thermometer for every 300 feet of elevation. The decrease of mean annual temperature will not alone account for the marked fertility of one district as compared with the sterility of another of similar geological position.

Theory would point out what observation has ascertained—that up to a certain height the annual rainfall increases according to the elevation above the level of the sea: the importance of this fact, in reference to the distribution of soils, will immediately be seen.

It may be stated that all soils (carbonaceous ones, such as peat, excepted) are formed from the decomposition of rocks; and so far as the researches of science have yet gone, it may pretty safely be asserted that all rocks, particularly the sedimentary ones, have been derived from the decomposition of granite. This assertion will no doubt surprise many, who are apt to conceive that granite is an indestructible substance, in consequence of its being selected as the most enduring stone for forming our most permanent public works and buildings. Granite is, however, susceptible of decomposition in various degrees according to its mineralogical structure; some of the Cornish are easily disintegrated, such as those from which porcelain clay is obtained; whilst others, to ordinary observers, are apparently indestructible, for instance, that of which Waterloo-bridge is built; yet, on examining this structure, it will be seen that an incipient decomposition has commenced; more particularly to be seen in the parts subjected to alternate tidal and atmospheric influences. This is made manifest to the eye of the most casual observer by the brown appearance assumed by the stone in the parts of the bridge alluded to, owing to the gradual absorption of oxygen by the iron in the granite; however indestructible the finest granite may appear to an ordinary observer, even when found, as is often the case, refractory when treated with the most powerful chemical fields, observation of what takes place in nature and experiment in the laboratory have proved that it eventually decomposes under the slow and continued action of water charged with natural elements, moisture and carbonic acid. The [illegible] of granite takes place more rapidly, as compared with others of less attitude. High districts are usually steep, which, combined with the circumstance of heavy rains, the water which falls thereon is commonly carried off in a very rapid manner, by which means the finer and generally more fertile portions of the disintegrated rock are carried to lower situations, leaving behind a sterile quartzy soil sometimes mixed with the aluminous material of the granite, in either case frequently overgrown or intermixed with peat.

In addition to the above causes, great variations in the fertility of granitic soils occur, owing to the varied composition of the rock which obtains that generic term. Granite is composed of three principal substances—quartz (flint or sand), mica, and felspar in various proportions. When quartz prevails, the soil is inferior. The other two ingredients, mica and felspar, have also a varied composition, the magnesian or uniaxial mica, forming a better soil than the ordinary micas, the soda felspar (albite), when decomposed, forms the Cornish porcelain clay, a very unfertile stuff only; whilst the potash, or red and flesh-coloured felspars, as they are frequently termed, form the richest soils. The quantity of iron present has a considerable effect not only on the character of the soil, but also on the facile decomposition of the rock, forming a richer soil and more [illegible] prevails.

Upon investigating the more fertile parts of Cornwall, it will be found that in proportion as the soil has been formed from rocks containing considerable quantities of potash felspar, is the quality of the soil improved—in such places the quantity of the felspar in the granite being found as high as 70 to 80 per cent. Frequently accompanied by a considerable portion of oxide of iron, which contributes to its more facile decomposition. It is this circumstance which explains the unusual fertility of the "growan" soils in the parishes of St. Burian, Sennen, and St. Levan, which are always let at very high rents. It may be almost invariably remarked throughout Cornwall, that the richest soils are found at the junction of different formations [illegible] and are locally spoken of as veins of rich land. In the neighbourhood of Mount's Bay and the vicinity of Penzance is a great number of such circumstances combine to render this locality peculiarly fertile, for contiguous thereto is found a rich decomposing potash felspathic granite at the junction of the decomposing slate, intermixed with erupted greenstone and trade porphyry. This intermixture of which has rendered apparently the most fertile soil in England; as an example of which it is related by Mr. Rashleigh, "that here there is occasionally produced what cannot be realised in any other district in England two crops of potatoes in one year; one acre yielding three hundred bushels (imperial) of early spring potatoes planted in November, and dug up in May and June, a crop of wheat, and 100 bushels for the second crop of potatoes dug after the crop of late potatoes planted in June yielding 400 bushels per acre. The usual method being to obtain a crop of early spring potatoes, after which a crop of turnips." It is not to be supposed that this fertility is universally peculiar to the vicinity of the Lizard, composed principally of [illegible] and [illegible] but even in the latter formation, and very sterile. It is very remarkable as producing a beautiful heath, the *Erica vagans*, (which it is said not a single specimen can be found out of the bounds of its formation, but in spots found in the vicinity of Liskeard, where the serpentine again crops out, which further bolsters itself by the deterioration of the soil [illegible] immediately. It occasionally happens that veins of dunlage and horn-stone run through the serpentine, in which case the intermixture adds considerably to the fertility.

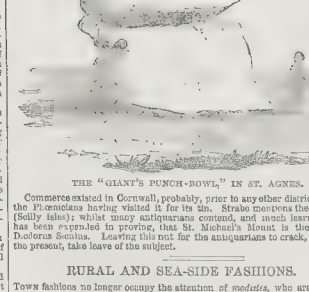
The soil on the Hornblende rocks which adjoin the serpentine forms a great contrast with the latter, being finely undulating, forming a remarkable contrast with the flat monotonous aspect of the serpentine. The former occupies the "*marle soil*," in consequence of their using this rock as a manure when decomposed, in which state it is found to be a considerable depth.

The slate formation, provincially called "Killas," occupies the greatest superficial extent of any particular geological formation in Cornwall: that part near Penzance is very fertile. Where much elevated, it generally consists of barren moors; and from Hayle to Perranzabuloe, a considerable extent of "waste" is a large portion of the district just named is, however, occupied with mining. The mines are to a considerable extent connected with the presence of erupted dykes of porphyry, the decomposition of which frequently forms a very fertile soil when mixed with decomposed slate. In the mining districts, an extensive breadth of land is occupied in small holdings by working miners and cottagers, a great portion of which has been reclaimed from the "waste" by these industrious individuals.

From Padstow to the commencement of the carbonaceous rocks, numerous bands of greenstone have been erupted amongst the slates, accompanied in several instances by [illegible] of volcanic ash, constituting considerable tracts of calcareous land, known locally as "killas," from its appearance in this and the adjoining county, under the names of diamsone and hornblende dun. Of a like character is the [illegible] district extending from St. Agnes Castle [illegible] to Callington. From this town to the British Channel [illegible] and the Looes, the soil is generally light, free, and loamy, resting on red, grey, and variegated shales, occasionally mixed with greenstone and volcanic ash, already named. Where this juncture of igneous and argillaceous rocks and volcanic ash is found, the soil is always more fertile, and obtains a higher rent. A similar remark applies to the soils on the cultivated rocks in Cornwall. The soils in the [illegible] are far from good, though occasionally fertile spots are found, as at Launceston, where some erupted trappean rocks exist: a [illegible] there, consisting of a [illegible] which, when [illegible] forms a good soil. The [illegible] of the south [illegible] and west of Launceston.

The Cornish tonst, "Fish, Tin, and Copper," indicates that the inhabitants of the county owe much of their prosperity to the [illegible] of these products. In reference to agriculture. An enterprising people, like the inhabitants of Cornwall, are not likely to overlook any advantage calculated to be beneficial which may be pointed out to them. Amongst these we may mention the rendering available the potash in their felspathic granites, and using the sulphur of their ores, now burned to waste at Swansea. Nothing can be more absurd than the fact of Cornish farmers buying super-phosphate of lime in London, formed of a mixture of sulphur obtained from Sicily, when they have such a superabundance of that material in their copper ores and mundics. Coprolites, from the east coast, and bones, can be imported as cheap as those manufactured [illegible] and [illegible] and London in the world are more certified hands at [illegible] and [illegible] and improvement. In the two subjects hereto pointed out, the farmers of Cornwall and the adjoining county have almost an unlimited source of manure to fertilise their unwasted lands.

The Cornish mines are, perhaps, the most perfect and extensive in Europe, and form an instructive subject to parties interested in mineralogy. Amongst these, as regards [illegible] the [illegible] Mine, [illegible] Mine, and numerous Druidical remains. The former have long passed antiquarians how a rude people could lift and adjust such huge masses of rock as some of the Logan stones at the present day, they can only afford proofs of the extensive decomposition and frequent denudation of certain rocks, the hard parts only being left. As an illustration, a representation of the Giant's Punch bowl in St. Agnes, one of the Scilly Islands, is given. An inspection of the drawing will shew that "*the pan* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] selling away the edges of the lower stone, thus rendering [illegible] an extraordinary lifting power, wholly unnecessary.



THE "GIANT'S PUNCH-BOWL," IN ST. AGNES.

Commerce existed in Cornwall, probably, prior to any other district in Europe, the Phœnicians having visited it for its tin. Strabo mentions the Cassiterides (Scilly Isles); whilst many antiquarians contend, and much learned research has been expended in proving, that St. Michael's Mount is the "*Ictis*" of Diodorus Siculus. Leaving this nut for the antiquarians to crack, we must, for the present, take leave of the subject.

RURAL AND SEA-SIDE FASHIONS.

Town fashions no longer occupy the attention of *modistes*, who are exclusively engaged with the new costumes for rural *fêtes* and for watering-places. For the country, toilets, although less costly in appearance, are certainly more tasteful than those of town. Flowing gowns of organdi, plaited like a blouse round the neck, with scallop trimming all round, opening up at a cambric slip, embroidered with large flowers, drawn in to the waist with a wide sarcenet ribbon, also scalloped, are elegant *negligés* for breakfast. Loose pelisses of figured organdie, or muslin, trimmed with flounces of the same, surmounted by a narrow trimming of Maltese lace, add to the simplicity of this

* It must not, however, be understood that [illegible] place at all localities, or in some parts of the same districts the junctions are very [illegible]

† Probably Cornish acres; six statute acres being equal to only five Cornish acres [illegible] Many have entirely replaced the barèges so much in demand last [illegible] Short skirts of these light dresses are made very wide: some are [illegible] others, but the most part are trimmed with flounces *à la gauffre*. [illegible] ribbons has entirely returned, and is shown by wide [illegible] indispensable in every costume for the country. Braided [illegible] made quite plain, and opening in front from grey silks, so braided, with a polka of the same, make pretty walking dresses; and wide riding skirts are made in fine Cashmere, upon which are fitted rows of plaited cambric, these light riding habits being infinitely more becoming to young girls than the heavy skirts of cloth. Instead of the natural weight of the cloth, which makes them fall, is put at the bottom of the cashmere skirts a hoop of Spanish lead, or small shot fastened, like the Andalusian skirts. Round grey hats have replaced black ones. The finest linen is worn in small collars and cuffs. Jewels are now laid aside for natural flowers: these, gathered in all their freshness, form the only ornaments to the double skirts of zephyr gauze. Natural flowers, to last through the heat of dancing, are thus prepared:—Separate each flower from the stalk, for which substitute the finest wire, passed through the heart of the flower, after having secured the sap in the stalk with a little sealing-wax: the flowers once thus prepared, may be grouped into bouquets, garlands, and bunches, adding to them branches of green leaves. Nothing is more becoming than these head-dresses, renewed every day. Large round broad-brimmed Pamela straw hats, trimmed with long floating ribbons, are the most convenient for shade from the sun, at the sea-side; and although they have been generally adopted this year by very little girls for walking in the park, they are also worn by ladies and young girls, to whom, however, they are very becoming. The most dressy bonnets are made of white tarlatan, and are composed of a full round cap, and a bunch of the flowers of summer. Shell beads are very much worn, particularly of grey "coutils;" they are indispensable for country costume. Cloaks are worn almost always the same as the dresses; but there is no great novelty in this article. For afternoon dress, polka of black or white lace are worn; and large Cluny crape shawls are *comme il faut* to wrap oneself up, in case of the air being chill.

AN ARCTIC NEWSPAPER.

The officers on board her Majesty's ship *Assistance*, employed on the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, have beguiled the tedium of their voyage by the publication of a manuscript Newspaper, the first Number of which has been obligingly forwarded to our office by a Correspondent. It is entitled *The Aurora Borealis*, and issued from Baffin's Bay. The leading is a view in the Arctic Seas, with icebergs in the foreground, and ships in the offing; the *Aurora* being personified by a half-length figure, beneath which is the motto, "Spes semper lucens." We are aware that this intellectual pastime is not altogether unprecedented, as the *North Georgia Gazette*, and similar publications in previous voyages to the Northern Ocean.

In the opening address of the *Aurora*, the editor states—"The journal we have now taken has been for the amusement of the officers and ship's company of her Majesty's ship *Assistance*, during the dull and dreary hours, when—

'Mingling, day and night
(Sweet interchange, which makes our labours light)
Will be unknown.'

and our sacred mission will not demand our services. It will amuse and instruct, and we hope it will be a bond to unite and keep up a spirit which will, we trust, reign triumphant throughout, and cause our ship, in after years, to be fondly and dearly remembered by the name of the 'Happy and Jolly *Assurance*.'"

We quote three specimens of this Arctic Journalism:—

ACROSTIC.

S ince other efforts have been vain
I ce-barriers to evade;
R esolved no danger shall restrain

J oint search for Franklin's sad.

F or Franklin's sake we'll brave the fates,
R elease his ships and crew;
A nd bring him home through Behring's Straits—
N o other way will do!
K ind friends our safe return will hail,
L ong absent from their care;
I n joy we'll spread our homeward sail,
N ew destinies to dare.

HONORIFICABILITUDINITAS.

TRANSLATION FROM "LES RAYONS ET LES OMBRES." (VICTOR HUGO.)

NIGHT OF JUNE.

From hidden flowers, when the summer's day has fled
The plain, inebriating perfumes sweep;
Eyes closed, ears to the various murmurs wed,
One's slumber is but a transparent sleep.
Purer the stars, much sweeter shades appear,
A dizzy half-day paints the eternal dome;
Watching her hour, Morning, pale and clear,
Seems all the night beneath the sides to roam.—E. D.

ACROSTIC.—INSTALLED ARSI-FANE.)

I n the gloomy despair of a long Arctic night,
N ear the bleak shores Polar Lears roam.
T he heroes whom England had sent to her aid
E spies on their country and home.
E very hope that I had tended their sorrows to mend
P ass like dreams with the long year away;
S o their sorrow, their hope, shall be [illegible] to cry!
D oes not England their worst fears allay?

A y! *Assistance* does come with speedy relief
S oon their sorrows and fears to dispel;
S ad, but few, are the days they will sojourn in grief,
I n despondency nothing can quell.
S uch are our hopes for the best:
T he *Assistance* for friendship and mercy has sailed,
A ll on board are being bent on success,
N o obstacles daunting, all dangers assailed,
C e-tating round, aside to succour distress,
E very eye being turned to the west.

To the Editor of the "Aurora Borealis."

SIR,—Having heard from an Arctic voyager that he has seen *crows' nests* in the regions, I request you will [illegible] whether they are built by the crow (*Corvus tintanoides*) which Goldie states "to utter a metallic like croak." My fast friend begs me to inquire when rook-shooting can means in these diggings?

A NATURALIST.

[We would recommend "A Naturalist" to visit these crows' nests, which is practicable, and when do exist in the Arctic regions. We would also advise his fast friend to investigate these said nests more thoroughly; he would find them tenanted by very old birds (ice-quartermasters), who would not only inform him of the species of *corvus* and the sporting season, but would give them a fair chance of shewing him how a pigeon may be plucked.—EDITOR.]

"SNIGGLING" FOR EELS IN THE RIVER LEA.

What is a name? SHAKSPEARE.

A GREAT deal. Is there [illegible] nothing infinitely more Arcadian in "Chloris and Amynton" than in "Jack and Joan?" and does not "Richard Cœur de Lion" have the world far better assurance of a noble knight than "Frosty-faced Fogo?" Now call to mind the semi-snaky creatures that furnish our *dramatis personæ*—pseudo-serpents. You could not "troll" them, nor "angle," [illegible] "bottom fish:" "eel-spearing" has a bumbastic sound, and "Bobbing" is low "Sniggle" is the word to the matter born. Its origin is obscure. Dr Samuel Johnson merely describes it as a verb neuter: not a syllable about a worm at one end, and a fool at the other. This round, cold word conveniently "holds it" as worthy his muse;" and "thus," according to gentle Izaak, "sniggling is performed. In a warm day, when the water is lowest (you will observe this is about the height of the season) take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one of the holes where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick, put in your bait leisurely, and as far as you may conveniently: if within the sight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees." Brummel said—if my memory serves me—that one could not be further off from being a gentleman than to be a fool. Now, to be ignorant of sniggling is to be ignorant of a fool. Now, to be ignorant of sniggling is to be ignorant of a fool. Now, to be ignorant of sniggling is to be ignorant of

MANDRILL BABOON IN TH[E] GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

me that the tree appeared to be quite alive with these little animals. The rapid and unsteady motion of the boughs did not appear to impede their progress."

If you are now prepared to "snigale," come forth, and take counsel by the way. Unlike other fish, the eel always swims with the current, and never against it. It is peculiarly sensitive of temperature, and, during the cold periods of the year, societies of this species bury themselves in the soft earth and mud, and pass their time in a torpid state, without food of any kind, as swallows have been observed to do. From June to September will be found the best season for the sport under consideration. Your locality shall be the lucid Lea, anywhere between Ware and Bow-bell. Select a site similar to that chosen by the artist whose characteristic sketch embellishes this notice. Your business, bear in mind, craves wary handling—a bungler will make no "snigler." True, you may see ragged boys, with crooked pins for hooks, and anything at all for rods and lines, circumventing the wriggling quarry; but pursue it with appropriate tackle—essay it with fair machinery, and your labour shall reward your pains.

Let your rod be two feet and a half long, and made of stiff bamboo. To this let there be a flexible toy affixed—such as will remain at any segment or curve that may be required. Half a yard of stout bell wire is the best material you can use, as it can be bent or inbent according to present necessity. The dapper "Sniggler" turned out by a metropolitan fishing-tackle maker is accounted with subtleties in hickory and the like—but these are only vanities. They are pleasatory puppies, as well as *boudoir beaux*, like Lord *Bouverie-in-Paradise*. The rod may be constructed with two telescopic joints, with room for the wire-top. The line should be of hair, stoutly plaited. This must not be fastened to the rod, but held in the hand, wound round the common thumb-winder. To the lower end of the line attach a strong hook, say No. 5 or 6. That, however, which the amateur greatly prefers is a button-needle, such as glovers use, with the point broken off, and whipped silk (silk waxed with shoemaker's wax), laying the end of the line about half-way down the needle, within a quarter of an inch of the eye. The line will then hang from nearly the centre of the needle, the finer portion of it uncovered, and also a quarter of an inch of the thicker end. The bait should be a worm, the needle being first passed into the thick part near the tail, and then drawn so as to complete cover the needle. Now survey your station for crevices, holes under stones, and similar places, likely to harbour the prey you seek. Having fixed on these, place the tail end of the worm upon the wire end of your rod, near to the tip, and then insert the head of the bait just inside the mouth of the opening, whatever it may be, taking the precaution to unwind so much of the line as will allow of this being done with facility. If there be an eel within, and disposed to bite, you will have but a short time to wait. Presently a gentle pull will be felt: don't be in a hurry, give your fish time to gorge his hook—a minute or two will suffice: then strike smartly, and the needle will become fixed athwart the eel's throat. Now shorten your dainty skill. Pull with resolution, but also with discretion. Be mindful of the strain on your line, and also that the hold on the fish may give way if it roughly tried. Hold on till the captive begins to relax his strain; then draw him scientifically, as you would a doubtful cork from a flask of pet Burgundy, and lo! he is landed.

Such are the rudiments of Sniggling. To become a proficient in the art, you will need experience, joined to local knowledge. Should your passion for the pasture induce you to consult some eminent hand to acquire the refinements of the craft, you may meet with an eminent master in the person of Mr. Salter, whose work upon this recondite science is thus spoken of in the "Encyclopædia of Rural Sports:" "Mr. Salter, with the professional ardour of a true London angler, has entered into an elaborate description of the most approved apparatus for the purpose, which he has done with a minuteness of detail that not only evinces his own proficiency as a 'snigler,' but shows how much he was interested in making others equally so; and we should be robbing this excellent practical writer of his just due, if we did not own that our figures and description of the apparatus and precise concerned in Eel 'Sniggling,' are indebted to him for their principal value."

Progress, which in the days of our fathers looked upon ten miles an hour as quick work, now travels by the electric "telegraph." The disciple of the gentle art, who whilom knew no ambition beyond a mountain trout killed by a fly of his own dedecking, now desires a ton of Swedish salmon for his morning sport. Nevertheless, even within an hour's reach of deepest Cockaigne is many a pleasant wavy river's bank, wherein a summer's day may be loitered away in wholesome recreation. Reader, art thou cognisant of "The Complete Angler"? The author was he who proved that truth did not lie in a well, but in the running waters. Moreover, he was the especial genius of the scene of this our "Sniggling."

Oh! pleasant Master Walton,	God rest thee, gentle Izaak—
The white and sweet Lea river,	Thou wert the best of the angle
That runneth through meads,	All the river fair,
And 'tween ragged reeds,	From Lea-bridge to Ware,
Babbleth of thee for ever.	Thou didst love to disentrail.

And whose followeth him throughout his course—rod in hand, and fancy-free—what time the soft air, the song of birds, and the incense of nature bid him abroad, verily, shall not regret his pilgrimage.

MANDRILL, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

This fine specimen of the Mandrill has lately been received from Mr. George Brand, her Majesty's Consul in the province of Angola, in South-Western Africa; and has been disposed of by Mr. Edmund Gabriel, her Majesty's Arbitrator in that province, to the Zoological Society.

This Mandrill is between three and four years old, and is a remarkably fine specimen of the genus to which it belongs.

The Mandrill, which is considered the largest of the Baboons, or short-tailed Apes, is a native of Western Africa; and, although generally docile enough when young, it acquires some ferocity as it grows old. The present specimen measures about five feet, when standing upright; and it is impossible to look at its figure without at once perceiving that it is endowed with great muscular power. It is, we believe, the only specimen of the Mandrill in England, and much credit is due to the gentleman through whose exertions it has been brought to this country.

Mandrills are said to march in large bands, and frequently commit great ravages among the fruits and crops; sometimes even plundering the Negro villages, during the absence of the inhabitants.

"SNIGGLING FOR EELS."—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

SEAMER HOUSE, THE SEAT OF THE KARA..... FAMILY, IN TAMBOV, 1100 VERSTS FROM ST. PETERSBURGH. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CHAPEL FOR THE CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON

a beautiful edifice was founded by the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart., who laid first stone under the east window on August 30, 1849; and was consecrated on the h of June last, by the Bishop of London. It is specially intended for the use he patients of the Hospital, and was erected in memory of a near and dear tive of the founder. On the day of consecration, sermons were preached by Lords Bishop of Worcester, of Lincoln, and of Oxford, after which very con- rable collections were made in aid of the excellent Charity.

We abridge the following architectural details from the *Builder*:—

he Chapel consists of a nave, north and south transeptal projections, and ncel. The interior fittings of the nave are divided into classes, the two first rs of seats eastward being appropriated to the committee of management and bers of the institution. The next seats are for patients in a very weak condi- , and requiring the greatest degree of ease; these sittings are therefore arated by arms. The next sittings are still wide, and the backs far apart, but hout arms; the last seats, up to the west wall, are of the ordinary dimensions he open seats in churches, for those patients who may be recovering, and o may shortly leave the institution. The whole of the interior fittings are oak, some bearing the arms and crest of the founder: these happening to n most appropriate decorations, have been freely used in the interior as well exterior of the building; they are, heraldically "Arg. three bay leaves per; crest, a crescent arg. surmounted by a cross ss.;" the motto is, "Je ne nge qu'en mourant." The crest has been most frequently used on account its being applicable to the building—"Christianity overcoming Paganism." floor under the seats is boarded. All the other parts of the nave are paved h terro-metallic tiles, red and black: in one portion, between the pulpit and ding-desk, the arms, crest, and motto of the founder are laid with Minton's s. In the north recess an organ will be placed, the pipes to be within oak- ered screens on each side of the window. The organ is a present to the pel.

The chancel has two sedilia of stone of a florid character, the crockets, finials, d other carving, being combinations of the founder's arms. The crockets, &c., of credence table, are formed of vine leaves and wheat-ears. On each side of the ancel are seats, with traceried fronts. The whole of the chancel is paved with inton's tiles, in blue, red, and buff patterns. The chancel is separated from the ve by a low traceried screen. The east window is filled with stained glass; other windows of the chancel contain stained glass.

Adjoining the Chapel is a robing-room and bell-turret, seen in our view of the er or

The Chapel is approached, from the Hospital, by a corridor about 83 feet in gth, so that the patients may not be exposed to external air in bad weather.

The roof of the Chapel is of deal, open-timber framed, hammer-beam trussed, h diagonal ties, curved struts, arches, and pendants, the spandrils, &c. filled with tracery. The whole is stained, and is very effective.

Externally, the walls are of Kentish rag, and all the decorative parts are of en stone. The roof is covered with *old* plain tiles, interlaced with terro- metallic repeating tiles. The low part of the corridor is of red brick, to corre- nd with the Hospital; and the other part, built to correspond with the Chapel, ofty and gabled.

The contract for the Chapel was taken by Messrs. Hopkins and Roberts. The mmodation is for about 200 worshippers. The architect of this elegant morial Chapel is Mr. E. B. Lamb.

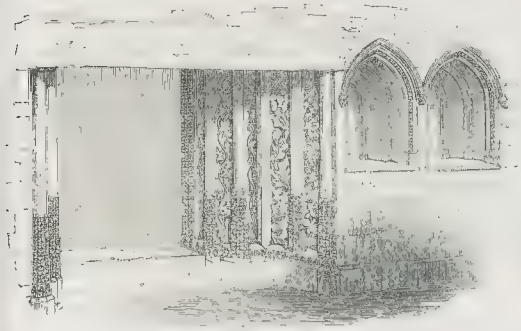
CHAPEL FOR THE CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.

ANCIENT DOORWAY DISCOVERED AT BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

e engraving is a Sketch of an ancient doorway discovered a short time since in aking alterations in the Garden of the Abbey, at Burton-on-Trent; the finding of doorway of a separate chapel. The abutments showed that it measured 62 feet by 21 feet or thereabout. We found the stained glass broken and scattered on the floor, and the encaustic tiles ran over with the exception of broken fragments. I dug to the floor in these places—it was about 4 feet below the surface; and a spade, and soon dug down by the wall side till I had satisfied myself I had made a discovery. Being aware that an ancient doorway was below the surface and filled up with a rubble wall, I directed the masons to remove the wall, which being done, had open the beautiful work. I excavated and discovered it was the beneath the floor in one place found a body laid in a coffin of Irish stones: the remains were examined previous to careful re-interment, but no coins were discovered, nor did the coffin contain relics of any kind.

There is a record among the Abbey papers that the Abbot of Burton, in the



ANCIENT DOORWAY DISCOVERED AT BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

RUINS OF BRAMBLETYE HOUSE, SUSSEX; FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

year 1470, built the Chapel of the Confessors; and as there are no traces of any other separate chapel having existed, we suppose this must have been it; and the more so, as the character of the architecture is of that period.

SUMMER VILLA OF A RUSSIAN NOBLE.

[illegible], Chernaeow, July 14.

ACCOMPANYING is a sketch of the elegant summer residence of the Kara ... am ly, situated on their estate in the remote government of Tambov, about 1100 versts from St. Petersburg. It will serve to convey to you, and to our friends in old England, some idea of the abodes in which the Russian nobility pass their lovely but fleeting summer. It is the property of a noble, neither very rich, nor of the highest rank, but one who has served his country in many a tough campaign, and still serves it well, by combating the prejudices of the several thousands over wh[illegible] odious sway extends, endeavouring to render their easy lives more manly, and consequently more easy still. You will perceive how far he has succeeded when I describe to you part of the building th[illegible] ing of [illegible] of his peasants, whom he has instructed; the same hands digging and preparing the clay, making the bricks, and building them up into wonderful forms; taking the stones from the quarry, and chiselling them into wondrous devices to ornament the same: their teacher, architect, and friend being at the same time their friend and master.

Never shall I forget the first *coup d'œil* I enjoyed of this charming place. [illegible] it seemed akin to enchantment: when, on the fourteenth evening after our departure from St. Petersburg, we, exhausted with the heat, and nearly suffocated with the dust, wandering low and where I should pass another night, whether on an assemblage of chairs or greasy bench, with a travelling cloak for a [illegible] or in a litter of straw, we gradually all in the very gentle manner at a[illegible] knock-down door. I was suddenly roused from my reveries by such a shout as shipwrecked mariners on a raft might be supposed to utter on beholding the long watched-for sail come at last. A turn in the road we travelled revealed the whole princely fabric at once to our astonished vision. I say "our," for so many magnificent additions had been made to the birthplace of my companions, by their indefatigable father, since their last visit, that they had great difficulty in recognising the "old house at home." "Ei Bogu[illegible] Kargalskoi! Kak tudyasnoe dom!" burst simultaneously from the lips of all, in accents so [illegible]

[illegible] on each side a grand Gothic [illegible] and with great accuracy [illegible] s it were stone; passing through which we passed our way [illegible] quadrangle, till, arriving in the middle, by a direct line from the gate, we turned to the right, following the curve of the drive through flower-beds shrubs, and columns of creeping plants trained to a great height. This brought us to the front or carriage entrance, situated in the main and original body of the building, being the other side of that given in my sketch. This part of the house is for the exclusive use of the family, differing little in appearance from the other, except that in the quadrangle [illegible] of covered [illegible] corridors, which [illegible] erve pillars and pointed arches, are, for the most part, composed of the white stone before mentioned. The one on the left comprises the kitchen and its appurtenances, cooks' rooms, Seigneur's clerk's room, the apartments of an old nurse, with others for the accommodation of strangers on business, not admitted to the family table. On the opposite side are the apartments of the intendant, the laundry, dye-house, mangle-house, carpet manufactory, [illegible]-workers' room, storerooms, [illegible]-cellars, &c. Continuing to turn and we have the [illegible] erections, designed as the barrack-places of the [illegible]. They are distant about thirty feet, but the line of the quadrangle is carried along by an [illegible] of brick, or, more properly speaking, a trellis formed by placing the bricks on end and leaving the arches with spaces [illegible] on each, having the appearance, in [illegible] has the most novel and pleasing effect. Behind this pretty range they are now digging [illegible] for a new church, belonging to the Seigneurie, to be dedicated to the Apostles Peter and Paul. Adjoining, and forming the gloomy mausoleums in a perfect [illegible] of art, was a fine arch leading out from the quadrangle. It reminds one of the [illegible] a window, made of the [illegible] from some [illegible] and a hill. It has a most [illegible] cut out of [illegible] said white [illegible] thanks with [illegible]

[illegible] on well with the rest. These are very small, and in their present state capable of accommodating 50 or 70 horses, but it is the intention of the proprietor to add to these, as he has done to his house. Here are several fine [illegible] of them, called Sulkeys, carried off several prizes at the Moscow Races a short time since. There are also six beautiful bays for harness, and [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

THE TRAVELLING ENGLISH.

Impressed as we are, by various reminders, from the earliest days of the Eton Latin Grammar to the present hour, that Time flies quicker than anything else, even the electric telegraph, still, year after year, the rapidity with which the season comes always surprises us.

Winter passes, and, before the crocuses have drooped, the amusements of the Operas proclaim that the Season is commencing. Gradually, as we have more than once shown in this Journal, it reaches its height. We still anticipate its gaieties, from long habit acquired all through the winter—still plan any number you please of amusements—still look forward to finer weather; and, in the middle of all this, we are startled by finding town emptying, Parliament ending, blinds closing, advertisements thinning, the Continent teeming with English, everybody gone everywhere, and the much-looked for Season slipped away whilst we were thinking about the enjoyment it we intended should characterize it.

It [illegible] close in London. The most plodding people [illegible] have laboured at their various callings since October patiently, without complaint, get irritable and restless, and long for expansion and circulation; all their metropolitan summer pleasures are coming to a rapid end. The window mignionette has straggled to seed, and is dry and dusty; the whitebait have turned to gudgeons; the theatres have closed; the Operas have exhausted their [illegible] movements in the fire-grate have become unpleasantly [illegible] has got to a shilling; clubs are deserts; peas and [illegible] that were—now only dwelling in the calm, deep [illegible] evenings are unbearable; and one cannot live for ever [illegible] ice and its compounds. There is no help for it: make what excuses you please—the power to stay, or the wish to remain—[illegible] or the sickness of the climate—my real, doubtful, or imaginary [illegible] you can but [illegible] the same [illegible] save to go abroad or to London.

There is a comical trick of experiment, perhaps, is the most proper town—performed with an electrifying [illegible] A number of well-dressed figures, collected on a conductor, in a grave and orderly manner, upon being excited, [illegible] much restless activity, dart suddenly away in every direction, in [illegible] feverish manner, as diverting to contemplate as it is incomprehensible to account for. Some dart off at once—others jostle and waver before they take their departure—and one or two always remain for some time, as if in grave incertitude, until, at last, unable to resist the impulse, they fly away like lightning, and [illegible] appear.

Something very like this movement is now commencing amongst us: and in another fortnight the Continent will be overrun by travelling Englishry and preparations for the reception of our sovereigns have already been made in all the hotels. No matter in what [illegible] the Hôtel [illegible] Rhenish, or the Hôtel [illegible] enlogement, or the [illegible] zum Rheinberg, or the Maison della Posta, or even the Astor House [illegible] New York, Shephard's at Cairo, Delmonico's at [illegible] [illegible] the contrary, the Crown and Coach, the Post [illegible] Pole—at all these places polyglot waiters have been [illegible] predominant), and huge stocks of London bottled porter [illegible]

Now it is that *B* [illegible]s in double quantities [illegible] Continental, and Ostend, Dieppe, Calais, Boulogne, and Havre [illegible] tions at Southampton, Brighton, Folkestone, Dover, and London-bridge [illegible] have constant change of passengers, with mighty luggage, for one night only. Now the cockney Rhine, and her graceful sister, the beautiful Moselle, rub up their boats, and prepare their banks for any amount of deposits. Now all the flies about Rolandseck and the Drachenfels, and the Lurleyberg are read over again by the romantic, and prudently scoffed at by the unbelieving; and folks take sketches of points on which tons of black lead must, years ago, have been expended; and drink perpetually, beginning at six in the morning, because they are on the Rhine, and it is cheap; and bathe at Baden, being in perfect health, to cure themselves; and, after Shakespeare, think Murray's handbooks the greatest works ever written.

Now, still further, the large family of the South—whose different members have won cottages [illegible] [illegible] sermons, with farces, and been knighted, transported, [illegible] these good people also flock abroad, and [illegible] More Murray's "Hand-books" everywhere—up on the top of the Jura, and down at the bottom of the Gemmi—lying on the [illegible] lonely convent of the Great St. Bernard—[illegible] rooms of the lively Interlaken. Now [illegible] is nothing in the world has such a wonder [illegible] tain. Once now [illegible] Switzerland. The [illegible] they flavour their trout with Burgess's Essence [illegible] drink London porter with the rear of the [illegible] ing in their sedan; the burly little corporal [illegible] up in a hat or Rowland's Kalydor; and, if the [illegible] of Zurich's fair daughters" dressed in the newest magic [illegible] may be sure enterprise is asleep for the time. Still further away, the [illegible] mountaineers have prepared for the English outburst. The [illegible] [illegible] Wenger-Alp under the shadow of Vesuvius (and the [illegible] an ascent); they can buy Day and Martin's blacking after a day [illegible] through Constantinople (and they need it equally); Professor [illegible] way dispenses his pills at Athens for them (which, perhaps, they do not need so much); and it is hard indeed, if at the stronghold of steel, Damascus, they do not find some Birmingham pens to write home with. If Paris were the city to which all roads ran, London is the city from whence all roads start. If a second Bruce would only go a little further south, and Mr. Gordon Cumming a little further north, so as to established a fixed and certain highway through Africa, from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope, in another year there would be excursion parties to the Equator; and we should have views of Dongola, Zanzibar, Kasonde, and other strange places, where Mr. Sheriff Nicol had established a Palefot Consolidated Railways would follow, as a matter of course; and the Equinoctial Line be the cheapest, as its heat could not melt its own water. *Lobsdale*, already a large book, would become the size of Bohn's Guinea Catalogue, and require a regulation buffalo Overland portmanteau to [illegible] Indeed, greater than that of his [illegible] Elizabeth. "He shall [illegible] hang [illegible] [illegible] ing placed on the [illegible] boy and a puppet. Interspersed [illegible] public, knowing that the Continent's [illegible]

"Ah, that's something like a place—great people the Turks, sir. I sold half-a-gross the first day I got there. They were all children's handkerchiefs too—cotton ones, the alphabet round them, and a dancing [illegible] in the middle. I persuaded them that the letters were spells against Russia, and that the bear was the Emperor, and the man [illegible]cking him dance, Mr. Cobden. They'd heard of him, bless you, heaps of times; and so I did a capital business."

"How did you find Egypt?"

"No great things; the climate's too dry. Nobody ever has a cold in their head there, except the travellers on the Nile, from the night-dews. But that does no good: they are all nobs, and bring their own handkerchiefs with them. No; give me Lincolnshire when the floods are out, in the influenza time. It's worth all your Athenses put together—that it is."

Our friend quitted us at Malta, to try [illegible]k at Tunis. How he fared there, or [illegible] reader's hands, half London will have left town. Monster [illegible] packed carriages on their trucks, are leaving our turmoil every hour for the sea-ports: cheap excursions, which we believe will end in "To Paris and back for a shilling," are taking off additional hundreds. tourists generally are running, as thick as ants, over all the show spots of Europe; and those who cannot afford either time or money for a Continental scramble, still cannot stay at home, but establish themselves with a false medium, through which they comfortably find a Switzerland on Hampstead Heath, a Bois de Boulogne at Boshcrville, a Versailles at Hampton Court, [illegible] in the Desert on the dull, level sands of Worthing.

ALBERT SMITH.

THE NEPAULESE MINISTER.

The following passages relative to the Nepaulese Minister, are extracts from a letter from Calcutta, written on the very day of his embarkation for England:—

"Calcutta, April 7.

"The visit of the Nepaul Minister will be, I imagine, the most remarkable you have received this century. Rambuhn Roy was a clever, quiet, intellectual Bengalee Hindoo gentleman, who, I believe, turned Unitarian, and died in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EMIGRATION OF DISTRESSED NE[illegible]

Although in our review of the S[illegible] of public amusements, we ought not to los[illegible]ct that one teristic of the past year has been that in t[illegible] so much pleasure, some of the most distinguished votaries of fashion hav[illegible]e so[illegible] the addresses made to them by Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Rev. Mr. Quekett, [illegible] personal interest tak[illegible] their fate by the noble ladies who [illegible]o hard in their b[illegible]lf, were among the most touching inci-

[illegible]tions, one representing the deck of one of these ships, the [illegible]lecks, with the female emigrants making their arrangements

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday, as previously announced, her Majesty prorogued Parliament in person. The pageant as usual attracted vast numbers, the various avenues in the Park, from Buckingham Palace to the Horse Guards, and the street thence to the House of Lords being densely thronged with the lieges, who at once gratified their curiosity and testified their loyalty by an inquisitive gaze and a hearty cheer as her Majesty and Royal Consort and the gorgeous *cortège* passed along. Before twelve o'clock the windows in the neighbourhood of Whitehall exhibited a gay assemblage of fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen, anxious to testify their loyalty to the reigning Sovereign.

The doors of the House of Lords were opened at twelve o'clock for the admission of those who had been so fortunate as to obtain the necessary tickets, and before one almost every seat was occupied by Peeresses and other ladies, whose elegant and gay attire, combined with the gorgeousness of the edifice, presented a most magnificent and imposing spectacle.

At one o'clock a detachment of the Guards arrived, and lined the whole of the way from the Palace to Westminster Hall; being assisted in the performance of their duty by a strong body of police, under the superintendence of the Chief Commissioners.

At twenty minutes before two, the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, passing through the entrance to the Horse Guards at two o'clock. In ten minutes from this time, the guns announced the arrival of the Queen at the House of Lords; and in another five minutes her Majesty entered the House, preceded by the heralds and officers of state, bearing the Mace, the Sword, the Cap of Maintenance, and the Crown upon a velvet cushion. Her Majesty, led by her Royal husband, and attended by her ladies, ascended the steps leading to the throne, Prince Albert taking his seat on her left hand. Having graciously bowed to the House, and seated herself, her Majesty requested all present to be likewise seated; when the Usher of the Black Rod was commanded to summon the House of Commons to attend, who shortly afterwards returned, accompanied by the Speaker and a great many members of the Lower House.

The Speaker then advanced to the bar, and made his obeisance to her Majesty, which she graciously and courteously acknowledged. He immediately addressed the Queen in a short speech, in which he briefly alluded to some of the more prominent measures which had occupied the attention of the House of Commons during the session now brought to a close.

Her Majesty then gave her Royal assent to the following public and private bills:—Spitalfields and Shoreditch New Street; Transfer of Improvement Loans (Ireland); Law Fund Duties; Savings'-Banks (Ireland); Holyhead Harbour, Lough Corrib Improvement Company Compensation (Ireland); General Board of Health (No. 2); Consolidated Fund Appropriation; Crime and Outrage Continuance; and Friendly Societies.

The Lord Chancellor Wilde then, kneeling, presented to her Majesty a copy of the following Speech, which she read with great clearness of intonation and distinctness of pronunciation:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction of being able to release you from the duties of a laborious session. The assiduity and care with which you have applied yourselves to the business which required your attention, merit my cordial approbation.

The act for the better government of my Australian colonies will, I trust, improve the condition of those rising communities. It will always be gratifying to me to be able to extend the advantages of representative institutions, which form the glory and happiness of my people, to colonies inhabited by men who are capable of exercising, with benefit to themselves, the privileges of freedom.

It has afforded me great satisfaction to give my assent to the act which you have passed for the improvement of the merchant naval service of this country. It is, I trust, calculated to promote the welfare of every class connected with this essential branch of the national interests.

The act for the gradual discontinuance of interments within the limits of the metropolis, is in conformity with those enlightened views

STATE DINING-ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

which have for their object the improvement of the public health. I shall watch with interest the progress of measures relating to this important subject.

I have given my cordial assent to the act for the extension of the elective franchise in Ireland. I look to the most beneficial consequences from a measure which has been framed with a view to give to my people in Ireland a fair participation in the benefits of our representative system.

I have observed with the greatest interest and satisfaction the measures which have been adopted with a view to the improvement of the administration of justice in various departments, and I confidently anticipate they will be productive of much public convenience and advantage.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The improvement of the revenue, and the large reductions which have been made in various branches of expenditure, have tended to give to our financial condition stability and security. I am happy to find that you have been enabled to relieve my subjects from some of the burthens of taxation, without impairing the sufficiency of our resources to meet the charges imposed upon them.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I am encouraged to hope that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which has been concluded at Berlin under my mediation, may lead, at no distant period, to the restoration of peace in the north of Europe. No endeavour shall be wanting on my part to secure the attainment of this great blessing.

I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers; and I trust that nothing may occur to disturb the general peace.

I have every reason to be thankful for the loyalty and attachment of my people, and while I am studious to preserve and improve our institutions, I rely upon the goodness of Almighty God to favour my efforts, and to guide the destinies of this nation.

The Lord Chancellor then, in her Majesty's name and by her Majesty's command, declared the Parliament prorogued until the 15th of October next.

Her Majesty descended from the throne, and bowing graciously to the assembled Peers, left the House, accompanied by her Royal Consort, and attended by the Royal Suite. On disrobing, her Majesty resumed her seat in the state carriage, and, amidst a flourish of trumpets and the clash of the bands of the Guards, the procession returned by the same route to Buckingham Palace.

STATE DINING-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM-PALACE.

THE State Dining-Room is a very handsome and spacious apartment, forming the southern extremity of the suite of state-rooms. It was not one of those built by George IV., but it was commenced by William IV., and finished by her Majesty, as is commemorated by the monograms in the circular panels in the walls. The room is lighted by windows on one side only, which look into the Palace gardens. The ceiling is coffered at the sides, and formed into three large compartments on its sofit by bands, inclosing sunken panels, enriched with roses. The large compartments rise somewhat in a domical form, and are filled with leaf foliage and large roses of elaborate character. The bands and spandrils forming the coving of the room spring from trusses of nice design, and are very highly wrought in floral ornaments. The chief entrances are at the north end of the room, one being from the ball-room, the other from the picture-gallery—a fireplace, with looking-glass over, dividing them. At the southern end is a deep recess, the extremity of which is almost filled by a huge looking-glass, in front of which, during state balls or dinners, the beaufet of gold plate is arranged, producing a most magnificent effect. Over the fire-place in the eastern side of the apartment is the full-length portrait of George IV. in his coronation robes, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, in a most elaborately carved frame; and on either side are portraits of Frederick Prince of Wales and his Consort, and some other members of the Royal Family of former days. The spaces between the windows are filled up with huge looking-glasses. The chandeliers are of very neat character.

The scene we have represented in our Engraving is a small dinner party at the Palace, in which much of the splendour of Royalty is carried out in the exquisite arrangement and ornaments on the table, but no beaufet set out in all its effulgent glory. Her Majesty takes the centre of the table, Prince Albert being on her left hand.

There is no gilding or colour in the decorations of the room, all the walls and enriched ceiling being of very neat stone tint.

THE CIVIL LIST.

The following protest has been entered upon the Journals of the House of Lords:—

1. Because the Civil List arrangement is framed upon statements laid before Parliament, with the full knowledge of the Ministers of the Crown, those statements being in the nature of estimates upon which the grant of income is to be made.

2. Because those statements contain a minute detail of the expenses for which provision is made, including the salaries of officers and even the wages of servants, and the grant is made on the supposition by all parties to the arrangement that such salaries are to be always paid.

3 Because, even as to the other heads of expenditure provided for, there is an understanding of all parties that nearly the same sums will be required during the continuance of the arrangement.

4. Because no supposition ever entered the mind of Parliament in making the grant, that large savings were to be effected out of the income thereby granted, or on the contrary the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the Sovereign is wholly alien to the spirit of our constitution, which requires the Monarch to be dependent upon Parliament for the revenue by which his state and dignity shall be supported.

5. Because any such accumulation by means of savings upon the Civil List has a direct tendency to diminish the splendour and impair the dignity of the Crown, and so to defeat the very purposes of the grant.

6. Because for these reasons it is the undoubted right of Parliament to obtain information, from time to time touching the amount of the savings under the several heads of the Civil List expenditure, and the rather because if there were a deficit instead of a saving, Parliament would be of course applied to for aid, whereas the public never can directly benefit by any surplus how considerable soever.

7. Because the amount of such savings must form an important matter in considering the applications from time to time made for Parliamentary aid in the establishment of the younger branches of the Royal Family during the reign of the Sovereign to whom the grant of the Civil List income was made, as well as in future arrangements which the wisdom of Parliament may make with respect to the rights and claims of the Crown.

8. Because no possible risk to the subsistence of the Civil List arrangement made with the Sovereign at the commencement of the present reign, can arise from giving the information sought; and there can be no indelicacy in disclosing the amount of the savings supposed, on good grounds, to have been effected, inasmuch as those savings must by law be made known to departments of the Government which are under no obligation to conceal them, and it must be made known under which head of the Civil List expenditure the saving, if any, has been made, or the deficiency, if any, has arisen.

9. Because the accounts before Parliament appear to state the amount of the savings—namely, £36,776 for the year ending the 5th of April, 1850; and, if this is an incorrect statement, or is, in reality, the statement bears reference to some other matter than that which it seems to regard, justice to all parties requires that this should be explained and set right. But if, as appears, such savings have been effected, there can be no reason why Parliament should not be informed of the branches of expenditure on which they have been so effected.

10. Because it appears that, independent of the Civil List revenue, and of £12,000 paid last year into the privy purse from the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, £29,000 have been paid from the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall for the same year, for the service which, at that illustrious Prince's tender age, can hardly require so large a provision, and no one has ever contended that into such an expenditure Parliament has not both the right fully to inquire, and the practice of so inquiring.

(Signed) BROUGHAM.

FIRE.—A destructive fire broke out in the Kanturk Workhouse (Ireland), on Friday evening week, by which in a few hours the entire building of the male house, the dining hall, kitchen, bake-house, mill, and a part of the southern wing was burned to the ground, nothing left of this fine building but the walls. A part of the bedding was saved. No lives lost. The fire was accidental, and the building was insured.

FISHING EXCURSIONS UP THE THAMES.

EXCURSION I.—RICHMOND TO TEDDINGTON.

GENTLE reader, Parliament is "up"—the law courts are closed—all the world is out of town, and business is so dull as hardly to repay the trouble of opening the shutters. Suppose we take a trip up the river and go a-fishing? You stay and shrug your shoulders; "you are no fisherman; never held a rod in your life," and so forth. But what of that? It's never too late to learn, and fishing is precisely one of those few arts of which it may be averred that the learning of them is by no means the least pleasant part; every step and stage in your progress being marked by some incident of novelty, and every incident spiced by expectation, enlivened by surprise, crowned, perhaps, with triumph, which is all your own, and is none the less prized because it is cheaply bought, and may happen to be shared at the same moment by hundreds of fellow sportsmen in the same line.

The Fishing season on the good old "Father Thames" is now at its prime, and will continue improving for some months to come; and, perhaps, if a man wanted to enter upon his apprenticeship in the "gentle craft," he could not do so in a better school. The professional fishermen who dwell in the various villages along the banks, and whose mantles and whose punts have descended from father to son for generations, are reckoned some of the "cunningest hands in the world;" and well they may be so, for the fish here are cunning too; indeed, seeing how long and how pertinaciously they have been tempted, tickled, and tampered with by Cockney sportsmen of all shades and grades, the only wonder is that they are ever caught at all. But they are to be caught, as you shall presently see.

Before starting again, I say, to the Tyro, begin at the beginning, and, if you would learn well, be content to pay for learning. Depend upon it, it is more independent and more profitable in the end. Your great dons of amateur fishermen are a jealous, cantankerous, solitary, suspicious, supercilious lot, and avoid "a beginner" as instinctively as they would a mad dog. Seek not to fraternize with these "old hands" until you can pass unobtrusively through the first routine formulæ of the art—such as adjusting your rod and line, choosing your own bait and putting it on your-self, plumbing and ground-baiting your bottom (when you are bottom-fishing), and, above all things, holding your tongue. When you can accomplish all these matters tolerably well, you may pass muster, and may hope to be admitted into social fellowship at the fishing quarters, wherever they may be, with the oldest of the initiated; and then, if modesty and discretion be happily combined in your natural endowments, you cannot fail to pick up many valuable hints as to the nicer arcana of your adopted art.

You are impatient to be off; and Richmond Bridge may be reached in an hour, or thereabouts, by boat, buss, or rail; so you have your choice of dangers by the way. I say Richmond Bridge, because there I consider the Cockney fishing-ground to begin; and Richmond to Teddington, I consider his first stage. 'Tis true, ancient historians tell of "shoals of roach," which some two centuries ago used to "come down from the country," as low as the Temple and London Bridge; and of one Stratagem Jones, a worthy of Essex stairs (*circa* 1730), who used to watch daily for their arrival, and then go round to apprise his customers, aldermen or barristers learned in the law, as the case might be, who forthwith, to the peril of their wigs and book debts, came out to catch them. Those merry times have passed away, thanks to gas and steam, and the teeming sewers of modern Babylon; and although we still hear of certain fantastic barbel and roach, in the dead watch hours of the day divert themselves round certain piles of the unsightly and dangerous bridges of Battersea and Putney, I consider it idle for the London fisherman, intent upon business, to waste his energies at any intercepting point between the Custom House and Richmond.

As we are starting rather *à l'improvoso* for a single day's excursion, I will not, as some of the masters of old have done, impose upon you the task of cutting, seasoning, and shaping your own fishing-rod; manufacturing your own line; rearing or preparing your own bait, and so forth (all this was very well in that primitive age when that noble point in political economy, the "division of labour," was not understood, and when Piscator, setting out for a day's fishing at Ware, "stretches his legs in Moorfields Mall," and thinks nothing of it, instead of going quietly by the Eastern Counties Railway): depend upon it, that, as a tyro, you can be much better supplied for all essential purposes, at the cost of a pound, at any fishing-tackle shop in Piccadilly, than by all your own patching and planing; besides, whatever you may turn out to be deficient in, our fisherman will find you when we get afloat. Neither will I trouble you with a detailed account of the natural history, family relations, and peculiar habits of the various members of the finny tribe whom you are looking forward to the pleasure of inveigling into your custody. These are all matters which you will take more relish for, and better understand, further in the practice of the art; and at present you are too much engrossed with the exciting expectation of a fine day's sport of a novel kind, to give ear to any such dry details as must to fill that basket, of most modest dimensions, with fish of your own catching; and you care very little what sort of fish they may be, nor how they may be caught.

I may just observe, by the way, that, however saucy ignoramuses may condemn fishing for its monotony, and twit fishermen for their patience, which they consider allied to stupidity, there is, perhaps, no sport which offers such a variety of prey, nor which puts the ingenuity of man to so many devices and expedients in the catching of them.

These devices and expedients may be classed under three principal heads—float or bottom-fishing, trolling, and fly-fishing. In the first two the bait is sunk in the water; in the last it is dangled tremptingly along the surface. Again, the last two have reference respectively chiefly to jack, pike, and trout, lords of the stream, neither of whom we are likely to meet with where we are going to-day. So confine your observations at present to float or bottom-fishing, by which, between Richmond-bridge and Teddington, we may take, or assist at taking, a good round dozen of fish of a sort.

Thanks to the Thames Angling Preservation Society, aided by the Lord Mayor as far as the City jurisdiction extends, the river is now very strictly preserved, and cleared of those nuisances which used to poach all night, leaving not a solitary gudgeon to reward the labours of the angler in the morning. These gentry now find a better trade in "teaching the young idea" how to fish than they did in purveying for Billingsgate Market; and it is cheering to see how, for the requital of eight or ten shillings, they will assist in the education of your whole part he come, in plundering their favourite "deeps" of their finny treasures.

We are now arrived at Richmond, a favoured spot, in which art and nature have co-operated with a lavish hand to produce a panorama of exquisite beauty, unrivalled in any part of the world, at any period of the world's history. But I must not be tempted to enter upon the picturesque—the more particularly as the reader will find an interesting account of a steam-boat excursion up the river, from the Nore to Eton, in the Supplement to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 26th of May, accompanied by a panoramic plan of the river.

Richmond "Deeps," or preserved fishing waters, extend from the bridge westward up to the Duke of Buccleuch's mansion, where the greensward comes down to the water's edge—a distance of about 700 yards. From a third to half-way up this portion of the stream will be found the best for barbel and dace; but the "Deep" is often so crowded that there is no room to pick and choose. Upon the whole, moreover, I think the young fisherman, out for a day, would do better to make his way at once to Teddington Deeps, a little higher up, where the scenery is more select, the ground more secluded, and the sport, consequently, better.

We will go to Twickenham, however, by water; a skiff will only cost half-a-crown for a party; and on the voyage we shall have an opportunity of observing the equipment, conduct, artistic prowess, and probably some stroke of success, of our brother sportsmen; all which will give us zest and courage for our own exploits, which are about to commence. On either bank of the river, at various favourite spots, we behold small groups of brother "Bobs," fishing for roach, which are remarkably fine and large in the Thames, and the best season of which is just now coming on; and, by the military manœuvres of the "whipping" with a black gnat, or a common house-fly, for dace, which fish love the shallow, sharp streams, amid osiers and weeds, whence the flies and insects sometimes drop into their mouths. That gentleman, you will observe, has taken off his boots, to keep them dry, and is up to his knees in water; to counteract the evil effects of which he has a small "pilot" of brandy in his pocket.

As a general rule, I should recommend the inexperienced angler on his first day to attempt very little. Let him resign himself and his tackle unreservedly and complacently into the hands of one of the Coxens or Kemps, or whatever may be the name of the worthy fisherman who has taken him and his fortunes in charge; let him observe carefully all that is done in his behalf, and, with true romantic spirit, humming through his teeth, which still hold the "light cigar," the burthen of some favourite air—as, for instance, "Il peacator di *Londra*" (excuse the *verisimum* reading)—await patiently what is to fall to his lot.

The punt being duly secured at a convenient spot over Twickenham "Deeps," which deeps extend from that classic spot which the reader has so often heard speak of, "Pope's Villa," down to the "Ait," better known to Cockneys as Eel-pie Island, he will be charmed with the rural and varied aspect of the scene which lies before him, the old tower of Twickenham Church crowning the distance on the left, in the middle and on the right the "Ait," and a straggling array of punts and fishing boats surrounding it in various directions. Turning to the left in search of Pope's Villa, his unaccustomed eye will be struck with the appearance of a gaudy pile of a sort of mixed Swiss and Chinese order, which has been recently built by a gentleman retired with a fortune from the tea business, and which striking "object" now occupies the site of the elegant poet's late residence. The present fortunate possessor is said to have paid a large price for this little plot of ground, ever sacred to the Muses, and an inscription over the gate, on the road-side, informs the passer-by that—

"On this spot stood, till 1809, the House of ALEXANDER POPE; the grotto that formed its basement still remaining. 1848."

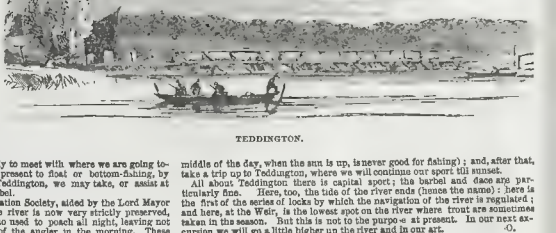
Sic transit! But come—no moral reflections: the fisherman has baited the ground and baited your hook, and thrown out your line, with a great bullet at the end of it, which flops into the water. You are going to fish for barbel, "ledger" fashion; or, rather, if you wish for sport, I should advise you to let your *cocurne* continue to handle the tackle until there is a bite; for there is a certain art required in "striking"—quickly, smartly, but not too violently—so as to secure the hook in the fish's mouth, thus making him "safe," and when this is done, he will give the line to play with him, and land him, by means of the "gaff," or landing-net, which he, with alacrity, will get out for the purpose. Depend upon it, this is the pleasantest way for a beginner; he will have more sport with a "diversion of labour," than by attempting to do it all himself. But you may have another line out, if you please, and try float-fishing for barbel or roach, as the case may be; in either of which cases be careful of one thing, as the first step towards a proper handling of the rod, viz. to keep that part of your line which is above your float so tight, or nearly (taking care, however, not to disturb the free play of the float): this may be done by holding the rod nearly perpendicular

RICHMOND "DEEPS."

when you drop in the bait near the punt, and then lowering the point forwards as the float travels from you with the stream. The advantage of this rule is that it enables you always to have command over your hook at an instant's warning; and whether your customer be roach or barbel, you cannot be too quick with him, if you would lodge him in your basket. When I speak of quickness, I apply it only to the act of "striking," which secures the hook; it must not be continued to the lugging of the fish out of the water in the first instance, an operation which must be done gradually and with caution. Many inconveniences may result from a spasmodic attempt to land a fish on the first bite: if the fish be a heavy one, the rod, or line, or both may break; if it be a very light one, it will fly over your head, the hook becoming entangled in branches of trees, or the tackle of your neighbour; finally, by tearing your line out of the water too convulsively, you may chance to bring it away with a bare hook, the fish being gone, which hook in its gyrations may lay hold of your own ear, or the finger or nose of your neighbour.

This mischievous propensity of erratic hooks is, I can assure you, no laughing matter; nor is it very easy to get rid of the incumbrance, unless you know the principle upon which to act. I once recollect seeing a very grave individual walking into a certain village, from a neighbouring fishing-ground, with the hook on his line in his nose! He did not know how to rid himself of it. Now, clumsy practitioners would try to force the hook back, by which means they must infallibly tear away a part of your flesh in the barb. Others talk of cutting the flesh down to the hook, which will then come out clean, leaving, however, a clean scar, and one no joke to bear while it heals. Now, the proper method on the occurrence of such an accident is this:—Cut the hook off the line, and cut away the waxed thread with which it is whipped to the gut, and then the said hook may be very easily removed from the spot where it has fixed itself, drawing it backwards by the shank.

This is enough of instruction for a first day; and see, we have covered the bottom of our basket with barbel, roach, and dace, eight or ten pounds weight at least; so we will now go and dine at the little tavern on Eel-pie Island (the



TEDDINGTON.

middle of the day, when the sun is up, is never good for fishing); and, after that, take a trip up to Teddington, where we will continue our sport till sunset.

All about Teddington there is capital sport; the barbel and dace are particularly fine. Here, too, the tide of the river ends (hence the name): here is the first of the series of locks by which the navigation of the river is regulated; and here, at the Weir, is the lowest spot on the river where trout are sometimes taken in the season. But this is not to the purpose at present. In our next excursion we will go a little higher up the river and in our art. O.

NET PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A return has just been presented to the House of Commons, giving an account of the net public income of the United Kingdom in the year ending 5th July, 1850 (after abating the expenditure thereout defrayed by the several revenue departments), and of the actual issues or payments within the same period, exclusive of the sums applied to the redemption of funded or paying off unfunded debt, and of the advances and repayments for local works, &c. It appears that the total ordinary revenue and receipts for the year amounted to £52,778,635 13s. 6d., and consisted of—Customs, £20,615,636 8s. 9d.; excise, £14,383,829 5s. 2d.; stamps, £6,802,954 9s. 9d.; taxes (land and assessed), £4,351,531 1s. 2d.; property tax, £5,459,844; post office, £834,000; crown lands, £160,000, &c. The expenditure amounted to £49,991,313 12s. 8d. Of this, £37,705,609 3s.1d. was the total charge of the funded debt, and £403,896 16s. 6d., the unfunded debt. Other items were—civil list, £396,681 2s. 2d.; annuities and pensions for civil, naval, military, and judicial services, &c., charged by various acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund, £409,624 16s. 8d.; salaries and allowances, £278,862 19s. 8d.; diplomatic salaries and pensions, £158,953 3s. 7d.; courts of justice, £1,086,126 1s. 2d.; miscellaneous charges on the Consolidated Fund, £241,690 1s. 7d. The expenditure on the army was £5,677,358 0s. 2d.; navy, £6,381,724; ordnance, £2,375,464 12s. 8d; miscellaneous, chargeable on the annual grants of Parliament, £3,872,101 19s. 8d. The excess of income over expenditure was £2,438,358 17s. 6d. From this amount is deducted an account of the balances of the public money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th of July, 1849; the amount of money raised by the additions to the funded or unfunded debt in the year ending the 5th of July, 1850; the sum money applied towards the redemption of the funded, or paying off unfunded debt; the total amount of advances and repayments on account of local works, &c., with the difference accruing thereon, and the balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of July, 1850. The balances in the Exchequer, on the 5th of July, 1849, amounted to £7017,298 18s. 1¢d.; on the 5th of July, 1850, to £8,900,360 1s. 10¢d. The total amount of advances during this period, for local works, &c., including £1086 19s. 9d. for drainage in Great Britain and distressed unions in Ireland, was £1,930,366 12s. 1d.; ditto, of repayments of advances for local works, £1,229,369 15s. 5d., leaving the excess of advances over repayments, £700,996 15s. 8d. Besides this, there has been issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to be applied to the redemption of the public debt, £348,580 17s. 11d., and to the paymaster of Exchequer bills, for payment of unfunded debt, £17,767,000.

A great storm and high tide took place on Friday week, in the Lower Shannon. The tide overbowed some embankments and committed extensive ravages in the district near the new road in course of construction to Mungret

THE EAGLE.

Far from the sound of the hunter's horn,
On the beetling cliff, by lightnings torn,
Lonely and drear are thy regal halls,
High o'er the floods and the waterfalls.
Where the bleak winds murmur rudely by,
Thy young come forth to the open sky:
Their nest is bare to the tempest cloud,
When the thunder-storm is pealing loud.
The ancient hold of a fearless race,
Nature hath charter'd thy dwelling-place.
Wild king of the rocks, the wing'd, the free,
Oh, how I envy thy liberty!

In sunshine and storm, to soar away
Where Atlantic roars in its giant play;
To trace from thy freehold home afar,
On his ocean path, the dauntless tar;
Lightly to skim o'er the briny foam,
Awhile with the sportive winds to roam;
And then, what joy in thy upward flight,
To gaze on the sun's unclouded light!
Glorious art thou! though wild and rude
In thy sovereignty of solitude!
Wild king of the rocks, the wing'd, the free,
Oh, how I envy thy liberty!

B. W.

CURIOSITIES.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S STIRRUP.—SILVER-GILT SALVER.

These curious specimens of olden art were exhibited to the Archæological Institute, assembled at Oxford in June last.

The Stirrup of Queen Elizabeth is the property of Jesus College, by the heads of which it was lent to the Institute, and exhibited in the temporary museum in the Taylor Gallery. Elizabeth was a famous horsewoman; and the examination of this, the Royal riding-furniture reputed to have been used by the Queen of "Prurience," excited considerable attention. Of kindred interest was a table in the museum covered with spurs from Edzehill and Ashdown, which, it was remarked, "spoke yet more strongly than Oxford herself of Charles I., and the reverses which he endured."

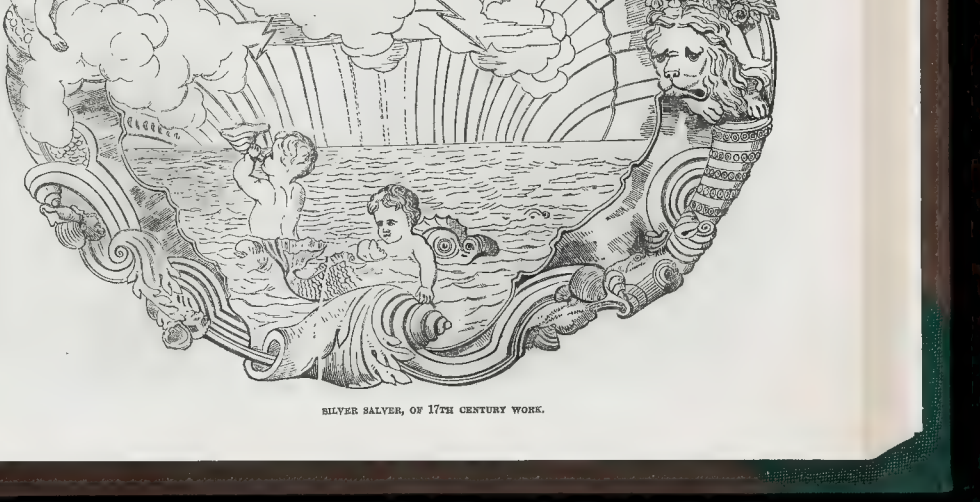
The antiquity of Stirrups has exercised the ingenuity of men of learning; and Beckmann has taken some pains to collect and condense their researches. No traces of the invention are to be found in the Greek and Latin writers. Stirrups are not seen in the equestrian statues of Trajan and Antoninus; Xenophon does not mention them in his instructions in horsemanship and the art

STIRRUP OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

of riding; and Julius Pollux does not name them in his Lexicon of riding furniture.—See Beckmann's "History of Inventions," Bohn's edition, Vol I., pp. 425—442.

In the King's House, or Lord Warden's Lodge, at Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, is preserved an ancient stirrup, said to have been used by William Rufus. It is of iron, and was once gilt. Its width at bottom is 10⅛ inches; depth, 7½; and measured all round it is 2 feet 7½ inches. It was formerly used as a test for ascertaining what dogs kept within the forest should suffer expedition, *i. e.* cutting off three claws of each of the fore-feet, to prevent their running. If a dog could be drawn through the stirrup, he was to undergo this operation to disqualify him for the pursuit of deer.

To return to the Archæological Institute, at the Taylor Gallery. Prominent among the fine old plate displayed upon the tables, was the *Salver* here engraved. It is silver-gilt. In the general form of a shell, embossed with allegorical subjects of great diversity, but harmonizing into a very characteristic composition. In the *bordure* advantage is taken of the natural forms of shells, in combination with the scroll-work of art, dispersed with flowers; the Lion is *guardant* over the cornucopia, and the two boys appear as supporters; the angry bird of Jove scatters its lightnings, though not to disturb the serenity of the two Tritons, who are sporting with a dolphin in the sea beneath. This is a remarkably fine specimen of the plate-work of the 17th century. It is in the possession of the Earl of Ilchester, and was exhibited at Oxford by the Hon. Fox Strangeways. There are several works of this class preserved in the halls of colleges and city companies, where they are sometimes used as rose-water dishes; but rarely do we see so richly fanciful and elegant a production of the goldsmith's art as that now before us.



SILVER SALVER, OF 17TH CENTURY WORK.

Steamers in Australia.—The following extract of a private letter from Sydney indicates an opening for the profitable employment of some additional steamers in New South Wales:—"Within the last few days the *Phœnix* steamer has become a wreck in a southerly gale, about five miles from the Clarence River. She now lies stranded on the beach high and dry, and quite a wreck. Her engines may be saved, and all her spars and gear. Thus you see we have lost the only steamer that plied on that important line, making an additional opening for a steamer of double the size and power of the *Phœnix*, which, indeed, was never large enough for the trade. I intend, as soon as I have leisure, to get you the particulars of all the dividends and pressure as now paid by the Hunter's River Company, and what the *Phœnix* was paying. There is the Port Phillip and Launceston line now only about a quarter supplied; indeed, from ten to twelve good steamers equal to the *Shamrock*, that is, about 140 or 150-horse power, and to carry from 200 to 300 tons of cargo, would find ample employment and capital profits on the various lines now requiring steamers both to the north and south. I wish the public in London could be made acquainted with our wants in this respect, for we have no capital here to build new steamers. Our means of intercourse along the lines of coast and up our navigable rivers have become so limited, that many parts of this country are now left in abeyance."

The Council of State of France has just decided that the Standish Gallery and the Spanish Museum, in the Louvre, are the personal property of Louis Philippe.

There is one place in the Union where lawyers are in demand. A correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, writing from Fort Laramie, says—"If you could manage to send us a few of your heedless lawyers, a good judge, and a constable or two, I think they would do well in this part of the country."

WRECK OF THE "VICEROY" STEAM-SHIP.

(From a Correspondent.)

The "Viceroy" left New York about one o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the 21st of June, bound for Halifax, and almost immediately after having cleared Sandy Hook became enveloped in fog, which continued until seven o'clock on Monday evening, when the passengers were alarmed by the cry of "Land right ahead!" —"Back the engines!" followed by a severe shock. All hands were instantly on the alert, and during two or three hours the wheels were in forcible play backwards, while the crew and passengers were engaged in removing everything heavy to the quarter-deck and throwing the coal overboard; but, in a short time, our hopes of getting her off began to fail, as the tide was rapidly falling, and the furnaces were put out by the water, which had risen to within five or six feet of the deck. The fog had now quite cleared away, and the night was beautiful: we could easily see the land (Shag Island), which was within pistol-shot of our bows, rocky and wild, with a light surf. A boat was lowered, and soundings being taken, it was discovered that we were hanging on a rock midships, with plenty of water under our quarter: this, as well as a rocket which was sent up from the other side of the island, gave us hopes that, with help, she might be got off at high-water. About five o'clock next morning a boat hailed us, offering help from H.M. steamer *Columbia*, which they stated was coming round from the other side of the island, and had sent up the rocket: they informed us that we were on Shag Island, not far from Barrington Harbour, and about seven miles to the north of Cape Sable, and that, in all probability, the current of tide setting into the Bay of Fundy had brought us out of our course. The *Columbia* came round to our assistance shortly after; but, as the water had gained so much, it was useless to think of getting towed off. The passengers left in boats for Barrington, *en route* for Halifax (hoping to arrive in time for a homeward passage in the *Canada*, which was advertised to leave on Thursday, the 26th inst.), as the distance is only 130 miles by sea, and coasting schooners are very abundant. The crew now, with the assistance of Captain Shortland, the commander of the *Columbia*, and her crew, set to work to get all the bulk-heads perfect, and thus confine the water to one compartment; and on Wednesday a messenger was sent to Halifax with the mails, and to request the admiral to lend a diving dress. On Saturday the bulk-heads were tight, and the water was soon pumped out of the fore and aft compartments, leaving the engine-room (in which was the leak) still full. Our endeavour now was to get this full of puncheons, and thus displace the water, as there was no sign of the return of the Halifax messenger. Casks were procured at Yarmouth, and lashed in the machinery, paddles, &c., and Wednesday, July 1st, was fixed for a grand trial; but on Tuesday, June 30th, a ship of war was descried in the offing, on the clearing up of a fog, which had continued for some days: she came rapidly towards us, and turned out to be H.M. screw-propeller *Plumper*, which the admiral, with his characteristic energy, had dispatched, with the diving-dress, to our assistance, the moment he heard of our position. It was too late to attempt anything that evening; but early in the morning the diver went down into the engine-room, and brought up several pieces of her bottom, showing that a considerable leak existed, which he was unable to get at, as it was under water. The *Columbia* made every effort to tow her off, but was unsuccessful, and again on the following day renewed her attempts with no better success. More casks being deemed necessary, a messenger was despatched to Yarmouth for two schooner loads: the first of these arrived on Saturday afternoon, and was quickly unloaded, but our efforts were again disappointed. That evening a heavy breeze set in from the west, creating a tremendous surf, which broke over us, and soon strained and tore the bottom of the forehold, letting in the water to the level of the sea outside. Sunday the gale still continued, insomuch that the *Columbia* had to run for the harbour, and the *Viceroy* was letting more and more on her broadside every tide, leading us to fear that she would go over altogether. On the next day she was condemned, her valuables were sent to Yarmouth to be sold, and her hull and engines were advertised to be sold where they now are.

Thus ended a voyage, which, had it been successful, would have proved a great benefit to Ireland; and we must only hope that the tragical fate of the *Viceroy* will not prevent the formation of a packet station in Galway, or that the misfortune which has happened the latest and hitherto successful navigator who hitherto commanded her may not prove injurious to his character, knowing as we do the good sense of the public who will take into consideration the concurrence of a rapid current and a dense fog, the one hurrying the vessel from her course, and the other veiling the danger in obscurity.

The *Viceroy* is engraved in No. 430 of our Journal.

Post-Office.—From returns presented to the House of Commons, giving the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom for each week in which they were counted up so as late a period as practicable, it appears that in the week ending 21st February, 1850, the total delivered were—England and Wales, 5,784,213; Ireland, 728,010; Scotland, 727,739; gross total, United Kingdom, 7,239 962. For the year ending 5th January, 1850, the gross revenue for the United Kingdom was £2,165,349 17s. 9½d.; the cost of management, £1,324,862 16s. 10d.; the net revenue, £840,787 0s. 11½d. Postage charged on the government departments, £106,923 18s.; and net revenue, exclusive of charges of the government departments, £733,863 7s. 11½d. The payment made by the Post-office for the conveyance of mails by railway in the United Kingdom during the year ending 5th January, 1850, was, for work done within the year, £128,719 11s. 3d.; for work done in previous years, £59,583 11s.; total £188,303 2s. 10d. In addition to this amount a sum of £25,000 was paid to the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company on account, but the portion for the work done in previous years cannot be distinguished, the sum of payment not being fixed. Of money orders there were issued from 5th January to 31st December, 1849, in England and Wales, 3,516,839—their amount, £6,880,865 11s. 2d.; in Ireland, 388,578—their amount, £599,504 14s. 3d.; in Scotland, 374,474—their amount, £679,273 12s. 1d.—total, United Kingdom, 4,246,891; amount £8,152,643 17s. 6d. The total of money orders paid in the same period in the United Kingdom was 4,245,352—their amount £8,158,336 14s. The cost of management, stated above at £1,324,862 16s. 10d., includes all payments out of the revenue in its progress to the Exchequer, except advances to the Money Order Office of the sum of £10,307 10s., disbursed in pensions, as follows:—£4000 to the Duke of Marlborough, £3407 10s. to the Duke of Grafton, and £2900 to the heirs of the Duke of Schomburg. Inclusive of these pensions there appears a sum of £17,084 14s 2d., "charges other than management," entered above under the "cost of management." The expenses of the Money Order Office throughout the United Kingdom, during the year ending 31st December, 1849, were £70,248; the amount of commission, £70,570. Of this £58,770 was for England and Wales, £5695 for Ireland, and £6105 for Scotland.

Jenny Lind's Brother.—It will be interesting to many of our readers to hear, that, last week, John Lind, mariner, of Stockholm, son of Hans Lind, schoolmaster, and brother of Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," was married in the register-office in this town to Miss Mary Gee, of Pillgwenlly. John had not seen his sister for many years, until he accidentally met with her the other day at Liverpool, on her professional visit to that place. Jenny presented him with a handful of pocket-money; but John, like his other two brothers, is able and willing to work for his bread, and if his sister were to offer him an annuity to exempt him from labour he would not accept of it. He spoke in the most affectionate terms of his sister, stating that she had supported her father and mother since she was sixteen years of age.—*Bridgewater Times.*

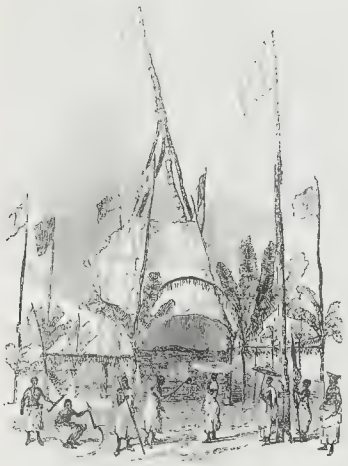
Thunderstorm and Loss of Life.—On Thursday evening week, Halifax was visited by a most awful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by heavy rain. The flashes of lightning were remarkably vivid, and, unfortunately, the storm did not pass over without loss of life; a little boy, named William Lambert, aged 12 years, son of Daniel Lambert, delver, Upper-lane, Northowram, having been struck dead with the lightning, about a quarter past eight o'clock in the evening, while he was sitting in the house near the chimney; a little girl being seated a short distance from him and close to the chimney. The door of the house was thrown open, and also a window up-stairs. A little above the head of the deceased a pair of tongs was hung upon the wall, as customary in many country cottages. The thunder was loud and terrific, and the vivid flashes of lightning succeeded each other in rapid succession, until at length there came one brighter than the rest, and which rendered the mother of the deceased insensible for some moments. Upon consciousness returning, the little girl screamed out "Mother! Willy's dead." The distracted mother ran towards her child, who sat motionless in his little-chair, with his head upon his breast and his arms hanging by his side. She spoke to him, but he answered not; and calling in her neighbours, the little fellow who, but a moment or two before, was full of life and vigour, was found to be a corpse. Not a single mark was found upon his body, excepting a very slight discolouration of the chest. A few yards above where he was sitting, the plaster was knocked off the wall to the extent of about twelve inches in length and one in breadth; and the middle rob of the ornamental work at the head of the clock, which stood in the opposite corner of the house, was knocked off. There was also a rent in the floor above the clock, and the posts of the bed were found to be slightly damaged. In the bed-room, a small piece of plaster was also taken out of the wall above the fire-place, but neither the tongs above alluded to, nor the fender or fire-irons, had apparently been moved. It would appear that the lightning had descended the chimney, through the room floor above the clock, and, being attracted by the tongs on the other corner of the house, expended itself upon the unfortunate child sitting beneath. The house itself stands in a somewhat prominent situation on the hill.

Funeral of the Earl of Dunraven.—At seven o'clock on Saturday morning the mortal remains of the late Earl of Dunraven were conveyed from the mansion of Adair Manor (Ireland) for interment in the mausoleum erected by the deceased nobleman in the churchyard of Adare. Over 4000 persons, including gentry, farmers, his Lordship's tenantry, and the peasants of the surrounding district assembled to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of a good and benevolent resident landlord, whose affectionate solicitude for the interests of the labouring classes was fully demonstrated in his last moments by a pressing request that his body might be borne to the grave on the shoulders of his tenantry, without funeral car or other appendage. The chief mourners on the occasion were his two sons, Lord Adare (now Earl of Dunraven) and Hon. W. Quin, 13th Light Dragoons; Sir W. P. Gallwey, William Monsell, Esq., M.P., Wyndham Gould, Esq., Gamaliel Fitzgerald, Esq., Wyndham Fitzgerald, Esq., Richard Fitzgerald, Esq., John Fitzgerald, Esq. The Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy also attended; 1600 of the tenantry walking in procession, with scarfs and hatbands, and the deep regret felt for the late Peer was manifested by the sad expressions of the multitude assembled. The escutcheons having been conveyed to the interior of the church, Archdeacon Warburton and the Rev. G. Beere, curate of the parish of Adare, performed the solemn funeral ceremony; after which the coffin was again removed to the burial-ground, and deposited in the family vault. Sir Vere de Vere, Sir David Roche, John Croker, Robert Maxwell, Gerald Blennerhassett, G. Fosbury, &c., joined the funeral procession; also, Archdeacon Warburton, Rev. Richard Dickson, Rev. E. Croker, Rev. R. Maunsell, Rev. G. Beere, Rev. G. G. Gubbins, Rev. Thomas S. O'Grady, P.P., Mr. John Owens, acted as undertaker, and his arrangements gave general satisfaction. The shell of the coffin was of Spanish mahogany, upholstered with white satin; outside this one of lead, and a third of oak, covered with rich black silk velvet, magnificently mounted.

THE LATE INSURRECTION IN CEYLON.

KANDY, SKETCHED FROM UNDER CASTLE-HILL.

THE Island of Ceylon, always a subject of picturesque attractiveness, has of late occupied a prominent position in the public mind, on account of the Reports which have just been presented to the House of Commons, by the Select Committee of that House "appointed to inquire into the grievances complained of in Ceylon, in connexion with the administration and government of that colony; and to report their opinion whether any measures can be adopted for the redress of any grievances of which there may be shown just reason to complain; and, also, whether any measures can be adopted for the better administration and government of that dependency."



BURNING OF THE AGED HIGH PRIEST OF THE GREAT TEMPLE OF KANDY.

The interest attached to this inquiry, considerable as it was, from the circumstances of the rebellion and the great loss of life attending it, has been heightened in no small degree from its having been thought necessary to close the doors of the Committee-room to the public, and make the investigation strictly private. Nor should it be forgotten that, in this Committee, of which Mr. H. Baillie is chairman, there are Mr. Hume, Mr. Disraeli, Mr Gladstone, Sir. J. Walmesley, and Mr. C. P. Villiers. One great spirit associated with these, the most illustrious of all, has, alas! gone from among us; and the sudden death of Sir Robert Peel has cast a melancholy tinge over the proceedings in which he took so deep an interest.

For our views on these proceedings we refer the reader to the opening page of the Number of our Journal published with the present Supplement, and headed "THE CEYLON INQUIRIES." Meanwhile, we are happy to be able to give our subscribers a glimpse of Ceylon, as pourtrayed in some sketches taken by an officer lately returned from that island, and of which we have been kindly permitted to avail ourselves.

Two or three of these are illustrative of incidents of the late rebellion; but before proceeding to describe these and the others individually, it may not be out of place to recall to the minds of our readers the position, appearance, and importance of Ceylon. The Cinnamon Isle, or Isle of Spices, as it has been sometimes not inaptly called, lies off the southern point of Hindostan, and may, to a great extent, be considered the key to the waters of India and to the Eastern seas. It possesses the only harbour of note: indeed, we may say the only safe haven which we can call our own, in that region of the globe; and Trincomale will not lose by comparison even with Sydney or Rio de Janeiro.

The productions of Ceylon are numerous and valuable; and it must be presumed that, at one time, the natives were more energetic and industrious than now, for the Serendib of the ancients sent spices and pearls to Rome in the days of the earlier Emperors. At the present time we receive from it cinnamon, cardamoms, pepper, cocoa-nut oil, and a great quantity of our best coffee. The latter is grown entirely in the elevated regions of the interior, known as the Kandian provinces; while all the former articles are the productions of the low country and the coast. The northern and eastern part of the island is chiefly occupied by Tamils or Malabars, emigrants from the coast of India; the rest of the low country, forming a belt nearly round the island, by Cingalese; while the mountainous region towards the centre and south is inhabited by Kandians. The people belonging to the first of these races are by far the most industrious; while those of the last-named race are, like all mountaineers, the most manly and free in their bearing and ideas. The low-countryman, or Cingalese proper, are generally lazy, cunning, and much given to thieving. In the forests to the eastward of the Kandian country roam at large,

> As free as nature first made man,
> Ere the base laws of servitude began,
> When wild in woods the noble savage ran,

the Veddahs, the supposed aborigines of the island—termed of late, by an undoubted authority, "the interesting race who dwell in trees;" the untamable and the untameable wild men of the woods. There is a large number of Malays also in the island, introduced originally to supply soldiers for Malay regiments, one of which, the Ceylon Rifles, is still kept up.

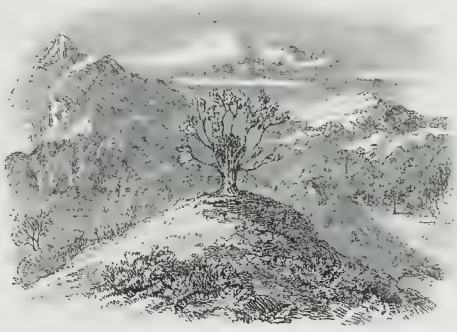
The Moormen, a race of Arab descent, who may be styled the Jew merchants of the East, are to be found in the most remote villages, indeed in every corner where a bargain is to be driven, or a copper chally* gained.

When we mention that there are also many descendants of the Portuguese and Dutch, both quondam masters of Ceylon, as well as a sprinkling of French, and a large number of British, the variety of languages and jargons one hears spoken throughout the island will be readily imagined.

TODDY-DRAWER ASCENDING A COCOA-NUT TREE.

The whole of this garden of the East (the ancient Paradise, as some have strangely supposed) teems with richness, smiles with verdure, "and all but the spirit of man is divine."

* One of the smallest current coins in Ceylon.



MAJOR DAVEY'S TREE.

THE COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS AT MATELL.

THE LATE INSURRECTION IN CEYLON.

ATTACK ON THE WARRIAPOLA STORE.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A PRISONER AT THE BRIDGE NEAR MATELE.

The above Illustration represents the attack on the store at Warriapola, where the pretender, or King, who figured in the late disturbances, had slept during the previous night. The Kandians, after firing on the Ceylon Rifles, who are seen in the foreground, fled, a few being shot—one while in the act of leaping from an upper window. The King's palanqueen was found in the store, with an unfortunate man who had secreted himself in it. The Kandian was immediately shot and bayoneted, while the palanqueen was broken into pieces.

The next Sketch shows the troops crossing the bridge close to Matelé, and one of the wounded prisoners, with his arms pinioned, leaping into the river The act was so sudden that the soldiers had no time to stop him. He fell on his back in the water, which, though shallow, saved him from the pointed rocks beneath; and he was retaken apparently not much injured, though the height is very great.

The view of the Commandant's quarters at Matelé, as also of the gaol, guard-room, and thatched barracks, will prove interesting; this being the town first sacked by the rebels, and the place in which so many of them were afterwards tried by courts-martial and shot. When the rebels entered Matelé, they broke open the gaol and liberated the prisoners; at the same time sacking the sub-assistant surgeon's quarters and the hospital, now converted into the Commandant's house and the guard-room. The barracks were erected by forced labour during the existence of martial law.

The view of Kandy, the capital of the central province, beginning with the Government granary on the right, comprises consecutively the Ceylon Rifle Mess-house, the Magazine, on an island, and formerly the King's harem; the Library (once the King's bath), the great Temple of Kandy, with its octagonal tower, the new Episcopal Church, and the Bank. To the right of the granary, is seen part of a coffee estate, while behind the centre of the view winds "Lady Horton's walk," a delightful and most picturesque ride, from part of which one sees the extensive vale of Doombera, with the Maha Villé Ganga, or Great Yellow-sand River, winding through it, and forming one of the most charming prospects in the world. The lake in the foreground is artificial, having been formed by one of the Kings of Kandy, by banking up the lower end of the valley, at that time full of terraced rice-fields. It improves the appearance of Kandy very much, and a beautiful drive runs along its banks, the whole way round.

Major Davey's tree was the scene of a dreadful massacre of British soldiers in the year 1803, when we had, for the first time, taken possession of Kandy. Here some thirty men, including six or seven officers, were murdered, after having, under a solemn treaty, given up their arms. Having marched out of Kandy to the ferry at the spot, a distance of three miles, they found the river swollen

KANDIAN CHIEF, FATHER OF LOCO BANDA.

Encamped under this tree for two days and nights, exposed to incessant rain, and without food, they were reduced to the necessity of laying down their arms. No sooner had they done this than they were led away, two at a time, and inhumanly massacred, being struck on the head and neck with heavy knives. Major Davey and two captains alone were spared. The two latter soon died, while the former lingered through a disgraceful captivity of eleven years. A corporal, who was left as dead, crawled by night to the hut of the ferryman, who succoured him and took him over the river. He succeeded in making his way to Trincomalee. A sub-assistant-surgeon named Greeving also escaped death, having hid himself in a dry well. All the sick—upwards of a hundred in number—left in the hospital in Kandy were murdered in their beds, save one artilleryman, who escaped severely wounded. The Kaffir who acted as executioner at Davey's tree, is still to be seen in Kandy. The Peak of Hoonasgiria, in the background, overhanging the Vale of Doombera, and the Knuckles Mountains now the site of many coffee estates, add to the interest of the scene.

The Kandian chief, whose Portrait we give, was one of the principal ministers of the last King, and father of Loco Banda, the present head of the family, and chief of the Kandy police force.

It is the custom of the Kandians to burn the bodies of their deceased chiefs and priests, while those of the commonalty are buried. The Sketch we give represents the burning of Galgirlavi Mahamuke Unanse, the aged high priest of the Malagawa, or Great Temple of Kandy. At this ceremony many chiefs, priests and priestesses of Budhu were present. The body was laid on its face, and oil was poured over the pyre. The deceased having no relatives, his servant knelt before the pile, called out his late master's name, and, bidding him adieu, set fire to the pile. Cocoa-nuts are mixed up with the firewood, so that the bystanders may not know, when they hear a report, whether it is caused by the bursting of the skull of the deceased or of a cocoa-nut. Loud prayers were offered up by those around, while the aged priestesses sobbed violently.

The native climbing the tree is a toddy-drawer. Placing a ring of twisted bark cord round his ancles, he presses his feet against the cocoa-nut tree, puts his arms round it, and, by the alternate motion of his legs and arms, ascends. The juice is drawn from the spadix, which is sliced off near the top, the tree not being allowed to flower. It is a pleasant, wholesome beverage, when used fresh from the tree at sunrise; but it soon ferments, and forms the intoxicating arrack, of which the natives are becoming so fond.

Our last Engraving shows the interior of a Court-house in the Kandian provinces. The young Kandian woman complains of the treatment she has received at the hands of her husband, who stands on the opposite side of the doorway. The nondescript being leaning against the door-post is a policeman, with his knot of hair protruding from under his cap, and arrayed in his uniform, beneath which hangs his combey, or native cloth. The listless but litigious natives hang around the court, while the headmen and chiefs of the neighbourhood have seats within.

INTERIOR OF A COURT HOUSE IN THE KANDIAN PROVINCES.

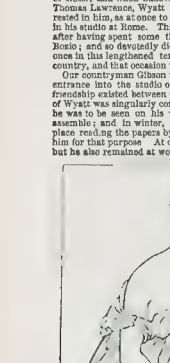
THE LATE R. J. WYATT.

THE death of this accomplished sculptor and excellent man took place at Rome, on the 29th of May last, under circumstances of interest unusually touching. Wyatt was born on the 3rd of May, 1795, in Oxford-street, in London, where his father, Edward Wyatt, was then settled. At an early age the subject of our memoir was articled to Charles Rossi, R.A., for the term of seven years; and during that term his services at the Royal Academy were so successfully pros-

THE LATE R. J. WYATT.

cuted as to entitle him to the award of two medals upon different occasions. At the time Wyatt was under the tuition of Rossi, he executed a monument in the church of Esher, in memory of Mrs. Hughes, and another in the chapel at St. John's Wood. But it is to Canova, in a great measure, that Wyatt was indebted for the ultimate refinement of his tastes; his natural genius was at all times impressive in narrative, but it was under the great Italian sculptor that he began to versify in marble with the purest feeling. He had seen and admired the works of Canova even while under the instruction of Rossi; and when Canova visited this country, through the kindness of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Wyatt was introduced to Canova, who became so far interested in him, as at once to promise him his protection and the permission to work in his studio at Rome. Thither he proceeded in the early part of the year 1821, after having spent some time in Paris under the celebrated Italian sculptor Rosio; and so devotedly did he prosecute the labours of his profession, that at once in this lengthened term of nearly thirty years did he revisit his native country, and that occasion was in the year 1841.

Our countryman Gibson was also a pupil of Canova at the time of Wyatt's entrance into the studio of this great man, and from that time the greatest friendship existed between the two distinguished English sculptors. The industry of Wyatt was singularly constant. In summer, long before five in the morning, he was to be seen on his way to the Caffè Greco, where artists of all nations assemble; and in winter, long before daylight, he was to be seen at the same place reading the papers by the light of a taper which he always carried with him for that purpose. At daylight he was for his studio, and not only thus early, but he also remained at work sometimes until midnight.



"TUNING," DESIGNED BY THE LATE R. J. WYATT.

It was during Wyatt's visit to England, in 1841, that he was honoured by the Queen with a commission for his statue of Penelope, which in Rome was considered the best of his works. His group of "Ino and the Infant Bacchus," a statue of "Glycera," "Musidora," a statue; two statues of Nymphs, and "Penelope," a charming statue, the property of her Majesty, are all works of high merit.

During the operations of the French against Rome, Wyatt sustained great injury, of which he writes as follows to a friend:—

"I had a most providential escape in the attack the French made at Popolo the last day of June: I was awakened one hour and a half after midnight by the roar of cannon, the explosion of shells, the smashing of windows and tiles, the inhabitants of my quarter alarmed, and flying through the streets in all directions. I expected there would probably be an attack at the Popolo, as the French, after gaining possession of Ponte Molle, had taken up a position on the high ground beyond the entrance. I had put all my works in marble in places where they would be least exposed, and had selected for myself, in the event of being surprised by an attack at night, to go and remain at the bottom of a stone spiral staircase, which leads from my apartment to my studio on the ground-floor; on entering the second study for a chair, a shell burst in the wall, which is full two feet and a quarter in thickness; this was only four feet from where I was. If I had been another step in advance I must had been seriously wounded, perhaps killed; but, thanks to Providence, I escaped with a few slight scratches and contusions. The lamp I held was broken, and I believe protected my hand. I picked up nine pieces of the shell in my study; several casts were broken, but, happily, none of my marble works were injured."

It is difficult to determine the remoter causes of Wyatt's decease. He was, apparently, a hale and robust man, more so than any of his brother artists. The attack which destroyed him took place on the morning, it may be presumed, of the 29th of May; for at six o'clock, struggling between life and death, he was found on the floor of his bed-chamber by the woman whose business it was to attend to his rooms. She had entered by means of her own keys; and having raised him into his bed, she instantly sent for Mr. Freeborn, the British Consul, who immediately brought to his aid Dr. Pantaleone, and Mr. Spence, the sculptor. The doctor bled him, and did everything that his knowledge and experience suggested, but without avail; poor Wyatt never spoke, nor did he show any decided signs of consciousness. He breathed his last at ten o'clock.

His friends and professional brethren, Gibson and B. Spence, have kindly offered their aid in superintending the completion of the works that were in progress at the decease of Wyatt; and Gibson, with a feeling that does him honour, has signified his intention to erect a testimonial over the grave of his friend, at his own expense.

We have abridged these very interesting details from a Memoir in the *Art-Journal* for the present month.

The accompanying Likeness is from a sketch made 26 years since in Rome, by Mr. John Partridge, the portrait-painter, who was on terms of close intimacy with Wyatt, and to whom the sculptor presented the design of "Tuning" (here also Engraved) as a friendly *souvenir*.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT MATRIMONY.

MODERN science is invading all the old realms of whims and fancies, charms and witchcrafts, prejudices and superstitions. No kind of ignorance seems sacred from attack. The wise men of our generation are evidently bent beyond recall on finding out all things that may by possibility be discoverable, no matter what pains the search may impose. Not content with making, and sending run messages, chemistry polish boots, and steam deliver parcels and passengers, the *savants* are superseding the astrologers of old days, and the gipsies and wise women of modern ones, by finding out and revealing the hitherto hidden laws which rule that charming mystery of mysteries—that lode-star of young maidens and gay bachelors—matrimony.

In our fourteenth number we gave a description of the facts made out by the returns of the Registrar-General on the subject of life and death in London and the Country. The office of that official has some other duties, however, beyond that of chronicling the departure and birth in this land of ours. There is a third great heading in his tables, under which there are long lists of serious-looking figures, and they tell not in units, or in *fees*, like the back page of a newspaper, but in tens of thousands, how many marriages take place in England. And besides the mere numbers of these interesting events, these figures reveal what are found to be the laws regulating their frequency and other circumstances connected with them, such as how many couples are joined by the costly and unusual mode of special license; how many by ordinary license, how many (and they are the great majority) by the old English fashion of "out-asking" by banns; how many by the new systems introduced for the union of various classes of dissenters, at Registrars' offices, in registered places of worship; how many between Quakers and between Jews; and, beyond all these particulars, how many young folks, hot of heart and full of courage, take the awful plunge into matrimony whilst "not of full age;" how many men take the advice of Sir Roger de Coverl-y, and marry widows; and how many widows, like the wife of Bath, love matrimony so well that when once released from its bonds they tie themselves up in them again for the benefit of the population in the universe of the country. And this would not interfere in the slightest degree with the marriage fees, which would continue to be paid to the officiating clergy. In the places of worship registered by Dissenting ministers, there were not quite ten thousand marriages in one year; nearly four thousand in the same year took place in the Superintendent Registrars' offices; one hundred and eighty-four according to the rites of the Jews; and seventy-four marriages between quakers. The only fortune-teller who can henceforth be believed, is the one who answers the question, "When will the wedding take place?" by saying, "When trade flourishes, and when bread is cheap."—(DICKENS'S *"Household Words."*)

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immense number of buckles were manufactured about Birmingham; Walsall, among other places, boasted the greater part of its available wealth in the speculation. The King unfortunately went in the state procession to St. Paul's without buckles, and Walsall was nearly ruined. Shoe-strings gradually supplied the place of straps. The effect of this freak of fashion and speculation on the marriages of Birmingham was to reduce them most seriously; and it had probably more to do with the licentious Birmingham riots, than the more patent political agitation of the day. The disuse of wigs, buckles, buttons, and leather breeches at the close of the eighteenth century, is supposed to have affected the business of a million of people. In 1765, the peace of London had been disturbed by the periwig-makers, who went in procession to petition the young King, "submitting to his Majesty's goodness and wisdom, whether his own example was not the only means of rescuing them from their distress, as far as it was occasioned by so many people wearing their own hair." When change of fashions influence unfavourably the employment of the people, and when, at the same time, influenced or increased by lack of work their poverty increases, matrimony is at a discount. It is not simply the poorer classes, dependent on weekly wages for their support, who feel the influence of times of dullness activity, and allow it to impel them to matrimony. When the workman is busy, the trader makes profits, the landlord gets his rents, and all sections of the community feel the beneficial influence of a prosperous season. The number of those persons entirely removed from such social sympathies is very few; indeed, as a great rule, when the workmen are prosperous, all classes above them are thriving too; and when the one section of the population of English family is influenced to matrimony in an unusual degree, the others feel the influence of the same law. When the reaction, a period of depression, arrives, the number of marriages declines, the two have never fallen back to their original numbers. A time of prosperity lifts up the total in a remarkable manner, and when the happy time ceases, the number falls—butmot equal to the level from which it sprung. It is to a certain degree a permanent increase.

As to the mode in which marriages are performed, it appears that nine out of ten take place according to the rites of the Established Church. The marriages by banns are about six times as numerous as those by license. Upon these weddings, by all of Doctors Commons, there is, it seems, a vast sum of money spent; but who are the lucky men receiving it, does not appear very clearly, and the service they render for the cash is still more doubtful. There are about eighteen thousand licenses granted in a year by Doctors Commons and surrogates every year. The usual cost of the license at Doctors Commons is £2 19s. 6d. There is 10s. 6d. additional for minors; and in the country, surrogates, it is said, obtain higher fees. At only £2 19s. 6d., the tax on eighteen thousand licenses is £47,250 a year. The stamps on each license are 12s. 6d. Deducting this sum, the licenses to marry yield at least £36,000 a year. The expense of granting licenses in a manner the most useful and economical to the public would not be considerable, and it is not easy to see why the surplus revenue derivable from the tax should not go into the public treasury, when a portion of the expenses of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages is paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The aggregate amount of charges for the General Register Office, at which all the returns of the country are examined, indexed, and analysed, and the Act is administered, was £13,795 in 1846; and the six hundred and twenty-one superintendent registrars received £9797 for examining certified copies. After discharging the expences of the civil registration, defrayed by the Consolidated Fund, and the cost of the decennial census, a large surplus would be left out of £36,000 a year. This would be a boon to the public revenue of the country. And this would not interfere in the slightest degree with the marriage fees, which would continue to be paid to the officiating clergy. In the places of worship registered by Dissenting ministers, there were not quite ten thousand marriages in one year; nearly four thousand in the same year took place in the Superintendent Registrars' offices; one hundred and eighty-four according to the rites of the Jews; and seventy-four marriages between quakers. The only fortune-teller who can henceforth be believed, is the one who answers the question, "When will the wedding take place?" by saying, "When trade flourishes, and when bread is cheap."—(DICKENS'S *"Household Words."*)

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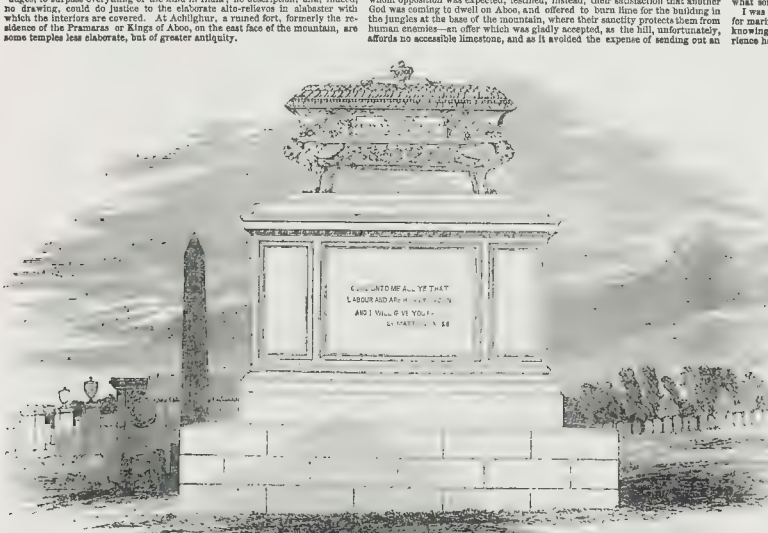
NEW CHURCH ON MOUNT ABOO, IN RAJPOOTANA, EAST INDIES

(From a Correspondent.)

INDIA is an country of interest principally on account of our recent brilliant victories and vast accessions of territory; but there are changes in it going on of an important though less striking character: old residents remark a vast improvement in the social habits and tone of society amongst Anglo-Indians, connected with, perhaps caused by, the decrease of convivility, the increase of marriage, and the consequent introduction throughout the country of amiable and accomplished ladies and engaging families. Connected with this state of things, and, perhaps, standing to it in relation both of cause and effect, is the increase of places of worship, and of the religious advantages belonging to them. The little Church or Chapel represented above is an object of no common interest, from its being, we believe, the first Christian temple erected in a province of India of great extent and considerable importance, and from its planting, as it were, the standard of the cross on a mountain esteemed pre-eminently holy, and abounding with some of the most ancient and costly monuments of idolatry to be found in the whole continent of India. Rajpootana consists of a number of independent states, ruled over by separate rajahs, but having an international court, and some other institutions in common, analogous to the Germanic Confederation or the Saxon Heptarchy. One of these, Ajmeer, is a British possession, and thus brings us into close connexion with the Rajpoot Princes: they are, for the most part, an independent, high-spirited race, proud of their ancient and feudal institutions, but attached to the English rule; insomuch that when the disastrous retreat from Cabul had given rise to apprehensions of a general insurrection throughout the country, they voluntarily came forward with an offer of 40,000 sabres, if required, in our aid. Relations are kept up with them by a political resident, as representative of the British Government at each Court, under the superintendence of the "Agent for the Governor-General in the Rajpoot States," who resides at Ajmeer, and to whom the various states, in their turn, send Vakeels, or Consuls. Mount Aboo stands in the territory of Serohee, one of these States, and is a vast mass of granite, having the form of an irregular square, with rounded corners, presenting a side of about thirteen miles nearly to each point of the compass. The north-east corner is considerably higher than the rest, and is about 4500 feet above the level of the sea, and 800 above the Sanitarium. On the highest point is erected a small temple, from which the view is sublime, from its vast extent: this point is called, from the temple above-named, the Guru Sikra, or Priest's Pinnacle. The summit of the mountain is rugged table-land, surrounded by a very broken and irregular margin of granite ridges, and is divided by minor ridges into many beautiful valleys: the bottoms of most of these are as level as the surface of water, and are extensively cultivated with barley. The grape, peach, pomegranate, corinda (a sweet fruit resembling a damson), and dogrose, with a great many flowering shrubs, grow wild. Many European flowers, with the mulberry and potato, have been tried, and found to answer well; and there is little doubt, if Europeans were permanently resident there, that most of the fruits and flowers of temperate regions might be advantageously cultivated. The place has for many years had the highest reputation for sanctity, and the temples at Dewilwarra, erected by Guzerat merchants, about 800 years since, are said, by competent judges, to surpass everything of the kind in India; no description, and, indeed, no drawing, could do justice to the elaborate alto-relievos in alabaster with which the interiors are covered. At Achilghur, a ruined fort, formerly the residence of the Pramaras or Kings of Aboo, on the east face of the mountain, are some temples less elaborate, but of greater antiquity.

But the great attraction of Aboo is the climate. Rising with angular abruptness from a plain of vast extent, which has no appreciable rise for 120 miles, and is swept from March to June by a strong wind from the parched deserts of Kutch and Sind, it is scarcely possible to conceive the transition which an ascent of two hours causes, or the contrast which its cool breezes and ever-varying landscape present to the scorched ground and dusty atmosphere of the plains. In these a thermometer carefully protected from the action of the sun, direct and indirect, occasionally rises to 114°, and is sometimes 96° at midnight. On this account, Aboo is a favourite resort during the hot weather for the political agents scattered throughout Rajpootana, and for officers and their families from the surrounding stations of Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Deesa. To the last station particularly it is of great importance, being only forty-five miles distant; and Deesa, containing one of her Majesty's Regiments (the 86th), with a troop of Horse Artillery, and two Native regiments, making up on the whole about 1500 Europeans, for the sick of whom a sanatorium has been established. This station is by no means on the most picturesque, or, perhaps, the most salubrious part of the hill, being rather low, and near a lake which receives a great part of its waters; but this lake, about half a mile in circumference, and of surpassing beauty, has, doubtless, been the first attraction, and the station has gradually extended from it. The number of residents at present, including 20 ladies and 32 children, is about 200. Divine service was at first celebrated by the chaplain of Deesa, who makes a certain number of visits during the year to the soldiers and gentry separately: to the first in a tent, then under a large tree, and finally in their new barracks; to the latter in any room he could procure. As the mountain was becoming yearly a place of more general resort, and several families had successfully tried the experiment of remaining there during the monsoon, it was resolved to build a small church in which rich and poor might worship together, and which, from its ecclesiastical appearance, might shew to the heathen around that we have a religion and a worship—a fact which many of them doubt. A subscription list was opened on December 13th, 1849; and, the interior being completed, Divine service was first celebrated in it on May 12, 1850. It is 44 feet long by 17 feet broad, and will accommodate about one hundred persons. Arches are built in the wall, to allow of transepts being hereafter added, if more room should be required; but the present accommodation is sufficient, a considerable proportion of the European soldiers being Roman Catholic. The building is of brick, and covered with tiles, as an improvement on the thatch generally used in such stations. The design and superintendence devolved on the chaplain; and, in carrying it out, considerable difficulties had to be overcome. The mountain furnishes no kind of artificers whatever, and the cutting of timber on it is strictly prohibited. Brick and tile makers, bricklayers, carpenters, &c., had therefore to be induced, by a promise of fifty per cent. in addition to their ordinary wages, reluctantly to go out from Deesa, where also all the wood-work had to be prepared, then carried over fifty miles of sandy road as heavy as a ploughed field, and finally carried on men's heads up a steep mountain, far higher than Snowdon: in addition to this, the work was altogether new to the native artisans; and, there being no foreman, or clerk of the works, the clerical architect was obliged to depend on the instruction afforded by a wooden model prepared with his own hands, and such occasional flying visits as he could make amidst the pressure of other duties. The total cost of the building and its furniture will be about 1400 rupees, or £140, including a disheartening loss of all the teak-wood doors and windows, with part of the roof, by fire, after they had been conveyed to the summit. The Gosains (Buddhist mendicant friars), from whom opposition was expected, testified, instead, their satisfaction that another God was coming to dwell on Aboo, and offered to burn lime for the building in the jungles at the base of the mountain, where their sanctity protects them from human enemies—an offer which was gladly accepted, as the hill, unfortunately, affords no accessible limestone, and as it avoided the expense of sending out an establishment for the purpose, and a guard to protect it against wild beasts, and the savage Bheels, still more formidable, with which the jungle abounds.

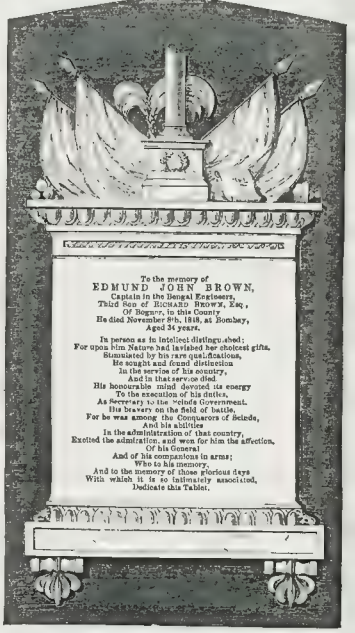


MARBLE TOMB OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA, JUST ERECTED IN THE KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY.

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN E. J. BROWN, OF THE BENGAL ENGINEERS.

THIS characteristic memorial has just been placed in the church of Bursted, in SUSSEX, to the memory of Captain E. J. Brown, who fell in the Scindian war.

The inscription derives an especial interest from its being from the pen of Sir C. J. Napier, and records, we believe, the general sense entertained in Scinde of this gallant young officer's merits. Able alike in the field and in the cabinet, there was also something chivalrous in the courage of Captain Brown; as Scindiana, who remember the entrenchments of Hyderabad and the ride to Omerkote, will not be slow to testify. Of such men, not uncommonly, are the first-


To the memory of
EDMUND JOHN BROWN,
Captain in the Bengal Engineers,
Third Son of RICHARD BROWN, Esq.,
Of Bognor, in this County
He died November 9th, 1843, at Bombay,
Aged 34 years.
In person as in intellect distinguished;
For upon him Nature had lavished her choicest gifts,
Stimulated by his rare qualifications,
He sought and found distinction
In the service of his country,
And in that service died
His honourable mind devoted its energy
To the execution of his duties,
As Secretary to the Scinde Government.
His bravery on the field of battle,
For he was among the Conquerors of Scinde,
And his abilities
In the administration of that country,
Excited the admiration, and won for him the affection,
Of his General
And of his companions in arms;
Who to his memory,
And to the memory of those glorious days
With which it is so intimately associated,
Dedicate this Tablet.

MONUMENT TO CAPT. E. J. BROWN, JUST ERECTED IN BURSTED CHURCH, SUSSEX.

fruits of Death; and such especially should a grateful country hold up to the emulation of her young officers in the East.

THE LATE STEAM-BOAT BOILER EXPLOSION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—The late fatal accident at Bristol to a high-pressure boat should not be passed over without some practical suggestions that may prevent its repetition. It is clear that most of the unhappy people that were thrust into eternity on that occasion were ignorant of the character of the vessel they were embarking in. From twenty-five years' acquaintance and connexion with steam navigation, I am sure that not one passenger in twenty in this country would put his foot on board a steamer, if he had an idea she was worked with high-pressure steam; and I would suggest that the Board of Trade (who have ample power) should make it compulsory on all passenger steamers to have the pressure per square inch on the safety-valve painted in legible characters nine or ten inches long on the paddle-box, so that her Majesty's subjects might know before they paid the fare what sort of craft they were going on board of.

I was formerly of opinion that the engineer who made a high-pressure engine for marine purposes, should be tied down by legislative enactment to work it; knowing that such a regulation would be equivalent to a prohibition. But experience has shown me the inutility of legislative prohibition: that all we can do is to warn people, just as we license a cab to carry two, an omnibus twelve in and fifteen out, or vice versâ; and after that, if any obstinate fool chooses to risk being blown up in the *Cricket*, with 5 lb. pressure, while he can go as fast in the *Fly* with five—why, her Majesty may have lost a subject, but not a valuable one.

Yours respectfully, M. L.

Fenchurch-street, Aug. 12, 1850.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA.

OUR readers will, doubtless, recollect that, at the funeral of her Royal Highness Sophia, in the cemetery at Kensal-green, the Royal remains were temporarily deposited in the catacombs beneath the chapel. Soon after this interment, a piece of ground was selected near the tomb of the late Duke of Sussex, where an elegant memorial has been erected to the Princess, and thither her remains have been removed. It consists of a large altar-tomb, of Sicilian marble, designed by Mr. Gruner, and executed by the brothers Signori Bardi, of Carrara, and Messrs. Noakes and Pearce, of London. The tomb is surmounted with an exquisitely sculptured sarcophagus; and upon one of the faces of the altar is inscribed—"Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—*St. Matthew*, chap. xi., v. 28.

This very interesting memorial has been erected at the joint expense of the Royal Family.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.—The following is taken from the *Galway Mercury*:—The following fact, in connexion with the potato blight, may throw some light on that mysterious subject:—A woman named Mary M'Donough, aged 33, and from Oranmore electoral division of this union, was brought a few days ago on a car to the workhouse gate. She appeared to be suffering from acute pain; her hands and face presented the appearance of having been severely burned, as if they had been held over the flame of a strong fire. The skin was off, and the flesh corroded. In reply to questions put to her she made the following statement:—She was employed by a man of the above-named division to weed potatoes, and was at work about one o'clock P.M. on Friday, the 18th inst., in her perfect health, when a sudden blast of burning air came over her and she was thrown back. She felt as if a quantity of pungent snuff had entered her nostrils. She recovered in a few minutes, and found her hands and face scorched in the manner described. She also stated that the stalks of the potatoes where she was at work were burned to a cinder, and the tubers made soft and black. It is thought the parts of the poor woman's body which are affected by the blast will mortify.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 443.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

THE great question of National Education is adjourned *sine die*. Our statesmen do not care to embarrass themselves with it. It is too difficult for their strength, too complicated for their perseverance, and too dangerous to their power for their courage to attempt, and so they let it alone. And while this unhappy result is to be deplored, it is not to be wondered at. Where can we expect a leader of parties in the House of Commons, who, by placing the education of the people in the hands of the Established Church, will run the risk of letting loose against him and his adherents, not only the angry tongues of Dissent, but the damaging votes of the multitudinous Dissenters? Even the Dissenters cannot expect a statesman to ignore, in such a question, the claims of the Church of England, and take cognizance of them alone. Statesmanship between the two falls disheartened to the ground; and if any one aspiring to the name of a legislator attempts the compromise of secular education, the belligerents cease their strife for awhile to run foul of him, and to belabour him with the charges of atheism and infidelity. In short, public men, although they cannot but see that a mighty evil is in existence, and that it is increasing day by day amongst us, cannot touch the question. The present state of men's minds forbids a remedy as gigantic as the evil, and will tolerate no other attempts to cope with it than isolated and partial ones.

The friends of the cause cannot but rejoice, therefore, when any new movement is made, however partial or local it may be, which has a tendency to diminish the awful ignorance in which the children of the poor are allowed to grow up in this country. Among recent attempts of this kind, the most remarkable, and the most promising of future good, is that which we owe to the energy and philanthropy of the gentleman who holds the office of stipendiary magistrate in Liverpool. Mr. Rushton has proposed a plan to the parochial and municipal authorities of that great town, by which he hopes to diminish the cost of prosecuting and punishing the young children of the poor who are brought before him for offences against property, and of rescuing them, at the same time, from the certain destruction, bodily and spiritual, in which they are engulphed by the present system. The magistrates of Liverpool—a town that, notwithstanding all its opulence and charity, teems with poverty, degradation, and vice—presented a petition four years ago, in which they prayed the House of Commons to order an investigation into the whole subject of Juvenile Crime. In that petition they selected the cases of fourteen children who had been several times convicted of theft before them, and committed, and re-committed to prison, at a large expense to the community. Not one of those fourteen children could write and only one of them could read, and that very imperfectly. The first, at the age of eighteen, had been sixteen times committed to prison, and cost the Corporation of Liverpool a sum, omitting fractions, of £129; the second, at the age of sixteen, had been convicted twelve times, at a cost of £71; the third, at twelve years of age, had been convicted ten times, and cost £74; the fourth, at twelve years, had been convicted nine times, and cost £71; and the fifth, at twelve years, had been convicted eight times, and cost £47. We need not run through the entire list, which is but a repetition of the same story—repeated convictions, repeated punishments, and repeated returns to their old courses of crime. The youngest of these children, at nine years of age, had cost Liverpool £64 18s. in punishment. The total cost of the fourteen was £889 1s. The petitioners—who were men of station and fortune, rich merchants and rate-payers, exercising the respectable functions of the unpaid magistracy—found, upon investigating the possibility of reforming such offenders as these, that, in the small Reformatory Asylum at Warwick, much good had been effected; that in eight years, from 1833 to 1841, 77 young boys had been admitted, of whom 44 had been converted into useful, honest, and self-supporting members of society; and that the expense of reforming these outcasts had been only one-fourth of the expense attendant upon punishing, without reforming, the young criminals of Liverpool whose cases they cited. Parliament took no particular notice of this important statement. The petition was tossed upon the table, where it lay for the customary time, until it found its way to the limbo of all such documents. It was hoped by the magistrates of Liverpool that Government would so far aid the object which they had in view, as to introduce a bill permitting counties and boroughs to establish reformatory asylums. Nothing, however, was done; the subject dropped, and the evil grew. Wicked fathers and mothers traded as before upon the crimes of their young children, and sent them out into the streets to steal. Thus, a threefold loss, of which it is difficult to say which was the most deplorable, was inflicted upon the community: first, there was the loss of property caused by their depredations; secondly, there was the loss of money expended in their punishment and maintenance in prison; and, third, there was the loss to the commonwealth caused by their incapacity to pursue any honourable calling. Mr. Rushton, who, more than any other magistrate of Liverpool, was cognisant of the whole extent of this evil, despairing either of the active or passive aid of the Government, was led to consider what could be done without it. After earnest study of the whole subject, he penned and published a letter to the Town Council and Select Vestry of Liverpool, in which he recapitulated the painful and convincing evidence placed before the House of Commons, and added some new and equally flagrant instances of the expensive mischief of the present system of dealing with young criminals. He cited, more especially, the cases of three brothers, the sons of a man who traded upon their offences. The eldest was fourteen, the second was nine, and the third was eight years old, at the time the letter was written. The

DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MEMBERS OF THE PEACE CONGRESS FOR FRANKFORT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

first had been twenty-four times in custody for theft, the second eight times, and the third six times. The two younger children were small of their age, and their faces were not entirely visible above the dock at which they stood before the magistrate. These children, said Mr. Rushton, "were trained by a vicious father to the work of plunder; he taught them how to steal with dexterity, and he used them as a means of supplying himself with a luxurious existence. Time after time," added the benevolent magistrate, "I have remanded these infants, and after certain periods of delay I have sent them by night to places where they might have a chance of escape from their father who is destroying them; but the father has discovered them, and having no power to detain the children, his commands have been obeyed, and here is the sad result." Mr. Rushton feeling that these children were not moral agents, and that they might, under proper management, if the father could be prevented from exercising any authority over them, be trained into useful members of society, proposed to the Town Council and Select Vestry of Liverpool to try what could be done to reform them and all other children in similar circumstances who might be brought before him. The existing law is, it appears, sufficient for the purpose, and there only needs the co-operation of a public body to provide the funds. Mr. Rushton, therefore, proposed, as a matter of economy, as well as expediency and philanthropy, that the parish and municipality of Liverpool should appropriate a wing or section of their public school for pauper children at Kirkdale to the reception of children whose ignorance and evil training make them a burden upon the community. By the provisions of the Act of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 90, the Lord Chancellor may assign the persons of all children convicted of felony to the custody of any persons who are willing to take charge of them until they are twenty-one years of age. Mr. Rushton, instead of summarily convicting such children as those whose unhappy cases have been cited, proposed to send them for trial before the Borough Recorder and a jury, and, after conviction and punishment, to apply to the Lord Chancellor, on behalf of the select vestry, for the custody of their persons. They would thus be rescued from the mischievous control of wicked parents and vile associates, and, at a smaller expense than that of repeated prosecutions, be trained to habits of industry and order, and imbued with the principles of morality and religion. The public authorities of Liverpool, after earnest deliberation, finally resolved to try the experiment, and have voted the necessary funds for the purpose, amounting to £1300 per annum, and an outfit of 500 guineas. The parish and town will not necessarily be burdened with the support of these youths until they arrive at the legal age of self-government. The criminal will, in the first instance, be treated as a criminal until he shall be convinced of his errors and crimes, and will only be admitted to the privileges of industrial and educational training when he shall have qualified himself by a satisfactory probation. Being withdrawn from all evil influences, he will be placed within the sphere of beneficial influences, and the true work of his social elevation will begin. Taught a trade, and made to some extent a participator in the advantages of our civilisation, he will be fitted to go out into the busy world of life, with as fair a chance as if he had had a good father instead of a bad one; and will cease, at the usual period when the labour of a properly-trained youth becomes valuable to himself and to society, to be a burden upon any one. Of course, there will be failures. The children of the virtuous sometimes turn out ill; and it will be strange indeed, if a proportion of such boys as these ill be prove incorrigible. But if even half of the cases turn out well, a triumph for humanity will have been achieved, of which Liverpool will have reason to be proud.

We shall look with anxious interest for the result. If that great town prove, by the practical working of this project, that it be cheaper to prevent than to punish crime, it will have been the means of conferring an inestimable boon, not only upon its swarming population of thieves and vagrants, but upon its rate-payers, and upon all great towns where similar misery, demoralisation, and crime exist. At all events, the experiment is a most important one, as regards the two great questions of "Crime" and "Education;" and its progress and results will, there can be no doubt, excite the attention of every statesman and philanthropist, as well as of every one concerned either in the administration of justice or in the education of the people.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.

The friends of peace, from various countries in Europe, and from the United States of America, are about to hold their third Congress at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. A large party of delegates and visitors, upwards of 500 in number, have proceeded from this country, special trains and steamers having been engaged to convey the company direct from London to Frankfort, viâ Dover, Calais, Malines, and Cologne. Of this number, 420 left the London-bridge station in a train of 24 carriages, specially engaged, at half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

A large number of delegates have arrived from the United States, including men of high influence, both in the literary and political world; and not the least interesting among the American delegates are two gentlemen, one of whom is a Red Indian, who, twelve years ago, was a hunter in the forests of the Far West; the other a coloured man, of pure negro descent; they are both gentlemanly and well-educated men, and are highly esteemed as publishers in America. The sittings of the Congress commenced in St. Paul's Church, on the morning of the 22d, and continued on the 23rd and 24th. Resolutions were submitted to the Congress, and fully discussed, affirming the impolicy and immorality of all war, and suggesting certain practical measures, leading to establish the peaceful relations of nations, and to provide efficient substitutes for war in the settlement of international disputes

Messrs Burritt and Richard, the two secretaries of the London Peace Congress Committee, have been engaged during the last six weeks in visiting many of the most important cities and towns in Germany and Prussia, in each of which places they obtained interviews with some of the most influential men, by whom they were cordially received, and who manifested a warm sympathy in the proposal to hold the Congress in Germany. Their interview with the venerable Baron Humboldt, at Potsdam, was exceedingly interesting; a very general desire had been expressed that he should be nominated as president of the Congress, and Messrs Burritt and Richard conveyed to him this invitation on the part of the committee, but his great age prevented him from accepting it. He expressed, however, his warm approval of the movement.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

YORK RACES Wednesday

Yorkshire Oaks of 15 sovs each, with 100 added Mr Shelley's Britomia (F. Butler), 1. Mr Watlow's Harriott (Whitehouse), 2

Produce Stakes of 100 sovs each Mr. Meekham's The Italian (Templeman), 1. Mr. Jaques's Dauphin (Flatman), 2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs Lord Stanley's Uriel (F. Butler), 1 Mr Dawson's Priestess (Lye), 2

Cup Sapling Stakes of 30 sovs each.—Mr. Wentworth's Azeth (J. Marson), 1. Mr Davies's Prince Jack (Flatman), 2

Prince of Wales's Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr Harrison's Tracksetter 1 Mr. H. Holthorpe (A. Day), 2

Four St Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, and 100 added Lord Enfield's William the Conqueror, 1. Mr. Dawson's Mark Tapley, 2

THURSDAY.

Brahham Stakes.—Middow walked over

Chesterfield Stakes.—Uriel, 1. St. Ann, 2.

Filly Stakes.—Tiff, 1. Lady Eden, 2.

Produce Stakes.—Mildew, 1. Mickleton, 2

The Ebor Handicap.—Mark Tapley, 1. Clothworker, 2. Champion, 3

FRIDAY.

Consolation Stakes.—Cruiflower, 1

The Convivial Stakes Azeth walked over

The Great Yorkshire Stakes Pitsford, 1. Cyprian, 2. Swede, 3

GREAT YARMOUTH RACES.—Tuesday

Vauxhall Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. (Heats.) Mr. Stephenson's Dromedary colt (Thurgood), 1. Mr. Gurney's Bulfinch (J. Mann), 2

Norfolk and Suffolk Stakes (handicap) of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.—Lord J. Scott's Defaulter walked over

Shadbrooke's Two Years-Old Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Steven's Britannia (H. Crickmere), 1. Lord Stradbroke's ch f by Alpheus (Boyce), 2.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

From Paris or the departments the only news that comes relates to the reception of the President Louis Napoleon at the various stages of his progress through the eastern provinces. It would appear that he was very well received in Lyons and other places which are regarded as the great hotbeds of Socialism and Red Republicanism

On the evening of the 18th he arrived at Besançon, where he was received with the warmest demonstrations of applause. On the 19th he attended two balls, and reviewed the National Guard and troops of the line in the Champ de Mars. Vast numbers of persons crowded around the President wherever he went, eagerly desirous of paying him every mark of respect and admiration. Louis Napoleon quitted Besançon in the afternoon of the 19th, and continued his journey, proceeding to Colmar, where he arrived on Tuesday last. He was expected at Strasburg on Wednesday. No particulars of his journey from Besançon had reached Paris; in the absence of which, rumours were current on Wednesday that Louis Napoleon had been fired at at Colmar; that the Republicans at Besançon, Colmar, and Mulhouse had exhibited the most turbulent demonstrations, and that several persons had been arrested. The atmosphere being so cloudy on that day, the French Government did not receive their usual daily telegraphic despatches, and therefore the truth of these reports could not be ascertained. They may, probably, be founded only on the confusion which occurred at the people's ball at Besançon, arising from the impertinent intrusion of some individuals, which induced General de Castillane to draw his sword, and compelled Louis Napoleon to retire when he would otherwise have remained for some time longer

The President intends to remain but a short time in Paris on his return from his present tour. He will then proceed to Cherbourg, where preparations are already made to give him a flattering reception. A grand naval review is expected to take place there on the 3rd or 4th of September.

The *Bulletin de Paris* says that a man of note belonging to the Moderate party has received a letter from the Prince de Joinville, announcing his intention to offer himself for the Presidency when Louis Napoleon's term of office shall expire. The journal above-named states that "the Prince says textually that there are, in his opinion, no longer but two regimes possible in France, the hereditary and legitimate monarchy or a republic, but not a princely republic; and adds, what is still stranger, coming from a son of Louis Philippe, that it cannot any more be question of the monarchy of expedients which we had during the reign of his father." This intimation, it is said, has caused considerable sensation among the several parties in France.

The *Pouvoir* mentions that Count Montalembert, who had an interview with the Duke of Bordeaux, unanimously resolved to oppose any proposition which might be made to prolong the President's term of office.

M. Challen, one of the editors of the *National*, was seized with apoplexy on Monday, and died a short time afterwards.

The celebrated novelist, M. de Balzac, died in Paris on Monday, after a protracted illness.

The damage done to the crops by the late rains has been much exaggerated; and though the harvest may prove less than the last, it gives every promise of being above the average.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

From the theatre of war there is no news whatever; both hostile armies still continue in presence, awaiting the opportunity of striking a blow with advantage.

From Copenhagen we learn that on the 7th inst. the King of Denmark contracted a morganatic marriage with Lola Rasmussen. The marriage was celebrated by the Bishop of Zealand. Mademoiselle Rasmussen was formerly a milliner, and was well known to the Copenhagen corps of officers. She then became acquainted with the King, and has now been raised to the rank of Baroness Danner. She has great influence over the King. Persons well-informed state that she exercises her influence in the revolutionary Danish sense, and was the person who induced the King to make such sudden concessions to the Casino Club in the Copenhagen revolution of 1848. This marriage is so far important, that it confirms the extinction of the Royal House of Denmark.

The *Hamburgh Nachrichter* says that in the last Cabinet Council the King expressed his determination that as soon as the succession to the throne should be fixed, which he hoped would be within a month, he would abdicate and resign the throne to his successor.

UNITED STATES.

The news this week from New York is to the 8th inst.

In the Senate, the Compromise Bill, which had occupied the attention of the House for so many months, was thrown out of the bill being carried by a majority of 14. Subsequently an independent bill for the admission of California was discussed

The disputed question of territory between Texas and New Mexico continued to create much anxiety. Information had been received at Washington that 1500 men had volunteered to march against New Mexico, but that the Governor awaited an answer from Washington, and the decision of the Texas Legislature. A President's message, declaring his intention to protect New Mexico against any invasion by Texas.

The Secretaryship of the Interior, declined by Mr. Grier, Lad been offered to Mr. J. F. Kennedy, with a choice of the War Department

A desperate affray had occurred at New York on the 5th inst., between the police and a mob composed of tailors, in which some lives were lost. The disturbance was caused by the employment in the house of a man who was said to be working at prices below those usually charged.

On the 1st a large force of labourers left New Orleans to prosecute the Panama Railway.

On the 29th July, the ship *Alice Bentley*, from Liverpool, was lost near St. John's; crew and passengers saved.

CALIFORNIA.

From California we have accounts to the 1st of July. The amount of gold dust on freights and in the hands of passengers, by this arrival from San Francisco, is understood to make the gross amount of nearly 3,000,000 dollars. All accounts represent that the production of gold will now immediately be greatly increased, the season for operations being just at hand, and prospects in general favourable.

WEST INDIES.

We have accounts this week by the Royal mail steamer *Medway*, which dilate on the recent disastrous hurricane which swept over several of the West India islands on the 11th and 12th of July, the fact of which was made known by our last notice of events. A vast deal of property was destroyed, and many ships with valuable cargoes totally lost. Off Dominica, the ship *Osbert*, with 600 or 700 hogsheads of sugar, was wrecked, and the crew with difficulty saved by the exertions of the people on shore. Several other vessels were lost, and the whole bay was strewn with portions of the wreck. From Guadaloupe we learn that a sloop, with the American Consul on board, bound for Martinique, had left the former place on the morning of hurricane, and had not since been heard of. In Antigua the cane crops suffered severely, many buildings having been uncovered and considerable damage done to the trash-houses and out-buildings. In Martinique serious injury had occurred to the shipping, and a Government steamer was despatched in quest of the missing vessels. The island of St. Vincent escaped the violation of the hurricane.

The reports of the growing crops from Barbadoes are very favourable. The next sugar crop is likely to be an abundant one

The Jamaica mail arrived at Southampton on the 23rd ult. They are unusually barren of interesting intelligence. The intelligence conveyed by the *Clyde* of the altered route of the Royal Mail Company's vessels was generally received with regret. The Spanish Main is furthermore to be closed against merchants engaged in trade with the Spanish Main. The weather in the seaport towns was particularly stormy. There were continuous sea-breezes and very frequent squalls of heavy rain, thunder, and lightning. The crops, however, had been, almost universally, heavy rains, but the effects of a previous drought had presented themselves. On some properties the fields had been entirely re-supplied with new canes at a very considerable expense. The British brig *Caroline*, Capt. Pratt, was totally wrecked on a place called Pedro Shoal. She left Kingston to Alligator Pound, early on the morning of the 15th ult. The captain and crew were saved; cargo lost The island remained healthy

From Havannah we learn that the American prisoners connected with the late expedition of adventurers who were taken at Conloy amounted only to fifty-two. After the judicial investigation, forty-one were pronounced innocent, because they went on board of the vessels on the supposition that they were bound for Chagres, and refused to take part in the expedition when its real object was made known to them; one, whose name was Moore, was pardoned on the ground of having given information; one committed suicide in prison with a knowledge of the objects of the enterprise. These forty-two men were handed over to an American vessel of war. Ten men remained, whose cases were still under investigation; three of the officers and crews of the two captured vessels, which had been declared confiscated.

INDIA

We have accounts this week in anticipation of the Overland Mail. Sir Charles Napier has resigned, and takes his final leave of India in October next. Nothing certain is known regarding his successor. The Punjab is quiet, and the country in a tranquil state enough. Another intestinal warfare had broken out in the Nizam's capital, between some Gosdens and 300 Rohillas on one side, and 4000 of the Nizam troops, with guns, on the other. The Rohillas occupied a fortified building with thick mud walls, and after having sustained without loss a cannonade for [illegible] hours, were [illegible] of their ammunition, when they [illegible] the [illegible] the amount of their just claims [illegible] exempted from all punishment on account of their wild way of obtaining justice. The Nizam's vassal, the Nawab of Elchpoor, has defeated the force which has kept land unjustly sent against him to dispossess him of his Jagheers

The subject of Indian railways now begins to occupy a considerable space in the Madras and Bengal Journals. In Bombay, all local interest in the Peninsular line has been extinguished by the result of the London meeting of the 20th of April

The Governor-General and Sir Charles Napier are at Simla; the Governor of Bombay and Sir W. Cotton at Poonah

Robert James Mackintosh, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of the island of St Christopher, is promoted to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, in the Room of Governor Higginson, appointed to the Mauritius.

INUNDATIONS IN BELGIUM.

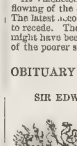
The excessive rains which fell in Belgium at the close of last week have so swollen the rivers, that they have, almost without exception, overflowed and flooded the low districts in every direction, destroying a vast quantity of property, and occasioning some loss of life.

At Brussels, on Sunday night, the inundation extended from the Faubourg d'Anderlecht to the Place St. Géry, and covered all the streets on both sides. The waters of the Senne extended from the Quai de la Fiancée to the Place de la Monnaie by the Rue Fossé-aux-Loups, and to the Place des Martyrs by the Rue Chant d'Oiseau, thereby intercepting all communication with the Northern Railway. All the cellars of the neighbouring houses were inundated. In the lower parts of the Théâtre de la Monnaie there were six feet of water, and some of the machinery was inundated. On the following day, in the Rue de la Fiancée, a vast quantity of objects were swept away by the violence of the waters, and several parties were drowned in different localities. Near the church of St. Josse-ten-Noode, and in some streets near the quarter of the Vieux Marché, the water was five feet deep. The Church des Riches Claires was surrounded on all parts. In the Faubourg de Flandre, however, and in the interior of the town, the water is notably diminished, and at eleven o'clock had fallen a foot and a half. Warehouses, containing oil, beer, spirits, and other descriptions of merchandise, were completely destroyed. A great number of cattle perished, and about fifty houses or buildings were so injured that they fell. All night the authorities were on foot, and active measures were taken in different parts to prevent the waters from extending. In the quarter Leopold the waters dug large ravines. At Etterbeek considerable damage was done. The town of Hal greatly suffered, and several persons were drowned. From observations taken at the Royal Observatory at Brussels, it appears that on the 15th and 16th the quantity of water which fell was 78 millimetres; with one exception, in 1839, it is the largest quantity since 1833. The Belgian papers are filled with accounts of inundations in different parts of the kingdom. Without going into details, it may be mentioned that incalculable damage appears to have been caused at Tournai (Audenarde, Syngham, Aspre, and Seche by the overflowing of the Escaut: at Ninive by the overflowing of the Dendre, at Marcq-les-Enghien, Lavaux Sainte Anne, &c., the destruction was chiefly of growing crops and agricultural produce. At several places farm-buildings were destroyed by lightning, and at Lavaux Sainte Anne a man was killed. The whole of Waterloo was inundated, and in some houses the water rose as high as the saloons. At Ghent the river overflowed, but it does not appear that much damage was caused. The lower parts of the city of Liege were inundated, and navigation on the river was interrupted. Near Charleroi all the fields were submerged, and the injury done to crops was immense. The lower part of the town was submerged to a depth of between two and three yards, and the Sambre rose with such rapidity that it was almost expected to cover the bridge. The church on the Place Verte was completely surrounded with water. The workmen of the railway station employed there, and during the night to keep on the water, but without effect. Boats were swamped on the Marchienne, and it was found that several persons had perished. In consequence of the inundation, the price of flour rose six francs the sack. The service on most of the railways was interrupted.

At Valenciennes there have been extensive inundations, caused by the overflowing of the Scheldt. The neighbouring country has also been under water. The latest accounts, which are dated Wednesday, state that the waters had begun to recede. The injury done is however very great, and fewer lives have been lost than might have been expected. Subscription lists have been opened for the benefit of the poorer sufferers.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR EDWARD BOWYER SMITH, BART., OF HILL HALL, AND HORHAM, CO. ESSEX.



The death of this Baronet occurred on the 15th inst. He was the eldest inheritor of the title, having succeeded his brother, Sir John Smyth, the ninth Bart., in 1839; in the following year, as heir of his maternal ancestors, the Bowyers of Waghen and Camberwell, he assumed, by Royal license, the additional surname he bore.

The founder of Sir Edward's family is stated to have been Roger de Charneton, Knt., natural son of the Black Prince; but its greatness was achieved by Sir Thomas Smith, a very learned and eminent person, who filled the office of Secretary of State in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth.

The Baronet whose decease we record was born 1st March, 1785, and married, 26th May, 1813, Letitia-Cicely, daughter of John Weyland, Esq., of Woodcaton, Co Oxford, and Woodrising Hall, Norfolk, by whom he had issue two sons, Sir William, the present Bart., who is married to Marianne-Frances, second daughter of Sir Henry Meux, Bart.; and Alfred-John-Edward, whose wife is the only daughter of Major-General Sir John Rolt, K.C.B. Sir Edward has also left four daughters; viz. Cicely-Abigail, married 18th August, 1840, to Henry Bullock, Esq., of Faulkbourne Hall, Essex; Jane-Elizabeth, married 30th August, 1839, to Gordon Willoughby Gyll, Esq., second surviving son of the late William Gyll, Esq., of Wyrardisbury House, Bucks; Adela-Monteen, married 4th July, 1844, to Edward Arthur Ashley, son of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart., and Marianne-Weyland, married 4th May, 1847, to Samuel Brise Ruggles-Brise, Esq., only son of John Ruggles-Brise, Esq., of Spains Hall, Essex.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES ARBUTHNOT.

The official service of Mr. Arbuthnot extended over a lengthened period: so far back as 1793 he was appointed Precis Writer in the Foreign Office; and became, subsequently, Chief Clerk of Affairs in Sweden, Consul-General at Lisbon, Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador to Turkey, First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and finally, in 1828, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1804.

The right hon. gentleman was born in 1767, the son of John Arbuthnot, Esq., by his wife, a daughter of J. Stone, Esq., of London, banker, and niece of Archbishop Stone, Primate of Ireland. His grandfather, George Arbuthnot, Esq., who held a commission in Queen Anne's Guards, derived descent from an ancient Scottish family.

Mr. Arbuthnot married, first, a daughter of William Clapcott Lisle, Esq.; and, second y, Harriet, daughter of the Hon. Henry Fane, which latter lady died in 1834. Mr. Arbuthnot's decease took place on the 18th inst., at Apsley House, Piccadilly.

THE DOWAGER LADY WENLOCK.

Maria Dowager Lady Wenlock was widow of Robert Lord Wenlock, and sister of the late opulent William Joseph Denison, Esq., of Denbies, M.P. for Surrey, who died not very long since, bequeathing his immense fortune to (the son of his late sister, the Marchioness Conyngham) his nephew Lord Albert Conyngham, now Lord Londesborough. Her Ladyship's marriage to the late Lord Wenlock, then Sir Robert Lawley, occurred about fifty-seven years ago, and produced no issue. Lady Wenlock became a widow in 1834, and survived until the 29th inst. The next brother of her deceased husband is the present Sir Francis Lawley, Bart.; and the youngest, Paul Beilby, now Baron Wenlock.

SIR MARTIN ARCHER SHEE,

President of the Royal Academy, died on the 19th inst., at Brighton, after a long and severe illness, in the 81st year of his age. We shall give a memoir of this distinguished painter in our next

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING OF MR. CHARLES BARRY BALDWIN, M.P.—This gentleman proceeded on Tuesday, by the *Gem* steamer, for the purpose of passing a few days with a friend at Purfleet, from which place a boat was hailed to take him off at the middle of the river, when, stepping into the boat, he lost his balance and fell backwards, and the tide being very strong, he was carried down a great distance, and was obliged to swim nearly half a mile before he could reach the boat, in which he was most incautiously taken and one of its oars to assist him, and thereby rendered himself incapable of directing the boat; but, fortunately, Mr. Barry Baldwin, being a good swimmer, by great good luck came up to the boat in a most exhausted state, and was providentially saved. He was taken to the boatmen's house, where he was provided with a change of clothes, and afterwards joined his friends. The means for his recovery were successfully used, and he has felt little or no ill effects from the unpleasant accident.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—22nd August: Half-yearly Meeting: E. L. Betts, Esq., in the chair. The report of this company was adopted, declaring a dividend at the rate of 1 per cent per annum—the shareholders being [illegible] part in the dispute which has arisen between [illegible] rivers of this company, which has resulted in their [illegible] the company's service.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—We have been favoured by Mr. Limbird, of 143 Strand, with the sight of the largest and finest specimen of gold yet brought to England from California; it weighs 144 pounds.

METEOROLOGICAL.—From a Correspondent, Tipperary.)—On the evening of saturday, the 10th inst., about ten o'clock, myself and two brothers were witnesses of a very large and remarkable meteor. It first appeared about 80° at ove the N.E. horizon, passed through the Galaxy; and, after proceeding some distance further in a south-easterly course, disappeared. In appearance magnitude it almost equalled the moon at its full. Its colour, when was first of a reddish hue, afterwards changed to a brilliant blue. The light from it was so great as to illumine us and cast strong shadows of every object around. Its train, which consisted of three long tails, remained waving backwards and forwards in the sky for at least 30 seconds subsequently to the disappearance of the fire-ball itself. The weather during the afternoon of the 10th was very gusty wind S.W. The next day we had strong gales and very heavy rain.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF CAMBRIDGE.—MR. BUTT.—An influential party is forming in the University of Cambridge, to bring forward Mr. Butt to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Recorder of London

GRANT OF CASTS FROM THE ANTIQUE TO THE SALFORD ROYAL BOROUGH MUSEUM.—At a special meeting of the Salford council, held on the 8th inst., a memorial to the Honourable the Commissioners of her Majesty's Board of Trade was unanimously agreed to, praying for a "grant to the Salford Royal Museum of such portion of casts from the antique, and modern statues, busts, or works of art, in the British Museum, as the board might think fit." The memorial was forwarded by the Mayor, on the following day, to Joseph Brotherton, M.P., and was by him presented to the commissioners, with what success will be seen by the following letter, received by the Mayor on Thursday:—

Office of Government Schools of Design, Somerset House.
August 14th, 1850

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to inform you, together with the aldermen and council of the borough of Salford, that my Lords have been pleased to comply with the request expressed in your memorial, addressed to the Board of Trade, that a collection of cast, specified in the list appended, be granted to the Salford Royal Museum, with a view to the elevation and improvement of the public taste. I have accordingly received their Lordships' instructions to move time be provided one half the time at which you.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WALTER RUDING DEVEREUX, Secretary

Mr E. R. Langworthy Mayor of Salford.

"The list appended," we believe, contained among others the following:—Statues: Laocoön, Apollo Belvidere, Fighting Gladiator, Dying Gladiator, Venus de Medici, Venus de Milo, Discobolus, Diana Robing, Dancing Faun, Antinoüs, Listening Slave, Boy extracting thorn. Busts: Ajax, Apollo. Cupids, Laocoön Ten pieces of the five orders of architecture; six pieces of ornament. Bas-reliefs. Title as a very valuable addition to the museum, for which we believe the inhabitants of the borough are mainly indebted to the exertions of their indefatigable representative, Mr. Joseph Brotherton, and the Mayor, Mr. E. R. Langworthy. The mere money value of the casts enumerated is upwards of £120.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The seventh annual meeting of this British Archæological Association (appointed to be held in Manchester and Lancaster) commenced in Manchester on Monday morning last, under the presidency of James Heywood, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. The meeting was a large attendance of members. After visiting the cathedral, the general meeting was held on the morning of that day, and there was also an evening sitting. Tuesday was devoted to the hearing a series of communications for the purpose of inspecting the antiquities of the County Palatine of Lancaster, the members proceeding from Manchester to Whalley Abbey, in Ribblesdale, and thence to Ribchester, Preston, and Lancaster, where a meeting was held in the evening at the Music Hall. On Wednesday, the Association proceeded to view the remains of Piel Castle and Furness Abbey

THE BLIND PASTOR.—The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Stowmarket, Suffolk, have, during the past few days, been favoured with a visit by the Rev. J. F. Gowering, A.M. incumbent of Clapham, Surrey. On Sunday week, the rev. gentleman (who is totally blind) preached two eloquent sermons to very crowded congregations in Great Finborough Church, kindly permitted by the Rev. J. F. Mulvany, the vicar; and on Friday evening last he addressed about 400 persons in a barn on the farm of Mr. Stearn, of Stowupland. Great anxiety was manifested by the inhabitants of Stowmarket and Great Finborough to hear their former able and respected but blind pastor

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SWIMMING THE QUEENSFERRY.—Great astonishment was excited at Queensferry, Edinburgh, on Thursday morning last when a person was swimming across the Firth of Forth. The unprecedented task was accomplished with great ease by means of Cox's patent swimming stockings—the swimmer leaving the North Ferry pier at twenty minutes past two o'clock and grounding the New Queensferry harbour at two minutes to three, thus being exactly fifty minutes on the passage. The distance traversed could not be much under two miles. Captain Roxburgh kindly added a boat to accompany the swimmer, and also ordered the ferry steamer to diverge from her usual course, so as not to interfere with the experiment

CHESTER CASTLE OR FIRE.—On Monday evening a fire broke out in the castle immediately over that portion occupied by the debtors. The fire was occasioned by the new steam apparatus igniting the rafters of the roof. By the timely assistance of a body of the soldiers in garrison it was soon extinguished without any further damage to the roof

ANOTHER FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—Another and much more extensive fire broke out in Liverpool on Monday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, in the premises occupied by Messrs Tyrer and Co., as a cooperage, in Sea-street. The alarm of the fire was given by the engineer [illegible] and [illegible] the first [illegible] [illegible] all the adjoining premises, with [illegible] Cox to the cooperage was the adjoining house of Messrs. Thomas Eyre and Co., wholesale oil-merchants, and of Messrs. Cunliffe and Co., wine merchants, and the extensive warehouse of that establishment, partially filled with oils, drugs, and other combustible matter. The wood in the cooperage was soon consumed. The supply of water for a length of time deficient; the consequence was that on being the loss of the stock and building of Messrs. Tyrer's cooperage, the destruction of the office of Eyre and Co, and the demolition of a considerable portion of the two yards. The premises were insured.

CASUALTIES.—EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED.—On Sunday night, one of those fatal accidents which have recently been of too frequent occurrence in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, took place on the river there opposite to Eastham, by which seven fourteen persons, including two young women, one seventeen and the other twenty-one years of age (the latter of whom was only married the previous week), left their residences in Toxteth Park, and took possession of a pleasure boat, which at the time was at anchor off Toxteth Pier. Having cruised about the river during the whole of the afternoon, they arrived off Eastham about half-past seven in the evening; and as the night o'clock steamer was about leaving the pier she observed a boat about half-a-mile from the shore capsize, and in a few minutes afterwards they saw several parties scrambling in the water, endeavouring to gain the shore. The Eastham steamer made towards the boat, and succeeded in picking up three men and a boy; but it has since been ascertained that nine others in the boat have met with a watery grave. Several of the parties in the boat were said to be in a state of intoxication. On Tuesday morning the boat was run ashore, near Eastham, and there were found in it the bodies of Eliza Walker and the two children, James and William Spencer. Eliza Walker was in service, in the capacity of nurse, and the children found with her belonged to her mistress. The unfortunate girl came to Eastham without the consent of their parents. The names of the persons who are drowned are, William Blackie, James and William Spencer, John Youd, Bell-street; Eliza Walker and Nancy M'Fall, John Duncan, Jolly-street, and Thomas Gerrard, Soho-street.

STRANGE ACCIDENT TO A HORSE.—A horse belonging to Mr Samuel Taylor, butcher, of Ipswich, was sent out to grass in Mr. Somerset's park. On Sunday morning, a son of the owner went to see it, and to his surprise found the poor animal with its shoulder completely pierced through by a [illegible] bough of a tree. The assistance of Mr. Long, the veterinary surgeon, was sent for, but it was as much as two men could do to draw the stump out of the [illegible] body. The injuries proved to be so great that the animal was at once despatched. It is not known how this injury was occasioned, but it is supposed that the flies had annoyed the mare, which was a valuable and high-spirited creature, and that she had so violently plunged upon the point of the bough as to pierce it completely through her shoulder.

NEW METHOD OF GOLD REFINING.—The accounts from the United States contain a highly important discovery in gold refining made by Dr. S. D. Mc.ullch, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Princeton College, and late United States melter and refiner at the Philadelphia Mint. This gentleman professes to have discovered a new, quick, and economical method of refining argentiferous and other gold bullion, by which the work can be done in half the time at present required. It appears that the new method would save in labour and materials about one-half the cost required by the process now used in the mint of the United States, so that the charge to depositors would be less, which is now taxed according to law, at the actual cost, may be considerably reduced. The apparatus required is less costly and more compact than that used in either of the methods now employed. The advantages of the invention to the public are such that it is stated, probably five times as much work as at present may be done in the same building. Professor M'Culloh has taken out a patent for the discovery, but has offered to dispose of it to the United States Government on certain terms—an offer which it was thought probable that the Government would accept.

FRENCH FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—The Minister of Public Works (France) has ordered M. Chabrol, an architect of the National Palais, to draw up plans for the construction of a temporary building in the large court of the Palace, for the annual exhibition of painting and sculpture, which is positively to commence on the 15th of December. The building is to be specially devoted to the reception of sculpture, the galleries of the Palace in which the paintings were to be placed not being strong enough to support the weight.

On Thursday week, the foundation-stone of a new church at Carlton-upon-Trent was laid by H. Vere, Esq. The requisite funds for the edifice have been raised by subscription, to which Mr. Vere and his family contributed £500. The style is to be the early English. The architect is Mr. G. Place, of Nottingham, and the builders are Messrs. Huddlestone and Tinker, of Lincoln.

It appears from a return to parliament (issued last week,) that in the year ending the 5th January, last, the duty was paid on 6,335,093 gallons of British spirits for consumption in Scotland. In the previous year the number was 6,548,190.

THE ART OF SUCCESSFUL EMIGRATION.

The *Daily News* is publishing a series of papers on this subject, which contain many useful hints and suggestions. In an article on "Who ought to emigrate," the writer very judiciously observes: By emigrant we do not mean a person who proposes to venture abroad in order to "push his fortune" and return a nabob, or something of the kind, to astonish his friends and render them envious. It is not without cause that we point to the distinction between men of this class and emigrants proper. Our colonies have, especially of late, been too much resorted to by a set of persons who regard them merely as places to earn money which they may spend at home. Thus, for example, no sooner was it known in this country that some large and rapidly acquired fortunes had been made in New South Wales, than the rush began to swarm with young adventurers, who flattered themselves that by roughing it for a few years there, they would be able to return "home" with "money in both pockets." Our tropical colonies and dependencies have always been haunted with swarms of these vidonaries in the disguise of buccaneers, sugar-planters, servants of the East India Company, &c.

Now be it known to all who are anxious to become very rich in a great hurry, that colonies, at least well-regulated ones, and such as honest men would like to live in, are no places for them. The advantage of colonies, of countries still in the progress of settlement, is, that with moderate prudence and industry a competence can always easily be obtained; that affluence is within the reach of any one who seriously tasks himself to attain it; and that destitution, in the appalling shape it assumes in the crowded hives of Europe, is unknown. But in colonies, as in all limited societies, large fortunes of rapid growth are the exception, not the rule. Colonies afford fit habitations for men of reasonable ambitions and moderate desires, who are contented to make them their homes.

The emigrant, therefore, who would escape the curse of disappointed hopes, must start for his new home with the irrevocable determination to make it permanently such. He must wind up all his old country accounts. He must make the effort to break up for ever the ties that bind him to the old country, by engaging it costs him what it may. He must enter his new country resolved to wed himself to it, "for better for worse, till death them do part." He must give his whole heart to the land, which will amply reward him for the sacrifice if he does, but not unless. * * * * * * *

Premising, therefore, that the first requisite in an emigrant is to have made up his mind to cling to the land of his adoption, we proceed to consider the qualities he ought to possess

The emigrant ought to be one in whom action preponderates over reflection, who is awake to the realities that surround him, and little given to be absorbed in reverie. We lay series of questions for the purpose of inspecting the antiquities of the County Palatine of Lancaster, the members proceeding from Manchester to Whalley Abbey, in Ribblesdale, and thence to Ribchester, Preston, and Lancaster, where a meeting was held in the evening at the Music Hall. On Wednesday, the Association proceeded to view the remains of Piel Castle and Furness Abbey

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SWIMMING THE QUEENSFERRY.—Great astonishment was excited at Queensferry, Edinburgh, on Thursday morning last when a person was swimming across the Firth of Forth. The unprecedented task was accomplished with great ease by means of Cox's patent swimming stockings—the swimmer leaving the North Ferry pier at twenty minutes past two o'clock and grounding the New Queensferry harbour at two minutes to three, thus being exactly fifty minutes on the passage. The distance traversed could not be much under two miles. Captain Roxburgh kindly added a boat to accompany the swimmer, and also ordered the ferry steamer to diverge from her usual course, so as not to interfere with the experiment

CHESTER CASTLE OR FIRE.—On Monday evening a fire broke out in the castle immediately over that portion occupied by the debtors. The fire was occasioned by the new steam apparatus igniting the rafters of the roof. By the timely assistance of a body of the soldiers in garrison it was soon extinguished without any further damage to the roof

ANOTHER FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—Another and much more extensive fire broke out in Liverpool on Monday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, in the premises occupied by Messrs Tyrer and Co., as a cooperage, in Sea-street. The alarm of the fire was given by the engineer [illegible] and [illegible] the first [illegible] [illegible] all the adjoining premises, with [illegible] Cox to the cooperage was the adjoining house of Messrs. Thomas Eyre and Co., wholesale oil-merchants, and of Messrs. Cunliffe and Co., wine merchants, and the extensive warehouse of that establishment, partially filled with oils, drugs, and other combustible matter. The wood in the cooperage was soon consumed. The supply of water for a length of time deficient; the consequence was that on being the loss of the stock and building of Messrs. Tyrer's cooperage, the destruction of the office of Eyre and Co, and the demolition of a considerable portion of the two yards. The premises were insured.

CASUALTIES.—EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED.—On Sunday night, one of those fatal accidents which have recently been of too frequent occurrence in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, took place on the river there opposite to Eastham, by which seven fourteen persons, including two young women, one seventeen and the other twenty-one years of age (the latter of whom was only married the previous week), left their residences in Toxteth Park, and took possession of a pleasure boat, which at the time was at anchor off Toxteth Pier. Having cruised about the river during the whole of the afternoon, they arrived off Eastham about half-past seven in the evening; and as the night o'clock steamer was about leaving the pier she observed a boat about half-a-mile from the shore capsize, and in a few minutes afterwards they saw several parties scrambling in the water, endeavouring to gain the shore. The Eastham steamer made towards the boat, and succeeded in picking up three men and a boy; but it has since been ascertained that nine others in the boat have met with a watery grave. Several of the parties in the boat were said to be in a state of intoxication. On Tuesday morning the boat was run ashore, near Eastham, and there were found in it the bodies of Eliza Walker and the two children, James and William Spencer. Eliza Walker was in service, in the capacity of nurse, and the children found with her belonged to her mistress. The unfortunate girl came to Eastham without the consent of their parents. The names of the persons who are drowned are, William Blackie, James and William Spencer, John Youd, Bell-street; Eliza Walker and Nancy M'Fall, John Duncan, Jolly-street, and Thomas Gerrard, Soho-street.

STRANGE ACCIDENT TO A HORSE.—A horse belonging to Mr Samuel Taylor, butcher, of Ipswich, was sent out to grass in Mr. Somerset's park. On Sunday morning, a son of the owner went to see it, and to his surprise found the poor animal with its shoulder completely pierced through by a [illegible] bough of a tree. The assistance of Mr. Long, the veterinary surgeon, was sent for, but it was as much as two men could do to draw the stump out of the [illegible] body. The injuries proved to be so great that the animal was at once despatched. It is not known how this injury was occasioned, but it is supposed that the flies had annoyed the mare, which was a valuable and high-spirited creature, and that she had so violently plunged upon the point of the bough as to pierce it completely through her shoulder.

NEW METHOD OF GOLD REFINING.—The accounts from the United States contain a highly important discovery in gold refining made by Dr. S. D. Mc.ullch, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Princeton College, and late United States melter and refiner at the Philadelphia Mint. This gentleman professes to have discovered a new, quick, and economical method of refining argentiferous and other gold bullion, by which the work can be done in half the time at present required. It appears that the new method would save in labour and materials about one-half the cost required by the process now used in the mint of the United States, so that the charge to depositors would be less, which is now taxed according to law, at the actual cost, may be considerably reduced. The apparatus required is less costly and more compact than that used in either of the methods now employed. The advantages of the invention to the public are such that it is stated, probably five times as much work as at present may be done in the same building. Professor M'Culloh has taken out a patent for the discovery, but has offered to dispose of it to the United States Government on certain terms—an offer which it was thought probable that the Government would accept.

FRENCH FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—The Minister of Public Works (France) has ordered M. Chabrol, an architect of the National Palais, to draw up plans for the construction of a temporary building in the large court of the Palace, for the annual exhibition of painting and sculpture, which is positively to commence on the 15th of December. The building is to be specially devoted to the reception of sculpture, the galleries of the Palace in which the paintings were to be placed not being strong enough to support the weight.

On Thursday week, the foundation-stone of a new church at Carlton-upon-Trent was laid by H. Vere, Esq. The requisite funds for the edifice have been raised by subscription, to which Mr. Vere and his family contributed £500. The style is to be the early English. The architect is Mr. G. Place, of Nottingham, and the builders are Messrs. Huddlestone and Tinker, of Lincoln.

It appears from a return to parliament (issued last week,) that in the year ending the 5th January, last, the duty was paid on 6,335,093 gallons of British spirits for consumption in Scotland. In the previous year the number was 6,548,190.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has nominated the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby and Major Henry Ponsonby to fill jointly the office of private secretary to his Excellency, in the room of Mr. Corry Connellan, who has been appointed Inspector-General of Prisons, and has already entered on his new duties, and proceeded on a tour of inspection to the country

Hyacinth Darcy, Esq., of Clifden Castle, whose estates in the county of Galway have come under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Commissioners, has been appointed Inspector of Schools by the Church Missionary Society, at a salary of £100.

THE Government have advanced £100,000 for the immediate completion of the railroad to Waterford from Limerick.

Some experiments made on Saturday last, with a small screw steamer on the Grand Canal, near Dublin, proved highly satisfactory, and steamers of that kind are henceforth to be employed by the company

An accident of a painful and serious nature (says the *Devonport Telegraph*) occurred last week to Major Gully and his friend, Captain Mainwaring, who, having been fishing, were returning to Trevennen in a small four-wheeled carriage, when, owing to the breaking of some part of the harness, the horse started off at full speed. Captain Mainwaring unfortunately sprang out of the carriage, and, entangling his foot in the wheel, sustained a compound fracture of the leg. Major Gully, with great presence of mind, reined up the horse towards the hedge, thus stopping him in his wild career, on the summit of a steep hill, and saving himself and two lads, who were likewise in the carriage, from further danger. The captain is going on favourably

The last lift of the last tube of the Britannia Bridge was completed amid much acclamation on Friday week, and everything is understood to progress so satisfactorily as to lead to the conclusion that the entire structure will be opened a fortnight earlier than was expected.

Dr. Wiseman left town on Friday week, *en route* for Rome, to discharge the functions of the office of Cardinal, to which he has been recently created by the Marquis *Sebus*, of that town, in Funday Bay, on her voyage to St. John's. She struck suddenly on a rock, and went down in ninety fathoms of water. The crew were saved.

On Saturday afternoon, two sailors on board the *Juliet*, lying in the Commercial Docks (Thames), quarrelled, when one struck the other a violent blow, which knocked him overboard, and he was drowned. The body has since been recovered.

A singular discovery was made last week, by some excavators who were employed in forming a new sewer from Orchard-street and Strutton-ground, Westminster. They came across a cesspool which had been closed for many years, and there dug up a jar containing a considerable sum of money. A scramble took place, and it is, therefore, impossible to say what the amount was. It is remembered by some of the old inhabitants, that, between 40 and 50 years ago, a large sum was stolen from a public-house in Ann-street, near at hand; and as there was a hot pursuit, there is reason to believe that the plunder was secreted on the spot where the present discovery was made

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The Count de Streletzski arrived in Limerick last week, upon his benevolent mission for the relief of the Irish poor.

The excise duty on sugar, by the act 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 67, is now reduced to 11s. the cwt. and from the 5th July it will be further reduced to 10s. the cwt.

By an act of Parliament which was passed the last week of the session, a duty of 1s. 4d. per cwt. has been imposed on sugar used in the brewing of beer, to commence from the 5th of July next. From the 5th of October next brewers are not to sell at any other premises than their licensed brewing premises, or on premises licensed for the express purpose. Brewers may take out a license for the sale of beer at any other place as well as their brewing premises for the sale of beer is not to be deemed selling beer at any other than their licensed houses

An act to amend the law relating to customs has just come into force. All rules and regulations made by the commissioners of customs are declared valid. Superannuation allowances to officers of customs "shall be wholly void to all intents and purposes, and shall not be enforced in any court of law or equity." This act prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of any extracts, essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea, or tobacco, or any admixture of the same. Witnesses refusing to attend or to give evidence may be fined £50. The export duty of 2s. per cwt. on coals is now repealed. All manufactured goods are to be deemed to be the produce of the country of which they are the manufacture. No abatement of duties shall be made on account of any damage received by any corn, grain, or pulse imported into the United Kingdom

A Meltham man, who had never seen a railway, lately went to the Standege Tunnel, on the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway, and ascended an eminence, from which he witnessed a train at full speed. The following is a long black thing coming as sharp as learning, and puffing and rocking loik mad: un as soin as ever it saw me, it sets up a great scream, un run into a hole."

Messrs. Cliffe and Mackenzie, auctioneers of 64 Dean-street, Soho, well-known in Liverpool, has been appointed, through the influence of Lord Brougham, to the office of official assignee to the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester.

The Chichester Theatre has been sold by auction for £350. It was built in 1796 by tontine, and formed, with Portsmouth, Southampton, and Winchester, what was called the southern circuit, which did a good business. Messrs. Collins and Hawtrey were the original lessees under the tontine; but it was here that Incledon made his first appearance on the boards, and received a summary dismissal for paying his suit to a daughter of one of the managers. For many years Chichester Theatre past a rent of £30; but of late years it has dwindled down to a very small sum, till it disappeared altogether. The theatre had scarcely been opened for the last six or eight years. The purchaser means to pull it down.

On Thursday week, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the tall chimney connected with the bleach-works of Mr. Ambrose Wilkinson, of Tottington, near Bury, fell with a tremendous crash, demolishing the building on which it stood, and destroying a great portion of the machinery. The amount of damage sustained was about £300. The chimney had been considered in an unsafe condition for some time. The accident was unattended with the loss of human life.

On Thursday week, the new organ, built by Bishop, for St. Margaret's Church, Lee, was opened by Dr. Wesley.

Letters from Malta, of the 13th inst., mention that the cholera is becoming daily more decrease. On the 11th the number of attacks were 69, and of deaths 66; on the 12th the attacks were 33, and the deaths 31. The total number of attacks among the population since the first appearance of the disease on the island was 2,000, and of deaths 1,000. The cholera has broken out at Alexandria, and has already made many victims.

The *Gazette* of Rome, of the 9th, contains the nomination of the Abbé Talbot, son of Lord Talbot of Malahide, and lately a priest of St. George's, Westminster-bridge-road, to the office of *cameriere segreto*.

All the galleries throughout the British Museum are now open, though in the new part the fittings have not yet been set up. Barely a wreck of the old entrance remains, and in a short time Montague-house will be swept away.

The Lochaber Highland Society's annual games, and competition for pipes, including, among other objects, suits of the Highland dress, will take place on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

The intelligence of the death of Perceval W. Banks will be heard by all who knew him with the deepest sorrow. The world at large, who admired the sportive fancy, classical eloquence, and kind yet fine criticism of the "Morgan Rattler," for many a year gone by, in *Fraser* and in the other monthlies, will regret the early decease of one so gifted

Mr. Charles Brackenridge, a gamekeeper to the Earl of Antrim, Ireland, lately captured a large eagle on Carey Mountains. It carried an iron trap, nine pounds in weight, about a mile.

On Monday, a mill boiler exploded at Oldham, by which the boiler-maker was killed and two or three of his men severely scalded. The mill had been stopped for repairs, and fortunately there was no one else on the premises.

The Head-Master of Winchester College has received her Majesty's most gracious commands that the present hondays of the boys should be extended for one week, on the occasion of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur.

The rebuilding of one of the corner towers on Tower-Green (City of London) is going on, and will much improve the appearance of the structure, as well as add to its military strength.

During a confirmation, by the Lord Bishop of Chester, at Bebington, last week, a venerable old man, 77 years of age, presented himself as a recipient of the "laying on of hands."

On Collier-row, Romford, a man named William Beard, aged 42, residing at Enfield Lock, who had for some time evinced symptons of insanity, trespassed upon the Eastern Counties Railway, near Enfield, and, lying down, with his head upon the rail, his skull was smashed to pieces by the eight A.M. express train

The Right Rev. Dr. Sharples, the Roman Catholic coadjutor Bishop of the Lancashire district, died on Sunday week, at Great Eccleston. His disease was a gradual wasting away. His Lordship was educated at Ushaw College, and was ordained at Rome, whither he proceeded to complete his theological studies, in company with Dr. Wiseman. He was consecrated August 15, 1843.

On Saturday afternoon, a waiter at Cremorne Gardens, named Nicholas Adams, while bathing with two of his fellow waiters, was seized with the cramp and drowned

ATTEMPT OF A BRAZILIAN SLAVER TO RUN DOWN H. M. S. V. PHŒNIX, ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

We subjoin the following authenticated particulars of the above capture, and a Sketch taken on the spot, from a Correspondent :—

"On the morning of the 13th of April, whilst 'dodging' about on our cruising ground, the exciting cry of 'Sail, ch!' from the mast-head induced us to get up steam, and make all possible sail in chase. She was about fourteen miles off when first seen, and running towards us under all studding-sails, but no sooner did she perceive we were an English cruiser (and a steamer to boot), than she took in every studding-sail, and hauled dead on a wind, which soon convinced us what she was. We chased her from one o'clock until eight P.M., when, after dropping six or eight 68-pound shot 'uncomfortably' close to her, she hove to, and showed a light over the stern, it being very dark (in fact, the last two hours of the chase were so dark, we were afraid we should lose sight of her): however, we ranged up alongside of her to leeward, when the scoundrels, driven to desperation at their being captured, put her helm up, and filled, and ran right into us (no doubt, thinking we were a paddle wheel steamer, with the intent of damaging the wheels). However, our old craft (ugly as she is) bore the shock nobly: she struck us on the starboard bow, and only carried away a few of our shifting bulwarks and a little iron-work; her jib and flying jib-boom, with all the sails and gear attached, she made us a present of first, by breaking them short off, and leaving them on board of us: she then gradually dropped astern, close alongside of us (we had a great deal of way on us at the time, although the engines were stopped immediately), when the gear she was hanging by inboard of us dragged her foretop-gallant-mast, top-gallant-sail, and royal and maintop-mast, with all the gear and sails attached, over the side. She then dropped astern clear of the ship, a perfect wreck, her bowsprit completely unshipped, lying over her starboard bow; her masts gone by the board, lower masts unstepped, and her cutwater and bows completely knocked to pieces, and leaking like a sieve. We immediately sent a well-manned and armed boat, in charge of our first-lieutenant, to take possession of her, took her own crew out (who were landed next day), and, in consequence of the crippled and unseaworthy state she was in, held a survey on her next day, and burnt her. On first boarding her, we found a large poopoo tub, with a small spar placed in it, and a lantern, all ready to put overboard to deceive us, lashed to the top of the spar in the tub, imagining we should take it for the vessel and go after it; but, unfortunately for them, we had been too long in the 'Bights,' and were not to be duped so easily, although (as some of our brother cruisers know too well) they often do such things as their last hope. The *Phœnix*, up to June, had taken eight slavers, and was then on her way to the south coast, where we have no doubt she will give plenty more slavers the same opportunity as she did the *Dos Amigos*, of testing their solidity against 'English oak.' We heartily wish her success."

STATE SWORD FOR THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

STATE SWORD FOR THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

The illustrious Soulouque has already given abundant evidence of his fondness for the trappings of Royal state, and here is an additional instance.

This magnificent sword has been manufactured by Mr. Robert Mole, of Birmingham, for the Emperor, being intended as a Presentation Sword from the Grand Masonic Lodge of Hayti.

The blade, which is of the finest steel, is richly ornamented along its whole length with devices in blue and gold; bearing the inscription in French on one side—"To the illustrious F. Faustin Soulouque, Emperor of Hayti;" and on the other, "Homage of the Grand Order of Hayti." The hilt is of the most ornate and exquisite workmanship, and is surmounted by the Imperial crown, and adorned with various Masonic emblems. On the shield are richly chased the arms of Hayti, with the motto—"God, my country, and my sword. Liberty, Independence."

The scabbard is of the richest crimson velvet, elaborately embroidered in gold in open-work, and with various devices in excellent taste. The "lockets" are beautiful specimens of artistic skill, in design as well as in execution: altogether it is one of the most superb state swords ever manufactured in England.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.

On Wednesday, her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal suite, left Osborne-house at 22 minutes past 5 P.M. and embarked from Osborne-pier on board the Royal yacht at 5 34 for Ostend.

The Royal squadron consists of the *Victoria and Albert* (with the Queen and Court on board), the *Black Eagle* steam-yacht, with the First Lord of the Admiralty on board; the *Fairy* Royal tender, and the *Vivid* steam-packet.

On passing through Spithead, the *Blenheim* screw guardship, 60 guns, and the exercise brigs *Nautilus* and *Rolla*, manned yards, the former fired a Royal salute.

OSTEND.

Throughout Tuesday, the good people of Ostend were looking out for the arrival of her Majesty. Towards evening, many began to doubt if the news was at all true, till the preparations to receive King Leopold convinced them there was some foundation for it; and even then the great flood which has deluged all the country about Charleroi, and has laid whole miles of corn-fields under water, more than divided their attention.

Ostend at the best is not remarkably lively; those tall massive houses with peaked gables, narrow windows diminishing in lugubrious perspective, for all their gaudy whitewash, through furlongs of rocky pavements, till they close up against some dingy chapel or storehouse, bounded on every side by sandy ramparts or dreary fosses, and an occasional glimpse of a muddy sea, like an illimitable Thames beyond, do not form a very enlivening scene.

It was generally stated that her Majesty would land and dine with King Leopold. The King's residence is a very plain, unpretending edifice, painted with yellow wash, in one of the principal streets, with nothing to distinguish it from the neighbouring mansions but two little sentry-boxes at each side of the doorway. Up to the departure of the packet, the King had not arrived; but several of his staff were in the town, and 10 or 12 carriages, with the Royal horses, had been forwarded from Brussels. The preparations (says the *Times* Correspondent) are rather meagre as yet. A small triumphal arch has been erected on the route from the terminus to the Royal residence, the consular flags are fluttering from all quarters, and there is no stinted display of the Belgian tricolor. There is a small force of military (of the 7th Regiment of the Line), in addition to the usual garrison, to furnish a guard of honour.

THE RIGHT REVEREND FRANCIS FULFORD, D.D.,
LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

The Right Rev. Dr. Fulford, first Bishop of Montreal, in Canada, the second son of the late Colonel Fulford, of Great Fulford, near Exeter, Devon, was born in 1803, and educated at Tiverton Grammar-School, from which he entered Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. at the Easter Term of 1824, and of which, in the following year, he was elected a Fellow.

In 1832, he was presented, by the Duke of Rutland, to the living of Trowbridge, in the diocese of Salisbury; in 1842, removed to Croydon, in Cambridgeshire; in 1845, was nominated by Earl Howe, minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, where he continued until his recent appointment to the newly-created see of Montreal.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. FULFORD, LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Dr. Fulford is known, not only as an esteemed and laborious minister, but as an able writer. In 1838 he published a volume of plain sermons on the "Ministry, Doctrine, and Services of the Church;" in 1840, a second volume, under the same general title, on the "Church and her Gifts;" and in 1841, an essay on the "Progress of the Reformation in England," and a reprint of two sermons by Bishop Sanderson.

At the Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace on Thursday week, the Bishop was presented to her Majesty. His diocese extends over an area of 36,238 square miles, has a population of 1,7213, and but 44 clergymen.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn, and from which Mr. Skelton has in hand an engraving, to be published in December, the entire responsibility of which he has taken upon himself, and the whole profits of which are to be placed at the disposal of the Colonial Bishops' Fund, for the benefit of the churches in Montreal.

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA—FROM HINDLEY-STREET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CURIOSITIES.

ANCIENT ALMS-DISH.

Among the communion plate of Bermondsey Church is an ancient Silver Salver, now used for the collection of alms. It is supposed to have belonged to the Abbey of Bermondsey. In the centre is an engraving of a knight in plate armour, kneeling before a female, who is about to place a helmet on his head at the gate of a castle or fortified tower. From the fashion of the armour and form

ANCIENT SILVER ALMS-DISH.

of the helmet, this curious specimen of art in the olden time has been assigned to the age of Edward the Second.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SHARPHAM PARK, SOMERSET, THE BIRTHPLACE OF FIELDING, THE NOVELIST.

one of the wainscoted rooms of the gabled house shown in the Illustration, Henry Fielding, "the prose Homer of human nature," first saw the light, April 22, 1707. Fielding was of high birth: his father (a grandson of the Earl of Denbigh) was a general in the army, and his mother the daughter of a judge. The general had a large family, and was a bad economist, and Henry was early familiar with embarrassments. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards studied the law for two years at Leyden. In his twentieth year the home supplies failed, his studies were stopped, and the youth returned to England. His father promised him £200 per annum; but this, the son remarked, "any one might pay who would!" The same sum came to him in a few years by the death of his mother, from whom he inherited a small estate to that amount per annum. He also obtained £1000 by his marriage with Miss Cradock, a lady of great beauty and worth, who resided in Salisbury. Having previously subsisted by writing for the stage, in which he had little success, Fielding gladly retired with his wife to the country. Here, however, he lived extravagantly; kept a pack of hounds and a retinue of servants, and feasted all the squires in his neighbourhood. In three years he was again penniless. He then renewed his legal studies, and qualified himself for the bar. His practice, however, was insufficient for the support of his family, and he continued to write pieces for the stage and anti-Jacobite pamphlets. In 1742 appeared his novel of "Joseph Andrews," which at once stamped him as a master, uniting to genuine English humour the spirit of Cervantes and the mock-heroic of Scarron. There was a wicked wit in the choice of the subject, and its purpose—to ridicule Richardson's "Pamela." This was unjustifiable, and Richardson never forgave the desecration of his pet production; but, as Sir Walter Scott has remarked, "how can we wish that undone without which Parson Adams would not have existed." Still keener is the satire of Fielding's "History of Jonathan Wild;" but the hero and his companions are such callous rogues and unsentimental ruffians, that we cannot take pleasure in their dexterity and success

In 1[illegible], Fielding was appointed one of the acting magistrates for Westminster, for which he was indebted to the services of Lyttelton; though the appointment did not bring him in, "of the dirtiest money upon earth," £300 a year. He lived in a house on the site of the present Police-office, in Bow-street, Covent-garden. "It was Fielding, and his half-brother, Sir John Fielding, who made Bow-street Police-office and Bow-street officers famous in our annals."—(*Cunningham's "Handbook of London."*)

In the house in Bow-street Fielding wrote his "Tom Jones," which, the reader will recollect, abounds with pictures of English life in the eighteenth century in Somerset, the author's native county. He received £600 for the copyright; and such was its success, that Millar, the publisher (who lived at 141, Strand), presented £1000 more to the author. In 1751 appeared "Amelia," for which he received £1000. Johnson was a great admirer of this novel, and read it through without stopping. This was the last work of fiction that Fielding gave to the world.

Fielding's last public act was an undertaking to extirpate several gangs of thieves and highwaymen that then infested London, and in this he succeeded. Soon after this he was attacked by dropsy, jaundice, and asthma. As a last resource, he was advised to try the effect of a milder climate, and departed for Lisbon in the spring of 1754: he resided there but for two months; his health gradually declined, and he died on October 8, in the same year. The English factory at Lisbon erected a monument to his memory.

The only likeness extant of this prince of English novelists is that painted after death, from recollection, by Hogarth. It has various histories. According to Murphy, Fielding had made many promises to sit to Hogarth, for whose genius he had a high esteem, but died without fulfilling them: a lady accidentally cut a profile with her scissors, which recalled Fielding's face so completely to Hogarth's memory, that he took up the outline, corrected it and finished it, and made a capital likeness. The world is seldom satisfied with a common account of anything that interests it—more especially as a marvellous one is easily manufactured. The following, then, is the second history: Garrick, having dressed himself in a suit of Fielding's clothes, presented himself unexpectedly before the artist, mimicking the step, and assuming the look, of their deceased friend. Hogarth was much affected at first, but, on recovering, took his pencil and drew the portrait. For those who love a soberer history, a third edition is ready: Mrs. Hogarth, when questioned concerning it, said that she remembered the affair well; her husband began the picture, and finished it, one evening in his own house, and sitting by her side. (We quote the above from Allan Cunningham's "Lives of British Painters, &c.")

Opinions have been much divided as to the tendency of Fielding's works. Their extreme indelicacy, often unnecessarily introduced, has been palliated by the manners of the time admitting allusions and even expressions at which we should now feel the greatest disgust. The novels of our country at the present day are remarkably free from imputation of indelicacy; and more so than they were when the *furor* for "fashionable novels" was at its zenith

Within these twenty years three editions of Fielding's works, two of them illustrated by the pencils of artists who are very princes of humour, have failed to become popular; notwithstanding Fielding's truth and originality of delineation, skill in language, dramatic power and brilliancy of wit which has never been surpassed. It was in reviewing one of these reprints, that an acute critic exclaimed: "How refreshing it is to return to the vigorous, healthy air of his style, after being perfumed and pastilled to death by the tawdry trash of the day. There is more strength in half a page of Fielding or Smollett, than in a whole shipload of the diluted, mawkish, sickly sentimentality with which the socalled fashionable novelists, male, female, and epicene, drench their patient."

At Sharpham Park were, till lately, preserved a coat and leathers which Fielding once wore. The greater part of the house has been taken down: the remaining portion is tenanted as a farm dwelling. Sharpham has, however, been an important place: it was originally the country-house of the Abbot of Glastonbury, who came hither by water from his abbey. A well-timbered park surrounded the manor-house at Sharpham: of this little remains, the land being divided, and stocked with cattle, whose well-conditioned sides proclaim the fatness of the soil. So rich an appurtenance to the abbey was, of course, not overlooked by Henry VIII. at the Dissolution; but the last Abbot, Richard Whiting, refused to yield, but fled to Sharpham, whither he was pursued, and, being taken, was dragged upon a hurdle to the Tor Hill, Glastonbury, where, without regard to his age or character, the poor Abbot was executed; his severed head set upon the great portal of his own abbey, and the four quarters of his abused trunk sent to bleach in the blast at Wells, Bath, Ivelchester, and Bridgewater.

SHARPHAM PARK, SOMERSET, THE BIRTHPLACE OF FIELDING THE NOVELIST.

With its host of monastic associations, and its later celebrity as the birth-place of the father of the English novel, Sharpham is certainly not the least interesting "Nook and Corner" in our series.

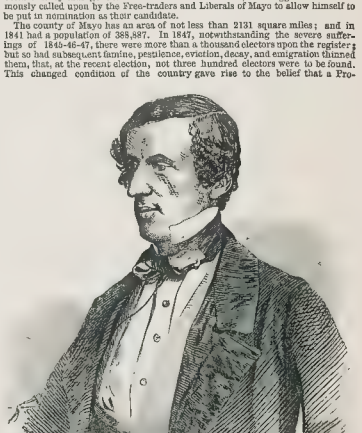
PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

GEORGE GORE OUSELEY HIGGINS, ESQ., M.P. FOR MAYO.

The recently elected member for Mayo, second son of Captain Fitzgerald Higgins, of Westport, by Mary, only child and heiress of W. Ouseley, Esq., of Rushbrook, a near relative of the late Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., was born at Rushbrook, in the October of 1818; was educated at Brussels, under the Rev. Dr. Drury, formerly head-master of Harrow; in 1833, entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a fellow commoner; took his degree of A.B.; and, subsequently made an extended tour of Europe; passed some time in the East, visited the greater part of our West Indian and North American colonies, and the principal cities of the United States. On his return to Mayo, in 1839, he was appointed, under the Lord-Lieutenancy of the Marquis of Sligo, to the commission of the peace for the county

In 1846, on the resignation of Mr. Blain, a vacancy having occurred in the representation of his county, Mr. Higgins, popular from his urbanity, intelligence, and unswerving impartiality as a magistrate, as well as his known but always unassumingly enforced liberality of political opinions, was at once invited by a very influential body of electors to become a candidate, and so far accepted the invitation as to publish an address and commence his canvass; but, being unwilling to give a Protectionist candidate a chance of success from a division of the Liberal interest, he retired in favour of Mr. Macdonnell, of Doo Castle, who was returned with the late Robert Dillon Browne. On the recent vacancy occasioned by that gentleman's almost sudden death, Mr. Higgins was unanimously called upon by the Free-traders and Liberals of Mayo to allow himself to be put in nomination as their candidate.

The county of Mayo has an area of not less than 2131 square miles; and in 1841 had a population of 388,887. In 1847, notwithstanding the severe sufferings of 1845-46-47, there were more than a thousand electors upon the register; but so had subsequent famine, pestilence, eviction, decay, and emigration thinned them, that, at the recent election, not three hundred electors were to be found. This changed condition of the country gave rise to the belief that a Protectionist could be returned, and Mr. Jasae Butt, Q.C., was put forward in that interest. Since the memorable Clare election, there has been no more eager contest in Ireland. Mr. Butt, though in no way connected with the county, was on that side the best candidate to be found; a professor of political economy in Dublin University, a distinguished lawyer, an eloquent and able speaker, popular from his brilliant defence of Smith O'Brien and other leaders of the late Young Ireland party, well supplied with needful funds and landlord influence, he was a candidate of no mean pretensions. The question to be tried was, whether the remnant of the constituency of Mayo were changed by adversity, and would vote for the restoration of Protection as a safeguard against future suffering. If so, they could have no more able representative than Mr. Butt. Both parties used their utmost influence; not a voter was left unseen. Mr. Higgins's speech at the hustings made no pretence in point of length or oratory to that of his learned opponent. It was a clear straightforward statement of facts as to the condition of the people, and of his own independent political convictions, giving evidence of observation, tact, self-confi-



GEORGE GORE OUSLEY HIGGINS, ESQ., M.P. FOR MAYO.

dence, and such finesse as can always on needful and well-thought occasions gain audiences of the House

The numbers at the close of the poll were—Higgins, 141 ; Butt, 94.

The father of the honourable member is the representative of one of the oldest Catholic families of the West of Ireland. Through all the stormy period of the times immediately following the invasion, the Higgins's were renowned amongst the Connaught chieftains. Through all the wars of the Commonwealth they were devoted adherents of the King, and, on the defeat of the Royalists, the then representative of the house had his estates confiscated, and was driven for refuge to the Continent. Another member of the family, Colonel Hugo O'Higgins, held high rank in the army of James II., and was killed at the siege of Athlone, in 1690.

The hon. member is a Liberal and Free-trader, in favour of Reform, retrenchment, and an equitable measure for the protection of tenants, and the assurance to them of the fruits of their own improvements. The hon. member is unmarried.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Beard.

ADELAIDE.

We have been favoured by a correspondent with the accompanying view of the capital of South Australia, sketched from the west end of Hindley-street, in November last. It is somewhat unfortunate that all the principal buildings of the city are in the background; but, altogether, this is the best point the Artist could select. The view has been lithographed and published in Adelaide.

The land originally surveyed for the intended city amounted to 1000 acres, of which 760 acres are on the south side of the river Torrens, and 300 acres on the north. The streets are laid out at right angles to each other, and, being from one to two chains in width, are broad enough for all purposes. In the town six public squares have been laid out, and twenty-five parallel streets—thus allowing plenty of room for increase at a future day, and making the present city healthy and pleasant

Wilkinson describes park lands in the environs, which have been reserved for the recreation of the inhabitants. This park land is a pleasant scene, and has much the appearance of the English parks, being adorned with large native trees in clumps, and having the river passing through them, and winding for some distance, with trees upon its banks. These trees are the favourite resort of numberless parrots, which keep up a constant chattering amongst the branches, their gay plumage sparkling in the sun. The banks of the river, only a few years since, were a favourite resort for emus, kangaroos, and other animals, before the white man scared them away; now they are not seen here, unless, perchance, at be some stray specimen, hunted by dogs, and past its wits, seeking shelter among the abodes of its destroyers.

The Government House, shown in the distance of the View, shows a high digni-fied-ness, on which the British flag floats proudly. This house was built by Col. Gawler. In front, and separated from its grounds by only a large sunken ditch, is a promenade, railed from the road, and a favourite resort of the townspeople after the heat of the day is over.

Another important point is North-terrace, which contains the Australian Company's offices, the Bank of South Australia, and further on, Trinity Church. On the same side as the Government House is the Legislative Council House, and other substantial edifices. King William-street has on one side comfortable houses, and on the other stock-yards, and other premises belonging to the Auction Mart, at the corner of King William and Hindley-streets, and which Mr Williamson considers to be a very fine building, fit to ornament any English town Further up King William-street are Younghusband's, Montefiore's, and Stock's stores; and in the distance the Government offices and Commissariat stores, many good private houses, and shops. The point of our view is thus described:—

"Hindley-street is the principal place of business, and here is to be observed all the bustle of a flourishing town, the way being filled with heavy drays loaded with produce, drawn by four, six, or eight bullocks, and accompanied by the drivers shouting and cracking their long whips, also with waggons and carts, drawn by strong English-looking horses, and mingled with gigs, carriages, and horsemen, all seemingly eager to transact business, and taking little notice of the half-naked black men, armed with spears and waddy, accompanied by their *lubras* (or women) and children, and followed by gaunt, lean kangaroo dogs. Hindley-street is lined on both sides with good shops, brick, or wooden houses, some few of which are of a superior build, and do credit to Australian street architecture. Many of the stores or merchants' warehouses are massive brick or stone buildings; and, altogether, the street has a much more imposing aspect than could be expected from the difficulties it has encountered and the short time it has been established. There are two churches, Trinity and St. John's, and two or three very commodious chapels belonging to different sects.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug 25 13th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 26 Prince Albert born, 1819.
TUESDAY, 27. Explosion of the *Crocket*, 1847.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—St. Augustine.
THURSDAY, 29. —St John beheaded.
FRIDAY, 30.—Sun rises 5h. 10m. ; sets 6h 41m.
SATURDAY, 31.—John Bunyan died, 1688.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M | A	M | A	M | A	M | A	M | A	M | A	M | A
h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m
3 33 | 3 50	4 5 | 4 20	4 35 | 4 50	5 10 | 5 30	5 45 | 6 2	6 25 | 6 50	7 15 | 7 40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S M, R. Irish. had better apply to a printseller

FOUR-YEARS SUBSCRIBER.—The Act for the Protection of the Queen's Person, altering the law of treason, and subjecting to flogging persons assailing her Majesty, was passed in 1842

E O W, Salop.—The value of a screw-piece of Queen Anne half depends upon its condition

ANTIQUE.—The impression sent is of a quarter noble of Edward III. ; which, not a rare fine, is only worth the price of old gold

JESSIE M'LEOD, Morton Vicarage.—Mr M F Lupper and Mr A. Asperry, Surry

A SUBSCRIBER, Edinburgh.—Apply to the bookseller next door, Bucchia-lane

EDITOR may obtain the work of Mr. Cooper.—Messrs. Hodges and Smith, Dublin booksellers

M H, Dartmouth. The tender will be held good, if the medium be not objected to at the time it is made

B B The price of Poole's "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume," 4to, is £7 7s

A SUBSCRIBER, Bath.—Sir John Franklin's expedition left Greenhithe May 19, 1845

S J D—The entire number of small planets is eleven. Ceres was discovered in 1801 ? Pallas in 1802; Juno in 1804; Vesta, 1807; Astræa, 1845; Hebe, Iris, and Flora, 1847; Metis, 1848; Hygeia, 1849; and Parthenope, 1850. For additional information, see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACKS from 1847 to 1850

C W—Apply for the map to Mr Wyld, Charing-cross

C N, Rodleigh, Salterton.—We regret that we have not room for the report

A Z—We have not heard of any establishment of the kind mentioned

A PLOUGHBOY, Dover—Received

A SUBSCRIBER, Trinidad shall be replied to next week

W L Z, Maidenhead.—Servants' board wages are from 12s to 14s per week

J G G, county Down, is thanked; but we have not room for the note

F S, Chesterfield.—The Derby Bill may be had of any bookseller

A SUBSCRIBER, Edinburgh.—Nansen's walk, as it is [illegible] and correctly reported in our Journal for August 17

A B The not unpicturesque gate-house of the old British Museum has been engraved in our Journal

E B, Chesterfield—Apply to Mr Farrer, Wardour-street, Oxford-street

T P H, Liverpool.—The etiquette is the very reverse of what you state. See "Hints on Etiquette," published by Longman and Co

F F S, Shipbuilder.—The act of Parliament for taking the Census last year has been passed, and can be had, by order, of any book-[illegible]—The approximate number of [illegible] information is so easily obtainable that we should not reprint it here

F S, Islington.—See Davidson's System of Short-hand

J [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

FALL OF THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS RAILWAY STATION.—LOSS OF LIFE.

On Wednesday afternoon, an accident of an alarming and extraordinary character, by which one man lost his life and two or three others were more or less seriously injured, occurred at the Bricklayers' Arms terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, in the Old Kent-road. The porters, it would appear, were engaged moving a truck on one of the turn-tables under the large shed which covers the station, when a train which was being slowly shunted on an adjoining line of rails came unperceived upon them, and, running into the truck when in a transverse position, forced it against one of the pillars that support the roof, and the result was that the whole of the roofing, constructed of iron and extending over an immense area, fell en masse to the ground, burying beneath its ruins both men and carriages.

It providentially happened that there was no passenger-train in the station, and that at the time of the accident not more than half-a-dozen men were at work in the shed, all of whom, with one exception, were protected from instantaneous death by the carriages around them; one poor fellow, however, in attempting to find shelter under a gateway, was struck by a falling beam, and unfortunately lost his life.

Inspector Hanagan, of the M division, with a large body of the force under his command, was on shortly on the spot, and rendered effective assistance until the station was erected in 1844, on the site of one which had previously fallen, and where an accident of the same character occurred, also attended with loss of life. Up to a late hour in the evening the wives and friends of the various workmen engaged on the premises congregated around the spot making inquiries. It is extremely fortunate that this accident did not occur about a month since, as then no less than 150 men were employed at the same spot.

TRADES OF LONDON.—A public meeting of the trades of London was held on Tuesday evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings, Holborn, for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the lowering of wages in the tailoring business, by the introduction of French workmen into this, then of England. Mr. Luke James Hansard, who presided, explained that it was stated that men, to the number of 96, in the employ of Messrs. Caslon, Nagg, and Co., were compelled to leave their work, in order to prevent an alarming reduction of wages, which was entirely uncalled for, there being no competition for types in the market, save that which was produced by the few existing masters themselves. Their employers had used every unwarrantable stratagem to induce them to work for a low rate of wages, but all to no purpose; in consequence of which they had recourse to foreign workmen; and, through agents employed all over the Continent, they had succeeded in procuring eight French men and women, all of whom had been imported from the city of Paris. If this system were suffered to go on without notice being taken of it, their English labour market would be inundated with foreign workmen, and the whole body of English artizan classes must leave their native soil, or, worse than that, go and help to fill the various workhouses of England. The chairman also read a letter which he had received from Messrs. Caslon and Co., expressing that the statements made by the men were untrue, and that it was a most unreasonable strike on their part, and merely done with a view of obtaining an increase of wages. He stated that they had paid their men the wages stipulated in the arrangements entered into in the year 1841, and that they never even attempted to reduce them. It seemed that the main point of dispute arose from the price paid to the rubbers, the demand of the men being that all rubbers, of whatever age they might be, should be paid 2d. per 1000. The chairman concluded by reading several letters from respectable firms, setting forth the amounts paid by them, with a view of throwing some light upon the grounds of complaint which these men had against their masters. A long statement of the cause of the present strike was then read by Mr. Bouquet. It appeared that about four years ago the same thing had occurred. The affair was then settled by agreement in a fair and satisfactory manner, and the men had hoped that they should be allowed to settle down in quiet, and that their employers would not be disposed to depart from their agreement by pressing another reduction. Fourteen months since a Mr. Fagg entered their firm as partner; since which there had been a marked difference, several of their long-standing privileges having been taken off, and hints given that the time was not far distant before another reduction would be made. Six months since, on hearing that a small firm which had been started for many years in Northumberland-court intended to visit their foundry, and fearing that the country prices would be introduced, they appointed a deputation to see Mr. Fagg, and got for an answer that it would not interfere with them in any way. Finding that the visit of the strangers was only to buy the public meeting of the trade, and resolutions were adopted that might prevent the introduction of this firm by all possible means. Shortly afterwards, a person who had received 30s. a week was reduced to 28s., and other instances of injury occurred. They therefore declared their intention of not returning to work until the notices issued by their employers for the reduction of wages had been withdrawn. Assurances had been given that no reduction should be made. From circumstances, they had found it absolutely necessary to strike, but in their strike they had maintained merely a passive resistance. They never had expressed a wish to dictate, but, after carefully deliberating upon it, they felt themselves bound to act as they had done. After a long discussion, in which several speakers took a prominent part, resolutions to the following effect were unanimously agreed upon:

That this meeting is of opinion that the type-founders were justified in resisting the attempt to reduce their wages, and that they emphatically reprobate the introduction of foreign labour when Englishmen were contending for a just remuneration of their toil, and they condolence that the type-founders are now on strike were deserving of every assistance.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated, having lasted more than four hours.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE RECORDER OF LONDON.—On Tuesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, the remains of the Right Hon Charles Ewan Law, late Recorder of the city of London, were removed from his late residence, 72, Eaton-place, Eaton-square, Pimlico, to the church of St. John, Bethnal-green, where they were interred in a vault, which is under the altar, where one of his daughters lies interred. At the head of the vault was placed a wreath of white roses, in the centre of which was a black cross. On the coffin, which was covered with red cloth, was the inscription: The Right Hon. Charles Pepys Lushington Charles Ewan Law, M.P. for the University of Cambridge, Recorder of London, son of Lord Ellenborough. Born 14th June, 1793; married, 7th March, 1822, to Jane Emily, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Plumer, Bart. Died 13th August, 1850, aged 58 years." The funeral was strictly private.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The tenth annual exhibition of dahlias and other flowers of the choicest and most exquisite-tinted hues, attracted a large concourse of fashionable visitors to these Gardens on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The weather was propitious, and the entertainment not a little enlivened by the various pieces of music played by the juvenile performers of the Duke of York's school. The gallery, verbenas, bally'nocks, &c., were tastefully arranged under a large marquée, erected for the occasion, and presented a very brilliant and beautiful exhibition. A variety of prizes were distributed, under the direction of Mr. Glenny. There were also some handsome specimens of flowers in wax models exhibited. The members of the Royal Chelsea Horticultural Society dined together in the evening.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending August 17:—Males, 699; females, 674: total, 1363. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 441; females, 433: total, 874. This return shows that the mortality is decreasing in London. The 874 deaths last week were less by 12% than the deaths in the previous week, and to nearly the same extent below the average of the ten corresponding weeks 1840–9, if we exclude the week of 1849, when 2230 deaths were registered. In the same season last year the danger of dying in London was twice as great as it is now; and the epidemics of cholera and its inseparable attendant diarrhœa, which destroyed 1230 and 188, were fatal last week only to 8 and to 139 lives. Six of those who died on cholera were aged and dirty labourers, of whom one was a lay in his bed about in stables; and one was a widow, of the age of 73, who refused to take nutritious diet. Of the 139 persons who died of diarrhœa, 118 were children under 15 years of age, 8 were adults, and 13 were aged persons. A fifth of the numbers, as the details of the cases of cholera returned, and at the advanced period of the year, so many weeks after the epidemic broke out, not only in 1849 and 1849, but in 1833, it must be admitted that the mortality of the present year is considerably diminished. The immunity from attack will no doubt accelerate the great works which are now in contemplation for the drainage and purification of London; for it cannot be forgotten that that unseen power of the air which slew so many thousands last year may return, and put the sanatory defences of the city to a second and severer proof, when the population is more scantily supplied with vegetables, fresh bread, meat, and the other means of living. The following are the particulars of the eight cholera cases:—On the 10th of August, at 3, Hunt-street, Lambeth, the daughter of a waterman, aged 4 months, "vomiting, hyperæsthesia, cholera." On the 13th, at the same place, stated that "the parents of the child occupied a small house, under which runs a most offensive drain; the former occupiers left in consequence of the stench arising therefrom." On the 6th of August, at 3, Dorset-street, Hatton-st., the son of a labourer, aged 7 months, "cholera (36 hours)." On the 10th of August, at 2, Swan-court, Glasshouse-street, Whitechapel, the son of a labourer, aged 8 months, "Asiatic cholera (24 hours)." On the 12th of August, at the workhouse, Kingsland-road, brought from a cellar in the Eagle Wharf-road, on the 10th, a labourer, aged 41 years, "English cholera (2 days)." Mr. N. Bowring, the registrar, states that "this man had not been in a bed for the last six months; he lay about in stables, but more commonly on the dust-heap in a yard, and when brought to the workhouse he was in a most filthy condition." On the 10th of Aug., at 12, Cork-court, St. James, Clerkenwell, the son of a compositor, aged 3 years, "gastro-enteritis (4 days), cholera (36 hours)." On the 11th of August, at 31, Marshall-street, Golden-square, the daughter of a clicker, aged 8 months, "cholera (24 hours)." On the 10th of August, at 30, Vauxhall Bridge-road, the daughter of a labourer, aged 1 year, "dentition, diarrhœa (2 days), cholera (15 hours)." On the 13th of August, at 3, Cross-street, Chelsea, the widow of a domestic servant, aged 73 years, "cholera (3 days), exhaustion from refusing sufficient nourishment (1 day)." Mr. W. Clifford Smith, the registrar, states that "this person was recovering from cholera, but remained low and weak, and, refusing to take nutritious diet, died from exhaustion." It is worthy of note that the decline in the general mortality has taken place on the north side of the river Thames, and that it is observed in both sexes, and in all ages under the age of 60

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean temperature of the air in the shade was 62 deg. 6 min.; the temperature of the Thames water was 65 deg. 2 min. in the day, 62 deg. 8 min. in the night. The temperature of the air was 1 deg. 3 min above the average of the corresponding week. Electricity was active, and nearly an inch of rain fell, chiefly on Monday. The wind passed over Greenwich at an average rate of less than 100 miles a day.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

About half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday, the Royal yacht, conveying Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, dashed up the narrow entrance between the two piers which led to the harbour of Ostend, the Royal standard at the main, the Admiralty flag at the fore, and with the lead going from the chains. As she rounded the lighthouse, a spirt of flame flashed from out of the grass rampart, and the thunder of the first gun of a Royal salute echoed through every street in Ostend. The crowd on the piers took off their hats and waved handkerchiefs as the yacht passed. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who had left the quarter-deck, and mounted up to the paddle-box platform with the Prince of Wales, his brother, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, soon after the yacht entered the harbour, seemed in high spirits, and looked as if they enjoyed the scene amazingly. As the yacht hauled up alongside, at 12 o'clock, the Queen and suite descended to the quarter-deck, and the King of the Belgians stepped up the gang way and welcomed his Royal guest with great warmth. The interview was like that which takes place between old friends. The King took both the ladies' hands with most cordially. He took particular notice of the children, who looked in good but not in robust health, and the whole party were most engaged in animated and apparently in happy conversation. At one o'clock five of the Royal carriages drove into the square, in obedience to a message from the yacht; and soon afterwards King Leopold, with uncovered head, led her Majesty along the gangway from the deck, and handed her into the principal equipage. The crowd cheered vigorously as soon as they perceived the Queen; every hat was off: and as Prince Albert followed with the Royal children, the cheering was renewed, the troops closing up the demonstration with three military cheers. The Royal party having got into the other carriages, after an interval, followed her Majesty, who, preceded by outriders, had slowly driven to the Royal residence.

A déjeûner à la fourchette was prepared for the Royal party, after partaking of which, the Queen, King Leopold, Prince Albert, and the Royal children took a drive to the West Sands, where they got out and walked for a little, returning to town in about half an hour

Her Majesty dined with the King, at his house, in the evening, and Sir F. T. Baring and Lord A. Fitzclarence had the honour of receiving invitations to join the Royal party. The Belgian Moniteur, Commander Crispin (*Victoria and Albert*), Master Commander Walsh, Master Commander Cooke, Master Commander Smithett, and Sir J. Hamilton (who was on board the *Vivid*), &c., were invited to dine at his Majesty's command, at the Royal mansion also.

Her Majesty and the Royal family left Ostend yesterday at one o'clock on their return to Osborne, The weather was delightful.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—It is understood that the three commissioners under the New Ecclesiastical Commission Bill have been nominated. The Queen's names are Baring and Lushington, and it is said that the Archbishop of Canterbury nominates the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P., as the third commissioner is Mr. John Shaw Lefevre.

DEATH OF THE SENIOR FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. The Rev. John Brown, M.A., the Senior Fellow of Trinity College, expired at Swaie, near Coventry, on the 19th inst. He was about 75 years of age, and, at the time of his death, was the oldest resident member of the foundation of Trinity, of which he has been tutor.

There having been rumours that Lord-Advocate Rutherford is to be elevated to the Bench, the electors of Leith have resolved, in case of a vacancy, to invite Admiral Sir Charles Napier to become a candidate.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN BONES NEAR NEWGATE.—During Thursday, numbers of persons were collected at the top of the Old Bailey, it having been currently rumoured that a quantity of human bones had been dug up at that spot, and a leg-bone with a felon's leg-iron attached. Upon inquiry, it appeared, that, when the men employed in laying down the pipes for the new City of London Gas Consumers' Company and dug down about six feet, opposite St. Sepulchre's Church, one of them turned up a number of human bones, chiefly rib-bones, and one leg with the iron which was formerly placed on felons' legs, but which had long since been disused except in extraordinary cases. In the course of the afternoon another quantity was found near the same spot, together with another shackle. This place is the junction of the four roads, the Old Bailey, Snow-hill, Newgate-street, and Giltspur-street, and it is surmised that many years ago persons who committed *felo de se* were buried here under the old barbarous custom, when stakes were driven through their bodies, and that the irons probably had been buried in this way on the body of some felon who had committed that crime in Newgate; but, on inquiry of the officers of that prison, they could not recollect any such circumstance, and if it ever occurred there, it must have been many years ago. It is expected that many more of these remains will be found about this part as the pipes are laid down. As yet no skull has been discovered, nor any of the arm bones. Those found are not in a very decomposed state.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

According to our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris, the rumours circulated in Paris that the President of the Republic had been fired at at Colmar; that the Socialists at Besançon, Colmar, and Mulhouse had manifested great hostility upon his arrival; and that some of the more violent had been placed in custody, have only been partially confirmed. The latest telegraphic despatch received by the Commissaire-Général of Police on the Prince President's journey is down to five o'clock on Wednesday evening, which announces his arrival at Strasburg in the afternoon of that day; and adds, that from the moment he quitted Besançon on the Right, on his way to Belfort, Mulhouse, Colmar, and Strasburg, he had been every where received with the greatest enthusiasm. This despatch makes no mention whatever of the least circumstance which could have warranted the story of the shots fired at him; and it is inferred that if not without foundation they have at least been considerably exaggerated. Some of the government journals affirm that there was a plot concerted by 5000 Swiss operatives at Besançon, the object of which was to seize the President, and hold him in safe custody, even if an attempt should not be made to take away his life, during which period a strong demonstration was to be made in favour of Socialism. Louis Napoleon, we are further told, was apprised of the scheme, and at first heeded it not, but he soon discovered by the compact pressure of the crowd about his person, the cries of "Vive la République Rouge!" and by some individuals wearing the red cravat, that the plot was about to be put into execution; which induced him to make his speedy exit, under the protection of General de Castellane. Nine of the conspirators were arrested by the gendarmes. These details, whether true or false, are given with much minuteness in the *Moniteur du Soir* and in the *Patrie*, but they are not generally believed by the Parisian press, at least to the extent described.

General Jung Bahadoor Koonrur Ranajee, chief minister of Nepaul, and Ambassador to the Court of England, arrived in Paris on Wednesday with his suite, and put up at the Hotel Sinet.

Serious damage was occasioned at Valenciennes on the 20th inst. by the overflowing of the rivers. Some persons lost their lives, and a vast quantity of cattle suffered the same fate.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE CHURCH UNION.

The Committee charged with carrying out the resolutions of the general meeting of clergy and laity, held on the 23d of July, have made the following statement of their proceedings

The "Address of the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York," adopted at the general meeting of clergy and laity at St. Martin's Hall, on the 23d of July, was presented to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth Palace, on the 25th of July. The deputation was received by his Grace with his accustomed courtesy, and the address having been read by the chairman, his Grace, after expressing his satisfaction at having so early an opportunity of seeing the deputation, observed:

"I have seen many meetings assembled to address which admitted of much difference of opinion, and that it was probably known to the deputation that he had the misfortune of disagreeing with some of the sentiments which it embodied. He might have wished, perhaps, that the language of the address had been less positive, and more as to an avowal of such differences of opinion, but that an address signed by so many members of our Church was entitled to respectful consideration, and he felt sure that it would receive all due attention, both from himself and from his right reverend brethren for whom it was intended.

To his Grace the Archbishop of York, and the bishops who had left town, copies of the address were forwarded by the chairman; and to the Bishop of London, being still at Fulham, received the copy of the address from a deputation, and acknowledged it in the following letter to a member of the deputation:—

Fulham, July 31, 1850.

My dear Mr Hope, I have read with deep interest the address which you placed in my hands.

It was upon the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York to express to the Crown their humble desire that freedom may be granted to the Convocations of the Church of England, assembled, to judge matters of doctrine and discipline; or, if [illegible] ordained, so to declare canonical truth and discipline as to secure the [illegible] address, for the present, against the utter death of sacramental grace which they plainly see to be involved by the late decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

With respect to the first of these points, I beg to assure you that I entertain a strong opinion that the Church's right to a well-regulated freedom of synodical deliberation and I earnestly hope some method may be found of combining such freedom with a due security for the [illegible] and [illegible] of the Church.

With regard to the second point, I apprehend that each bishop, in his own diocese, will adopt such measures as may appear to him best calculated to guard against the danger which the address describes.

One mode of warding off that danger all may have recourse to, both clergy and laity—that of earnest persevering prayer to the great Head of the Church, that it may please Him to drive away from it all erroneous and strange doctrine, and to preserve his Ecclesand in the true faith, in unity of spirit, and in the bond of p[illegible]

deliver me, my dear Mr. Hope, yours most truly,

(Signed) C. J. [illegible]

The address to the "Bishops of the Church in Scotland" (subscribed with 3000 names) has been transmitted to the Venerable Primus, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Aberdeen, with a request that he would be pleased to lay it before his right reverend brethren on their next assembling in synod.

Letters have also been despatched to all the colonial bishops, enclosing copies of the address which refers to them as bishops of the province of Canterbury, and inviting their attention, and that of churchmen within their several dioceses, to the appeal with which the resolutions of the 23rd July appropriately closed.

The protest and petition to the Queen have been committed to the chairman for safe custody—the petition until, at a convenient opportunity, and through proper hands, it can be presented to her Majesty—the protest, until the occasion which made it the record of a great public vindication of the faith of Churchmen shall cease to exist, when it may find a fitting place among the archives of Lambeth Palace. Meanwhile, names can be affixed to both or either of the documents, under a written authority sent to the secretary of any Church Union.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. E. Foley to be archdeacon of Ossulsta. *Rectories:* Rev. John Thomas Layard to Swaffield, Norfolk. Rev. W. Reade to Chedburgh, Suffolk. Rev. Elias Tardy to Augnamullen, in the county of Monaghan. *Vicarages:* Rev. G. A. Cockburn to Ifield, Sussex. Rev. Robert Fynes Clinton to Keddington, Lincolnshire. Rev. H. Harvey to Olveston, Gloucestershire. Rev. George Henry Turner to Deopham, Norfolk.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. H. B. Bowlby, on his leaving the curacy, from the inhabitants of Whitstable and Seasalter. Rev. John Rotherford Farrow, Curate of Chivelstone, Devon, from the parishioners. Rev. A. John G. Ryde, late assistant-Master of St. Mary, Glasgow, from the congregation. Rev. Robert Williams, late Incumbent of Gwernaiell, from the congregation. Rev. A. Costes, Incumbent of Pemberton Church, near Wigan, from two esteemed and benevolent ladies, members of the congregation. Rev. Frederick Haggit, late Curate of Welwyn, Herts, from the inhabitants. Rev. E. T. Evans, Curate of Ysceifiog, Flintshire, from the inhabitants.

VACANCIES.—Chaplaincy of Cleobury-Mortimer Union Workhouse, Salop, diocese of Hereford; Rev. J. Hayton resigned. Devonport Mocoe-Town St. James's P.C., Devon and Exeter; value, £130; patrons, Trustees; Rev. W. B Kilpack deceased.

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have presented the Rev. T. W. Goldsmith, M.A., curate of St. Marylebone Church, London, to the vicarage of Sheldwick, Kent, rendered vacant by the cession of the Rev. S. J. Lyon.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMAND IN THE PACIFIC.—Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Fairfax Moresby, C.B., is appointed to the command of her Majesty's vessels in the Pacific, in the room of Rear-Admiral Thomas Edward Lawrence Bettesworth Bladen Thomas Hyde Parker, C.B., whose three years of the command of that station are now completed, having been appointed on the 25th of August, 1847.

PROMOTIONS IN THE DOCKYARDS.—The following Admiralty circular has been received at the respective dockyards:

Admiralty, Aug. 8th.

My Lords advert to the regulations of February 27, 1847, and more especially to that part which relates to the selection of the inferior officers in the dockyards for promotion. It was the object of the board, in framing these regulations, to award promotion to merit on public grounds alone, and in the course to which their Lordships have since adhered, their Lordships have not, in forming a decision upon the relative merits of candidates, great care must be taken in applying worthy judgment and fairness the amount of encouragement to which different kinds of merit are entitled, and though the board appreciate, and will always encourage as it deserves, all possible zeal and activity in the public service which does the lead of the examinations, they are of opinion that good and faithful services are by no means to be lost sight of, and that practical knowledge is of the greatest importance to conducting the business of the yards. These principles, therefore, do not lead to the bestowment the names of all candidates should be forwarded to them in the order in which they stand in the examinations, and that, together with the original documents, a full report should be transmitted, not only of the length of service of the candidates, but of their character and practical knowledge, and the board will then make their selection, not altogether, or in all cases, with sole reference to proficiency in science, but with such regard to other points of merit as may appear just and expedient. Their Lordships, in conclusion, wish it to be distinctly understood, that in making their selection they will proceed on public grounds alone, and they desire you will caution all parties concerned, that all applications out of the authorised course, whether direct or indirect, will be discountenanced. (Signed) J. PARKER

MILITARY PRISONS.—"Horse Guards, August, 1850.—It being desirable that the routine of discipline established for garrison and barrack cells should be conducted more uniformly in the different districts and places, and more in accordance with the system pursued in the military prisons, the attention of commanding officers is directed to the circular of the 21st of December, 1846, relative to the distribution of the time of the prisoners. It is to be understood that the punishment of shot exercise and drill are to be enforced, in all cases, to the extent and with the exceptions only therein specified, in whatever manner the prisoners may be employed during the other portion of the day; and all prisoners, whether in confinement under sentence of court-martial, or by award of the commanding officer, are to be dealt with alike, and subject to the same discipline during their imprisonments in cells; due care being always taken not to put a prisoner to shot exercise or other hard labour that may be prejudicial to his health. Commanding officers are recommended to avail themselves of every opportunity to obtain advice and instruction on the subject of prison discipline from Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb, the Inspector General of Military Prisons, when that officer, in the course of his periodical tours of inspection, happens to visit their quarter.—By command (signed) G. BROWN, Adjutant-General."

JENNY LIND'S DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Night.

JENNY LIND is gone! gone amidst a scene of triumph which was not more a tribute to her own surpassing worth and talent, than to the art which it is her honour to profess, and to which she does so much honour. Ere these few hasty lines are before the reader, this incomparable songstress will have performed nearly one-fourth of her voyage to the United States, where we are assured, a reception awaits her which will cast in the shade even the splendid ovation which has just attended her departure from among her European admirers.

Fresh and glowing from the magnificent display of public feeling and sympathy, I can scarcely enter into details. With ears still deadened with the booming of cannon and the shouts of the thousands who were assembled on either side of the Mersey, and eyes dazzled by the gay effect of innumerable flags waving over by the sunlight as they ran to and fro on the river, or followed in the wake of the *Atlantic*, I can scarcely give you a sober description of this extraordinary scene.

The authorities foresaw that there would be a great demonstration, and took their precautions accordingly. Fancy what must be the interest excited by Jenny Lind, when the police thought it necessary to notify to Mr. Barnum's agent, that if the lady took her departure from the quay at the hour generally expected, they could not ensure the safety of life and limb! We doubt much whether any sovereign was compelled to change the programme of his movements for such a reason. Let us it was; and much hurrying to and fro was there in consequence. Instead of leaving at nine or ten o'clock, as had been arranged, Jenny Lind was obliged to slip out privately at a quarter to eight, and go down to the river, where a steamer was ready to take her on board unseen. In this she was successful; and while the intending sight-seers were disposing of their muffins and coffee, the little woman whom they were all going out to see had quietly gone on board the *Atlantic*, and was in her steamer; but not until after she had been annoyed (during a few minutes stay on the pier) by a crowd of idlers who pressed around her in the most rude manner, and could scarcely be kept off by the police. When will this nuisance be abated? When will the British public treat great or distinguished persons as such, and not as marvels are treated in the Zoological Gardens?

When at last the 150 passengers who had engaged all the berths were received on board, with all their luggage, and had taken leave of all their friends; and when the sound of a gun booming across the water from the bows of the steamer announced that all was ready for departure, what was certainly a "great scene" commenced. The immense floating mass began to move, and, as it did so, all the craft that had been playing about on the surface of the river, formed into lines, and made a sort of procession. As the *Atlantic* steamed up the river, accompanied, past the Albert Docks, she turned her head in a direction, the direction of the town, and slowly passed in front of the magnificent line of quays, amidst the enthusiastic shouts of the thousands of human beings who lined the shore, not merely on the Liverpool side, but also all along the Cheshire coast, from Birkenhead downwards to the mouth of this great arm of the sea. Guns were fired from the shore, and they were returned from the *Atlantic*; and the whole scene, such an army of craft of all sorts and kinds floating, with pennants flying—such a deafening—such a roaring of cannon—such a bright sunlight (which broke out suddenly, as if to afford presage of fair weather), was really one of the most extraordinary sights we ever witnessed. Every eye was strained to get a sight of Jenny Lind. There she little woman stood, on the Paddle-box, with her arm in that of Captain West, and waving her handkerchief, enthusiastically, in return for the greeting of the crowds who had assembled to witness her departure.

After such a scene, any account of the concerts will seem an anti-climax

The miscellaneous concert on Friday does not call for special remark, as it was little more—but a rehearsal—such a rehearsal as would make a London audience mad. All the interest centered in Lind. Such a reception! The audience rose at her. These cold people of Liverpool one would scarcely have supposed to have so much blood and heart in them. Verily, if they could have eaten her, they would. Her first song was that "Ah non paventar," from the "Magic Flute." After that an interest came the cavatina of *Agatha*, from "Der Freyschutz," which was given as I never heard it given before in any country. She wound up with the bravura rondeau, which she sang with a delicious comedy that sent the audience off in convulsions of laughter

Her singing in the "Messiah," in the Monday's concert, proved a great treat to music-lovers, who were on the qui vive to hear how she would deal with Handel's music. Genius knows no trammel a of style, it goes straight at once to the core of things, and is as familiar with the massively sung strains of Handel, as with the magnificently spiritual melodies of Mendelssohn. Lind's own religious feeling goes with this music of Handel, and therefore there was no reason to doubt her giving it the full force of devotional expression This a not the place for criticism; enough to record, that not only in an artistic point of view was her singing a perfect triumph, but that on her retirement (after having repeated "I know that my Redeemer liveth") she was, to use the expression of an eye-witness, literally "buried" with bouquets. She could scarcely make her way o it of the orchestra, there was such a heap of flowers in all possible shapes. One couplet rested on her shoulders, and remained there an

DEPARTURE OF MDLLE. JENNY LIND FROM LIVERPOOL FOR AMERICA.

she bowed repeatedly her acknowledgments. It was taken off at last by a gentleman standing by, and the happy captor preserves it with pride.

Of course there has been no thought of anything or anybody but Jenny Lind and her doings. These have been few. She has remained in her rooms, in the Adelphi Hotel, except when going to church or the Southern Hospital, whither she went yesterday, and was presented with a silver teakettle and two candlesticks (in return for her having sung them a wing to the building), or to and from the Philharmonic Hall, to rehearsals or the concerts. Into private amusements we have no right to penetrate. She has, of course, had innumerable presents, among them a very handsome piece of floral architecture, hung with the most magnificent bunches of grapes we ever remember to have seen. Her chosen friends were allowed to pick these grapes as they hung so temptingly. She has also had an address presented to her by the Philharmonic Society.

The story about her brother is a pure fabrication—the silly and wicked invention of some scribbler for local journals.

RAILWAY VIADUCT OVER THE TWEED, AT BERWICK.

This stupendous Viaduct, connecting the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway with the North British Line, will be formally opened next week by her Majesty, *en route* to Edinburgh. The foundation-stone of this structure, which we believe to be the largest work of the kind in Britain, was laid without public ceremony on the 15th of May, 1847, by the wife of the resident engineer, the same lady who had the satisfaction of keying the last arch on the 26th of March, 1850.

The Viaduct consists of twenty-eight semicircular arches, 61 feet 6 inches span each, springing from lofty piers 8 feet 6 inches broad at the narrowest point. The abutment at the north end of the Viaduct is built on the steep bank, on the top of which the old Castle of Berwick once stood: the south abutment is joined by the railway embankment, forty feet high. Besides these main abutments, the bridge is divided into two series of arches by a minor abutment, standing near the edge of the river; this enabled the company to finish all the land arches and get the traffic over them without waiting for the completion of the more difficult and uncertain river operations.

The total length of the Viaduct is 2170 feet; and the greatest height from the bed of the river, 125 feet. The whole bridge is built of stone, with the exception of the inner part of the arches, which is built with bricks laid in cement.

There is in this structure upwards of one million cubic feet of masonry; and nearly two millions and a half of bricks have been placed in the arches.

One hundred thousand cubic feet of timber was used in the foundations, which were of a very expensive and difficult character. In the execution of these foundations two of Nasmyth's patent steam piling engines were brought into requisition for the purpose of putting in the coffer-dams and the piles on which the bridge is built, the natural foundation being merely loose sand and gravel. An engine of fifty horse power was used for pumping the water out of the coffer-dams.

The contractor at one time employed as many as 2000 men in the various departments embraced within his contract

In addition to this large stone Viaduct, there is also a very extensive temporary timber bridge, along which the trains have been carried since October 1848. Her Majesty passed along it in a train in September, 1849.

The total quantity of timber used in the construction of the stone and timber bridges has not been less than 240,000 cubic feet.

The total length of the temporary bridge is 1166 feet, its height being the same as that of the permanent structure.

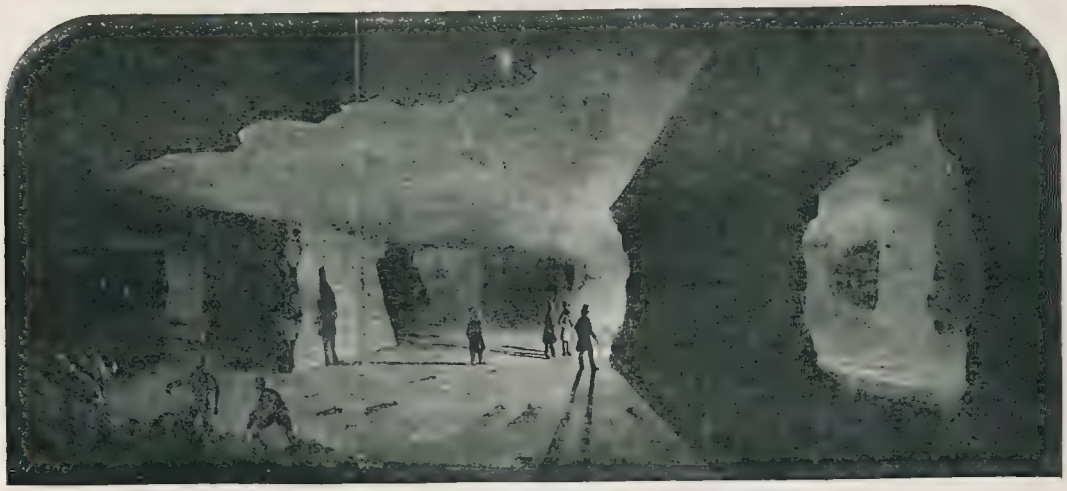
The cost of the stone and timber bridges together has been somewhat under £130,000.

The bridge is joined at the south end by an embankment five-eighths of a mile in length, and in some parts upwards of 60 feet high, containing between seven and eight hundred thousand cubic yards of earth.

The engineers-in-chief of this magnificent work are Mr. Robert Stephenson M.P., and Mr. T. E. Harrison; resident engineer, Mr. J. B. Bruce; contractors Messrs. M'Kay and Blackstock.

RAILWAY VIADUCT OVER THE TWEED, AT BERWICK.

A VISIT TO THE SALT-MINES OF CHESHIRE.



THE MARSTON SALT-PIT.

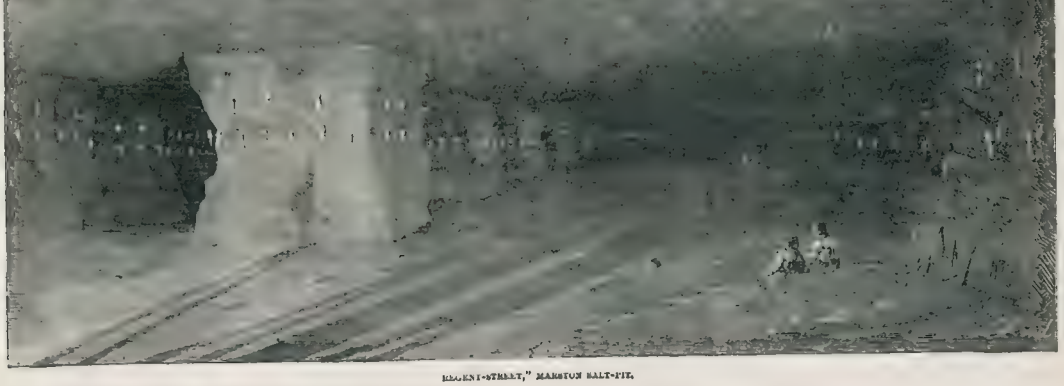
A VISIT TO THE SALT MINES OF CHESHIRE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There was a time, and that within the memory of the living generation, when salt in England was burdened with the heavy duty of £30 per ton, and sold retail as high as 4*l.* or 5*l.* per lb. It is now free of duty and so abundant as to be sold retail at 6*d.* per 14 lb. The wholesale price of common salt is 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton, of the middle grain salt, 12*s.* 6*d.*, and of the very finest sort 15*s.* per ton. Were the duties and the price of labour to be remitted, what a boon salt is so abundant can scarcely be understood or appreciated by the generations of salt in countries where it is scarce. In early times it possessed a far more extended and emblematic character. It was a pledge of hospitality among the Romans, of the Prophet and among the Greeks it was supposed to preserve from several passions of the mind. Among the mysterious ingredients of superstitious sacrifices, says Mr. Ormerod, "Pliny mentions the 'Immolatio Superstitiosa,' which was to throw incense and salt on the victim's head. In the ancient rituals the Prophets of Israel were commanded to salt their sacrifices, and in the ancient Mexican and other heathen rites salt was established in a manner. It was deemed an acceptable gift to the Deity, as the Mosaic institutions testify, and was typical of incorruptibility and the Eternal. It was an ingredient used in their marriages, rites, and funerals, and a universal appetiser. Many of the superstitions regarding it seem to be derived from the most remote antiquity. Salt was considered a substitute the most acceptable to the gods. Salt and bread entered every sacrifice of the Israelites. Rock salt to be used in sacrifice by the Egyptians was procured by the priests of Jupiter Ammon. Even before the superstitions connected with salt ceased and modern times would not only be its many vocations. Numbers of these superstitions still linger in England and Ireland, and the great French lyrist Beranger alludes to this and to the ancient superstition against thirteen at table, in one of his most beautiful songs:—

THE SALT — DESCENT OF THE LADDER.

"In the interior centre of Africa," says Mungo Park, "the greatest of all [illegible] large islands, is a source of health and [illegible]



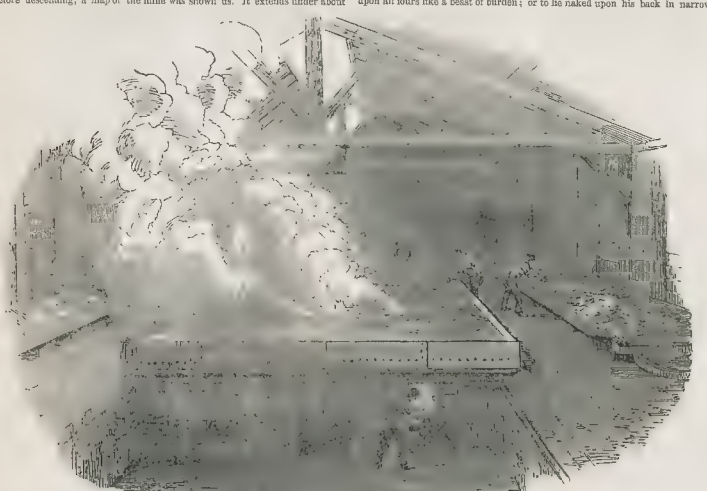
REGENT-STREET," MARSTON SALT-PIT.

of a large portion of that county is in salt, and its manufacture gives employment to large numbers of people. In the year 1844, no less than 13,476,684 bushels of rock and white salt were exported, of which quantity

Russia took	..	..	..
Prussia	..	..	..
Holland	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..
Sweden and Norway	..	..	..
Total			
British North American Colonies	..	..	1,272,765
United States of America	..	..	1,061,139
Western Coast of Africa	..	..	1,000
[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	..	..	[illegible]

The remaining quantity was sent in small shipments to the West Indies, to the Mediterranean, Brazil, &c. The quantity consumed for home consumption in the same year was about 12,647,616 bushels. It is estimated that, last year, 740,000 tons of salt were made in England principally in Cheshire.

With these few preliminary remarks, I proceed to detail the particulars of my visit, in the course of the present summer, to the great Marston Mine, near Northwich, in Cheshire. From the Hartford station, on the London and North-Western Railway—about twenty-two miles from Liverpool—it is a pleasant walk of four miles to the town of Northwich, the centre of the salt districts of Cheshire. I had heard much of the Marston, or Duke's Mine, as the largest and best worth seeing, and on making inquiries at the inn at Northwich, as to the best means of procuring admission, I was directed to the house of the agent or manager, at a short distance. I was informed that there would be no difficulty, and that every facility was shown to strangers who were desirous of seeing the workings of the mines. I had the advantage of the company of a friend who had formerly descended into the Marston pit, and, under his guidance, proceeded to a chemist's shop, where we provided ourselves with a few shillings'-worth of blue lights—an essential preliminary to those who wish to see the mine to advantage. We found the agent was not at his house, but at the "pit," and thither we proceeded in search of him. The landscape about Northwich seemed somewhat ricketty. Some of the houses leaned fearfully to one side, as if from the effect of an earthquake. There was a general air—if I may use such a simile—as of drunkenness abroad at the whole place. The buildings and the trees seemed as if they had been making a night of it, and were going home intoxicated. I was afraid, as I looked at some of the houses, that they would fall. This odd appearance was caused by the subsidence of the soil over old and abandoned salt mines, which had thrown the trees and houses off the perpendicular. Instances have from time to time occurred of serious loss of property, and even of life, from this cause; and many of the farmhouses which we passed seemed so insecure in their positions, that I should certainly not have liked to pass a night in them. A walk of about two miles brought us to the Marston Pit. On presenting ourselves at the office, we found a party of three gentlemen and a lady, waiting to descend before us. The matter soon made his appearance, and, having asked us to inscribe our names in the visitors' book, he politely made us free of the premises, and deputed his foreman to accompany us, and to explain the various stages of the manufacture. Before descending, a map of the mine was shown us. It extends under about thirty-five acres, and the shaft is 250 yards in depth. "If you had given us notice of your coming," said the foreman, "we would have prepared a treat for you, and have had the mine lighted up with as many candles and torches as we could have procured for you. When Mr. Canning visited it five-and-twenty years ago, we lighted no less than 15,000 candles, and the effect in the mine was magnificent." We expressed our regret that we had not been informed of the possibility of such a treat, and explained that we had a few pounds of blue lights with us. "We will make them go as far as we can," said our guide, "and do the best to shew you the mine to advantage." The bucket being prepared, the previous party—who were also provided with a quantity of blue lights, to be used below—stepped into it, holding fast by the rope, and were slowly lowered into the mine. After a few minutes, the empty bucket ascended, and our turn came to be let down into the bowels of the earth. The motion was pleasant, and the descent, unlike that into a coal mine, was perfectly free from the annoyance of dripping moisture. The aperture above seemed to grow "small by degrees" as we descended, until, at last, it appeared no larger than the crown of a hat. We were, however, soon below. The descent did not occupy five minutes. On stepping from the bucket, a small candlestick, with a dip candle, was handed to each of the party, and our walk over the mine commenced. The light was just sufficient to make the darkness visible; but, on holding the candle to the ground, we could see that the floor was of rock salt, perfectly dry. It was covered with a fine dust, which sparkled like crystal in the light—though it must be confessed that the crystal was of a reddish and somewhat dirty tincture. The roof, and the gigantic pillars which were left to sustain it, were of the same material; and I carried, as I looked upon the square foot of it—which was all that I could at any time distinguish by the miserable light of my one candle—the brilliant spectacle which Mr. Canning must have enjoyed when the fifteen thousand candles were lighted up for him. "Wait a little," said our guide, and placing a couple of handfuls of the blue light upon the ground, set fire to it. The effect was instantaneous and highly beautiful. It was as if the underground palace of the gnomes, or earth genii, had been displayed. The gigantic columns of rock salt with floor and roof of the same material all glittered in the sudden light; and the shadows of the guests, preternaturally lengthened, fell behind them to the distance of twenty or thirty yards, and seemed to climb up the massive columns of salt, upon which they might have been used in Brobdingnag. But the pleasure of the fairy spectacle was only too fleeting. In less than a minute the tantalizing light burned out, and all once more was a thick darkness, convertible, however, into semi-darkness, by each individual as he moved about with his candle. Each person seemed the centre of a circle of hazy twilight, wandering about in the utter gloom. Luckily we had blue light enough to be enabled to repeat the experiment several times, and to enjoy the brilliant spectacle of this magnificent cavern, if only for a few seconds at once. I could not help wishing that it had been possible to illuminate the cavern with gas, so that I might have been a witness of the scene. The miners did not happen to be at work on this particular day; but a few were procured from the neighbourhood, and came down by the bucket to shew us the first process of the manufacture. Working in a salt mine is comfortable, and infinitely preferable to working in a coal pit. There is no fear of explosion in a salt mine; the ventilation is good; the miner also can walk erect, and is never obliged, like the unhappy coal miner, to crawl upon all fours like a beast of burden; or to lie naked upon his back in narrow



EVAPORATING HOUSE AND SALT PAN.

seams, and strike the mineral from the roof above him. The rock is sometimes blasted, but more commonly the miner uses the pickaxe to detach it in smaller fragments. It is not hard, and easily yields to the implements employed. While we were engaged in questioning the miners upon their work, their hours, and their wages, and the general state of the salt trade, a surprise had been prepared for us. We were requested to accompany the foreman, and were led through rows of stupendous pillars of salt, fifty or sixty feet square, and about fifteen feet high, to a distant part of the mine, which seemed to be full three-quarters of a mile from the place where we had started. Here a new scene of beauty presented itself. My wish had, to some extent, been gratified. Candles had been stuck against the sides of the walls and pillars down a wide avenue of at least of 500 yards in length, which presented an appearance similar to that of a street [illegible] on city, with all its lamps lit up at night. The name given by the miners to this vista was "Regent-street;" and I certainly looked far more beautiful than the street after which it had been called, for the semi-darkness into which the more dim and distant lights faded away, gave me an idea of infinitude and sublimity which Regent-street itself could not, under any aspect, have displayed. It was only now that the extreme beauty of this underground mansion became fully visible and palpable. The pattern of concentric curved lines worked upon the roof and pillars by the nails of the workmen as they went down the rock, gave an appearance of ornamental design, which, in the full light thus thrown upon it, was singularly novel, unexpected, and pleasing. We lingered long in this spot, and were informed that not many weeks previously a party of guards officers from a regiment stationed at some town in the vicinity, of which the name has escaped my recollection, invited all the beauty and fashion of the neighbourhood to a grand ball in this place. The scene was represented as gorgeously beautiful, which, I have no doubt it was. The idea I saw convinced me how much more was to be seen under favourable auspices. There needs but light, and plenty of it, to transform a salt mine into a fairy palace; and is needs but ladies in the brilliant costume of the ball to fairies to grant it. On being "Regent-street," we were conducted once more to the bottom of the shaft, but turned aside to visit a stable erected for the accommodation of a horse employed to draw the coal trucks from the remote parts of the mine to the foot of the shaft. The horse had recently returned to the mine, having been at ted up during a thick week, to enjoy a run in the green fields, and a sight of the blue sky, both of which treats were, doubtless, as agreeable to him as they would have been to men under similar circumstances. It appears, when a horse has once been got down into the mine he is very quiet. The air is good, he is well fed, and he has every inducement to do his work well: but when he is taken up again, he is not to be persuaded by the voice of the charmer, charm he ever so [illegible] to approach the mouth of the pit a second time. Nothing but force is available—though it appears that it is the descent in the bucket, rather than the darkness below, to which the animals have so decided an objection.

On leaving once more into the open air, we were shown the next steps of the manufacture. When the rock salt is raised in the buckets—the same by which visitors second and descend—it is thrown into a pond or tank to dissolve. Here it lies for a few days, and a red scum arises from it [illegible] by this process of the rock-salt. It is filtered into a [illegible] where it forms a purer brine, and the scum and rock-dust of the first tank are dug out. They form excellent manure, and are often employed for that purpose. The manager showed us a field of wheat growing upon a made soil composed entirely of the residuum of rock-salt. The wheat was then but young—it was early in the season—but it presented an appearance [illegible] of [illegible] neighbourhood, and some [illegible] superior. From this point I am not sufficiently an agriculturist to speak with confidence; but I am assured that the crop was a very fine one. The brine, after it has been sufficiently filtered from earthy impurities, is pumped up into a reservoir, where it remains until it is required for the next process, which is that of evaporation. It is then pumped as it is wanted through wooden pipes or long troughs into the evaporating pans. These are made of cast-iron, in the form of an oblong square, with a superficies of from 600 to 1000 feet, and a depth of from 12 to 16 inches. Under these pans sufficient fires are lighted, the brine is slowly heated, the moisture evaporates, and the salt is left behind. According to the fineness of the salt required, must be the haste or slowness of the evaporation. The coarser and common descriptions of salt are procured by hasty, and the finer sorts by the slow process.

Common salt, or, to use its proper chemical name, the chloride of sodium, forms itself naturally by evaporation into crystals, of which the shape is a perfect cube. "These cubes," says Bergman's "Chemical Essays," "exhibit diagonal markings or strias, but frequently on each side produce squares parallel to the external surfaces, gradually decreasing inwards circumstances which shew the vestiges of their internal structure, for every cube is composed of six quadrangular hollow pyramids, joined by their apices and external surfaces; each of these pyramids filled up by others smaller, but gradually decreasing in size, completes the form. By a due degree of evaporation, it is no difficult matter to obtain these pyramids separate and distinct; or six of each, either hollow or more or less solid, joined together round a centre. If we examine the hollow pyramid of salt still further, we find it composed of four triangles, and each of these formed of threads parallel to the base, which threads, upon accurate examination, are found to be nothing more than a series of small cubes."

To crystallize the brine to perfection requires care in the evaporation—a proper regulation of heat, and an absence of agitation of the brine during the process. Various temperatures are employed, according to the quality of the salt required. If the salt forms a scum or scab upon the surface, and does not fall readily to the bottom of the evaporating pan, the evaporation of the whole is impeded. In this case, a small piece of fresh butter is thrown in, which, melting, diffuses itself over the whole surface of the pan, and causes the rapid dissipation of the particles of floating salt, which then fall to the bottom. "No other cause but fresh butter will answer the purpose," said the manager; "oil will poison it, and make no salt. Even salt butter, if thrown in, will produce no effect. I do not know why salt butter should not answer the purpose; but I know the fact that it does not, for I have tried it a score of times. Fresh butter never failed—salt butter always did. As for oil, the reason is clear enough: it does not diffuse itself over the pan, but flows in a mass. The salt butter, however, puzzles me."

Four kinds of salt are made: *the stoved, or lump salt*; the *common salt*; the *large grain flaky salt*; and the *fishery salt*, sometimes called the *large diamond*. To make lump salt, requires boiling heat for twelve hours; at the end of which the greater portion of the water has evaporated, and the salt, still moist, remains at the bottom of the pan: it is then drawn out, and placed on a long, sloping wooden bench, whence the still superabundant moisture drains off into a tub at the bottom, called the "leech-tub." It is then made up into blocks or squares, and dried in heated stoves, when it becomes fit for the import or export market.

To make common salt requires twenty-four hours' evaporation; the large grained flaky salt, forty-eight hours; and the [illegible]grained, or fishery salt, five or six days. The very finest kinds of salt are sometimes dried for fourteen days, after they have issued from the evaporating pans. When the salt is made, it is conveyed to the Mersey by the river Weaver, which has been deepened and widened for the trade, and from the Mersey it is conveyed to all parts of the world. The Marston mine has been worked for seventy-five years, appears as inexhaustible as ever. There are fifteen other mines in the immediate vicinity of Northwich, many of them very large, but none so large as this. The total number of evaporating pans at work in the Northwich division is 286. There are 201 in the Wansford division, or 867 in these two salt districts. Each pan is capable on the average, of making twenty-five tons of salt [illegible], from which statement a calculation can easily be made of the total [illegible] full work of the Cheshire mines. The complaint of the trade, however, is, that too much salt is made, and very few of the mines are worked to the full extent of the pans which they possess. The price of land in Cheshire under which salt mines yielding fine rock salt are known to exist, has been sometimes as high as from £1200 to £1400 per acre.

The salt-tax originated in the ninth year of King William III., and was not removed till 1823. It was very injurious in its operation; and, for purposes of agriculture, salt became almost entirely unknown to the English farmer. Professor Johnson, in his lectures on agriculture, enters at full length into the uses and abuses of salt as a manure; and the reader who is interested in this branch of the subject, will there find all the information he requires.

In conclusion, let me recommend any one who may happen to be in Cheshire with a day to spare, and to be desirous of employing it with pleasure and profit, not to omit the opportunity of visiting the Marston Pit; and, as the best piece of advice I can give him, let him be well provided with LIGHTS.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

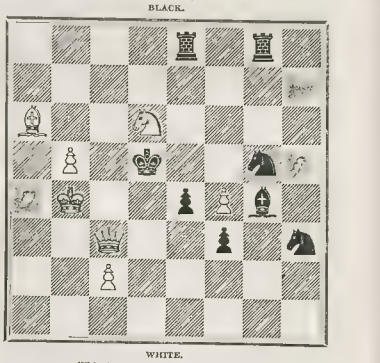
G S, Conway. Accept our best acknowledgements for the interest manifested
J W, Sandhurst.—[illegible] Pawn can be taken *in passing* only by a Pawn.
C A M, Poultry-in-Sands.—It cannot possibly be solved in three moves. After your last check, the King can again be played to Q B 4th sq
AN EIGHT YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—We prefer Black's game. After the exchange of pieces, perhaps the best move is P to K 5th
W S T—1. You have failed both in the Problem and Enigma. Try them once more. 2. The Solution of No. 838 is—1. Q B takes Kt (ch). 2. P to K Kt 8th, becoming a Bishop. 3. B to Q B 2nd. 4th. B to Q B 4th.—Mate
MARCUS S.—It is effected thus—1. Kt to Q B 6th (ch). 2. Kt to Q B 4th (Black, as his best, takes Kt). 3. B to Q 8th; and 4. P to Q B 8th.—Mate.
W G, Beverley.—Thanks for the suggested emendation of Problem No. 842
J M L.—We shall be glad to receive a list of the members, and the names of the committee, &c, of the new "Birmingham and Edgbaston Chess Club." With respect to your Problems, we have to report favourably to [illegible] the first, we think marked [illegible] The third, No 2, is inadmissible
R D M.—The Problems alluded to will be highly acceptable
ENIGMENSIS.—Such articles would doubtless be of interest to the lovers of Chess; but unfortunately we have no space to devote to them
R B W—A decided step in advance of all your previous efforts. 2. 18s per annum, or 1s 6d per Number
J A B, Royal Artillery. Much too obvious for our series
HATH DUO.—Problem No. 843 cannot be solved [illegible]
RIFLEMENSIS.—A long article [illegible] has been [illegible] it did not he has not moved [illegible] Problem [illegible] And [illegible], and sending us a correct version, we have to report favourably to [illegible] the first, we think marked [illegible] The third, No 2, is inadmissible
D D M.—Is the world-famed Indian Problem?
SOLUTIONS OF No. 826, by B D M, 1 C B, O M I, M S B, I ENIGMENSIS, M P, MITRE, F G, QUILL, PAWNEATER, ARGENTI, OXONIENSIS, REV H F L, DUNSQUIB, REV T C, CROZIER, MIRA, W H, Glasgow; GILBERTSON, R M, EUGENIUS, MILO, T O D, Dublin; are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF No 843 by CAPT TOWN, YARMOUTH DUO, DERBYON, ST EDMUNDS, PHIZ, are correct. All others are wrong

PROBLEM No. 844.

By W. GRIMSHAW, York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

At the request of many Correspondents, we are induced to reprint, collectively, the whole of the moves which been made in this interesting contest up to the present time.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).	WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	8. B to K 2d	Q to her B 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to K 3d	9. Castles	Q Kt to B 3d
3. P to Q R 3d	P to Q Kt 3d	10. B to Q Kt 2d	P to Q 3d
4. P to Q B 4th	Q B to Q Kt 2d	11. P to Q 3d	B to K Kt 5th
5. Q Kt to Q B 3d	K Kt to K B 3d	12. P takes Q P	Q takes P
6. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 5th	13. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P
7. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	And London has to play.	

GAME II.

BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

M. Hanstein giving the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K Kt to his 5th	Kt takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	17. P takes Kt	P takes K B P
3. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	18. P takes K B P	K B takes kt P
4. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3d	19 Q to K 2d	K B to his 3d
5. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q R 3d	20. Q B to K R 6th	K R to Kt sq
6. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K B 3d (a)	21. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2d
7. K B to Q 3d	K Kt to K R 2d	22 K R to B 2d	Kt to Q B 2d
8. Castles	K B to K 3d	23. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K sq
9. Q B to Q 2d	Castles	24. Q R to K R sq	K B to Kt's 2d (e)
10. P to Q R 3d	P to K 4th	25. P to K B 6th	K B takes P
11. P to R 3th	Q B to Q 2d	26. P to K Kt 6th	K B takes P
12. Q to K sq	K to R sq	27. B takes B	R takes B (ch)
13. Q Kt to B 3d	K R to K Kt sq	28. K takes R	Q takes Kt (ch)
14. P to K R 4th (b)	P to K Kt 3d	29. K to Kt sq	Q to K R 2d (f)
15. Q to K 3d (c)	K R to Kt 2d (d)	30. Q to K B 3d	

(a) This mode of opening with the two Kt's appears to have been first introduced by Mr. Staunton, in the well-known games wherein he gives the Pawn and two moves to Mr. Harrwitz.

(b) The advance of this Pawn, we suspect, was premature, and if properly taken advantage of by his opponent, might have seriously compromised White's game.

(c) We confess we do not see the force of this, why, in reply, Black declined to take the K B Pawn with Pawn.

(d) Taking the K R Pawn would have been fatally imprudent; for example—

WH TE.	BLACK.
16.	K B takes P
16 K B P takes P	R or P takes P
17 Kt takes B. &c.	

But, as we observed in the preceding note, Black's objection to take the K B Pawn, and thus open the file for his K's Rook, is not apparent to us at the moment.

(e) This is not a good move, nor is it easy to suggest one for him under present circumstances.

(f) This is not making the best of a bad position. He ought rather to have retreated his Queen to K 2d. In that case, the *Berliner Schachzeitung* suggests the following as a likely result:

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
29.	Q to K 2d	33. B takes P	K to K B 3d
30. Q to K B 5th	P to K Kt 3th	34 B takes K R P	R to R sq
31. Q R to R 7th	Kt to K B 3d	35. K R to K sq (ch)	P to K B 4th
32. Q R takes Q	Kt takes Q		And Black's game is hopeless.

We believe, however, in this variation, White may play more skilfully better at the outset. Instead —30. Q to K R 6th, he may suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.
30. Q to K B 3d	(Threatening mate in two Kt to K Kt 3d or to Q B 2d. (If Kt to K B 3d, White takes it, and has a clear Rook ahead)
31 Q to K B 7th	Q takes Q (Must)
32 R takes Q	

And Black cannot in any way save the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

St. Sylvione are three peculiar situations, communicated by the celebrated Russian player, Major JAENISCH; with a request that amateurs will not be content to solve them simply, but will examine them in connection with each other, as they lead to some interesting consequences in the theory of End-games.

I.

White: K at his R sq, Q at K R 6th; P's at K B 4th and Q R 4th.
Black: K at K Kt 6th, R at Q B 4th; P's at K R 4th and 6th, K Kt 4th, and Q Kt 6th.

White to move, and win.

II.

White: K at K R sq, Q at K R 6th; P's at K B 4th, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 2d.
Black: K at K Kt 6th, R at Q B 4th; P's at K R 4th and 6th, K Kt 4th, and Q Kt 2d.

White has the move, and Black can draw the game.

III.

White: K at K R sq, Q at K R 6th, P's at K B 4th and Q R 6th.
Black: K at K Kt 6th, R at Q B 4th; P's at K R 4th and 6th, K Kt 4th, and Q R 2d.

White to move, and play, and win.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The season terminated on Tuesday night with "Norma," in which Signora Florentini supported the character of the Druid priestess with added power and effect. The National Anthem was sung by the entire company; and the brilliant assemblage, upstanding, formed a *coup d'œil* unsurpassable for its substantial splendour. Two extra nights, as usual, are given, and the portals of this vast establishment will be closed on Monday for the present season. A review of the past campaign will appear in our next publication.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The eleventh representation of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" took place last Saturday, the enthusiasm of the audience for this grand work appears to be on the increase every season, inspiring the executants to fresh exertions. The *Valentine* of Grisi and the *Raoul* of Mario create a perfect *furore*.

On Tuesday, Rossini's "Otello" was given for the third time. Owing to the hoarseness of Ronconi, Tagliafico enacted *Iago* at a very short notice. The *Elmira* (Brabantio) and *Roderigo* of Zelger and Meraldi, and the part of *Emilia* of Madame Cotti, are great drawbacks in the cast; but the pathos and vigour of Grisi in *Desdemona*, and the vocal and histrionic powers of Tamberlik in *Otello*, produced an unusual excitement. The great tenor, in the scene of the duet with *Iago*, again electrified the house by singing the C sharp, in alt, from his chest voice—an unparalleled feat in vocalization. His fine acting in the last scene played Tamberlik appearing in his old part of *Figaro* (vice Ronconi), singing and acting with much vivacity. Madame Castellan, Polonini, Tagliafico, and Mario, were the *Rosina*, *Bartolo*, *Basilio*, and *Almaviva*, so that the act passed off with the greatest spirit and precision.

On Thursday, in which the 46th final subscription night of the 27th that was included, the first act of "Norma" was performed, and, for the first time since 1847, Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore" was revived. Madame Viardot making her first appearance here as the coquettish *Adina*, and Ronconi, also for the first time here, enacting the mountebank *Dr. Dulcamara*; Mario was *Nemorino*, and Tamburini the dashing *Sergeant Belcore*.

The production of the "Elisir" proved to be one of the greatest hits of the season. The house was crowded to excess, and the execution of the lively opera was perfection, not only in the choral and orchestral departments, but as regards the principals. Madame Viardot's *Adina* was a piece of genuine refined comedy, and her vocalisation was distinguished by the most brilliant cadenzas. She was encored with the greatest enthusiasm in the first act, and the second act; and in the "Prendi per me" she was immensely applauded. Mario's singing of the "Una furtiva" secured a rapturous encore; he sang throughout the opera, admirably. The *Sergeant* of Tamburini is known as one of his best parts. Ronconi's *Dulcamara* convulsed the house with laughter, from first to last: it was a most finished specimen of comic acting. This evening (Saturday) the "Elisir" will be repeated, with the first act of "Norma;" and next week the following additional nights, at reduced prices, the subscription season ending to-night.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Bolton's management of this theatre terminates, it appears, this week. The revival of "The Malcontent" has, nevertheless, proved attractive, and continued to be played almost nightly. The conductor has also ventured upon the revival of Fielding's "Pasquin;" or, the Life and Death of Common Sense." It is to this satire that the legal restrictions on the English stage were partially due. The Licensing Act, though previously resolved on, was immediately consequent on the license in which the dramatist indulged in this and similar pieces. The form of the drama is analogous to that of the "Critic;" or, "Puff" "Pasquin" are among the comedy of the "Election," and a tragedy called the "Life and Death of Common Sense." Mr. Bolton, however, has contented himself with the latter. Much of the pasquinade is, of course, obsolete, but some of the strictures are yet applicable; and, accordingly, the dialogue between the *Queen of Common Sense* and the *High Priest of the Sun* was referred by the audience to the Gorham controversy. Other passages directed against foreign entertainers are as available to the purposes of the management at the present day as to those of the period of their original production. On the whole, Mr. Bolton's brief season has been conducted with some spirit; and, considering the limited capacity of his company, with considerable success.

On Wednesday, a Miss Lyons, the pupil of Mrs. W. West, made her *début* in the character of *Juliet*. In her juvenile appearance and age, she possesses some of the requisites for the part. She has evidently been professionally taught, and though her elocution is yet defective, her action is, for the most part, appropriate, and occasionally graceful. She did not exactly come up to our expectations in the chamber scene; but she succeeded in gaining considerable applause from the audience, both in that and other trying situations of the drama. Altogether it was a performance of promise, though wanting in that development which only continuous practice can afford.

This theatre, we understand, has, at length, been taken by Mr. Farren.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Saturday this well-conducted theatre was opened for the season, with the tragedy of "Hamlet." Mr. Phelps had evidently re-studied the part, and presented with great effect not only an intelligible reading of the part, but a "chaste and noble" impersonation of the character. His princely Dane is a fine and elegant interpretation. Miss Glyn sustained the *rôle* of the guilty Queen with her usual originality, and conducted during the scene of the first appearance of the interlude was striking and appropriate. The look of wonder with which she regarded the *King* was, in particular, artistic. In the closet scene, and at *Ophelia's* grave, she likewise made some points, which were effective and appropriate. The evening, also, was remarkable for the *débuts* of a Miss Travers in *Ophelia*, and a Mr. Walter in *Laertes*. Neither was apparently well fitted with the part that each sustained; and we would defer our judgment of their merits on their performance until we can decide upon them in more favourable characters What new seems to us crude and awry may then be better justified by the order of position and the special aptitude of the actor.

On Thursday, Mr. Leigh Hunt's "Legend of Florence" was revived, and gave us the desired opportunity of testing Mr. Waller's talents, in the rather difficult and elaborate part of *Rondinello*. He performed it with spirit and elegance—much, indeed, as to justify us in forming considerable hopes of his future success. Mr. Phelps' *Agolanti*, also, was a masterly performance; and Miss Glyn supported the singularly arduous character of *Ginevra*, the patient wife, with taste, judgment, and feeling. We were also impressed favourably with Mr. Hoskin's *Colonna*, and the *Olympus* of Mrs. Archbald, a new actress here. But, for such a critique as the revival merits, we must refer the reader to another week, when we shall present an illustration of one of the leading scenes in this most exquisite and poetic drama.

MR. BUNN AT HARROGATE.—The local papers report in enthusiastic terms Mr. Bunn's delivery of his Literary and Dramatic Monologue, with the Shakspearian illustrations. "As a reader and declamator," states the *Harrogate Advertiser* of Saturday last, "Mr. Bunn possesses all the ease, grace, elegance, and power of such a difficult undertaking requires, and his style of diction is pleasing and appropriate. The Rooms were well filled with a brilliant audience, who testified their gratification by loud and frequent applause." Mr. Bunn will give another entertainment at Harrogate, at the Cheltenham Rooms, before the end of the season

Mr. John Langford Pritchard, the well-known manager of the York theatrical circuit, and, under Mr. Macready's management, leading actor at Covent Garden, and, since at Dublin and Edinburgh, died, after a long, lingering and painful illness, on the 8th inst., aged 52. He was, for many years, the honorary secretary to the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund. His remains have been interred in the Leeds Cemetery.

IRISH MANUFACTURES.—The village of Waringstown, Banbridge, presented a very animated appearance on Saturday, the 17th inst., when it became known that Mr. Henning, of Carnboy House, Waringstown, had gained the first prize for damasks and cambrics at the late Cork Exhibition of Manufactures in Ireland. A splendid arch was erected, dressed with the flax plant, intermingled with laurel; in the centre hung the motto "Irish manufactures for ever." A car, ornamented with flax, and containing a loom in full work, was drawn through the village. At night, tar barrels were lighted and carried through the village, which was illuminated. About 3000 persons were present.

PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS.—The Select Committees of the Lords appointed to consider the laws relating to parochial assessments have reported that it is expedient to rate the owners instead of the occupiers of houses of the value of £6 and under, and that no person whatever shall be exonsed from the payment of rates; that every description of property ought justly to contribute to the relief of the poor; that all rates should be assessed as coal mines; that it is expedient to approximate railway assessment as nearly as possible to the net letable value and on a mileage rate; that it is necessary to exempt stock in trade until the value can be defined with greater accuracy; and that it is not expedient that the general maintenance of the poor should be provided for out of the Consolidated Fund. The committee has also reported that no evidence had been received by them to induce them to recommend any general system of union rating.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD PACKET SERVICE.—The efficiency of the packet service on the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company is evinced by the following run of the *Scotia* against the *Banshee*. It appears that the rivalry existing on the Holyhead and Kingstown stations between the boats of her Majesty's government and those of the Chester and Holyhead Company especially during the last month, in small service between those ports to a company opposed to the Chester and Holyhead, has led to some spirited trials of speed between the Government vessels and those of the newly established line. On these contests came on the 13th instant, when Her Majesty's packet the *Banshee* left Holyhead with his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on board, having a slight start of the Company's boat, the *Scotia*. Notwithstanding the latter boat was the last to leave the quay, it reached Kingstown five minutes in advance of its competitor, having performed the journey in three hours and forty minutes

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—Notice of an intention to file an it junction against this company has been lodged, to prevent them from opening their new completed line from Ashford to Hastings, on the ground that the line is constructed, does not agree with the parliamentary sections by as much from 13 to 36 feet in the levels in some places, while the deviation allowed should nowhere exceed five feet.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

DRIVERS' STRIKE ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Various meetings have been held by the drivers and firemen who have resigned their engagements on this railway, for the purpose of showing that, in their judgment, no other course than the extreme one which they have taken was left open to them.

On Monday evening, at a meeting which they held at the George, Stratford, Mr. Hope, who presided (as he had at the former meetings), directed attention to a fact, which he contended was the strongest in favour of the men—Mr. Gooch's conduct. viz. that, upon attending at the offices of the company to receive our pay, all those men who had been fined by Mr Gooch for accidents over which they neither had nor could have any control had the amount of the fines returned to them, and those who were suspended were paid their wages for the whole period of such suspension." The speaker then detailed certain detentions and irregularities which he stated had occurred with respect to the arrival and departure trains at several of the stations, and which he attributed to the ignorance and incompetence of the new hands employed. He concluded by exhorting the men to persevere in their present course of steady and peaceful conduct.

Several of the men having addressed the meeting in confirmation of the statements of the chairman, a resolution was agreed to affirming the chairman's view of the remission of the fines.

The Directors have published a statement in justification of the course they have adopted, which, after setting forth a scale of wages demanded by the men, and to which they (the Directors) did not think proper to accede, continues the following report from Mr. Gooch, which would seem to show that a want of proper discipline is at the bottom of the disagreement.

"Locomotive and Carriage Department, Stratford, August 7th, 1850. "To the Chairman and Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway.

"Gentlemen,—From the various statements which appear daily in the papers, I do not think it necessary to trouble you to explain, as concisely as I can, the several circumstances connected with the present dispute. I was by myself in the workshops on the afternoon of Monday, the 15th instant, to resign their situations on the evening of Sunday the 18th inst. The reasons they assigned for so doing in the manner they presented themselves were the unjust fines which had been imposed upon them by me. You are fully aware that, in the absence of the superintendent of the locomotive department, the strictest discipline is necessary to ensure safety to the travelling public as well as economy to the shareholders; it is with great regret I am compelled to say that the taking away from the foreman of your railway, a few months ago, I found the discipline throughout the whole extent in a very unsatisfactory state. Being most desirous to effect the changes which were necessary as quickly as I could, and only preferring to introduce the same system on this railway as prevails throughout all other leading railways, I do not see the reason why the fines should only be paid out of the wages of the men, and not as a punishment for the offence. I may most emphatically that, in any case, has a fine been imposed for any locomotive engine which a guarded man would not have been in command care and control of those in charge. I wish also to state that the other fines were imposed for not reporting; and one case in particular, where a guard came in late with the luggage train, the train had to be taken a distance of six miles by horses. Fines also have been imposed for arriving at stations with goods trains at periods varying from one hour to twenty minutes. Recently *Dalzomera* convulsed the house with laughter, from first to last: it was a most finished specimen of comic acting. This evening (Saturday) the "Elisir" will be repeated, with the first act of "Norma;" and next week the following additional nights, at reduced prices, the subscription season ending to-night.

"I have, &c.,

"C. GOOCH."

On Wednesday the drivers and firemen held another meeting in Stratford, at which the chairman (Mr. Hope), sought, by quoting instances to the contrary, to controvert Mr. Gooch's averments with respect to the imposition of fines, the intention to reduce wages, and the fitness of their successors to perform their duties. The proceedings were, on the whole, a resolution to that effect.

As a proof of the kindly feelings entertained by the directors towards their late servants, it is stated that the directors have notified to such of them as occupy cottages and garden, belonging to the company, that they may retain the gardens if not of sufficient maturity to be removed, shall be valued, and the amount paid to the late occupiers.

J. H. Drummond Hay, Esq., President and Senior Member of Council of the Virgin Islands, is promoted to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Christopher, in the room of Mr Macintosh. Arthur Rollox Hollingsworth, Esq., is appointed Assistant Receiver-General of Trinidad.

FEBRUARY SAVINGS-BANKS.—The Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution have just established one of these banks, with very gratifying results It commenced on the 8th ult., with 57 depositors. Last Saturday there were 96 depositors, amounting to an average of *one shilling and tenpence each*. The number of accounts open is 147.

CAUTION TO FARMERS.—Mr. Cook, of the Swan Inn, Dunkerton, near Bath, fed his pigs with diseased potatoes, and feeding on them, and found a few morning after, several of them out of eleven dead. He administered salt and water to the remaining two, by direction of Mr. Kneeling, and they recovered and are doing well.

THE BURNING OF PARKHURST PRISON.—Five juvenile convicts, named William Saunderson, William Fortune, William Pearce, Thomas Knott, and Frederick Grimes, have been committed for trial at the next assizes, charged with having wilfully set fire to Parkhurst Prison, on the night of the 30th of July last, whereby one of the wings of the prison was totally destroyed. The convicts planned the burning of the prison to afford them means of escape, not only raising their own lives by the act, but those of nearly 300 convicts. The result proceeded to that part known as the C dormitory, which he found to be on fire: and although every effort was made by the officers to suppress it, the flames gained ascendancy, and the building was burned to the ground. After the fire was extinguished, information was brought him, on search, by which he ordered the prisoners into confinement in separate dark cells. On the succeeding morning the prisoner Grimes sent for witness. Witness went, in company with the chaplain of the prison, and cautioned the prisoner. The prisoner made no statement, and witness and the chaplain went away; but the next day the prisoner again requested their attendance, when he made a confession to them that he had himself fired some matches from out of the chapel bible, prayer-book, hymn books, given him by Pearce and Fortune, which were placed in the ventilator of the dormitory. He made his escape from the building by dropping from the window, on Tuesday, between 2 and 3 o'clock, when he left the cell out of the officers' window, and held a light of Mr. Baldrel's while he let the bars out. Mr. Shirlaw added that the other prisoners had confirmed Grimes's statement.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Funds have been very inactive during the past week, a predominance of sales tending to depress prices. Indeed, the general wish regard to securing the remainder of the harvest, and the potato disease is also reported to be rapidly spreading. These sinister rumours, added to a decidedly increased demand for money, have not only tended to discourage speculation, but Exchequer Bills and India Bonds are also drawn in the decline Consols quote a reduction of a quarter per cent. upon the week, having opened on Monday at 96¾ to ⅞ for Money, and now quoting 96 to ⅝. Exchequer Bills have been gradually receding, at present, however, only a few shillings; and India Bonds are also a few shillings cheaper. The market was inactive at the close of the week, with quotations as follows: Bank Stock, 212; Reduced Annuities, 96⅝; Consols, 96¾; New Three-and-a-quarters per Cent. Annuities, 97¼; Annuities, 30 years, 8; India Stock, 266; India Bonds, £1000, 88 p; Ditto, under £1000, 88 p; Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 p; £500, June, 68 p; Small, June, 68 p.

The principal feature in the Foreign Market has been the fluctuations in Mexican. On Monday some large purchases for the rise gave an impetus to prices, and 29¾ was for a time quoted for Consols. The fairness of the English Harvest, however, on Tuesday, influenced Foreign dealings generally, Mexican declining ½ per cent. Yesterday, Mexican fell another ½ per cent., and on Thursday ⅛ per cent. Danish Five per Cents quote last week's prices. Brazilian Bonds 29½ for Account. Danish Five per Cents quote last week's prices. Brazilian Bonds, 92¾; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 91½; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 77; Ditto, Five per Cent., 102; Equador Bonds, 3¾; Mexican, Five per Cent., Ex. Jan. Coupons, Account, 29¾; Peruvian Bonds, four-and-a-half per Cent., Account, 84½; Portuguese, 34; Portuguese Converted, 1841, 34¾; Russian Bonds, 112¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 96¾; Spanish Five per Cent, 1840, 17¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 37¾; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 91¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guilds, 59¾; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 89¼.

Shares continue heavy. Eastern Counties quote 6 a better market is, however, apparent for Great Northerns. Blackwalls are flat, and East Lancashires have fallen to par. Closing prices are: Great Northern, 9½; Ditto, Ex Scrip, Ditto, Ex Dividend, 1½; Eastern Counties, ⅛; Ditto, No. 2, £6, ½ p.; Ditto New Preference, ½ per Cent., 1½; Eastern Union, Cast A, B, and C, ⅝; East Lancashire, guar. 6 per Cent., 28½; Great Northern, 9½; Ditto, Ex Scrip, Ditto, Ex Dividend, 1½; Great South. and West. (Ireland), 20; Ditto, Eighths, 2½; Great North of England, 24 x d.; Great Western, 57½ x d.; Ditto, New £17, 7½ x.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 85; Ditto, Fifths, 2½; Leeds and Bradford, 94; London and North-Western, 111½; Ditto, New Quarters, 18; Ditto, Fifths, 1¾; Ditto (£10 M. and B.), C., 2; London and South-Western, 60¾ x d.; Midland, 33¾; Ditto, £50 Shares, 9½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 13½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 121½; Norfolk, 15; North British, 5½; North Staffordshire, 6¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18½; Royston and Hitchan, 6¾; Shrewsbure Union, 2¾; South-Eastern, 15; Ditto, No. 3, 15; Ditto, Registered No. 4, 5; Wear Valley, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 25; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14½; Ditto, Newcastle Extens., 9¾; York and North Midland, 15¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 7¾; Dutch Rhenish, 3¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 47; Tours and Nantes, 4.

Rather more business was transacted in the Consol Market on Friday, and prices advanced a quarter per cent. The Three per Cents—Money and the Account were done at 96¾ ⅞; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 97; India Bonds, 88s. to 88s.; and Exchequer Bills, 68s. to 68s premium. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares we have no material change to notice.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week only 990 quarters of wheat of home produce have come to hand for our market constantly. By land carriage about 100 quarters came fresh to hand this morning from Essex and Kent, in greatly improved condition, some of the samples weighing 63 lb per bushel. Although the show of samples was small, the demand for all kinds of English wheat rather very inactive, at about stationary prices. The imports of foreign wheat have rather exceeded 15,000 quarters. Good dry qua lities were mostly held at full rates of currency. In all other kinds comparatively little business was transacted. No English barley offering, and the show of foreign was but moderate. The trade ruled steady, and prices were well supported. We had rather more inquiry for malt, at fully late rates. The supply ready for delivery was small. Scarcely any English oats were brought forward. The supply from abroad was 10,790 quarters. Sales progressed steadily, and the quotations were well maintained. Beans, peas, and flour were firm, at previous rates.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 990 quarters; malt, 340; oats, 130; flour, 680 barrels. Foreign wheat, 10,790; barley, 1640; oats, 10,790; flour, 4950.

[illegible] 12s [illegible] ditto, white, 46s to 50s [illegible]

distilling ditto, 22s to 25s; malting ditto, 26s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 44s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 52s; Chevalier, 52s to 53s; Canadian, 42s to 45s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 17s; pott. ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 15s; Limerick, Sligo, and Londonderry, 15s to 16s; Galway, 16s to 17s; Scotch, 18s to 20s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 34s to 36s; boilers, 35s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 40s; Suffolk, 28s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 32s per 280 lbs.—Foreign—Wheat, red, [illegible] to [illegible]; white, 48s to [illegible] per quarter. Barley, [illegible] to [illegible]; peas, [illegible] to [illegible] per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 22s per barrel, Canada, [illegible] to [illegible].

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is still very dull, at nearly the late decline. New tares are somewhat heavy. New white mustard seed has been disposed of at 8s per bushel. New rapeseed steady; but old parcels are dull

LIVERPOOL, Monday.—Wheat, 4s 6d to 5s 3d; Middleman and [illegible] Coriander, 18s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard, 5s to 13s; white ditto, 6s to 8s. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, £24 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed, 6s 6d to 7s per quarter. Flour, 20s to 24s per barrel. Foreign, £3 15s to £7 5s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £4 15s to £5 15s per ton. Canary, Foreign, 40s to 42s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s per cwt. Tares, —s to —s extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s, extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s, extra, up to —s. Rapeseed, —s to —s per cwt.

LONDON, Monday.—The arrivals of wheat into the metropolis are from 6qd to 7qrs of household qualities, and 5qrs of foreign, to 6s per 4 lb loaf

Liverpool Corn Exchange.—Wheat, 4s 5d barley, 2s 6d; oats, 1s 8d; rye, 1s 9d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 1s 6d; beans, 25s 2d; peas, 26s 6d

The Six Provincial Towns.—Wheat, 43s 5d; barley, 22s 8d; oats, 18s 6d; rye, 23s 3d; beans, 25s 2d; peas, 26s 6d

Bristol.—Wheat, 4s 6d; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 1s 8d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 1s 6d

Cattle.—Cattle, 1s 8d; barley, 1s 6d; oats, 1s 2d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 3d; peas, 1s 0d

Tea.—Public sales of 8000 packages have taken place this week; about 5000 sold—low qualities, with a little, at high as 11½d per lb. By private contract, a steady business is doing, and prices are well supported. The arrivals are small

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar have commanded a ready sale throughout the week, but we have no advance to notice in prices. Brown lumps are still selling at 36s per cwt

Coffee.—About 1600 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands, at 41s to 42s per cwt. Plantation is quite inactive for sale.

Rice.—The article is a slow sale, and rather easier White Bengal is selling at 10s 6d to 11s per cwt.

Provisions.—We have to notice a [illegible] irish butter, at an advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlow, Limerick, and Belfast are firm, being a seller at 86s to 90s. Cork, 68s to 80s; dark, 62s to 65s per cwt English butter is firm, at full currencies. Fine Dorset, 78s to 86s; Devon, 66s to 78s per cwt. Irish, 8s to 10s per dozen lbs. Foreign butter has improved in value 2s to 4s per cwt. Fine Friesland, 80s per cwt. Prime Irish bacon is brisk at 58s, and Hambro 54s per cwt. In lard and most other articles we have no change to notice

Tallow.—Both on the spot and forward delivery, very little is doing, yet prices are supported. P. Y. C. 6 is mandlist, delivery is quoted at 36s 3d to 36s 6d per cwt

Oils.—Linseed is in request at 30l to 30l per ton. Olive and rape move off slow by but most other oils are neglected

Spirits.—Rum is in demand, and quite as dear as last week. Cognac of the best vintages of 1847 is selling at 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and inferior sorts, 2s 6d to 4s 6d per gallon. There is more inquiry for rum. the stock of which is very small. Proof Leewards, 1s 6d to 2s; Jamaica ditto, 2s to 2s 6d; Demerara, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; and Cape ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per gallon. Genova dull, at 1s 6d to 2s per gallon. No change in the value of [illegible]

Hay and Straw.—[illegible] to [illegible]; [illegible] to [illegible]; £2 10s to £3 3s; old clover, £3 10s to £4 4s; new ditto, £3 5s to £3 15s; old meadow, £2 5s to £2 15s; new ditto, £2 2s to £2 8s per load.

Wool.—[illegible] bales of 50,000 have been commanded. The [illegible] is in a healthy state, and the purchases have been made [illegible] Prices are unchanged. The [illegible] is inactive.

Potatoes.—The supplies of English potatoes are large. A good business is doing in them.

[illegible] Wigan, [illegible] Belmont, 16s 6d; Haswell, 16s. Hartley, 13s, and Gardiff, 21s per ton.

Hops Friday.—On the whole the accounts at hand from the plantations this morning are favourable, intimating that the mould is said to be on the increase in some parts of the [illegible] The hare is mostly in burr, and the duty is freely booked at £250,000, some parties call it more. We have a fair demand for the finest hops at full prices. In the inferior qualities a little is doing—

Mid and East Kent pockets, £7 0s to £11 11s; Weald of Kent ditto, £5 15s to £6 12s; Sussex ditto, £4 15s to £5 12s; yearlings £4 15s to £5 15s, old hops, 16s to £2 10s.

Smithfield, Friday.—The numbers of beasts on offer in to-day's market were seasonably moderate, but the inferior quality. The primest Scots sold at a steady sale, at 3s per 8lbs. A slight improvement in the quotations—say of 2d per 8 lb—but all other breeds were dull of sale, at barely late rates, and a clearance was with difficulty effected. With sheep, both English and foreign, we were heavily supplied. On the whole, the mutton trade ruled inactive, but with no alteration in prices worth notice. In the carcase trade of the best old Lowns being 4s 2d per 8 lb. The inquiry for lambs was in a very sluggish state, at a full in prices of 2d per lb; prime Down qualities being 4s 6d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs. We had a fair sale for calves, the supply of which was good, at fully late rates. In pigs only a limited business was transacted. Milch cows moved off slowly, at from 15l to 21l each, including their small

Per 8 lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c. 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 10s to 4s 0d; prime small Downs, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large hogs, 3s 2s. to 3s 6d. inst small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 6d; suckling calves, 2s 2s to 2s 8s, and quarter 3l store pigs, 18s to 30s each. Total supplies beasts, 801; cows, 122; sheep and lambs, 16,120; calves, 338, pigs, 360. Foreign: beasts, 452, sheep and lambs, 3869, calves, 156, pigs, 16. Scotch: beasts, 166; sheep 200

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Only a limited business was transacted in to-day's markets, yet prices were fairly supported

Per 8 lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.

FOREIGN OFFICE, AUGUST 16, 1850.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Lon Cosgrave Ramirez as Consul-General at Malta for the Isles of Patmos

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 17.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Benjamin Phocion Outram, of Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, Doctor of Medicine, retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, and Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 16

Corps of Royal Marines.—First Lieutenant W le Sadler to be Captain, vice Captain J Downton

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT

SOMERSETSHIRE.—R St L Boyl commonly called Viscount Dungarvan, to be Deputy Lieutenant; the Hon W H S Pleydell, to be Deputy Lieutenant; and J R Lethbridge, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant

BANKRUPTS

J GRAY and R WILLIAMS, Chester, engineers. W GOODWIN, Macclesfield, Cheshire, manufacturer. W HYMERS, Gateshead, Durham, brewer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

G JENKINS, Lochgelhead, Argyllshire, wright. J MEIN, Kelso, cabinet-maker W HALL, Burntland, Dundee, writer. J HILLAN, Edinburgh, writer-to-the-Signet. R M'RAFFIE, Glasgow, banker. W HAMILTON, Haddington, corn dealer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

WAR OFFICE, AUG 23

7th Lt. or Dragoons' Cornet A Lorrequer to be Lieutenant, vice Reed

24th Foot Ens T Bellew to be Captain, vice G W Hamilton, who retires upon half-pay. J KIRKLAND Student-at-Law, to be Lieutenant, vice Partington 58th Lieut T De Cosson Pilkington to be Adjutant, vice Reed 77th Lieut H Watts to be Lieutenant, vice Cosgrave. 97th Lieut M Kent to be Lieutenant, vice Watts. 98th Lieut N Steevens to be Lieutenant, vice Lothian.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL Lieut J P Lothian to be Captain.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, AUG 20

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Capt E Price to be Capt, vice Young; First Lieut A C Hamilton to be Second Capt, vice Price; Second Lieut M Macmahon to be First Lieut, vice Gallwey

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT

DURHAMSHIRE The Right Hon George John Lord Vernon to be Deputy Lieut

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

R BROOKS, Regent-street, picture-dealer

BANKRUPTS

G S HODGSON [illegible] Great Tallers, R BARNARD, Camomile-street, Bishopsgate, silkman. R DICKENSON, Cook, Kingston-upon-Thames, merchant. J KIRKLAND Student-at-Law, barrister-at-law, builder. H S BRADSHAW, Kingston-upon-Thames, merchant. D A BURNLEY, lawyer, Soho, lodging-house keeper. W THOMAS, Dudley, Worcestershire, iron-merchant. J and B DAVIDSON, South Shields, Durham, builders. F WILLIAMS, Bilston, Staffordshire, iron-manufacturer. JANE ATKINSON, Brynmawr, Brecknockshire, grocer.

BIRTHS.

At Louvain, in Belgium, the wife of Captain Dupps, Adjutant-Major of the Royal Artillery, of a son. At Wonham Manor, Reigate, the Hon Mrs Albert Way, of a daughter

On the 14th inst., at Ryde, the wife of the Rev John Cooke, of a son. The [illegible] At Brighton, the wife of Lieut-Colonel E St John Neale, her Britannic Majesty's Consul in that place, of a son

MARRIAGES.

At [illegible] Gwynne Holford, Esq., to the Rev Henry [illegible] Arthur Palliser, A B, Rector of Guelph, and Anna Maria, [illegible] daughter of the late John Blanshard, Esq., R N [illegible]—At the parish church, Guernsey, Henry Herbert M'Carthy, Esq, R M, to Isabella, daughter of Colonel M'Cullum, late Commandant of the Fymouth Division Royal Marines.—At Bamton, Berks, Commander Francis [illegible] Brown, R N, to Sophia, third daughter of the Rev H D Pell, of St Gerans, Bandnor.—At Pawlish, Frances Barrow, Esq, of Dunkeld, Perthshire, to Catherine Clark, daughter of Rear-Admiral Thomas Clark, of Brook-house, Dawlish

DEATHS.

On the 14th, at Wrantham, Norfolk, greatly regretted by her family, Sarah, daughter of the late Mr Abbott.—At the Lodge of Wonganore, Exmouth, Captain Charles Arbuthnot. On the 9th of August, at Penzance, Mary Anne, daughter of Samuel Cox, Esq, M D, of Eaton Bishop, in the county of Hereford, R I P

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, DEVON

THE WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, DEVON.

This charming resort lies about four miles from Exmouth, passing through the sequestered village of Littleham, adown Knowle Hill. Like many other resorts on the coast, it has risen from a few straggling fishing huts into notice as a Watering-place within the present century. It is built along the bottom of a small valley, inclining from north-west to south-east, with buildings rising on each side, the eastern extremity opening towards the sea. The lodging-houses or places of residence for visitors are on the summit and sides of the hills. Through the middle of the main street runs a brook of clear water, across which are two or three wooden bridges: nothing can be more primitive. The beach, which is composed solely of broad, flat, oval-shaped pebbles, extends from Otterton Point on the east, to the base of Orcombe Hill on the west, a distance of between two and three miles.

The air is light, buoyant, and exhilirating. Rain is not so frequent here as at some other places on the coast. There are hot and cold baths, and bathing-machines on the beach. From its pebbly nature, the terrace or marine parade at the south-eastern end of the town, in front of the sea, is the principal promenade. A broad footpath rises from the beach, on the western side, which will take the pedestrian over the cliffs, and to Exmouth. There is also a very pleasant walk or ride on the Exeter road, as far as Woodbury Common, about two miles distant: also, by turning off this road on the right, through the village of East Budleigh, and returning by the banks of the Otter at the eastern end of the town. In taking this road you should visit Hayes, the house in which Sir Walter Raleigh was born, still a farm-house, between Knowle and East Budleigh. About three miles eastward of Budleigh Salterton is Ladram Bay, the cool caves and rocks of which attract pleasure-parties to enjoy their romantic seclusion. Salterton beach abounds in rich pebbles; varieties of moss-agate and jasper are abundant.

TYNEMOUTH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

Tynemouth, as its name plainly implies, lies at the mouth of the Tyne, where ships receive their cargoes from Newcastle. It is much frequented in the bathing season, and some elegant baths have recently been erected here. The place has a host of historical and antiquarian associations. It has been supposed that the Romans had a post on the site of Tynemouth Castle. On the same site a religious house was afterwards erected, which was inclosed and fortified in the time of William the Conqueror. Here Malcolm, King of Scotland, and his son Prince Edward, were interred in 1094. It was twice besieged and taken during the great civil war. Considerable remains still exist both of the priory and the castle. The priory church was used as the parish church until the time of Charles II., when a church was built at North Shields; but a new one has since been erected at Tynemouth.

Scott, in his "Marmion," sings of "Tynemouth's haughty prioress;" and there are beautiful remains extant of this celebrated pile. Eastward of the old Priory Church is a beautiful Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, which has long fallen to uses which obscured its beauties and threatened them with final destruction. Latterly it has been employed by the Ordnance authorities as a magazine for gunpowder. Some time since, the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle memorialised the Lords of the Treasury for its restoration to the officers of the parish church, and were seconded by the Architectural Society of Durham and supported by the Bishop of the diocese. This application has, it is stated in a recent Number of the *Athenæum*, been successful, possession of the interesting little edifice having been yielded as required last month. There is some hope of its now undergoing architectural restoration also.

The Castle, about one hundred yards west of the monastic ruins, is fitted up as barracks; and within its walls are a lighthouse and some modern buildings. The lighthouse lantern is 148 feet above the level of the sea.

Our Artist's View is taken from the Priory walls, and shows the harbour

TYNEMOUTH, NORTHUMBERLAND.—THE HARBOUR, FROM THE PRIORY.

with Longh's colossal statue of Lord Collingwood in the distance. This statue was engraved in No. 188 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and in No. 220 is a view of the picturesque remains of the Priory.

Cullercoats, another small bathing-town, lies two miles from Tynemouth. Eight miles from Tynemouth is Seaton Delaval, formerly the seat of the Delavals, now the property of Lord Hastings. It was built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and was one of the finest mansions in Northumberland, but was, unfortunately, destroyed by fire, about twenty years ago. In the grounds is a mausoleum, besides a chapel of the time of William the Conqueror, and a fine specimen of Norman architecture.

"THE CREATION OF ADAM."

THIS figure, illustrative of the "Creation of Adam," has just been modelled by Mr. James Physick, and has obtained for him the honour of studying abroad: the decision having been given at a general assembly of the Royal Academicians, in Trafalgar-square, on the 30th ult.

The height of the figure is about seven feet. The subject is from Milton's great work:—

THE CREATION OF ADAM, MODELLED BY J. PHYSICK.

"* * * * As new waked from soundest sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd, and on the reeking moisture fed.
Straight toward Heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And gazed awhile the ample sky, till raised
By quick instinctive motion, up I sprung."
Paradise Lost, Book viii.

NEW CHURCH AT RUSTHALL.

THIS new Church, situate at Rusthall, near Tunbridge Wells, has just been consecrated for divine service. It is dedicated to St. Paul, and is a cruciform structure with a south porch, and a vestry on the north side of the chancel. The style is early English. The walls are very thick, and are constructed entirely of the stone of the country, from Mr. Powell's quarry. It is capable of containing 430 adults and children. The nave is internally 57 feet long and 25 feet wide, and is lighted by nine single lancet windows on the north and south sides, and two in the west end, which has also a spherical foliated window in the centre of the gable. These windows have bold splays, which are formed into trefoil heads from the springing line. The transepts are 17 feet long and 17 feet wide, and have triplet windows in each gable. The north transept has a trefoil opening to the organ gallery, and a similar doorway on the west side. The tower is 23 feet square externally, and is supported by very bold splayed piers and arches, with the addition of shafts and mouldings to that arch only which faces the east. The chancel is 27 feet long by 17 feet wide, and is raised two steps. The walls are perforated with an enriched triplet window at the east gable, and three trefoil lancets on the sides. The vestry is approached by a low moulded doorway, over which is a triplet with double shafts, forming openings to the organ gallery. All the shafts in the chancel are of highly-polished Derbyshire marble, with Caen stone capitals, bases, and neckings. The roofs are

NEW CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, RUSTHALL, NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

open throughout, and stained. The bell chamber floor is supported by carved trusses springing from stone corbels. The tower is 78 feet high. The octagonal stone turret terminates under the upper stage, and the belfry has four moulded lancelets opening on each face, with corbelled parapet. The roofs are covered with Staffordshire tiles; and quarries from the same county are used for the floor and the aisles. Minton's encaustic tiles are laid in the chancel, and the steps and borders are formed with Hutchinsonised stone. The sittings of the church are of stained deal; the pulpit is of carved oak on a stone base; the reading-desk, stalls in the chancel, the altar rail, the Lord's table, and the open screen behind the organ triplet, are of wainscot oak of characteristic design and carved. The font is of Caen stone, with carved foliage in eight compartments, and is placed on the south side of the nave to the west of the porch. The stained glass in the nave was from Messrs. Powell's manufactory, Whitefriars; and, together with the font, altar-cloth, and beautifully-designed communion plate, were donations.

The architect of this handsome church is Mr. Henry J. Stevens, of Derby, who has been assisted in the superintendence by Mr. N. E. Stevens, of Rusthall. The builder is Mr. Constable, of Penshurst.

The spire of Salisbury Cathedral is about to be fitted with the improved tubular lightning conductor, which is to be carried outside the edifice, instead of being conveyed (as at present) through the interior of the spire, by which the frame of timber work has been twice endangered from fire.

DESIGN FOR A SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE.

THE SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE.

THE above is a Sketch and plan of the Church of England Self-Supporting Village, designed by Mr. J. Minter Morgan. It is intended to "promote the religious, moral, and general improvement of the working classes, by forming establishments of three hundred families, and combining agricultural and manufacturing employment for their own benefit." Mr. Morgan's plan is to raise a fund of £50,000, by donations or shares, or by loans, to bear an interest of 5 per cent, till the whole is paid off; to rent about 1000 acres of land; to build in the form designated in the Sketch, inclosing an area of 34 acres, 300 cottages, each containing four rooms, and to furnish them; to build a church, houses for a clergyman and a director, lecture-room, dining-hall, and kitchen; school, store-house, infirmary, dwellings for schoolmasters and mistresses, for the surgeon, secretary, &c.; to provide farming establishment, bailiff's house, workshops, tools, &c.; and support for the establishment for the first year.

Over the entrance-gate, in the middle of the side to the left, is a large committee-room, and apartments on each side appropriated as lodging-rooms for the visiting committee and for strangers. Passing from the gate to the right, the infirmary and surgeon's house occupy the corner in the foreground. In the middle of the side (in front of the Sketch) is the clergyman's house, with a garden behind it, and a pathway to the church. The next angle is occupied by the infants' and girls' school. In the middle of the next side is the hall of assembly. In the next angle is the boys' school, library, and lecture-room. The governor's house is the large building opposite the clergyman's. In the fourth angle is the store-house and storekeeper's residence. The centre building is a kitchen and dining-hall, for those who do not like to dine in their own cottages. In the distance the spectator sees buildings for carrying on shoemaking, hat-making, carpentering, smith's work, &c., a laundry, a bailiff's house, and farm buildings, a mill, &c.

That the gentleman who has designed this self-supporting village means well, we have no doubt; that he is extremely benevolent, is the general belief; that his plan has met with the approbation of the Bishops and managers of the Herrnhuters, of the prime minister of Saxony, of the benevolent Baron Von de Recke, near Dusseldorf, of Monsignor Corboli Bassi, and of his Holiness the Pope, we devoutly believe, on Mr. Morgan's assertion; and that it has received the sanction of many prelates and clergy of our church, and of some members of Parliament, their names to the prospectus amply testify.

Nevertheless, we cannot say that it looks well, even on paper. It resembles a prison, rather than a village—a barrack, rather than the dwellings of individuals. It looks more like a lunatic asylum, than the ordinary abodes of rational men. It reminds us of Bridewell, or some contrivance for central inspection, not of the sunny or shady lanes in which the rose and honeysuckle-decked cottages of our native land are so happily nestled. That they are neither so well built nor so well furnished as they ought to be—that they are frequently unhealthy and inconvenient, as well as sometimes unsightly, we admit; but we hope they may be improved. We know, in fact, that, in many cases, they are improved; and it is quite possible that their inhabitants may obtain higher wages, more comforts, and greater independence, without quitting the sheltered nooks and corners of our valleys to be shut up in barracks under the command of a governor, like soldiers. Besides, the scheme is not calculated to improve the condition of our peasantry, it is not intended to increase their wages; it is rather to take the supposed destitute from the towns and plant them in colonies on the land, to the still further deterioration, if possible, of the condition of those who now dwell there.

Nor do the moral features of the scheme accord so well with village life as with prison discipline. The governor and clergymen planted in their respective central positions, the gate of entrance, the visiting committee's-room, the hall of assembly, all indicate control, oversight, restraint, coercion, drilling—not the free development of human nature. The idea of so fashioning villages is obviously borrowed from the unsuccessful efforts of the State to correct the people by bridewells, workhouses, and prisons—substituting a gentler kind of control for meagre diet, whips, dungeons, and fetters. Nor has it even in this subordinate view, the merit of originality. It is a poor imitation of Mr. Owen's plan, substituting a square for a parallelogram, and invoking the aid and guardianship of the clergy and the Christian religion, which Mr. Owen rejected. His plan, too, for society at large was an imitation of a factory, less the freedom enjoyed by the boys and girls when at work.

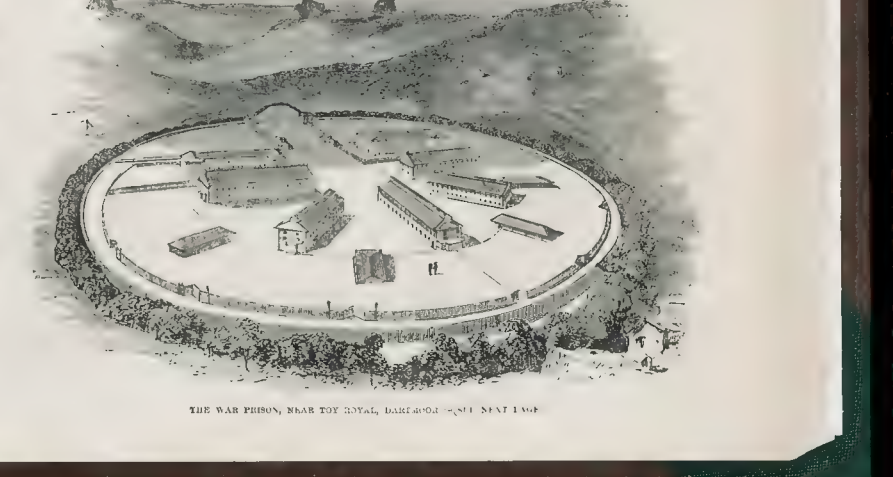
A single phrase is sometimes a better clue to an author's meaning than an elaborate description. In a note appended to the prospectus, it is said, "it would be desirable that an uniformity of sentiment and feeling should prevail in each establishment," to lead, of course, to an uniformity of manners and morals. In fact, Mr. Minter Morgan does not conceal his desire to organize the "destitute people" and the whole society in Reductions (formal villages) similar to those by which the Jesuits drilled the Indians in Paraguay, and made them fit for the despotism and desolation of Dr. Francia. To produce a similar and uniform condition of society in England is avowedly the object of collecting villagers into uniform squares, with perfectly similar and uniform dwellings, save those of the governor, the clergyman, and the visiting committee. To this end, there is to be one system of instruction, discipline, and employment for all, to the exclusion of competition, regulated and overlooked by the governor and the clergyman. All who enter the self-supporting village are to be forcibly adapted to it, and such as are not adapted may be dismissed by the directors as incorrigible. The scheme is as much at variance with the mind of man as the asylum-like look of the place is different from a smiling village. Mankind are no more created similar and uniform in sentiment and feeling, than they are in height and colour; and the project of dooming them to an oyster-like level of morals and manners, is as foolish as a project to cut and squeeze every man to the same size.

Such schemes, however, purporting to be for the benefit of the people, and addressed to those who are too often a prey to hunger and want, are occasionally very captivating, and hence, after the failure of New Harmony, and scores of similar projects, there was still a fund of credulity sufficient to supply dupes for Snig's End. So, in France, the failure and disgraceful squabbles of the St. Simonians only fired the zeal of Cabet, and hastened the establishment of Icaria, inflicting much suffering on his disciples. We may, perchance, therefore, render some service by pointing out one or two of the economic errors of such schemes, and warning the too easily deluded against wasting their resources and their hopes on bubbles which gleam only to betray.

The prospectus is not very clear, and therefore we are not certain whether Mr. Minter Morgan proposes actually to bestow on "the destitute people" he is to collect in his village any of the £50,000 to be gathered by donations, or not. So far as he is to collect money from the rich to be given to the poor in the shape of furnished cottages round his square, the scheme is one merely of alms-giving with a peculiar object, and is only one of a thousand similar schemes that have helped to keep the great masses in dependence and pauperism, by undertaking to provide for their wants. So far as he is to lend the capital he collects to them, making them pay interest for it, and pay the salaries of their governor, surgeon, clergyman, schoolmaster, &c., it is only a peculiar employment of capital, which Mr. Morgan alone fancies will be advantageous.

As the interest of money is very low, and as there are a great many persons anxious to employ spare capital in an advantageous manner, and yet never think of employing it as Mr. Morgan recommends, the presumption is that his recommendation will not be profitable; in other words, the people whom he proposes to tempt into his village really produce more and gain more by their present employment, than they would by following his lead. Stripping the scheme of all disguises, it is a mere plan to give a forced direction to capital and labour.

Then comes the question, can it be more for the advantage of the people to direct their labour towards the construction of Mr. Morgan's square, with a rent for the governor, &c., than to direct their labour as at present, according to their own views, and under the general laws that regulate society? Do the mass of the people know better than Mr. Morgan how to employ their labour and capital, or know what is for their own interest? He proposes, like a great number of statesmen, to give a new direction to a certain portion of capital and labour, fancying that he knows better how to direct them than the people themselves. It is the error of Corn-law legislators in another form. As long as Mr. Morgan could not remove his self-supporting village from the control of the civil magistrate, and it must pay, like every other portion of the land and labour of the community, a fair share of all national and local burdens, and must pay as rent a fair interest on the capital invested in the land, he would subject his villagers to payments for a governor, a clergyman, and a great variety of officers over and above all those who conduct the government of society and perform the services of religion. It is a scheme, in fact, for ex-



THE WAR PRISON, NEAR TOY ROYAL, DARTMOOR (SEE NEXT PAGE

tending the Government and the Church, after a peculiar and most restrictive [illegible] Mr Morgan briefly fails to explain how further inducting labour for that purpose can be beneficial to the labourers.

Mr. Morgan proposes "rigidly to exclude competition and a spirit of rivalry from his proposed Christian colony. It is this *pernicious* principle of competition," he says, "that has been the great impediment, both in Protestant and Roman Catholic countries, to the existence of vital Christianity." Mr. Morgan, therefore, is the declared opponent of competition; and as he cannot point out any regulation or any institution, whicl, introduces competition into society, he must be acting contrary to the natural constitution of society rapidly to exclude competition. He is a true socialist, not on the principle of its growth, but on the principles of Mr Morgan. While he demands additional payments from his labourers, for governors, secretaries, &c., he deprives them of the motives which stimulate exertion. He would make them poorer, and exact more from them. He assumes that their labour, in the villages where there would be no competition, would be more productive than the ordinary labour of competitive society. His assumption is contradicted by experience.

With a climate equal to any in the world, and with a soil unsurpassed in fertility, Paraguay, the seat of his model society, where everything was regulated, has become a desolate waste; while the United States have grown, under the influence of competition, to be a mighty empire. In Paraguay, a few weak and simple-minded beings, uniform in sentiment and feeling—very much, too, under the influence of the Jesuits—were driven through an oyster-shell existence, and then sunk into the grave, knowing no more, and being no more known, than the monkeys of their forests. In the United States, millions of active and intelligent beings are converting a waste into a happy abode for freedom and intelligence. Doing the will of their Creator, they are rearing in a mighty [illegible] and subduing the material world to their purposes. To them Nature [illegible] revealed some of the grandest of her secrets They taught the rest of mankind to bring the lightning from heaven; and they, as Sir D. Brewster told us at the opening of the British Association at Edinburgh, have taught us how to calculate the exact length of the day of a planet that was probably destroyed before man existed. They employ the steamboat to carry them from one end of their country to the other; and they use the lightning for their messenger. All this they have done under a keener competition than exists elsewhere in the world; yet Mr. Morgan, with a painful blindness to these facts, denounces competition, and prefers the system of Paraguay to that of the United States

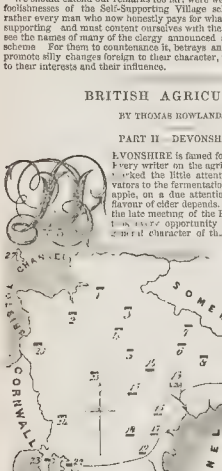
He would reduce, too, our varied, and glorious, and expanding society—four glorious it is, notwithstanding many defects—to the level of an Indian tribe brought under subjection by the united influence of the sword and supernatural terror. Banishing competition, he would make all men no better than monks, and send us back to the uniform sloth of the plaster monastery. At the same time he injures and destroys the noblest principle by which man can be impressed, and, describing it as opposed to competition, which is as much a part of society as the hands and legs of man

We should extend our remarks no further, were we to notice half the errors and foolishnesses of the Self-Supporting Village scheme—as if every village, or rather every man who now honestly pays for what he consumes, were not self-supporting and must consent ourselves with these few remarks. We regret to see the names of many of the clergy announced as supporters of such a foolish scheme For them to countenance it, betrays an uneasiness and a readiness to promote silly changes foreign to their character, which can only be detrimental to their interests and their influence.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON

PART II.—DEVONSHIRE.



1 Barnstaple
2 Ilfracombe
3 [illegible]
4 Lynmouth
5 Tiverton
6 Bampton
7 Cullompton
8 Honiton
10 Lyme Regis
11 Axminster
12 Chudleigh
13 Exeter
14 Crediton
15 Moreton Hamp-stead
16 Chudleigh
17 Newton Abbott
18 Ashburton
19 Totnes
20 Dartmouth
21 Kingsbridge
22 Plymouth
23 Devonport
24 Tavistock
25 Oakhampton
26 Holsworthy

DEVONSHIRE is famed for its cider and clouted cream. Every writer on the agriculture of this county has recorded the little attention paid by its orchard cultivators to the fermentation of the expressed juice of the apple, or a due attention to which forms the chief flavour of cider depends. Whilst in Devonshire during the late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, we took every opportunity of ascertaining what was the general character of this celebrated local tipple, we found, however, as [illegible] Farmers, as to render a detailed description impossible. From information we had previously received, we were prepared to meet with an article different from that exported to the various large cities and towns of the empire—the exported being designated as "sweet," in contradistinction to that locally consumed, which is termed "dry" cider. In our imagination we were anticipated to find that, with one exception, the dry cider was something sim- ar to the *dry* wines of the Rhine, but we regret to state that all which fell in our way was either vapid, or, if astringent, it was due to the alcohol having been converted into vinegar. Both these faults might be remedied by a careful attention to the process of fermentation—for we tasted some of excellent "*bouquet*," but of deficient strength.

From these remarks it will be perceived that we are no admirers of the bulk of the home-made "undoctored" ciders, so emphatically praised by native Devonians. The fact is, fermentation is a most delicate process, requiring constant attention and care—so much so, that the necessary superintendence is only remunerative when carried out on a large scale, and cannot be given in the management of the produce of the majority of orchards. For this reason we are Goths enough to give a preference to the cider manufactured by dealers—even at the risk of having it "doctored" which, we believe, is nothing more than using a little sugar occasionally, to give the cider strength when, as sometimes happens in cold summers, the apples are deficient in the saccharine material

We must confess to enjoying a glass of cider (we presume, home-made), free from the defects alluded to, at the hospitable *fête champêtre* of Mr. J. Pyke Archard, Bart., M.P., at Killerton. It ought, however, to be remarked, that at Killerton and its vicinity there are irruptions of volcanic ash amongst the pervading red sandstone rock—a circumstance which, we believe, is invariably found to increase the quantity and quality of cider in a manner unknown with those occupied by the best orchards in the counties of Hereford and Worcester, viz on the confines and marks of the old red sandstone

The value of cider varies from £2 to £4 per hogshead, but the greatest portion does not fetch above £2 10s The average produce is said to be ten hogsheads per acre.

Clouted or scalded cream is not only used in Devonshire as a table luxury, eaten with tarts, &c., but is also the preliminary operation in manufacturing butter. This mode of preparing milk for butter-making is peculiar to the West of England. The milk as soon as it is drawn from the cow, is strained into shallow pans, in each of which about half a pint of water is previously placed; in winter, the same quantity of boiling water is used. The water is to prevent the purpose of obtaining cream for table use or butter-making. In cold weather, it is allowed to remain in the dairy undisturbed twelve or [illegible] four hours. In sultry weather, the morning's milk is scalded in the evening; in cool weather, it would be retained until the following morning, and scalded with the previous evening's milk.

The scalding is variously performed, but is generally done over a small charcoal furnace; sometimes on a clear wood fire; better than either, by means of a water-bath. By the first plan, the pans are placed on the iron plate which [illegible] the furnace, and moved slowly towards the fire, so as *gradually* to increase the heat of the milk. This usually takes from 40 to 50 minutes—too much or too little frequently a cause of failure with persons unaccustomed to the practice. The period of removing the pan from the fire is indicated by the appearance of small bubbles under the *head* of cream, giving the surface a dimpled appearance. The temperature should be kept at 180° Fahrenheit, which is 32° below the boiling point: if the heat should rise to the latter, the cream formed at the top becomes broken and injured for the purpose. When the milk is removed from the fire, it is replaced in the dairy, and care taken to preserve the surface of the cream unbroken. It is skimmed from 12 to 36 hours after, and the cream sold in that state, or made into butter. A much better plan of obtaining cream than either of those above enumerated, would be to heat the milk in a water-bath, the bath being heated by means of a steam-pipe from a steamer in an adjoining apartment, from which it could be conducted by means of a leaden pipe, having a valve attached to it, to heat the cream off, or let it on, at pleasure By this means, with the aid of a thermometer, the milk could be kept at any desired temperature during any part of the operation. This system would also be found more economical, particularly in large dairies, as by this means a trough (the water bath) of any capacity can be heated; and, if found desirable to divide this into compartments so as to economise heat at periods of the year when cows cease to give a full flow of milk, very little mechanical ability is required to so subdivide it. By using a wooden trough of this description as a bath, and employing zinc or glass milk pans, with perforated dressers to each, the process will nearly approach perfection. There exists in the West of England a prejudice in favour of butter formed from scalded cream: that it yields a larger per-centage of solid matter from a given quantity of milk, and with less labour in churning, we are willing to concede, but that it is of equal flavour with butter formed from fresh cream, or that it will keep so well as the latter, we totally deny; the exact weight of the butter formed by the scalding process is owing to the unexplained albumen which is formed in heating the milk, which becomes incorporated with the butter, thus adding to the weight but injuring the quality. Whilst we, in some degree, condemn the practice of making butter from scalded cream, we must wonder that this delicacy in various forms might be much more generally used at table. We have no less authority than that of "The Friar of Orders Grey," that he enjoyed "Good fat pullet and clouted cream," a dish with which Mr. Sayer omitted to grace the tables at the Agricultural dinner at Exeter, but which we opine would have given more satisfaction to epicurian palates there assembled than the sight of the huge "baron" or "sirloin" of agricultural beef. Should this effusion of the culinary muse take his final leave of the Reform, perhaps he will take this hint, and astonish its members by some new sauces, compounded of clouted cream, oyster, lobster, crayfish, shrimp, &c., instead of the quasi quart compounds of grease, flour, and water, which are often designated by the above titles. We pledge ourselves that such compounds would immortalise him amongst gourmands, and for a name might be termed "Soyer's Ambrosia," a fitting accompaniment to "Soyer's Nectar," or the fame of "Exeter Sauce" to the opponent of cider and clouted cream.

The climate of Devonshire varies greatly according to situation, as will be perceived by comparing the two following registers—one kept at Ilfracombe on the British Channel, and the other at Oakhampton near the foot of Dartmoor, elevated about 200 feet above the level of the sea:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ilfracombe	53	45½	52	57½	62½	64½	69	69	64½	60	54½	50½
Oakhampton	34½	36½	41½	45½	50½	54½	62	61½	57½	49½	41	37½
Difference	18½	11½	10½	14	11½	9½	7½	7½	6½	10½	13½	13

A reference to the above will at once shew the great difference that must exist between the value of two farms so differently placed in respect to climate, even if in all other respects they were alike in quality of soil. The difference in climate here noticed, which is so much greater than that which is due to elevation, is owing to the proximity of Oakhampton to the extensive moors and mountains of Dartmoor. The latter, from their great height, attract much rain, which being retained in the spongy peat soil of that district, continually diminishes the temperature by absorption of heat consequent on the evaporation of so much moisture.

In a county so extensive as Devonshire, occupying 1,654,400 acres, it may be expected to find a great variety of soils. It is generally estimated that 1,200,000 acres are arable, pasture, or meadow land, and that 454,000 acres remain in an uncultivated state: of the latter, the greater portion is to be found in the vicinity of Dartmoor and North Deven. The soils of Devonshire, like those of Cornwall, have considerable reference to the rocks on which they are placed, so singularly, however, do they vary in some parts, that a person interrogated with such other, that, without a map, it is almost impossible to give a detailed account of the boundaries of each district, a minute description of which would occupy much space, and at the same time be tedious

The South Hams district includes the whole of the south of Deven, extending from Tagginouth through Ashburton to Beesalston, with a northern prolongation to Tavistock: there exists a small portion of Dartmoor within the limits here named. The rocks that constitute this part of Devonshire consist of clay, slate, limestone, and the volcanic product, so often noticed in Cornwall, called diestone; whilst in the vicinity of Tavistock there are several irruptions of greenstone: over a considerable extent of this district trap-rocks, intermingled with trappian ash, are to be found, the decomposition of which has formed some of the most fertile soils in Devon. Of this neighbourhood it is remarked, by Sir H. De la Beche, "that it would appear as if trappean ash had been thrown out abundantly from some vent or vents between Petherwin and Tavistock, this ash being accumulated in great thickness about Milton Abbot (probably the cause of the celebrated rich grazing lands of this neighbourhood) and other adjacent places. Volcanoes seem to have ejected molten matter and ashes during the formation of the Petherwin rocks and of those which immediately followed, so that large quantities of ashes must have been interstratified with trappian ash, are to be found, the decomposition of which has formed some of the most fertile soils in Devon." Of this neighbourhood it is remarked, by Sir H. De la Beche, "that it would appear as if trappean ash had been thrown out abundantly from some vent or vents between Petherwin and Tavistock, this ash being accumulated in great thickness about Milton Abbot (probably the cause of the celebrated rich grazing lands of this neighbourhood) and other adjacent places. Volcanoes seem to have ejected molten matter and ashes during the formation of the Petherwin rocks and of those which immediately followed, so that large quantities of ashes must have been interstratified with each other, that, without a map, it is almost impossible to give a detailed account of the boundaries of each district, a minute description of which would occupy much space, and at the same time be tedious

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORNING READING.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mrs FANNY KEMBLE will give a MORNING READING on MONDAY, AUGUST 26, at Three o'clock precisely, and on WILL of Shakspeare's plays of HENRY IV., Part I. Doors open at Two, being Mrs. Fanny Kemble's last appearance in London this season. Boxes and stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1850, the Circus will be open as usual, with Mr. Batty's Equestrian and Dramatic Company, to act MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. Mazeppa, Mr. Hicks. To be succeeded by Batty's Inimitable and Wonderful Act of the Life Guards with their pawing, parade, and manœuvring. Their unrivalled Equestrian Troupe, comprising parts of the whole of the Company, including the favourite Farce.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, and three Following Days, Dawson's PANORAMIC VIEW of the ALPS, and PASSAGE of the ARMY of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Superb Menagerie and recent additions. Another Splendid Elephant. Promenade Concert, conducted by Mr. Godfrey, select Programme of Ancient and Modern Music, including Songs by Mr. Lanaza, Mons. Pompiati, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Webb, Mr. Bolt, &c. Brilliant Display of Fireworks, by Cuthbert, now selling with a Colossal Tableau of Napoleon on Horseback. Punch, David's well-known picture. Doors open from 9, A.M.; Feeding of Animals at 3; Concert at half-past 6; Passage of the Alps at 8; Fireworks at half-past 9. Admission, One Shilling. On Wednesday, September 4, a Grand Dahlia Show, the last of the season.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'Clock, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK. The Keeper of the Lion feeds the animal this afternoon, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at Four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT STREET.—Additional Pictures, MARRAT and HOSKINS'S MOVING PANORAMA, ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Malta and Alexandria, is now OPEN DAILY at Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

THE NILE.—Important Additions to this Panorama.—The Nubian Desert from the Second Cataract to Dongola.—Mr. Banne by Twilight. March of Caravan by Moonlight. Morning Prayer. The Mummy of a High-Priest is added to the cast in since Both hands of the river are shown in the fine painting EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. Daily at 2 and 8. Admission, 1s.; Pit 2s., Stalls, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS from Styria will perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. LECTURE by Dr Bachhoffner on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. Also a Series, exhibiting SCENES in the ARCTIC REGIONS and ILLUSTRATIVE of the Art of DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.

NOTICE to EXHIBITORS is hereby given, that her MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS have fixed the 31st of OCTOBER next as the LAST DAY for RECEIVING APPLICATIONS for SPACE from the different LOCAL COMMITTEES of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and the Channel Islands. Intending Exhibitors failing to give due and sufficient notice to the nearest Local Committee, cannot be assured that their claims for space will receive any consideration.

August 17, 1850. M. DIGBY WYATT, Secretary.

GEOLOGY.—Elementary Collections, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had, from Two Guineas to Fifty, of J. ADAMS, F.G.S. Mineralogist to her Majesty, 149, Strand, London. Mr. Tennant also gives Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

A TUTOR FOR COLLEGE.—A Clergyman, M.A., late Fellow of his College, and a University Examiner, residing not far from London and receiving only Two Pupils, has Two vacancies for Gentlemen proposing to read with him. Several of his Pupils are now in each University, to whose friends references will be given, as to his success in bringing forward Distinguished Scholars and Clergymen in Oxford, Cambridge, and London Academics, cannot be assured that their claims for space will receive any consideration.

GUYS.—The MEDICAL SESSION COMMENCES on TUESDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER.—The Introductory Address will be given by BRANDY B COOPER, Esq., F.R.C.S. Gentlemen entering for the Winter Session only must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay £20 for the first year, £10 for the second year, and £10 for every succeeding year of attendance; or the sum of £100 in one payment will entitle a Student to a perpetual ticket.—Dressers, Clinical Clerks, and Resident Obstetric Clerks are selected, according to merit, from those students who have attended a second year.—Mr. STOCKELL, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, is authorised to enter the names of Students, and to give further information, if required.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT (less income-tax) on the paid up capital or Shares of the Society, will be payable at this Office on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of August next.

An ADDITIONAL AMOUNT, just obtained enables the Society to give IMPORTANT BENEFITS to PERSONS now ASSURING, the particulars of which are set forth in a REPORT, which may be had at the head office or any of the Society's Agents, or by applying to

GEO. H. PICKARD, Resident Secretary.

99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

ROYAL HOTEL, WEST CLIFF, WHITBY, is now open for the season. Situate on the West Cliff, Whitby, and commanding the finest Bridge of the county of York, combining extensive and magnificent sea and inland views, is now open under very efficient management. The Hotel is replete with every comfort and convenience, and no exertions will be spared to render it in all respects worthy of the patronage of those who may honour it with their support.

The town of Whitby is a particularly healthy and delightful watering-place, the surrounding country is unrivalled for its romantic scenery, whilst its antiquarian and geological features render it also interesting to the literary and scientific.

Whitby enjoys the advantage of a railway communication with all parts of the Kingdom. An omnibus belonging to the Hotel attends at the station on the arrival and departure of each train.

Royal Hotel, Whitby, 12th July, 1850.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—COTTERELL BROTHERS, 800, New Oxford street (a few doors from Holborn), beg to direct attention to the superior character of their PAPER-HANGINGS, comprising the very best designs of the day, both French and English. A stock of from 20,000 to 50,000 piece is always on hand, so that they can supply any quantity, of every grade, class, and colour, for immediate use. Parties in the country should write for the Table to measure rooms, which, with a specimen of Cotterell's celebrated Penny Paper for bedrooms, will be sent post-paid on receipt of two postage stamps. COTTERELL'S PATENT ANAGLYPTIC for Dados designs for walls and ceilings are well worth the inspection of persons of taste. The New Wholesale and Export Paper Hanging Warehouse, No 20, a few doors from Holborn, also at Bristol and Bath.

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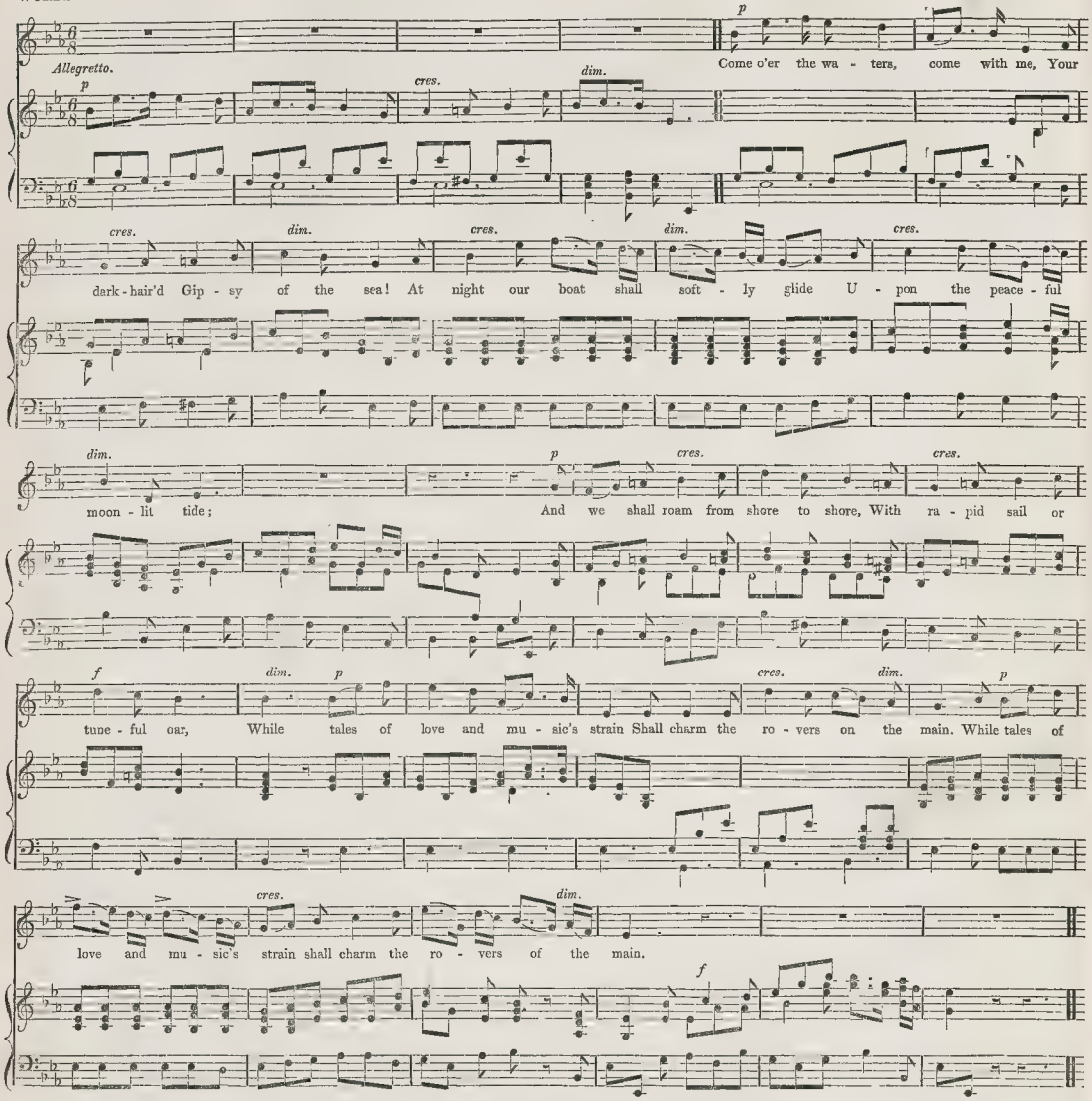
Also Fashionable Coloured Shirts, Six for 41s or very best, made to measure, Six for 45s. Sent free to any part of [illegible] Regent-street.

THE DARK-HAIR'D GIPSY OF THE SEA.†

WORDS AND MELODY BY S. N. ELRINGTON, Jun. ARRANGEMENTS BY PROFESSOR SMITH.


Allegretto.
Come o'er the wa - ters, come with me, Your
dark-hair'd Gip - sy of the sea! At night our boat shall soft - ly glide U - pon the peace - ful
moon - lit tide; And we shall roam from shore to shore, With ra - pid sail or
tune - ful oar, While tales of love and mu - sic's strain Shall charm the ro - vers on the main. While tales of
love and mu - sic's strain shall charm the ro - vers of the main.

† The Gipsies and Pirates of the Archipelago flock together in large bodies, and, lying in boats, pass their days and nights floating from sea to sea. They never venture out unless the wind is fair and the waters are tranquil. They worship the Great Spirit of the winds and seas, and often freight a boat with shells, fruit, and flowers, as an offering to him. One of the most beautiful and daring of these female Gipsies loved a brave young Pirate of the Archipelago, and thus addresses him:—

Come o'er the waters, come with me,
Your dark-haired Gipsy of the Sea!
At night our boat shall softly glide
Upon the peaceful moonlit tide;
And we shall roam from shore to shore,
With rapid sail or tuneful oar,
While tales of love and music's strain
Shall charm the rovers on the main

Calm as a lovely swan shall float
From isle to isle our Grecian boat;
And when our fleet returns to land
We'll banquet with the Pirate band;
And when the festive cup goes round
Your dark-haired maiden shall be found
More light of foot, more swift in song,
Than any of our Gipsy throng.

And we shall gather shells and flowers
From pearly sands and summer bowers—
A beauteous tribute to appease
The Spirit of the winds and seas;
And as we gaily glide along,
With gentle breeze and merry song,
You'll sing some barcarolle for me,
Your dark-haired Gipsy of the Sea!

MUSIC.

Concert for the Italian Refugee Fund.—St. Martin's Hall, on Monday night, was crowded to excess, and a large sum will be realised for the unfortunate refugees. The vocal attraction was very great, and such was the enthusiasm of the audience, that nearly every piece was encored, the concert lasting until past midnight. The accompanyists were Signori Schira, Bellini, Pinsuti, and Biletta; the solo instrumentalists were Mdme. Goffric (piano), Signor Briccialdi (flute), M. Sainton (violin), and Signor Piatti (violoncel.o). Grisi sang the cavatina "Que la voce," from the "Puritani," to perfection, her cadenzas were in exquisite taste. Madame Viardot delighted the auditory with her Spanish airs. Mario was in his finest voice, and sang the air from Mercadante's "Guerraneho" superbly. Madame Castellan, Mdlle. de Meric, Signori Gardoni, Baucardé, Coletti, Tamburini, Tamberlik, Ciabatta, Maralti, Massoi, Mei, Tagliafico, Ronconi, and Herr Formes also afforded their valuable aid. The trumpet duo from the "Puritani," sung by Ronconi and Formes, created a great sensation.

Musical Events.—Evening concerts will be given at Manchester on the 2d and 6th of September; and at Liverpool, on the 3d and 5th; Shrewsbury, on the 4th; and a morning concert at Harrowgate on the 7th, at which Mdlle. Parodi, Mdlle. De Meric, Signori Gardoni and Coletti, will sing, and M Vivier perform.——Madame Sontag, Signor F. Lablache, &c., will commence a provincial tour in the west of England, next week.——Madame Sontag has been engaged for the winter by Mr. Lumley.——Medame Frezzolini, Mdlle. Alboni, Signor Gardoni (and possibly Herr Formes), are engaged for the Italian Opera winter season at Madrid.——Mdlle. Angri is in negotiation for Vienna.——Madame Grisi, Mdlle. de Meric, Mdlle. Corbari, Mario, Tamburini, Coletti, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Tamberlik, are engaged for St. Petersburgh, for the winter season.——Mdlle. Steffanoni, Madame Vietti, Salvi, and Marini have been very successful at the Italian Opera, at the Castle Garden, New York.——Mr Sims Reeves is engaged for the Italian Opera in Paris, in November.——Madame Viardot will recommence her engagement at the Grand Opera in Paris, in October.——There was a brilliant attendance at the last entertainment for the season of Mr. John Parry, at the Music Hall, Store-street, last Monday.——Bellini's "Norma" has been successfully performed this week, at the Surrey Theatre, with Mdlle. Nau as the *Priestess*; Miss Anne Romer, *Adalgisa*; Mr. Travers, *Pollio*; Mr G. Tedder, *Flavio*; and Berrani, *Oroveso*.——Meyerbeer's "Prophète" is in preparation for the Grand Opera in Brussels; the work is very popular at Aix-la-Chapelle and Frankfort. Antoine Weinert, a musician of the Court of King Stanislaus of Poland, has just expired at Warsaw, at the advanced age of one hundred: he gave lessons up to eighty-two.——M Quérian, the well-known pantomimist at the Grand Opera in Paris, who played the *Emperor* in "La Juive," the *Executioner* in "Jerusalem," the *Archbishop* in the "Reine de Chypre," &c., has committed suicide, having lost his employment through deafness.——Alboni has gone to visit her natal Cesena, in the Papal States.——The celebrated Mdme. Ugalde is expected to return to her duties at the Opéra Comique, in Paris, next month, after her sojourn in Spain.——Miss Andrews did not accompany Mdlle Lind on board the *Atlantic*; and it is probable that Miss M. Williams, the contralto, will be engaged in the transatlantic tour with Mdlle. Lind: liberal offers have been made also to Vivier.——Miss Catherine Hayes has been engaged by Mr. Beale for a provincial tour, including Ireland and Scotland, for Italian opera, prior to her departure for Rome.——On Thursday afternoon Mr. T. M. Mudie performed, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, a selection from his compositions. Mr. Mudie has been for some time a resident in Edinburgh. He is one of our most accomplished pianists and musicians. His music is full of poetry and elegance, whether in pianoforte pieces or vocal works. We regret that he afforded no specimens of the latter in Thursday's selection; but the lateness of the season, and the migration of vocalists, will account for the omission. In the scheme there were nine pianoforte compositions, an "Introduction" and "Valse Brillante" for four hands; a "Morceau à la Russe," executed by the gifted composer and Mr. W. Holmes; "L'Inquietudine," for four hands, played by Mr. Mudie and Mr. R. Barnett; "La Gentilezza," and "Pas Redouble," also both for four hands, interpreted by Miss Kate Loder and Mr. Mudie, and four solos—a "Rondo," in E minor, a "Notturno," a "Chanson d'Amour," and a "Tema con variazioni." In these beautiful inspirations there is the happiest flow of melodious imagery, combined with a thorough knowledge and effective use of the most classical forms. The rondo, "Allegretto Scherzoso" is full of fancy and piquant modulations: the impressive feeling in the "Chanson d'Amour," was also remarkable. Mr. Mudie is an admirable pianist, and, with the able coadjutors who assisted him in the duets, it may be concluded that this *matinée* was a real treat to those amateurs who love purity of style, intellectuality, refinement, and soul in pianoforte music, in preference to mechanical exhibitions of mediocrity in art.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 444.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

THE DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

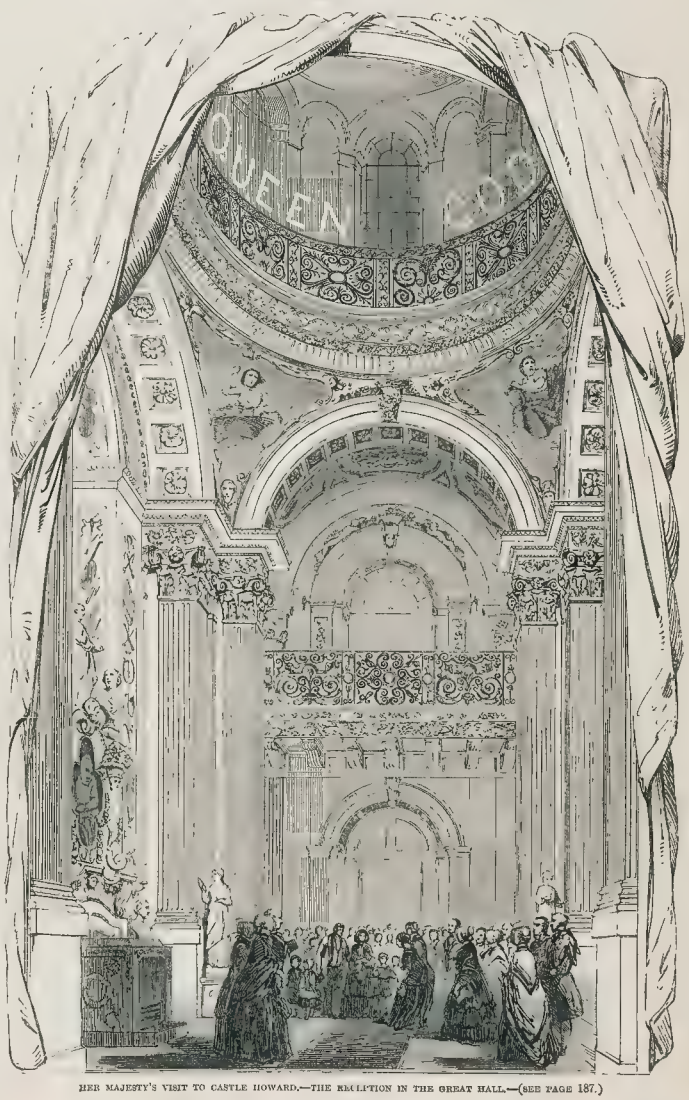
BUT five years ago, the repose of France and the peace of Europe were supposed to be dependent upon the life of one man. Louis Philippe was thought to be the corner-stone of Order—the very bulwark of society against wild anarchy at home, and desperate ambition abroad. The prayers of crowds ascended for his safety; and the assassins who raised their hands against his sacred person were pursued by the anathemas of mankind. There were not wanting some, however, who saw deeper into character and into motives—who could trace events from causes, and calculate the consequences of wrong—who maintained that his life was more dangerous to society than his death. Their predictions were verified; and Louis Philippe, living, produced those very disasters which his friends feared would ensue from his death. Had that powerful Sovereign died upon the Throne five years ago, how different the state of Europe might have been at this moment! The Comte de Paris might have been the King of the French, with a Liberal Regency, knowing how to yield all necessary reform; the revolutions of Italy, Hungary, and Germany might have been spared; and constitutional liberty might have been making a slow but sure progress in the matured opinion of reflecting men, instead of being disgraced in the eyes of the prudent and the industrious, as it is in too many countries of Europe, or of being trampled out altogether under the hoofs of a military despotism. But these things were not to be. The corner-stone of Order rolled itself away, and the bulwark of French society crumbled from its own rottenness.

The character of such a man as Louis Philippe is the property of the world. No pity for great misfortune, no sympathy for the old man shorn of his glory, hurled from his throne and dying in exile, can be allowed to blind the eyes of his contemporaries to his defects. To find fault for the sake of fault-finding, is at all times odious, but more especially so when the grave has not closed over the mortal remains of the man whose conduct is passed in review; but with such great personages as Louis Philippe and others, in whose hands the destinies of nations have been placed, contemporaries must not and cannot refrain from being judges. Their opinion and decision are wanted, that posterity may be enabled to form theirs. The history of the future must take its hue from the history and feeling of to-day, or it will want vitality, and fail to inspire confidence in its justice or its accuracy.

At this moment, the death of Louis Philippe is absolutely without political consequence. It adds no strength to the cause of the Comte de Paris, if the friends of that young child wish to make him a pretender to the throne; it removes no difficulty from the path of the Comte de Chambord; it facilitates in no respect whatever the present design of Louis Napoleon for re-election to the Presidency, or his future design, if he have yet formed it, of vaulting into the saddle of his Imperial relative. It influences no party, unties no knot of involved policy, smoothes no obstruction in anybody's way, and throws no light upon the past, the present, or the future. It is simply an event of personal, and to many of painful interest. It will excite sympathy, and point out to the most unthinking, some of the great moralities of life. It might, and doubtless will, form the theme of many an impressive homily upon the instability of greatness, the vanity of human designs, the rottenness of personal ambition, and the baselessness of all those worldly objects which men most pertinaciously struggle for. The event is indeed a mournful one, considering all the circumstances, past and present, under which it took place. To die in exile is a sad termination of the career, even of the humblest of men; but when, as in the case of Louis Philippe, the exile is old, broken-hearted, and once a king, it is impossible for the most callous of spectators not to be struck with a feeling of melancholy sympathy. All enmity that his name once excited has long ago expired, and the reddest of the Red Republicans have banished the animosity which they once felt against him.

But, as we have said before, the forgiveness of his contemporaries for the evils which he precipitated, if he did not cause, cannot make them shut their eyes to his errors, or prevent them from educing the true moral from his career. It is possible, to some extent, to separate the character of the man from that of the King. In so doing, the voice of impartial justice may find much to praise in the character of Louis Philippe. He was the good son of a bad father; he was moral and decorous in a most immoral and indecorous age; he was brave in prosperity, and still braver and more self-reliant in adversity: born to immense wealth, and deprived of the barest means of living, he earned his own crust by the sweat of his brow in honest labour; he educated himself in sorrow and in suffering, and, when restored to wealth to honour, and to position he found in domestic duty and the cultivation of literature and the arts the highest reward of his private life, and the best example he could give to the public.

But even as a man he had one great error, or one great misfortune—perhaps it was a combination of them both. He was never thrown into the society of good and great men, and he had no faith in human nature. He was prudent rather than virtuous, coldly correct, and utterly deficient of that genial warmth, which, if it sometimes leads its possessor astray, endears him to the hearts even of those whose judgments may condemn him. He had not the most infinitesimal particle of enthusiasm; nothing could stir his blood. This misfortune or error as a man, became his ruin as a King; made him selfish, made him mean, made him think more of his own aggrandisement and that of his family than of the far weightier matters of the public morality and well-being. He thought the French nation a nation of knaves and fools—of ambitious and empty busybodies—to be ruled for his purposes, and to be bought by his bribes; and when, at a ripe age, in the full harvest of his days, he found himself at the head of that nation, he discovered, unluckily, that his own want of faith was but the counterpart of that of the people



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO CASTLE HOWARD.—THE RECEPTION IN THE GREAT HALL.—(SEE PAGE 187.)

around him. ..naves and intriguers were ready at his hand; and the corrupt functionarism of France—the most venal class in Europe—became, under his guidance, the ready instruments of his purposes, and the eager recipients of the *largesse* of his corruption. It was his one great and overwhelming error, that he disbelieved utterly in human virtue, and that he governed a great country upon that principle. That is the secret and key of his career—the prevailing characteristic of his mind and history. Even the purest of his Ministers—a man above money, bribes for himself—was not above the meanness of being the agent of bribery, and of introducing into the nation a more gigantic system of corruption than was ever before attempted, even in France. Two hundred and forty thousand voters in a country—and two hundred and eighty thousand places under the Government to be given away! These two facts explain the policy of Louis Philippe as King of the French. Upon this basis he moved, with this lever he wrought, and for these reasons he obstinately resisted moderate demands for an extension of the suffrage which were urged upon him by more prudent and far-seeing statesmen than those to whom he gave his confidence. But even the corrupt electors of France were ultimately scandalized at his conduct in the last and crowning iniquity of his reign—the Spanish marriages. The public honesty and virtue, which he ignored or denied, were affronted; and the middle classes, who would have pardoned much for the sake of peace, order, and the interests of trade and commerce, were so enraged in their sense of right and common decency in this matter, that, with every desire to uphold his throne, they found themselves unable to stir a finger in its defence. If the middle classes of France had had confidence in Louis Philippe, or if Louis Philippe had had confidence in anybody, even in himself, the Revolution of February, 1848, would have been an insurrection only; it would have been nipped in the bud; and the Republic would still have been the day-dream of a few isolated plotters and scholastic zealots. He fell in those days, not because his foes were strong, but because his friends had ceased to respect him. His own judgment misgave him. He knew too late that he had played an unworthy part, and the consciousness of wrong forbade him to use the means that were at his command for stifling the insurrection. Conscience made a coward of him, when a little bravery would have been his salvation; and the revolution—the source of so many evils to France—was consummated.

The great moral to be deduced from his life, is the inefficiency and worthlessness of corrupt means for the government of a nation. Honour and virtue, though unhappily too rare, are not shadows. They are palpable realities; and he who, in the affairs of nations, affects to ignore them, or attempts to set them aside, must fail, as Louis Philippe did. At the same time, it must be confessed, that all the blame of failure is not fairly chargeable upon him. Something must be set down to the defects in the character of the people over whom he ruled. But, as the people never die, the French, it must be presumed will learn more wisdom in after-time. They will study the reign of Louis Philippe and the troubles which succeeded it, and learn a lesson which they greatly need for their own safety and well-being, and for the sake of all Europe.

VALUE OF SURGICAL MECHANICS IN MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The importance of mechanical knowledge in dental surgery, in this point of view, was pointed out with much force in an inaugural address, recently delivered at the College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, United States, by Mr. Robinson, surgeon dentist, of London. The lecturer dwelt much upon the value of the legal evidence which it afforded in cases where identity of person was to be proved, and in which other means of recognition were destroyed; and he illustrated his meaning by reference to the identification of O'Connor, the victim of the Mannings, and of Dr. Parkman, whose recent tragic fate at Boston, in the United States, is in the recollection of all. In the former case, Mr. Robinson pointed out that the evidence of the surgeon who examined the body, which contained a description of the mouth, with the peculiarity of a protruding lower jaw, appeared in the public papers. This attracted the attention of a dentist who had had under treatment a case corresponding with that description; the teeth were shown to him, were recognised, and having been applied to the working model, proved beyond a doubt that the person who had worn them was the same individual who had been murdered. The recognition and identification by the gentleman who had made and adapted the teeth followed as a matter of course, from his practical mechanical knowledge; and a most important link in the chain of evidence was thereby furnished. In the case of Dr. Parkman was a still more remarkable instance of the value of the evidence which the "working model" supplied. The bones of the cranium had been calcined by throwing them into a furnace. The bones of were examined, and amongst them artificial mineral teeth were found, which could not be destroyed. Inquiry was made among the dentists, and Dr Keep, a celebrated dentist of the place, instantly identified the work, and having placed them upon his working model, at once supplied the desired link of evidence. He had made the teeth a few weeks previously. A merely theoretical dentist would be unable to identify pieces of artificial work, which he neither knows how to make nor to adapt to the mouth.

THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.—Our readers will recollect that we engraved, in No. 339 of our Journal, two views of the Auckland Islands, and gave some account of their grant by Government to Mr. Charles Enderby, F.R.S., who subsequently proceeded thither on behalf of the Southern Whale Fishery Company. The New Zealand papers just received give many interesting particulars of the islands and the new settlement, visited by her Majesty's ships *Havannah* and *Fly*, on February 13. The preliminary expedition, under Lieut.-Governor Enderby, with Messrs Mackworth and Smith (assistant and secretary), and thirty mechanics and artisans, arrived on the 15th December, 1849, in the *Samuel Enderby* and *Fancy*. A bachelor's house, a house for Mr. Enderby, and two cottages, were erected; and a site was cleared for the store. A rock rubbing in, was being put up. A small cutter was ready for launching; it had been brought out in frame. The people were short of provisions and vegetables, which were daily expected by the *Fancy* from Sydney, and would be required for the whalers. The Auckland Islands must ultimately be supplied from New Zealand. The weather was cold; thermometer at forty-two degrees. The New Zealanders, who engaged further south years ago, were not to be found, time to be, of great service to the settlers. Mr. Charles Enderby and his colony have, as the sailors say, gone to work with a will. Their township has been laid out, one or two buildings have been erected, one a capacious structure for married men and their families, the other for single men, and a third for the Governor and founder of the colony. There were two ships in Port Ross a magnificent land locked basin—one the *Samuel Enderby*, fitting for the fishery; and the *Fancy*, in a doubtful state of efficiency, and likely to remain at her anchors; also a barque, the *Brisk*, fully equipped. Vessels, and other supplies, were expected from New South Wales; and vessels from England, with colonists and stores. Mr. Enderby had renamed the harbour Port Ross, in honour of Sir James Clarke Ross, who surveyed it in the *Erebus*, in 1848. The settlers were manfully following their avocations, the founder encouraging them, by his own assiduity, to the successful accomplishment of their novel and arduous enterprise.

THE KING OF HOLLAND'S ITALIAN DRAWINGS.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—The history of the early Italian Drawings, which formed a prominent feature, and one of unique interest, in the King of Holland's collection, recently brought to the hammer, may not be generally known; but, for all that, is not uninteresting as an incident in the annals of art. They—together with many more long since separated from them—were originally collected by the late Mr. William Young Ottley, who, during eight or ten years at the close of last century, sought out in all the principal cities of Italy all that was genuine and valuable of art, and formed the unique collection which contained all the great masters upon which many of those paintings were executed; and he also purchased very largely for a private collector. These drawings so collected—and a smaller collection of which could never be made by any one else—remained in Mr. Ottley's possession till about the year 1823, when, after having published fac-similes of some of them in his great work, entitled "The Early School of Design," he parted with the whole of this portion of his collection to Sir Thomas Lawrence, for a large price, £8000, I believe. The latter prized them very highly; and, I believe, never added anything to them; but, when he died, he left special directions in his will that they should be offered, in a first instance, to the Government of this country, for a certain sum, being that which he had paid for them, or something less, perhaps of the amount, I am not quite clear. Upon the Government declining the purchase, which they unfortunately did, the drawings were brought to sale. Many of them were purchased by Mr. Woodburn (for a larger sum than the whole collection had been offered for); and of these the principal found their way into the collection of the King of Holland. Where they will now go to, in how many directions they may be dispersed, it would be impossible to predict; but this may be asserted with perfect confidence, that such another collection of the finest models of the finest school of art, in art's palmiest days, will never be made again by public or private collector in this or any other country.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The unexpected death of the ex-King Louis Philippe has created a great sensation in Paris, especially amongst the adherents of the House of Orleans; and almost all the papers have reflections on the melancholy event. The *Débats* observe:—

> Not only has the life of King Louis Philippe terminated on exile. It has been shortened by exile. If his heart had been less French, the King who saved France in 1830, and with France abandoned at 1848, would have died on the throne. The French society, which raised as a barricade in July, and which a caprice of the country overthrew 18 [illegible] had not been an implacable and [illegible]. Had he been less of a patriot than he was, he would have triumphed at the ruin, [illegible] sitions, the disasters, and the disgraceful kinds, which violently assumed to be [illegible] honoured reign. He would have triumphed at these sanguinary struggles to which [illegible] unchained by the fall of a throne, gave themselves up over its ruins. But at all these [illegible] fortunes, which never like a demonstration, which Providence, justly severe, wished to give [illegible] the wisdom of his policy, the King only felt the most bitter affliction. The striking justification which the catastrophe of February gave him, surprised his conscience: it doubled his heart and shortened his life. It is thus which makes us think that we shall not be alone in regretting and deploring the death of the King. His cause was, before his fall, that of constitutional monarchy: it became after February that of society itself. Every one has felt this, even those who took a criminal or an unprudent part in that work of destruction. Every one now [illegible] it, even those who have profited by it. For it is not only the commercials, and [illegible] the great community of that great desire for peace and tranquillity which is [illegible] It is the Government itself, in its most lofty expression, when it went to the door of a political prison, to render homage to the Conservative principles of society, too long misunderstood and outraged. This solemn reparation of public opinion in favour of the policy of the last reign, the King was able to recognise towards the close of his life by some incontestable signs. Deeply touched at the injustice of his contemporaries, he never doubted the justice of history.

The "progress" of the President of the Republic through the departments terminated on Wednesday, by his return to Paris. His reception at Chalons-sur-Marne, on the night of the 27th, was more brilliant than any he had met with during his journey. Cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" and "*Vive le President!*" were heard upon all sides; while the streets were splendidly illuminated, and the houses decorated with flags. The authorities of the town gave a ball on the 28th, in honour of the occasion, at which Louis Napoleon was present, who freely entered into conversation with all parties, which excited the greatest admiration. He then reviewed the troops, where he made himself equally affable, which won all hearts. At Metz, on the 30th, he reviewed the National Guard and the garrison troops. During the morning he completely traversed the city, visiting, in his progress, the arsenal, public schools, hospitals, and, in fact, all the principal institutions. He was everywhere received with respect by a vast population, who continually surrounded him, though amidst the shoutings of "*Vive le President!*" were mingled occasionally cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" which he acknowledged, that it was plainly observable Louis Napoleon felt the indignity most acutely.

A man of the name of Gerber has been arrested at Strasbourg, charged with having conspired to assassinate Louis Napoleon Buonaparte. Two other individuals connected with the same plot have also been seized at Nancy, and placed in safe custody.

ITALY

From Naples we have dates to the 17th. The official journal publishes a law against the press, so strongly severe in its character that it amounts to a total suppression of the liberty of public discussion in the newspapers. By this law, no publication, print, or plastic work of any description can appear without authorization from the Government. No publication can be authorized if it be directed against religion, public morals, the Royal Family, foreign sovereigns, the local government, or private persons. The Council of Public Instruction is intrusted with the right of examining the sermons of archbishops and bishops may publish their pastorals without authorization. The law bears the date of the 16th.

In Turin (the capital of Piedmont), of the 24th, we learn that the health of the King of Sardinia is visibly improving. It is stated that much difference of opinion exists in the Cabinet on the subject of the difficulties arising out of the disputes with the Court of Rome relative to the abolition of the ecclesiastical privileges, the imprisonment of Archbishop Franzoni, and ecclesiastical reform (in temporals) generally. Many political refugees are being daily expelled from the country

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES

The intelligence from the seat of war is still of a negative kind. There is no indication of any movement whatever by either army. But such a state of mere negation cannot long continue. It is impossible but that the present extraordinary condition of Germany itself, and the relation of the Powers to it, and to each other and to Denmark, must occupy the attention of the greater powers; and it appears clear that the solution must come from without, for within the Germanic body has reached the last stage of distraction and dissolution.

There have been some cases of cholera at Rendsburg, where the Schleswig headquarters are, but not numerous in proportion to the present amount of the population. Dr. Stroyan, the medical staff, who was left in charge of the wounded at Schleswig after the retreat, and was sent prisoner to Copenhagen, has been released, and rejoined the head-quarters.

The Danish Admiral has communicated the fleet in the Baltic has given notice to the Lieutenancy-General, that any vessels bearing either the German flag or that of the Duchies, which shall venture into the open sea, shall be treated as pirates by the Russian vessels which shall encounter them.

RUSSIA.

The Russian journals contain an account of a battle which took place on the 3d ult. between the Russian General Sass Lazard and the Lesghen, near the village of Bechelda. The Lesghen were defeated, with a loss of 320 killed and 600 wounded. Six of their largest villages were sacked and burned. Gen. Belgard only lost 7 killed and 19 wounded.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York, to the 15th inst. They are of interest. The Cabinet of President Fillmore, which, as at first appointed, only five of the members occupying office, has been completed, and is now constituted as follows:—Secretary of State, Mr. Webster; Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin; Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Graham; Postmaster-General, Mr Hall; Secretary of the Interior, Mr. McKennan; Secretary of War, Mr. Conrad, Attorney-General. Mr. Crittenden.

On the 6th inst. the President addressed to the two Houses of Congress a very important message on the subject of New Mexico and Texas, with an official letter from Mr. Webster, in reply to a communication from the Texan Governor, relative to the boundary dispute. The case stands thus:—Texas threatens to take military possession of Santa Fé, in defiance of the United States, in defiance of the boundaries of the old provinces of Mexico, and in defiance of the treaty of Guadaloupe between the United States and Mexico, by which treaty all New Mexico was ceded to the United States. Texas, in fact, claims it as being within her boundaries, and her governor, Mr. Bell, addressed a letter, under date of June 13, to the senators and representatives of Texas in the United States Congress, in which he intimated that the State of Texas would use the necessary means to maintain her civil jurisdiction over Santa Fé, and requested the Texan delegation in Congress to inform the President of all the facts of the case, adding that he "will at once exercise the power and authority vested in him to enforce civil jurisdiction over Santa Fé, which a misguided and refractory population (the New Mexicans) are attempting to sever."

This letter has been officially communicated with the message referred to from President Fillmore, in which the President says that New Mexico is now a territory of the United States, with the same extent and the same boundaries which belonged to it when it was a province of Mexico, and declares that he will enforce the laws and the authority of the United States by the militia and the army and navy, if a case of need should arise. He says that Texas, as a State, can suppress her own insurrections by her own local power, but that she has no right to conflict with the laws or rights of the United States. It is therefore, no longer a question to be treated as such. He adds that the case of Rio Grande, too, belongs to New Mexico, and for that reason he must protect it from Texas and other State intrusions. This Presidential document was laid before Mr. Webster's communication was read to it. It is to be seen, however, that in the south the disunionists contemplate the difficulty with satisfaction.

Mr. Webster, in his letter to Governor Bell, shows, both legally and historically, that Texas errs in her claim, and that New Mexico is rightfully under the jurisdiction of the United States. In short, the views of the President in his message were confirmed in the most expatiatory manner by the Secretary of State. Meanwhile, a bill which had been brought in for the settlement of the boundary question between Texas and New Mexico has passed the Senate. By its provisions Texas is to receive 10,000,000 dollars (£2,000,000 sterling). 5,000,000 of which are to be issued until the claims against her, growing out of the act of annexation to the United States, shall be satisfied. The bill, which has yet to pass the Lower House, was carried by a majority of 10. From the territory of Texas itself we learn that the Legislature has passed resolutions for raising troops in almost every county, for Santa Fé, to be ready to march on the 1st of September, to defend the assumed boundary against the Federal Government.

The bill for the admission of California as a free and sovereign state has passed the Senate sim at intact. It is extremely short, and recites that the people had presented a Constitution, and claimed admission to the Union; that this Constitution had been found to be republican; and then proceeds to enact that the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever; and then proceeds to lay on the following restrictions:—That the people of California shall not interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its boundary, nor question or impair the right of the United States to dispose of the same, nor shall they tax or assess for same for taxes at no time shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents: and that all the navigable streams within the said state shall be common highways, and for ever free, as well as to the inhabitants of the said state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

It is said, however, that, although the bill has thus passed the Senate, it will have to undergo a severe ordeal in the House of Representatives. The southern members, fearing the effects which this measure will have upon the settlement of the slavery question, have organised an opposition to its finally becoming law.

The dispute between the American and Portuguese Governments had been the subject of debate in the Senate, strong opinions being expressed in regard to the refusal of Portugal to admit the American claims.

From Havannah we learn that the remainder of the Contoy prisoners are yet in confinement, but that seven of them were to be liberated on the 6th of August. The remaining three were to be sentenced to eight years in the chain-gang. This is the *finale* of the unnatural invasion of Cuba by Lopez.

At New York Garibaldi had refused a public entertainment.

The cholera was abating in most parts of the States.

A Mr. Page had succeeded experimentally in applying electricity as a motive power.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The following circular of important instructions to parties intending to exhibit has been issued to all the local committees of the United Kingdom by the Executive Committee:—"Office for the Executive Committee, 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, 22nd August, 1850.—Sir,—I am instructed by the Executive Committee to inform you, that her Majesty's Commissioners have fixed the 31st of October as the last day when returns of demands for space from intending exhibitors are to be transmitted by local committees to the Executive Committee, and I have to request that you will move your local committee to take the necessary steps for transmitting the whole of the returns on or before that date. The local committee will, of course, fix such final period as it may think desirable for receiving the demands from the exhibitors themselves in its neighbourhood, so as to enable the local committee to comply with the wishes of the Commissioners to receive its return on or before the 31st of October. At the same time, I am to call your attention to the desirable to impress upon exhibitors the great facility they will afford to the arrangements if they will send in their demands immediately. I am further instructed to beg you to call the attention of exhibitors to the absolute necessity of all returns being passed through a local committee, and to make them understand that it will be impossible that all articles should be submitted to the local committee for approval, and be certified by the local committee accordingly before they can be examined by the Commissioners at the building. I send you a new edition of the 'Decisions;' and beg leave to direct your attention to 'Decisions' 15a, 53, 56, 60, 61. If you desire to have any copies of this new edition, they will be supplied on application for them. I have also to request that you will be kind enough to communicate this letter to the chairman of your committee, and to the mayor of your town (if there be one), as soon as possible I am, &c., M. DIGBY WYATT, Secretary."

ST. MARGARET SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The general meeting and half-yearly election of candidates for admission to this admirable institution took place on Monday, upon the premises of the Asylum, in the Bow-road. Fifteen children (ten boys and five girls) were elected on the occasion into the asylum, which is limited to the number of 60 children of both sexes, gives a total of 120 now dependant upon the establishment. Subjoined are the names of the successful candidates, and the number of votes to each: The names of the female candidates were—Elizabeth Jane Andrews, 5967 votes; Isabella Lang, 5470; Ann Katherine M'Causland, 1844; Eliza Jane Richardson, 2871, and Ann Wenborn, 930. The list of the boys comprised John Barclay, 2256 votes; Thomas Wenborn, 1844; John Thomas Hayes Bloomfield, 1535; William Morrison Colchester, 3007; Henry Cutting, 2100; Alfred Frederick Evans, 1796; Richard Millington, 2260; Alfred William Pennisll, 2520; Joshua Stennings, 1457; and Thos. Waters, 2050.

ROYAL ORTHOPŒDIC HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF CLUB FOOT, &c.—On Tuesday afternoon the half-yearly general meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Quaries Harris, Esq., the benevolent founder of the hospital, occupying the chair, and supported by a very full attendance of governors. The minutes of the former court having passed, Mr. B. Maskell proceeded to read the report of the operations of the last six months. It appeared that on the 23d of February last, 36 patients occupied the wards of the hospital; and from that period to the 26th of August 41 additional inmates were received. Of this number 32 were cured, 9 were relieved, and 36 remain under treatment. The total, including outpatients, received during the half-year, amounted to 733, being a very considerable increase over the corresponding period of last year. The report having been adopted, the Chairman drew attention to the fact that 300 individuals were suffering distension, whose affections required in-door treatment; yet, owing to the want of space in the present hospital, they could not be received. Mr. Harris strongly urged the institution of a building fund, to render the hospital able to meet the requirements of so numerous a class of sufferers. It was obvious that a building capable of containing 300 beds would be no more than sufficient; for with so many patients now waiting admission, and that number daily increasing, there was no doubt but that they would be fully occupied. The funds were in a prosperous condition, and were on the increase, although it was to be regretted far from adequate to the increase of applicants, who doubled the numbers of the previous year. The chairman concluded by proposing the health of the chairman closed the proceedings.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HACKNEY CARRIAGE TRADE.—On Tuesday, the members of this association celebrated their first annual meeting by a musical entertainment and a dinner in the grounds attached to the Pier Hotel, to which about 130 sat down, under the presidency of Dr. Blundell. Mr. W. S. Long, in proposing the toast of the evening, stated that the number imposed on the hackney-carriage trade exceeded twenty times the amount paid by any other business. In the reign of William III., when this kind of impost was first resorted to for the purpose of revenue, the tax on a coach-driver was fixed at 8s., and in 1815 it was subsequently raised to 10s., but now the proprietor of any sort of hackney-carriage was compelled to pay that sum every week. Though they were so highly taxed, the Legislature seemed determined to increase the degradation which existed amongst them, by passing enactments after enactment of so irritant a character, that it was impossible to comply with them, and then the drivers were sent to gaol, as if that was the place to teach them their moral or social duties. Mr. E. Hider, the acting manager of the association, stated that the association was scarcely a year in existence. It was originated, and almost entirely supported, by persons engaged in the trade; and its objects were, by combining together, to resist the wrongs and exactions to which they were subjected, and to assist the influential classes in their favour. They also intended to establish a benefit and benevolent society in connexion with the association. He denied that the character of the cab-drivers of the metropolis was as generally supposed. Of course, there were many dishonest individuals in that as in other employments, but on an examination of the facts it would be found that, taking 6000 individuals (the number then engaged in London) from any other class, as large a proportion were convicted of infractions of the regulations among the cab-drivers. He said the criminal law, for they were so hedged up by legislative enactments, that it was impossible they could avoid convictions for infringing them. Indeed, so overwhelming were the magistrates with complaints against them by the public and the police, that a cab-driver never had a fair hearing, and it was often a wiser course to plead guilty to an offence, even although innocent, and pay somewhere about a 5s. fine, than to take up the time of the court with a defence, which was generally unsuccessful. He detailed several other instances in which the law, as it at present stands, operates unfairly to the drivers of the hackney carriages, and urged them to unite for the purpose of obtaining an alteration

THE NEW HACKNEY-CARRIAGE REGULATIONS.—The Commissioners of Police have issued an order for the appointment of standings for hackney-carriages within the Metropolitan Police District, and the regulations to be observed as directed by the recent act for consolidating the office of Registrar of Metropolitan Carriages with the office of Commissioner of Police. The following regulations are to be observed at the standings for hackney-carriages within the police district:—1. Drivers of hackney-carriages or other persons are not to stand together upon the footway, or cause any obstruction or annoyance to passengers, and no person is to use abusive, insulting, or obscene language, or by any improper behaviour or gesture to cause offence or annoyance to passengers. 2. No person is to smoke or drink any spirituous or malt liquors at any standing. 3 No hackney-carriage or horse is to be washed or cleaned upon a standing, and the drivers and licensed waterers are to prevent any dirt or mud from being thrown upon the horses. No waterers are to be allowed to stand with more than one horse. 4. Every driver of a hackney-carriage, when required to do so by the driver of any private coach or other carriage, is to move such hackney-carriage, if sufficient space exist for that purpose, so as to allow such coach, &c. to take up or set down at any place. 5. No hackney-carriage or horse is to be washed or cleaned upon a standing, and the drivers and licensed waterers and to prevent any dirt or mud from being thrown upon the horses at the standings. 6. Every driver of a hackney-carriage, when required to do so by the driver of any private coach or other carriage, is to move such hackney-carriage, if sufficient space exist for that purpose, so as to allow such coach, &c. to take up or set down at any place. No waterers are to be allowed to stand with more than one horse. No cab-stands are to be allowed to stand across any street or thoroughfare, or opposite the end of any street or carriage-way, or upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage-way.

NEW POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—The preliminaries of a postal convention were signed on Saturday afternoon, at the Foreign office, between Great Britain on the one hand, and Sweden and Norway on the other, by which the intercourse between the respective countries will be greatly facilitated, and all commercial, as well as political, relations very much improved. Hitherto, the rates of postage between this country and the dominions of the King of Sweden were one of the most expensive and exaggerated scale. By the newly-proposed arrangement, the rates of postage will be very considerably reduced, and the facilities of intercommunication greatly increased, good will be the results of an arrangement which is calculated to confer important benefits upon the trade between the two countries; the details, however, will not be made public until the ratifications shall be exchanged. To Lord Clanricarde, the Postmaster-General, is due the chief merit of bringing about this most desirable reformation.

SEAMEN'S LETTERS.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, August, 1850.—The Lords of her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased, by a warrant, dated 26th July, 1850, to authorise the use of postage stamps for the payment of letters forwarded to the United Kingdom by seamen employed on board her Majesty's ships on foreign stations, all seamen's letters which may hereafter reach this country in bags made up on board any of her Majesty's ships will be delivered free, provided the postage of one penny to which they are liable be paid by means of a postage stamp affixed to such letters. In those cases where bags of seamen's letters are brought to the United Kingdom by private ships, the gratuity of twopence payable by law to the master will still be chargeable upon each letter, unless such sum of twopence, *in addition to the postage of one penny*, be paid by the seaman by means of postage stamps. It must, of course, be understood that all the conditions laid down by law, under which the letters of seamen are transmitted at a reduced rate of postage, must be duly complied with as respects the letters to which the present regulation refers. Seamen will be supplied with postage stamps by the purser of the vessel to which they are attached.

REMOVAL OF THE MARBLE ARCH.—On Tuesday, workmen were employed in erecting a scaffolding of considerable strength round the marble arch at Buckingham Palace, preparatory to taking it to pieces.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.—On Monday evening, certain members of this ancient corps, of which Prince Albert is Colonel, not feeling disposed to join their brother members at the dinner to celebrate the Colonel's natal day, held at the Armoury House, in consequence of a long-existing pique relative to the affairs of the company, and the departure from the established custom of dining in uniform, dined together at Gunter's, and, having ceased soon after the close of the banquet, to return to the Armoury House to resume their civilian costume, were set upon by their opponents, who endeavoured to disarm them, and by force thrust them out into the street. The usual scuffle ensued, and drawn by certain parties, their rapiers, their fists knocked down, swords taken from them and broken into fragments, and very serious mischief sustained by the parties engaged. The affair is, of course, under investigation.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—Half-yearly Meeting: London, Aug. 21. J. A. Aglionby, Esq., in the chair.—The report of the directors, stating that the engineer and other officials of the company had arrived in Calcutta in April last, and declaring the interest payable out of the guarantee of the East India Company, was adopted, and the meeting separated.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Half yearly Meeting: London: E. Denison, Esq., M.P., in the chair.—The report, stating that every effort was being made to develope the traffic of the line to Peterborough from the 20th of 7th inst., was adopted, and 7722 shares in arrear of calls forfeited, the directors having powers given them to dispose of the same as preference shares for the benefit of the company

NEW RAGGED SCHOOL AT HOLLOWAY.—On Wednesday, at three o'clock, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a ragged school for the district of Holloway was performed in the presence of a large number of spectators. The site of the intended school is in Flower's-place, Hornsey-road, and is quite eccentric in the Great Northern Railway. The style of architecture selected for the building is the Elizabethan. The boys' school will be 50 feet by 28; the girls' will not be so large. The ceremonial of laying the first stone was inaugurated with an impressive invocation of the divine blessing on the institution, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the vicar of the parish. The stone, which weighed more that half a ton, and measured 4 feet 4 in. by 2 feet 2 in., was then elevated from its resting place by means of pulleys, and the trowel was handed by the treasurer, Mr. R. M. Phillips, to Mr. Pownall, who proceeded to lay the mass with the usual formalities. A simple inscription, bearing the date, &c., was engraved upon it.

THE HOLYROOD RAGGED SCHOOL.—A splendid building has just been completed in Newport-street, Lambeth-walk, for the education of the ragged children of the vicinity. The erection is in the Doric style of architecture, with a noble *façade* and portico, approached by a lofty flight of steps. The entire building, including the out-offices, workshops, masters' residences, &c., covers an area of 3000 feet. It has been erected by the munificence of Mr. H. Beaufoy, the eminent distiller of Lambeth, at a cost of £3000. The schools will be opened for the reception of 1000 children early in the ensuing month.

IMPORTATION OF WINE FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The American line-of-packet ships arriving in the London Docks from New York continue to bring large quantities of wine, the produce of the south of Europe, as part of their cargoes, for reasons which make it more advantageous to carry the wine twice over the Atlantic than to import it direct. The packet-ship *Margaret Evans*, just arrived in the docks from New York, has brought 39 pipes and 58 other casks, and the packet-ship *Cornelius Grunnell*, arrived from the same place, 33 pipes and 119 other casks of port wine, as portions of their cargoes, consigned to wine-houses in the metropolis.

ALARMING OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday afternoon a portion of the new building in course of erection at the corner of New Broad-street and Tenham-tree-road, fell with a tremendous crash. A large quantity of the material fell on the footpath and roadway, and several persons who happened to be passing were seriously injured.

DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW.—On Wednesday night, Mr. Langham, deputy coroner, held an inquest at the Plough Tavern, Cary-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on the body of Richard Wilmot, aged 37, a stableman, living at No. 19, Shire-lane, who died from lock-jaw. About a week previously, the deceased, who was a stout, able-bodied man, received a puncture in one of his toes, through a rusty nail penetrating his shoe. The wound festered, and a few days afterwards he went to King's College Hospital, where he was informed that the wound would heal, but on Monday he was seized with symptoms of lock-jaw, and on the following day he was removed to the hospital, where he expired. Verdict, "Died from tetanus, produced by a puncture from a rusty nail."

FIRE AT LINDSWOOD.—On Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, a very alarming fire broke out on the premises belonging to Messrs. Gray and Son, hydraulic engineers and plumbers, in Mark-with-terrace, Commercial-road, Lambeth, and which is situated in the neighbourhood of the Kent-road Railway Station. Plenty of water having been speedily obtained from the Grand Surrey Canal Company, the engines were set to work, but they were unable to obtain the mastery over the flames until the plumbers' and engineers' workshops and stores were burned out, and some damage done to the contiguous houses. The loss is said to amount to some hundred pounds, but the firm was insured. The cause of the disaster could not be traced.

DEATH FROM DRINKING A BOTTLE OF BRANDY FOR WAGER.—On Tuesday Mr. Langham held an inquest in St. Martin's Workhouse, on the body of Joseph Stonestreet, aged twenty-five, foreman to Mr Norchi, marble merchant, of King William-street, Strand, whose death occurred in the following awful manner:—Mr. George Wilkins, an intimate friend of the deceased, residing at Hampstead-road, said, that on Sunday afternoon last, he, the deceased, and his cousin, dined together at the Mail Tavern, Noble-street, City, and after tea the deceased offered to lay a wager of £1 that he could drink a pint and a half of brandy, and walk from Charing-cross to London bridge, in less than two hours. The money having been deposited, a bottle of brandy was purchased, when the witness, his cousin, and deceased proceeded. Mr. Stonestreet then poured the brandy into a pint pot, which having been diluted with water, the deceased commenced his stupid feat. Having drunk within four ounces of the spirit and water, he put the jug on the table, and immediately rolled off his seat upon the floor. Mr. Watkins, a surgeon, having been sent for, the stomach-pump and other remedies were resorted to to save the deceased's life, but without effect, and he died at six o'clock on Monday morning. Witness and his cousin, on hearing of the death, left the house hurriedly, and to cry off the bet, when he laughed, and said he wished some one would lay him another wager, that he could not perform the feat within one hour, instead of two Mr. Watkins, a surgeon, proved that deceased had died from apoplexy, in consequence of drinking such a large quantity of brandy. Verdict, "Accidental death."

ROBBERIES AT THE EUSTON TERMINUS OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday, previous to, and during the time occupied in her Majesty's departure, the swell mob were busily engaged in levying contributions on those persons who had assembled to witness the departure of the Royal party. The principal scene of their avocations was on the platform of the station, where several complained to the police of being minus their purses and handkerchiefs; and a poor woman who was going to pay an instalment into the County Court had her pocket picked of 25s., with its contents, amounting to a shilling and-twenty shillings; and three gentlemen lost their watches. But outside the gates was not the only place where these depredations were committed, for, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the railway officials, some of the gang appeared to have been extremely active even in immediate proximity with royalty, as one of the clerks belonging to the secretary's office was deprived of a gold watch and chain in the station yard. Two of the gang were secured by the police, who found on one of them a purse containing eleven or twelve sovereigns

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Aug 24—Males, 733; females, 813: total, 1416. Deaths in the same period—Males, 464; females, 441: total, 905. This return shows that the health of the inhabitants of London continues as good as it usually is. The deaths last week were 905; more by 31 than in the preceding week, previous weeks, but less than the average of the corresponding week of 1849. In that week 2456 persons died in London, 280 of diarrhœa, and 1273 of cholera. The deaths from cholera last week were 5; from diarrhœa, 118. Of the latter number, 109 were children under the age of 15, 4 adults under 60, and 9 old persons past the age of 60. The deaths by cholera in the five preceding weeks, including the last, were 13, 11, 15, 8, and 5; so that the disease, in the form it has usually visited London in August, is declining. The deaths from diarrhœa in the same weeks were 104, 136, 152, 139, and 118. Although the mortality of London is now below the average, that average is itself high; and it appears scarcely to be a natural state of things that, in ordinary times, of 906 persons whose career terminates in the week, only 155 pass the age of 60, that 318 end their course in the middle of life, and 432 die in their infancy or childhood to youth. Yet the middle of life, and 432 die in their infancy or childhood to youth. result of this result. 129 of the deaths occurred in public institutions, viz. 79 in workhouses, 4 in military and naval asylums, 39 in hospitals, 4 in lunatic asylums, 2 in military and naval hospitals, and 1 in prison. The proportion of deaths in public institutions is less than it has been; for from an early return it was shown that about 1 in 10 of the inhabitants of London died in the workhouses, 1 in 21 in the hospitals, 1 in 581 in prisons, 1 in 102 in the state of things that, in ordinary times, of 906 persons whose career terminates in the week, only 155 pass the age of 60, that 318 end their course in the middle of life, and 432 die in their infancy or childhood to youth. Yet the result of this result. 129 of the deaths occurred in public institutions, viz. 79 in workhouses, 4 in military and naval asylums, 39 in hospitals, 4 in lunatic asylums, 2 in military and naval hospitals, and 1 in prison. The proportion of deaths in public institutions is less than it has been; for from an early return it was shown that about 1 in 10 of the inhabitants of London died in the workhouses, 1 in 21 in the hospitals, 1 in 581 in prisons, 1 in 102 in the state of things that, in ordinary times, of 906 persons whose career terminates in the week, only 155 pass the age of 60, that 318 end their course in the middle of life, and 432 die in their infancy or childhood to youth. Yet the result of this result. 129 of the deaths occurred in public institutions, viz. 79 in workhouses, 4 in military and naval asylums, 39 in hospitals, 4 in lunatic asylums, 2 in military and naval hospitals, and 1 in prison. The proportion of deaths in public institutions is less than it has been; for from an early return it was shown that about 1 in 10 of the inhabitants of London died in the workhouses, 1 in 21 in the hospitals, 1 in 581 in prisons, 1 in 102 in the

* this man had been sitoric from his birth, at all times subject to diarrhœa, and requiring medical assistance on every occasion of the attack. The neighbourhood is healthy and well drained."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—By the Greenwich observations the barometer was low last week; the wind was west or south west; rain fell on Wednesday; on Saturday there was a thunderstorm; the mean temperature of the air was 57 deg. through the week, or 3·3 deg. below the average The mean temperature of the Thames was 62·5 deg. The air was dry, the dew point having been 48 deg.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THE year is waning: Murray's Handbooks figure in the advertising columns of every newspaper, and there is not a *boudoir* blind undrawn in May-fair. Yellow slippers and eccentric shooting-coats—like their owners, "fearfully and wonderfully made"—flourish upon every fashionable beach; and the sound of the English-French—the hesitating summons to the *garcong* so well loved of Continental landlords—may be heard rising over the clatter of knives and forks in half the *tables d'hôte* of Europe. One Opera has closed the other is closing; Vauxhall is down to the final shilling; and the only "men" (using the word in its West-end signification) who are to be seen about town are the "fast" (as last night, and are going down to-morrow morning." From one of the last-mentioned nugatory class I had the following scrap of anecdotic gossip from Boulogne. It illustrates the sad mental hallucinations now and then experienced from a too-exclusive contemplation of the pictures of that Dutch artist-work, the French Dictionary:—An English family lodged at a French house in the Cape Cure, and, to the credit of the host be it said, very comfortable our compatriots were; so much so, indeed, as to be entirely satisfied were they with the establishment, and, above all, with the cookery, that, upon leaving, a formal vote of thanks was given to the landlady, who had, during the preceding month, presided over the stoves. Her dishes had been delightful; nothing could have been better. Henceforward the family would remember with gratitude and delight the good things which had been so skilfully dished up for them by Madame." The compliment was fully appreciated, and the good matron returned a suitable reply in her most voluble Picardian *patois*. The bulk of the oration was wasted upon the slowly understanding Britannic ear; but the sense of one, the concluding sentence, our Insular friend gathered that had made. Eager to help in an awful emergency, it was for them. The good dame was understood to have attributed almost all the charms of her cookery to the constant use, in all her operations, of a new and admirable article—*castor-oil!* Here was a mystery. The idea of a respectable family actually living for ever so many weeks on meat dressed with castor-oil, and that, thanks to the diabolical ingenuity of French cookery, without having the slightest notion of the atrocity. The idea was overpowering, dreadful to contemplate—a case actually for Lord Palmerston to take up *cause belli*—an outrage pregnant with the delivery of ambassadors' passports, demands for safe separation, or a British squadron bombarding the bathing-machines of Boulogne. Happily, none of these warlike consequences are likely to arise. A little investigation proved the fact that the agent alluded to by the *cuisinière* as having so maternally aided her operations, was a species of salad oil, either sour or rank-frowzy, but simply a new and capital set of *casseroles*, or copper stew-pans; the similarity of sound between the English drug and the French kitchen implement having made all the mischief. The Boulognese must, however, be thankful to have escaped so lightly at the hands of a gentleman living at an hotel in the Haute Ville, and who visited one morning to make inquiries about some linen which he had sent to the laundress, put a question to the waiter, by-the-by, of which, by the double blunder—first in the selection of a verb and then in substituting another word for it by mistake—my friend horrified the dapper functionary whom he addressed, by an unwitting inquiry as to whether he had not got some shirts to bri! It was long before the victim heard the end of his alleged peculiar style of obtaining linen.

Who is to be the new Member for Cambridge, is a question greatly agitating the banks of the Cam. Truth to tell, the University has not been very fortunate out by any means to much advantage in the choice of their Parliamentary representatives. Oxford, indeed, has recently sent Mr. Gladstone to St. Stephen's; but Sir R. H. Inglis, who may be considered as the life representative of Alma Mater, and as such faithfully—in an old-fashioned crotchet and every antiquated prejudice—carrying out the mouldy views of his constituents, hardly carries the weight of intellectual metal which one would naturally look for in the chosen of a vast corporation of learned men, entrusted with the mental culture of the flower of the youth of England. Mr. Macaulay's name has been mentioned in connexion with the University of the Cam. But Mr. Macaulay is a thorough-going Whig; and, furthermore, it has been generally understood that he has given up making history, in order to write history—a step which would draw forth the great essayist from his silent labours in dissembling and displaying, by the flashing brilliance of his genius, the hoary remains of the departed Past, would, I am pretty sure, be welcomed by but few. Mr. Macaulay is better occupied in the "Albany" writing the narrative of his favourite William, and giving the *coup de grâce* to the

NEW YORK AMERICAN LINE-SHIP, "CORNELIUS GRINNELL."

THE NEW AMERICAN LINE-SHIP, "CORNELIUS GRINNELL."

This fine vessel, owned by Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn, and Co., of Boston, has lately been fitted out at that port, and is, "by all odds," the strongest ship of her size ever built in that vicinity.

She is 172 ft. on the keel, 180 ft. on deck, has 38 ft. extreme breadth of beam, and 23½ feet depth of hold, and will register about 1100 tons. She has 12 inches dead rise at half floor, a foot swell or rounding of sides, and about 26 inches sheer. Her keel is sided 16 in., moulded 30 in. forward, and 25 in. aft.; the floor timbers in the throats are 12 in. by 17 in., and she has three keelsons, each 15 in. square, or, combined, 15 in. by 45 in., making her back-bone about 7½ ft. through, from the top of the keelson to the base of the keel, of course including the moulding of the floor timbers. There are two bolts through every floor timber and the keel: one of 1½ in. copper, driven through and rivetted, and the other of refined iron, of the same size, driven through the keelsons, and down blunt into the keel. She has also sister and bilge keelsons, and a stringer, 7 ft. below the deck, over which the lower ends of the hanging knees lap, and through which they are bolted. The sister keelsons are 15 in. square, bolted through the navel timbers and the midship keelsons, and each other; the bilge keelsons, two on each side, are 10 in. by 16 in., and the stringer is 14 in. by 15 in., all square bolted, with 1¼ in. iron. The ceiling on the floor is 4½ in. thick, square fastened, with inch iron, and all the other ceiling, up to the deck, is 7½ in. thick, also square bolted; in a word, she is square fastened throughout. Forward she has seven hooks and pointers, and aft five, all of oak, and very closely bolted. About 10 ft. above the ceiling she has seven hold beams, viz. one before the foremast, three between it and the mainmast, and three between the main and mizen masts. These have standing, lodging, and hanging knees of oak, and pass through the midship stanchions, which are fitted to support them, and to extend to the beams above. These beams are 15 in. by 19 in., the lower-deck beams 15 in. by 16 in., and the upper-deck beams 15 in. by 16 in., all of Southern pine. The hanging knees in the hold are of oak, those in the between decks of hackmatack, and her hold stanchions, which are 10 in. square, are kneed to the beams and keelson. These entirely new points of construction are shown in the Engraving.

The lower deck waterways are 15 inches square, and the two strakes over them each 10 by 12 inches, and those inside of them each 5 by 7 inches, bolted vertically and horizontally. The planking of both decks is 3½ inches thick; and the ceiling of the between decks is all 3 inches, except the clamp, which is 6 inches. Her transom is 16 inches square, and the knees and breast-hooks in the between decks are very stout, and closely bolted.

The upper deck waterways are 12 inches square, the plank shear 6 by 16 inches, and the main rail of the same substance. Her garboards are 7 inches thick, the next strake 6, and the third of 5 inches, which is tapered to 4½ inches, the substance of the planking on the bottom. She has 20 strakes of wales of 7 by 5½ inches, and the waist is of 4½.

Her bulwarks are 5½ feet high, surmounted by a monkey rail; and she has a full poop, 80 feet long, and a topgallant forecastle, which almost forms a complete hurricane deck amidships.

Her mainmast is 84 feet long, main yard 74 foot square, and the other spars in proportion. She is built of oak: her scantling is mostly of yellow pine; is seasoned with salt, caulked in the hold, and well ventilated.

The *Horatius Grinnell* arrived a few days since in the London Docks, where the vessel has excited much curiosity among persons interested in ship-building. She is appointed to sail for New York on Saturday next, September 7.

HOLD OF THE "CORNELIUS GRINNELL" LINE-SHIP.

THE LATE SIR MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, BART., PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The venerable President of the Royal Academy died on the 19th instant, at Brighton, after a long and severe illness.

Sir Martin was born 23d December, 1770, the second son of Martin Shee, Esq., of Dublin, by Mary his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of Francis Archer, Esq., of the same place, and grandson of George Shee, Esq., by Mary his wife, daughter of Martin Kirwan, Esq., of Blindwell, county Mayo. His uncle, Anthony Shee, Esq., of Castlebar, was father of the first Sir George Shee, Bart., of Dunmore.

Sir Martin, whose celebrity as a portrait painter has rendered his name universally known, became an Associate of the Academy in 1798, was elected a Royal Academician in 1800, and succeeded Sir Thos Lawrence in the President's chair, on which occasion he received the honour of Knighthood. He was also an honorary member of the Hibernian Academy, and of the Academies of New York, Charleston, and Philadelphia. It was not only in painting that Sir Martin Shee gained distinction. As a poet, he achieved considerable repu-

THE LATE SIR MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, P.R.A.

tation by his "Rhymes on Art," "Alasco," a tragedy, &c., and is immortalized by Byron in the following lines:—

> And here let SHEE and genius find a place,
> Whose pen and pencil yield an equal grace.
> To guide whose hand the sister Arts combine,
> And trace the poet's or the painter's line:
> Whose magic touch can bid the canvas glow,
> Or pour the easy rhyme's harmonious flow;
> While honours, doubly merited, attend
> The poet's rival, but the painter's friend.

Sir Martin married, in 1797, Mary, eldest daughter of James Power, Esq., of Youghall, county Cork, and had three sons and three daughters.

"THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER."—THE LUNCHEON.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER—NEAR READING.

THE LUNCHEON

—— recubans sub tegmine fagi.

THE time is about noon, and "sitting in a pleasant shade" a social group of men and dogs is seen discussing a luncheon *al fresco*, on "the 1st of September, near Reading."

This is a very simple paragraph, and yet it contains within its narrow limits all the elements suitable for a *brochure* on Partridge Shooting. With your leave we will essay its analysis—if not for your learning, at all events not unseasonably *pour passer le temps*. Our theme does not lack novelty, for it commences with the end of its subject. A shooting party, resting from a grateful toil, has betaken itself to the russet shelter of an ancient beech and the savoury contents of an ample pannier. Think you our company consists of laggards? If so, they had found no habitation here. Set down this maxim in your memory, gentle Septembrian. Towards noon you miss the partridge from his ordinary haunt, and meet with him beside some patch of water; and, having drunk, he will repair to some bank or potato ridge, for the purpose of sunning himself. At this hour betake yourself and your dogs to some place of shade and repose, for the heat is too oppressive, peradventure, for biped or quadruped, and the scenting is sure to be bad. About three (this leaves you at liberty to choose between a cigar or a siesta) the birds will again begin to run, and, if a breeze, too, should put itself in motion, look for sport: afternoon shooting is ten per cent. better than morning. If the range you beat in the morning held a good head of birds, go back to it: partridges, unless very frequently disturbed, are found more generally near home than elsewhere. . . . . "Near Reading (this is *apropos* of the scene of action), Berkshire," we are told by the "Gazetteer," "is a very fruitful district, producing grain in great abundance." Now, is not that the sort of place where one might expect to meet with the sample of ornithology most sought after in September? Choose a grain country. Your partridge has a taste for civilisation, and makes his home among hedgerows, and where the hand of man has made the rough places smooth. The grouse—wild denizen of blue mountain and brown heath—ever recedes before cultivation: the partridge is a domestic bird, and seems in his native element when served at table with bread sauce.

"The First of September"—how much to the lover of the trigger do these words convey! The dawn of this day, be it foul or be it fair, opens to him a campaign, the delights of which, far from at any time wearying, accumulate intensity and force by iteration. An energetic and long-repressed passion the curb now removed—bursts forth doubly vigorous, and slakes itself in enjoyment. . . . . A most enviable moment is that when the shooter takes the field on the thrice-welcome morning of "the first." Calm and impassioned as may be the outward semblance of the man, he has a world of agreeable emotion within. The expectations, the hopes, the anxieties of months have long centered on the issues of this day; and behold, the trial which soon will destroy or fulfil them has begun. The very dogs, too, on whom, if he is what he ought to be, his eye rests with no ordinary pride, give dumb utterance to their deep joy by gestures, and by the ardour and earnestness wherewith they discharge their duties. Full of life and energy, with a purpose as steady and unflagging as his bodily frame, the sportsman advances, beating closely and carefully field and meadow, bush and brake. Nor is it alone in the raising, scattering, and thinning his feathered quarry, that he experiences pleasure. His soul, like a delicate mirror, answers quick to the impressions of material objects. From the red squirrel, skipping among the boughs, to the broad flush of beauty shed by the sloping sunbeams on the yellow landscape beneath, there is nothing escapes him, or that passes without contributing its quota of delight. He inspires health from the fresh and elastic atmosphere that cools his glowing cheek, and gathers additional strength and hardiness from exercise and fatigue. . . . Such is the language of an enthusiast; the more grave follower of the pastime has pondered thus, and from his reflections may be gleaned good matter.

There is one general rule worthy of observance by the partridge-shooter, viz. that at every season of the year the favourite resort of his quarry is the wheat-stubble or the turnip-field—next to which are the fallows. In trying the latter, the lands nearest the hedgerows are the most likely. Towards the close of the year the birds especially settle upon fallow land; and, should the weather be fine and open, there will he find them, if there be any in the neighbourhood. They lie close, and he may look out for double shots. At this time, too, he should beat closely furze, fern, colesced, and the long grass in young plantations. In fogs and high winds they lie very close; and so they do after heavy rain, particularly among turnips. As regards his mechanical accomplishments—first, let him be steady—"steady, boys, steady." The sudden flush tries the stuff the nerves are made of. Don't hurry up to a point—a palpitating heart does not help to a straight eye or a staunch finger. Also, heed must be had to a quick movement of the gun up to the shoulder, and coolness in levelling it. In shooting, it is a canon ever to be on the *qui vive:* where least the game is expected to spring, is the spot whence most commonly it is raised. Let the system of beating be both close and careful. Never set off on a wild-goose chase in pursuit of rumoured coveys, neglecting the probability of finding where you are. And, having found them, stick to your game: once on the wing, let your object be to scatter the covey. Judgment and sagacity develop themselves here to goodly account. The line, the probable length of flight, the inducement to settle which cover just beaten may hold out—all must be maturely weighed. The backs of ditches, scraps of old palings, stubbles no thicker than a school-boy's beard, surfaces offering no more shelter than the palm of your hand, must be curiously scrutinised when birds are scattered, for they will drop anywhere. Is it necessary to say, better no dogs at all than those which run in, or "blink?" or, as Sir Harcourt Lees counselled his Irish friends, "Keep your powder dry?" There's no necessity for your aim to be as murderous as that of the wager men at the Red House. You do not sport to get a dinner for your appetite, but rather to get an appetite for your dinner. Go forth, then, well found in appointments, with a light heart and a pair of keen eyes, and do not fear our wish will be a vain one, when we bid you a pleasant "First of September."

The Earl of Cardigan, with his beautiful schooner yacht, the *Enchantress*, has been for the last fortnight at Lowestoft, and is, we understand, about to become the proprietor of a marine residence in that popular watering-place, which has this year been visited by a number of fashionables altogether unprecedented on the eastern coast.

NEW SAFETY GUN.

M. Fontenau, of Nantes, has just applied a simple and ingenious arrangement for the prevention of accidents by fire arms. It consists merely in adapting a screw to the ordinary hammer which strikes the percussion cap. It will be seen by the Engraving that the bottom of the screw strikes the cap; consequently, by giving the screw two or three turns to elevate it, the capsule can receive no blow, although the hammer fall by accident or otherwise

NEW SAFETY GUN.

AN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF THE LATE LOUIS PHILIPPE

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed Sketch of the cottage, at Honfleur, in which the ex-King and Queen of the French took refuge for a few days soon after the revolution of February, 1848. The following details relative to this memorable event are from the pen of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, and are extracted from the "Quarterly Review" for March, 1850.

"Every one who has sailed in front of Honfleur, must have remarked a little chapel situated on the top of the wooded hill that overhangs the town. It was dedicated by the piety of the sailors of ancient days to Notre Dame de Grâce, as was a similar one on the opposite shore. From it, Mr. de Perthuis' cottage is commonly called La Grâce; and we can easily imagine the satisfaction of the Royal guests at finding themselves under the shelter of a friendly roof with a name of such good omen.

COTTAGE OF LA GRACE, AT HONFLEUR.

"On Thursday, the 2nd of March (1848), just at daybreak, the inmates of La Grâce were startled by the arrival of a stranger, who, however, turned out to be Mr. Jones, the English Vice-Consul at Havre, with a message from the Consul, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, announcing that the *Express* steam-packet had returned and was placed entirely at the King's disposal, and that Mr. Jones would concert with his Majesty the means of embarkation. He also brought news, if possible, more welcome—a letter from Mr. Besson, announcing that the Duke de Nemours, his little daughter the Princess Marguerite, and the Princess Clementine, with her husband and children, were safe in England. This double good news reanimated the whole party, who were just before very much exhausted both in body and mind. But the main difficulty still remained, how they were to get to the *Express*.

Escape became urgent; for not only had the Procureur de la République of the district hastened to Trouville with his gendarmes to seize the stranger (who, luckily, had left it some hours), but, having ascertained that the stranger was the King, and that Mr. de Perthuis was in his company, that functionary concluded that his Majesty was at La Grâce, and a domiciliary visit to the Pavilion was subsequently made.

The evening packet (from Havre to Honfleur) brought back Mr. Besson and Mr. Jones, with the result of the council held on the other side of the water, which was, that the whole party should instantly quit La Grâce, and, taking advantage of the dusk of the evening, embark in the same packet by which these gentlemen had arrived, for a passage to Havre, where there were but a few steps to be walked between leaving the Honfleur boat and getting on board the *Express*. The Queen was still to be Madame Lebrun; but the King, with an

English passport, had become Mr. William Smith. Not a moment was to be lost. The King, disguised as before, with the addition of a coarse great-coat, passed through Dover, and, by Ramsgate and Tunis, through one line of streets; Madame Le Brun, leaning on her *nephew's* arm, by another. There was a great crowd on the quay of Honfleur, and several gendarmes; but Mr. Smith soon recognised Mr. Jones, the Vice-Consul, and, after a pretty loud salutation in English (which few Mr. Smiths speak better), took his arm, and stepped on board the packet, where he sat down immediately on board one of the passengers' benches. Madame Le Brun took a seat on the other side. The vessel, the *Courser*, happened to be one that the King had employed the summer before at Tréport. M. Lamartine, who mistakes even the place, and all the circumstances of this embarkation, embroiders it with a statement that the King was recognised by the crew, who, with the humour and generosity inherent in all Frenchmen, would not betray him. We are satisfied that there are very few seamen who would have betrayed him; but the fact is, that he was not recognised; and, when the steward went about to collect the fares and some gratuity for the band, Mr. Smith shook his head, as if understanding no French, and his friend Mr. Jones paid for both. On landing at the quay of Havre, amidst a crowd of people and the cranes of the several hotels was Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who, addressing Mr. Smith as his *uncle*, whom he was delighted to see, conducted him a few paces further on, into the *Express*, lying at the quay, with her steam up; Madame Lebrun following."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 1.—14th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 2.—Great Fire of London, 1666.
TUESDAY, 3.—Sun rises, 5h. 10m.; sets, 6h. 42m.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Calais taken by Edward III., 1347.
THURSDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.
FRIDAY, 6. Field-Marshal Blucher died, 1819.
SATURDAY, 7.—Bunnerchus. Plague of London, 1665.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M. h.	A. m.	M. h.	A. m.	M. h.	A. m.	M. h.	A. m.	M. h.	A. m.	M. h.	A. m.	M. h.	A. m.
5 27	5 49	6 3	6 25	6 39	7 1	7 15	7 45	7 52	8 21	8 30	8 55	9 7	9 30

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W Batty.—On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1850, the Entertainments will commence, at Seven o'Clock, with (for the 29th time) the magnificent Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. Masseppa, Mr. N. T. Hicks. To be succeeded by a most brilliant routine of Equestrian Wonders in the Arena, and the extraordinary and elegant Exercises of the accomplished artists, Mdlle Garioni, on the Tight Rope. To conclude with the highly interesting Mole-Drama of the WHITE FARM.—Box Office open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight. LECTURE on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE by Dr. Bachhoffner, daily at Two, and in the Evenings at Eight. LECTURE on the MECHANICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM, daily at a Quarter-past Three, and in the Evenings at a Quarter-past Nine. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, daily at Half-past Four, and the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten; also a SERIES exhibiting SCENES in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON, daily at One o'Clock. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, Sept. 2, at the Queen's Rooms, Ryde; on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at the Town Hall, Ryde, Isle of Wight. On Wednesday, Sept. 11, at the Royal Hotel, Ventnor. On Thursday, Sept. 5, at the Assembly Rooms, Regnor. On Friday, Sept. 6, at the Public Rooms, Littlehampton. On Monday, Sept. 9, at the Assembly Rooms, Tunbridge. On Tuesday Sept. 10, at the Union Hall, Torquay. On Wednesday, Sept. 11, at the Assembly Rooms, Ashburton. On Thursday, Sept. 12, at the Savage Reception Rooms, Plymouth. On Friday, Sept. 13, at the Assembly Rooms, Dawlish. On Monday, Sept. 16, at the Assembly Rooms, Exeter. On Tuesday, Sept. 17, at the Institution, Ballarbay. On Wednesday, Sept. 18, at Bradon. On Tuesday, Sept. 17, at the Institution, Ballarbay. On Wednesday, Sept. 18, at Reading. On Tuesday, Sept. 17, at the Institution, Ballarbay. On Wednesday, Sept. 18, at Reading. On Thursday, Sept. 19, at the Assembly Rooms, Winchester. On Friday, Sept. 20, at Basingstoke. On Monday, Sept. 23, at the Assembly Rooms, Dawlish. On Monday, Sept. 16, at the Assembly Rooms, Exeter

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF POOLE.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Robinson, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of this borough. Two candidates are in the field—Mr. Savage, of St. Leonard's, on the Protectionist, and Mr. Seymour, of Knoyle House, near Shaftesbury, a Free-trader. Mr. Ledyard, a banker, is mentioned as likely to be the successful candidate.

An equestrian statue of her Majesty is about to be erected in Glas-

FRENCH ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of the birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince Albert was celebrated at the Castle Hotel, Windsor, on Monday, the 26th, when about forty guests, consisting chiefly of the Prince's tradesmen in the above town, sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Chater, in his usual good style. Amongst the gentlemen present were William Hanam, Esq. (Mayor), Frederick Twnch, Esq., (Alderman), Robert Blunt, Esq., William Jennings, Esq., &c. Her Majesty upon the occasion most graciously sent a fine buck, and a magnificent dessert. The enjoyment of the evening was much enhanced by the excellent singing of Messrs. N. J. Sperle and Holmes, from London.

HER PEEL MONUMENT IN MANCHESTER.—A general public meeting of the subscribers to this fund was held at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in the Mayor's parlour, at the Town-hall. The mayor announced that the subscriptions amounted to upwards of £5000, of which £4221 had been paid into the bank. After considerable discussion, two resolutions were passed, the effect of which was to appoint a committee to carry out the erection of a colossal bronze statue to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel in the area surrounding the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the character and ornamentation of the pedestal, and the drapery of the statue, being left to the committee and artists. An attempt made by a few gentlemen, to insert a proviso that the statue should be attired in the costume of the present day, was negatived.

Subscriptions are being collected for the erection of a Peel memorial at Darwen, near Blackburn.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOOT.—The Earl of Stamford and Warrington, with a friend, this season killed 261 head of grouse in two days and a half, on his Lordship's moors in Lancashire. The birds were very much packed and wild.

GROUSE IN CHESHIRE.—The grousing season has come in under less auspicious promise than has been known for many years, and it is feared this beautiful species of game will soon become extinct. Two or three nights' frost in the month of May is supposed to be the immediate cause of the great falling off in the number of birds this year, by the extinction of the eggs when hatching.

THE MOORS.—From various inquiries made in Wigtonshire and the Stewartry, we may safely state that grouse are this season numerous, and in exceedingly good condition. Sportsmen have bagged large quantities, and twenty brace in a day have not been uncommon. The other day we saw nine boxes of grouse addressed to various parts of England lying in the mail at Castle-Douglas, waiting the arrival of the mail for Dumfries. The greatest feat heard of was the execution done on one of Lord Galloway's moors, on which a young gentleman, assisted by a brother and a beating one day and a half's shooting, seventy brace of fine birds.—*Dumfries Courier.*

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VILLA AT HADSTOCK.—The Hon. Mr. Neville's exertions in pursuit of the Roman remains have of late been crowned during the last few days. The excavators in the employ and under the personal direction of the hon. gentleman have brought to view the remains of a singularly formed villa. The site on which the discovery was made is in a field known as "Sunkin Church Field," in the above parish. The discovery proves that a building of considerable importance once occupied the place, thus affording to the antiquary, &c., an opportunity to view what is seldom met with, as the foundations, hypocaust, flues, &c., are of that rare character that cannot fail to gratify.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester will hold his visitation at Lewes on the 24th, and at Hastings on the 26th September.

The Bishop of Manchester consecrated a new church at Heaton Mersey, on Monday.

BIRKENHEAD.—This town presents a marked contrast to its appearance twelve months ago. The utmost activity now prevails, and the number of artificers there known to the Waterloo Dock Act of 1850 men are employed in making the docks and the immense float, and some of the docks in the locality of Wallasey Pool will be ready to admit vessels in the beginning of October. The ship-building yard of Mr. Wilson, at Birkenhead, is in a complete state of readiness for work, and a few days ago the keel of a first-class frigate, for the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, was laid. The graving dock will admit of the largest screw steamer afloat. There are few shops now empty, business is becoming more brisk, and almost every house in Birkenhead and Tranmere is occupied.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.—The Government have completed the purchase of the ground and property requisite for the construction of the new harbour at Holyhead, and the whole of the works will be pushed forward with the utmost expedition, nearly 1500 men being constantly engaged in the various operations. The contractors are Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, and the superintendence of the works, under the direction of the Admiralty, is vested in Captain Denham, R.N. Many thousands of cubic feet of stone are now ready for the commencement and carrying on of the extensive sea-wall.

The emigrant ship from Birkenhead left that place on Tuesday, Buenos Ayres was the destination.

On Saturday, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Lord, of Radcliffe, Lancashire, cotton-waste dealer, was working at a pan-pit belonging to Messrs. Andrew Knowles and Co., stmate at Green-lane, Radcliffe, when the roof of the pit fell in, and Lord was killed on the spot.

Thirty-seven bottle-nose whales were captured in the Forth, Scotland, a few miles above Alloa, on Sunday last.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, a fire broke out at the end of St. John's Farmyard, adjoining the town of Wallingford, Berks; and, as there was a strong westerly wind blowing at the time, the whole of the thatching and ricks were shortly in a blaze. By the prompt assistance of three engines, the progress of the flames was to some extent arrested; but not till the whole of the farm-buildings and several ricks of corn and hay were entirely consumed. When the conflagration was extinguished, nothing remained on the back and left-hand but a heap of ruins. A large cottage adjoining, the residence of Mr. W. S. Clarke, also caught fire several times, but was not extinguished until the dwelling had sustained considerable damage. The greenhouse and valuable collection of plants and flowers were destroyed. The cause of the fire, which is attributed by some to the act of an incendiary, has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. The property destroyed is of a heavy amount, but most of it was insured.

SOYER'S MAGIC STOVE.—*La Patrie* tells a story of a dispute between an English traveller and a *douanier* respecting the admissibility of M. Soyer's magic stove. The *douanier* contended that it was hardware prohibited by law. The Englishman asserted that it was furniture, and, to convince the *douanier*, he lighted a few charcoal embers, he quietly fixed the stove, lighted a brass lamp, produced from a kind of book one or two raw *cotelettes* ready egged and breaded, threw them into a microscopic frying-pan, and in a few minutes up in Paris, to the great astonishment of the spectators. The *douanier* was not proof against this demonstration, and the stove was allowed to pass.

THE PEACEFUL PURSUIT OF AGRICULTURE IN TEXAS.—We find in the Western Texas, of the 11th of July, published at San Antonio, a detailed account of the late Indian depredations. We abridge from it the following:—

"On the night of the 3rd inst., a party of Indians stole from the rancho of Mr. Ley, four miles from Seguin, nine horses also, on the night of the 4th inst., from Mr. Erskine, living in the neighbourhood of Seguin, a number of horses, the exact number we have been unable to ascertain. On the evening of the 7th, the party of Mr. Kendall, county Sheriff, on the Colorado, three miles below the Sulphur Springs, were driven off. The citizens living about the springs were gathering on the morning of the 8th to pursue them. On sunday, the 7th, the Indians were on the Colorado and on Monday, a party of 15 or 20 men from the neighbourhood of Seguin crossed the Coleto on the trail, in hot pursuit. It is probable they will join the party from the Springs and pursue them together. On Monday last an express arrived here, who reported that on Friday, the 5th inst., two parties of Indians were committing depredations on the Cibolo, about 45 miles below this place. One party of fifteen had attacked the rancho of Mr. Cassiano, killed one man, and driven off the horses. Another party of six or seven had, when seen, a drove of horses, the majority of which, it is supposed, belonged to Mr. James Peacock. On the 8th ult., Lieutenant Underwood, with 13 men, left Fort Merrill, to escort the mail rider to Laredo, and on the same day met with a party of Indians on their return, who fired on him from the opposite side of the river. He immediately crossed over and dispersed them. On the 12th instant, when within about 35 miles of Laredo, he met a party of nine Indians, well mounted, who came upon him with guns and arrows, which being returned, a sharp conflict ensued, which lasted about half an hour, when the Indians retreated. The condition of Lieutenant Underwood's horses not permitting a charge, he dismounted them and fought on foot. Lieutenant Underwood had one man killed and seven wounded, among whom was Lieutenant Underwood himself. One of the wounded men died a few days afterwards, at Fort M'Intosh. The Indians are reported to have had one killed, and four or five wounded—one very seriously, if not mortally. During the skirmish one horse and one mule strayed away, which were doubtless carried off by the Indians. We learn that the mail was also lost."

AMERICAN FIREMEN.—There was a fire at Washington on the 11th instant, accompanied (as would seem, to be the ordinary course of things in the United States) by a riot. The following are the particulars as we find them in the American papers:—"A false alarm of fire broke out last night, and continued about nine o'clock last night, and a personal collision occurred between some companies in Pennsylvania-avenue, near Perseverance engine-house. Bricks were thrown and pistols fired; but, it rough the exertions of the police, the rioters separated without serious damage to any one. This morning, about one o'clock, an alarm again sounded and a number of frame buildings, on E, near thirteenth-street, were found to be fire. The companies were promptly on the spot, and, after subduing the fire, a disgraceful riot and fight ensued among the firemen, in which one man was stabbed dangerously, and Captain Goddard, endeavouring to quell the riot, also received a few wounds. The body of an unknown man is now lying at the watch-house, which was discovered this morning some distance from the fire, and supposed to have been assassinated.

POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT EDINBURGH.

Her Majesty arrived at Edinburgh at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

At Berwick she inaugurated the magnificent new viaduct over the Tweed at the Royal Border Bridge, at an earlier period of the day. The reception was of a very enthusiastic character, and the scene altogether was very imposing. At [illegible] through Sir George Grey, on her road, and on the arrival of the train in Edinburgh, the whole of the population turned out to welcome her.

The display was among the grandest and most striking the metropolis of Scotland has ever witnessed.

The slopes of Arthur's Seat, round the base of which the Royal party passed in procession, were covered with thousands of spectators; and, amidst loud cheering and under the protection of her body-guard of Royal Archers, her Majesty was conducted to her ancient Palace of Holyrood.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh, and of Scotland generally, are greatly delighted at finding Holyrood once more occupied as a Royal residence.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Thursday a general court of the governors of this charity was held in the asylum, Westminster-bridge-road, to elect a President in the room of the late Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness the present Duke of Cambridge having signified his willingness to accept the office, was unanimously elected President.

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On Thursday afternoon his Grace the Duke of Wellington visited the Submarine Electric Telegraph, that now connects the shores of England and France. The wires are carried in temporarily at the terminus of the South-eastern Railway. In the absence of Mr. Reid, the telegraph engineer, who superintended the laying of the wires across the Channel, his foreman showed the noble Duke the working of the instruments, and explained to him how the wires were insulated, and the plan adopted for laying them across. At the Duke's request, he also furnished him with a specimen of the insulated wire. His Grace seemed highly pleased, and would, no doubt, appreciate this wonderful agency that could communicate in a second of time between this country and the Continent.

CLOSING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The British Museum was closed yesterday (Friday) till the 21st of September, for the purpose of the reading-rooms, &c. being thoroughly cleansed.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris state that the President expresses himself highly gratified by his reception in the departments, which has closed prospects of [illegible] tranquillity. During his recent tour, the President received no less than 3000 petitions.

Louis Napoleon, it is said, will leave Paris for Cherbourg on the 5th of September, to review the French fleet; and, after six returns to Paris, he will visit the northern departments of France.

The Council-General of the Aube have voted the immediate revision of the Constitution by twenty votes to five. The Council-General of the Eastern Pyrenees have come to a similar decision.

ROYAL VISIT TO CASTLE HOWARD.

On Tuesday morning, according to arrangement, her Majesty and Prince Albert came to town, in order to proceed, by the London and North-Western Railway, to Castle Howard, to visit the Earl of Carlisle, on their way to Scotland. It had been arranged that the train should start from Euston square at half-past eleven o'clock; and soon after ten o'clock, a number of persons, mostly ladies, who were admitted by the politeness of the directors of the Railway, allowed to witness the Royal departure from the opposite platform, began to assemble. It was not, however, till near twelve o'clock, that the Royal carriages, escorted by a detachment of the Lancers, drew up in front of the Parcels Office, from the platform of which the train was to start. The cause of this delay was, we understand,

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE CASTLE HOWARD RAILWAY STATION.

her admiration of the many interesting and valuable works of art which they contain.

At twelve o'clock the Royal party visited the cricket-ground, and witnessed for some time the play of the Castle Howard Club. About two o'clock, luncheon was provided in the Castle for a party of seventy; and after it the Royal visitors proceeded to inspect the fine herd of short-horned cattle with which the park is stocked, and upon the merits of which Mr. Henderson, the Earl's land-steward, feels a very natural and laudable pride. The stock of cows deserve especial praise for their symmetrical proportions and evident purity of breed.

At three o'clock her Majesty and the Prince drove round the park, and admired the splendid prospects and the stately avenues with which it abounds. There are many noblemen's seats, the grounds round which display evidences of a more active superintendence and a more expensive outlay; but there are few with a richer variety of scenic effects dependent upon the natural beauty of the woods and the fine undulating sweep of the land. The whole proceedings of the day were of the most quiet, unostentatious character, and in complete keeping with the privacy which her Majesty wished to preserve in visiting Castle Howard. So little formality was there, that the crowds of visitors flocking there to catch a glimpse of their Queen, and who during the morning kept respectfully at a distance, in the after-part of the day occupied, in the form of a well-conducted mob, the entire approach to the Castle, up to the very steps of the main entrance. Her Majesty was received wherever she went with every sign of loyal attachment. The number of people assembled was very considerable, but not so large as to produce the tumultuous character of a town demonstration of loyalty.

THURSDAY.

The Queen and Prince Albert closed their visit to the Earl of Carlisle this morning; and having taken an affectionate leave of their noble hostess, left Castle Howard for the railway station, at ten o'clock. The Earl of Carlisle and his brothers accompanied the Royal party on horseback to the station.

After a few moments' delay, her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal children, having taken their leave of Lord Carlisle, entered the Royal carriage, and the train immediately sped on towards York.

On the arrival of the Royal party at York, her Majesty was met by a party of the directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, who attended her Majesty on her progress northwards.

The route contained no novelty of scenery for the Queen, the whole line having been traversed last year. On approaching Newcastle, the town, with its handsome churches and ancient Norman castle, as well as the shipping on the Tyne, were disclosed to view. The Royal train, due to its appointed time, crossed the High Level Bridge at a quarter to one o'clock, and entered the new central station amid the cheers of the assembled thousands.

On the Royal train drawing up within the station, the Mayors of the two boroughs, headed by Earl Grey as Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland, approached the Royal carriage. Her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal children, then alighted, and proceeded across the platform to the apartments prepared for their reception. The Mayor of Newcastle (Mr. Joseph Crowhall) and the Mayor of Gateshead (Mr. Hawkes) were introduced to the Queen, and had the honour of presenting addresses from the boroughs over which they preside.

Her Majesty and the Royal party then returned to the platform, and entering the Royal carriage, proceeded on their journey northwards.

Nothing could possibly exceed the manifestations of affectionate loyalty which greeted the Royal party during their arrival and departure.

Her Majesty was expected to reach Berwick about three o'clock, when the ceremony of opening the Tweed Viaduct, henceforth to be called the "Royal Border Bridge," would take place immediately upon her arrival.

After a short delay at Berwick-upon-Tweed, her Majesty and the Royal party were to proceed direct to Edinburgh, where they were expected to arrive about five o'clock.

Next week, we shall present our readers with some additional Illustrations of this very interesting Royal visit. We cannot, however, omit the present opportunity of expressing our acknowledgments to the Earl of Carlisle, whose courtesy to our Artists has permitted them to make the requisite Sketches.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT THE LODGE, CASTLE HOWARD

Louis Philippe

THE LATE LOUIS-PHILIPPE, EX-KING OF THE FRENCH.

The vicissitudes of Kings form an impressive chapter in the history of Europe; but the most striking episode in the narrative is, undoubtedly, the chequered life of the Prince who has just departed from amongst us. One week the mightiest monarch, on the loftiest pinnacle of ambition, he was, the next, an exile and a suppliant in a foreign land—his past supremacy almost forgotten.

Louis Philippe died on the morning of Monday the 26th instant, at Claremont, in the presence of the Queen and several members of his family. He had been made aware of his approaching dissolution early the previous day, and receiving with calmness the melancholy intimation, prepared for the final arrangements he wished to make. After a conversation with the Queen, he dictated, with remarkable clearness, the concluding portion of his Memoirs, and then, having caused to be assembled his chaplain, the Abbé Gaelle, and all his children and grandchildren who were at Claremont, he received, with resignation and firmness, the last rites of the Catholic Church. Towards seven in the evening the debility that had oppressed him appeared to pass off, and fever came on, which continued during the night with much violence, but without disturbing his composure of mind. At eight o'clock in the morning he expired, in the presence of his devoted wife, and of the following members of his family—the Duchess of Orleans, the Count of Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Duchess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg. Thus ended the closing scene of the life of Louis Philippe of Orleans, once the Sovereign of a great people, the soldier of one revolution, the conqueror of a second, and the victim of a third.

We will not now attempt any minute or elaborate description of Louis Philippe's extraordinary career. It will be more acceptable to annex a brief and succinct account of the leading events of his life, and conclude with a few particulars of the renowned family whose faults of intrigue and ambition the deceased inherited in a very marked degree.

Louis Philippe was born in Paris, 6th Oct., 1773, the eldest son of Philippe Joseph Duke of Orleans (so well-known under the revolutionary *sobriquet* of Egalité), by Marie Louise Adelaide de Bourbon his wife, daughter and heir of the wealthy Duke de Penthievre. At his birth he bore the [illegible] of Valois; but after the death of his grandfather, [illegible]-styled Duke de Chartres. The care of the young Prince's education was assigned to Madame de Genlis, and ably and admirably did that eminent woman perform the important duties entrusted to her. From her guidance, Louis Philippe passed at once to the busy arena of active life. In 1791, the young Prince, then Duke de Chartres, having previously received the appointment of Colonel in the 14th Dragoons, assumed the command of that regiment, and shortly after, quitting the garrison of Vendôme, proceeded to Valenciennes, where he continued to pursue his military avocations. In the [illegible] war [illegible] Austria, the Duke made his first campaign [illegible] and with Dumouriez, at [illegible] progressing with giant strides [illegible] scaffold, and, within a few months after, the Duke of Orleans was seized on a plea of conspiracy against the French nation, and, after a mock trial, consigned to the executioner. A short time previously to the death of his father, the Duke de Chartres had effected his escape through Belgium into Switzerland, and there was joined by his sister Adelaide and Madame de [illegible]. Our confined space precludes the possibility of our dwelling on the romantic events of this period of Louis Philippe's life, and permits us to glance only at his wanderings through Switzerland, Denmark, Lapland, Finland, America, and England. For one year he held the appointment of Professor in the College of Reichenau, at a salary of £50; and for that sum undertook to teach history, mathematics, and English. He bore the name of Chabaud-Latour, and none but the superiors of the institution were aware of his rank. The news of his father's execution reached him while quietly instructing the youth of Reichenau, and he instantly threw up his Professorship, and after a protracted journey through Northern Europe, succeeded, by the kind instrumentality of Mr. Morris, the American Ambassador at Paris, in reaching the New World, where he landed at Philadelphia, 24th October, 1796, and where he was joined by his brothers, Montpensier and Beaujolais. The three brothers passed the winter in that city, and afterwards visited General Washington at Mount Vernon. Their residence in the United States was not, however, of any long duration. After an inhospitable reception by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, the Royal exiles made their way to England, in February, 1800, and thence immediately proceeded to Barcelona, in the hope of meeting their exiled mother. But this object failing, they returned to England, and took up their abode at Twickenham, on the banks of the Thames. In this country they were treated with the greatest respect and consideration, and were furnished with ample opportunities for repose after their exciting adventures. Within a few years, however, the Duke of Montpensier and the Count Beaujolais both died: the former in England, the latter at Malta. Louis Philippe had accompanied his last surviving brother to that island, and after his interment sailed for Sicily, on the invitation of the King of Naples. There he gained the affections of the Princess Amelia, and their marriage took place in November, 1809. No event of material importance marks the subsequent life of the Duke, until the year 1814, when, on the abdication of Napoleon, he returned to Paris, and, for a short period, was in the full enjoyment of his honours. In 1815, Napoleon's escape from Elba again called the Duke of Orleans into active employment, and he proceeded, in obedience to the desire of Louis XVIII. to take the command of the Army of the North. In this situation he remained until the 24th of March, when he surrendered his command to the Duke de Treviso, and retired to Twickenham. After the Hundred Days, the Duke of Orleans obeyed the ordinance, authorizing the Princes of the blood to take their seats in the Chamber of Peers; but, subsequently incurring the jealousy and displeasure of the Court, he resought his old

residence on the Thames, and dwelt there in seclusion until 1817, when he went back to France, and devoted himself to the education of his children, until the Revolution of 1830 broke out, eventuating in his elevation to the Throne of France. The subsequent events of his reign, and the memorable outbreak of 1848, that finally overthrew the dynasty that the ill-fated Monarch had strained every nerve to establish, are too fresh on the public mind to require recapitulation here.

The present House of Orleans was founded by PHILIP D' ORLEANS (second son of Louis XIII., King of France, by Anne of Austria, his wife), who succeeded to the dukedom at the decease of his uncle, the celebrated Gaston d'Orleans, and achieved, as military commander, by his victory of Mon Cassel, some martial reputation. Both his wives were of the Royal House of England, the first, Henrietta, being daughter of our Charles I., and the second, Charlotte Elizabeth, that Monarch's niece. By the latter lady, he was father of PHILIP II., Duke of ORLEANS, the famous Regent of France. He married Mdlle. de Blois, one of the daughters of Louis XIV by Madame de Montespan, and had a son and successor, LOUIS, Duke of ORLEANS, who married a Princess of Baden, but was deprived by death of his beautiful wife, to whom he was passionately attached, two years after his nuptials. Abandoning, in consequence, all the attractions of the most fascinating Court of Europe, forgetful of the hereditary ambition of his race, and cherishing only the memory of his youthful bride, the broken-hearted Prince retired altogether from the busy scenes of life, and, in the seclusion of the Abbey of St. Geneviève, devoted the remainder of his earthly pilgrimage to Ecclesiastical studies. His death occurred on Feb. 4, 1752, when the honours of his illustrious house devolved on his son LOUIS PHILIPPE, Duke of Orleans, first Prince of the Blood, and first Peer of France; who married Louise-Henriette, daughter of Louis Armand, Prince of Bourbon Conti; and had (with a daughter, Louise-Maria-Theresa-Mathilda, wife of Louis Henry Joseph, Duke of Bourbon, and mother of the ill-fated Duke d'Enghien) a son, LOUIS PHILIPPE JOSEPH, Duke of Orleans, "the Egalite" of the French revolution

By his Consort, the estimable and excellent Queen, Maria-Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies, Louis Philippe had issue:—

I.—Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Charles-Henry-Joseph, Duke of Orleans, born 3rd September, 1810; married 30th May, 1837, Helena-Louisa-Elizabeth (born 24th January, 1814), daughter of Frederick-Louis, late Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and died 13th July, 1842, leaving issue:—Louis-Philippe-Albert, Count of Paris, born 24th August, 1838; and Robert-Philippe-Louis, Duke of Chartres, born 9th of November, 1840.

II.—Louis-Charles-Philippe-Raphael, Duke de Nemours, born 25th October, 1814; married 27th April, 1840, the Princess Victoria of Saxe Coburg Gothia, and has issue.

III.—Francis-Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Marie, Prince de Joinville, born 14th October, 1818; married, 1st May, 1843, Donna Frances-Caroline-Jean (born 2nd August, 1824), daughter of the late Emperor Don Pedro of Brazil, and has issue.

IV.—Henry-Eugène-Philippe-Louis, Duke d'Aumale, born 16th January, 1822; married the Princess Maria-Caroline-Augusta de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno, and has issue.

V.—Anthony-Marie-Philippe-Louis, Duke de Montpensier, born 31st July, 1824; married, in 1846, the Infanta Maria-Louisa, sister of the Queen of Spain, and has issue

1.—Louisa-Maria-Theresa-Charlotte-Isabella (born in 1812), consort of Leopold, King of the Belgians

2.—Mary-Christina, married to the Duke Alexander of Wurtemburg, and died in 1839. This lamented Princess had earned a high reputation throughout Europe as a sculptor. Her "Jeanne d'Arc" is well known.

3. Mary-Clementine, born 1817; married, in 1843, to Augustus, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

It may be worth remarking that Louis Philippe derived eighth in a direct line from James I., King of England; and was, consequently, great-great-great-great-great-grand-nephew of our Charles I.

LAST ILLNESS OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The ex-King had enjoyed comparatively good health since his arrival in this country until December last, when the symptoms of organic disease of the stomach became serious; and in May last, when he removed to the Isle of Wight for the benefit of the sea air, his frame was much reduced. The effect was at first unfavourable, but it subsequently proved beneficial; and the ex-King returned to Claremont on the 26th of July in an improved health. His digestive powers were good; he slept soundly; but his legs were much swollen. He had arranged to go to Richmond, for a few weeks, on the 17th inst., but, owing to the premature accouchement of the Duchess d'Aumale, his departure was delayed. Thenceforth his illness took a sudden turn. Dr. Chomel, the eminent physician of Paris, was summoned to Claremont, but his skill proved of no avail, and on him devolved the melancholy duty of communicating to the ex-Monarch his approaching dissolution. He received the sad information with calmness, on Sunday morning last, in the presence of the ex-Queen, and then proceeded to put the arrangements which he wished to make. He then called for General Dumas, and dictated to him a few words to conclude his memoirs, which he had commenced some months previously, but which illness had compelled him to suspend. He next called for his Chaplain, the Abbé Guelle, all his children and grandchildren were assembled around his bed, and in the presence of the Countess and his family he discharged every duty of religion with the most perfect Christian resignation, a stoical firmness, and a simplicity which is the real evidence of honest greatness.

He then remained for some time surrounded by his family. Towards seven o'clock in the evening the debility which the ex-King had been suffering appeared to have ceased over, and fever came on, which increased during the night, but not much violence, but without disturbing the composure of mind which never abandoned him.

He expired at eight o'clock, in the presence of the ex-Queen and the following members of his family:—Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess Adelaide de Saxe Coburg, the Generals Dumas and Charlemagne, the faithful companions of his exile, and the attached attendants of his household.

On Monday a special messenger was dispatched to Queen Victoria at Osborne, conveying the sad intelligence of the death of Louis Philippe.

The apartments at Claremont occupied by the ex-King and Queen are on the ground, or principal floor of the mansion; they comprise the library, dining-room, gallery, breakfast-room, and the chamber in which the Princess Charlotte expired in 1817: adjoining is a small dressing-room, the drawing-room and the noble suite of rooms

Since the arrival of the Royal exiles, the following changes have been made in the appropriation of the apartments.—The gallery has been converted into a private chapel: the bed-room of the Princess Charlotte, at the south-west angle of the mansion, becomes the cabinet of the ex-King, and the dressing-room adjoining, the bed-chamber of the ex-King and Queen. In this room Louis Philippe expired.

The body was embalmed on Tuesday, and placed in four coffins, made by Mr. Chandelon, of Greek-street, Soho: the inner coffin, containing the remains, is of Spanish mahogany, lined with white satin, and covered with lead, of much thickness; the third coffin is of mahogany, highly polished, and the outer or state coffin is of the same material, covered with rich black Genoa velvet, thickly studded with silver nails and ornaments, and handles of the same metal, richly cased; on either side are the arms of the House of Orleans; and the plate is surmounted by a magnificent royal crown, underneath which are three fleurs-de-lis, and the following inscription:—

LOUIS PHILIPPE Ier,
né le 6 Octobre 1773,
à Paris
Et décédé le 26 Août 1850
à Claremont
(Comté de Surrey, Angleterre)
Le 26 A. 1850

The coffin is for the present deposited on a catafalque erected in the gallery, which is hung with black draperies, and converted into a *chapelle ardente*. Here the coffin will remain until Monday next, when the funeral will take place, at half-past eight in the morning. The office for the dead will be celebrated in the private chapel, without any official solemnity. The procession will then advance from the mansion to the park-gate, where mourning coaches will be provided for the Princes and the Royal household, who will follow the remains to the Catholic Chapel at Weybridge, in the vaults of which they will be deposited until arrangements shall be completed by the Princes for conveying the remains of their lamented father to the Royal Chapel of Dreux, in Normandy. A mass will be celebrated in the chapel at Weybridge, before the remains are placed in the vaults.

We learn, with great satisfaction, that the ex-Queen is in good health, and has sustained her affliction with great fortitude

The facsimile of the signature of Louis Philippe, appended to the Portrait on the preceding page, is from the King's signature affixed to a State document in the autograph collection of Messrs. Waller, Ibs, Fleet-street.

THE PROTESTANT MOVEMENT ON THE CONTINENT.

(Extract of a Letter from a French Pastor to a Friend in England.)

The Protestant movement in Bohemia has produced a striking conversion—that of the Count de Stadion, the Austrian ex-Minister, and the conversion of a member of the high aristocracy has accelerated the movement.

At Vienna, the capital of the Empire, eighty Roman Catholic families have just embraced Protestantism, and those conversions have not been to pure rationalism

On this subject I may add, that a new and learned review has appeared in Germany under the direction of the celebrated writers, Tholuck, Nitzsch, &c. Its declaration in favour of the authority of the Bible

In Belgium, the party of the priests, which was formerly dominant, is now in a minority in the Chambers and in the Government, and the king, who formerly was scarcely saluted in the public places, is now received with loud acclamations. Many conversions are spoken of at Brussels and elsewhere. In your journey from Dieppe to Paris, you may perceive have observed about half way the pretty town of Mantes. The consistory of Paris has just appointed its Pastor to preach on the subject. Three parishes are in many places, whose inhabitants have joined the national Protestantism. In five of these conversions the twelve municipal councillors have become Protestant. Thank God it is useful to make these facts known.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

VISCOUNT NEWARK.

His Lordship, who died on the 23rd instant, after a long illness, was elder son of the present Earl Manvers, and grandson of Charles, the first Peer, who inherited the great estates of his maternal uncle, the second Duke of Kingston Lord Newark was born 2nd September, 1805; and married, 16th August, 1832, Emily, second daughter of Lord Hatherton.

As Viscount Newark died without issue, his brother Sydney-William-Herbert is now Viscount Newark, and heir-at-parent of the noble house of Pierrepont.

SIR CHARLES VINCENT LORAINE, BART., OF KIRKEHARLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

The decease of this Baronet occurred in London, on the 19th instant, after a very severe illness Sir Charles had completed his 42nd year He was the second son of Sir Charles Loraine, the fifth Baronet, by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Vincent Campert, Esq., of Turnham Green, and grandson of Sir William Loraine, Bart., by Hannah his first wife, daughter of Sir Launcelot Allgood, Knt., of Nunwick. The family of Loraine, of Kirkeharle, is one of the most ancient in Northumberland. In the reign of Henry VIII., Robert Loraine, then of Kirkeharle, became so formidable to his marauders up in the Borderland, a party of them waylaid him returning from church, and, having barbarously murdered him, cut his body into small pieces, which they boiled and "of cutting him into pieces small as flesh for the pot."

SIR CHARLES BLOIS, BART., OF COCKFIELD HALL, SUFFOLK.

SIR CHARLES died on the 21st instant, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. This lamented gentleman, the sixth Baronet of his ancient house, married, 30th December, 1789, Clara, daughter of Jocelyn Price, Esq., of Cambleworth Hall, county York, and by her, who died 22nd February, 1847, had four sons and three daughters. Of the former the present Sir Charles Blois is the eldest; and of the latter, Lucy-Anne, wife of Joshua, Lord Huntingfield, is the youngest. Tradition affirms that the ancestor of the family of Blois came from the court of that name in France, and established himself in England at the time of the Conquest

WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.M.G.

Probate of the will and three codicils of his Royal Highness Prince Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge has been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to the Royal Highness Prince Augustus William Frederick Duke of Cambridge, his only son, and the sole acting executor. The other executors and trustees named, namely, the most noble George Granville, Duke of Sutherland, Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, and Sir James Henry Reynett, Knight, having first renounced the probate and execution of the trusts

The will, dated 21st of August, 1843, is written on four sheets of paper, bequeathing to his Duchess all her own use absolutely, such property at the residence, Piccadilly, consisting of bed and table linen, and such like articles, with the carriages, &c., to the value of £5000; also the use of plate to the like amount, and the occupation of Cambridge House, and the use of it, Kew, with all the furniture, for her own enjoyment, benefit, and advantage, during her life; and should Princess Mary require a separate establishment, £2000 is to be applied towards such purpose His investments in the British and foreign funds to be divided into three parts, one-third to his sons, and the two Princesses (his daughters), the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and the Princess Mary Adelaide. His real estate he devises to his son, Prince George, Duke of Cambridge, and his heirs male of that name for ever.

The three codicils are dated respectively the first on the same day as the will, the second in 1845, and the third in 1849. By these his Royal Highness bequeaths many annuities, to the amount of forty-one thousand pounds and upwards, principally members of his household To his nephews, Captain Baron Knesebeck, £400 a year, and Colonel Keats £200 a year; to his house steward, Mr. John Urlin, £200 a year; to his two pages, £50 a year each; and so on, leaving annuities to others in amounts gradually diminishing, and, in like manner and proportion, legacies to all his servants.

His Royal Highness' autograph and signed, "P. ADOLPHUS," is attached to each of the documents.

The personal estate in this country was estimated at £120,000; and the stamp duty of £1800 was paid on the probate, as in ordinary cases, there being no exemption from the payment of duty in favour of the Royal Family, though bequests made to any of the Royal Family are exempt from the payment of legacy duty.

THE LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S.

The will of the Right Honourable Sir Lancelot Shadwell, the late Vice-Chancellor of England, was only executed by him on the 31st ult., but about ten days prior to his decease, and then in his seventy-first year It is contained in a very few words, appointing Lady Shadwell sole executrix and the guardian of all minor daughter The value of his property (with the exception of a legacy of £7000 to his son Charles Frederick Alexander Shadwell) he has left to Lady Shadwell, whom he has appointed residuary legatee The amount of property sworn to, passing under this will, is £60,000, and the probate duty thereon £750

The immense fortune which was bequeathed to the Vice-Chancellor a few years since, by the will of Mrs. Lawrence, of Studeley Royal, he settled during his lifetime upon his numerous family, having been twice married.

THE LATE LORD PETRE, F.R.S.

The will of the Right Hon. William Henry Francis Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle, has been proved in London: his Lordship, who resided in Mansfield-street, Portland-place, and Thorndon Hall, Essex, having died possessed of personal property in England valued at £120,000. The testator left £2000 apiece to his wife, executing small legacies to his servants, and a legacy of £300 to Joseph Coverdale, Esq The will was made in 1840, by which he gave to the Baroness £500 a year, during her widowhood, in addition to the settlement and a legacy of £10000 for immediate requirements, to his married daughters £5000, in addition to their marriage portions, and to his unmarried daughters £300 a year To his sons Henry and Edward £1000 each, they having received portions to which they were entitled under marriage settlements, and to his sons Edward and Albert, £10,000.

His Lordship was a great patron of the Catholic Church, and had contributed largely in his lifetime to the chapel in Lock's-fields He was a representative Peer of Ireland, and of ancient title, bearing date in 1603

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS. *Deanery*: The Rev. Henry Sidney, to Waterford. *Rectories*: The Rev. F. Haggitt, to Wallsey, Cheshire; the Rev. James Burdakin, to Bisnett, Suffolk. Rev. James Penny, M.A., Steeple-Ashton, Dorset. Rev. Paul Bush, M.A., to Duloe, Cornwall. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. Leeles Carter, to Bradford, with Westwood, Holt, Winsley, Stoke, Wraxall, and Atworth. *Curacies*: the Rev. T. W. Goldhawk, to Shedwith, Kent Rev. Wm. Collings Lukis, to Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire; patron, the Marquis of Ailesbury: the Rev. David Royce, to Nether Swell.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection: The Rev. J. Brand, rector of Aldford, Cheshire, from the youth of the Church in that parish, who were presented to the Bishop at the recent confirmation, the Rev. D. J. Harrison, his assistant curate of Tattenham, from his congregation; the Rev. L. G. Welch, curate of Farnham, from his late parishioners; the Rev. R. J. Cooper, late chaplain of Gloucester County Prison, from the governor and officers of the prison, the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, incumbent of Wibsey, from his parishioners.

The Rev. Dr. Jeremie, recently elected to the important office of Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, has received from the Court of Directors, in consideration of his eminent talents and valuable services during twenty years as Classical Professor and Dean at the East India Civil College, the present of a valuable piece of plate.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—It has been determined that three new colonial bishoprics are to be established: the first at Perth, the Port of Manitimba, the second for Western Australia, and the third for Sierra Leone. The appointment of the Bishops is not yet confirmed, but it is stated the following arrangements have been made: The Rev. Francis Russell Hanna, D.D., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to be Bishop of the Island of Mauritius; the Rev. James Harris, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints' Church, Stepney, to be Bishop of Western Australia; and the Rev. F. W. Weeks, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Lambeth, to be Bishop of Sierra Leone.

On Saturday, the Right Rev. R. Rufford, D.D., recently consecrated to the new bishopric of Manitoba, took his departure from England to enter upon the episcopal duties of his distant diocese. His Lordship was a passenger by the *Canada*, and bound for Boston, where he will remain for a few days, and then proceed to his destined city. Prior to leaving, as native land, the congregation of Curzon Chapel presented the right rev. gentleman with an elegant testimonial service and a purse containing 300 guineas

IRELAND.

RENTS.—The question of rents, as compared with usury in money, is thus pithily expounded in the *Freeman's Journal* of Tuesday, and it may be observed that the term of "usury in land," as applied to exorbitant rents, is now becoming very generally used to express public opinion on the subject in Ireland:—

Land says the *Freeman*) is the landlord's capital, just as bullion, or its representative, is the capital of the "aristocrat" of Lombard-street; and when the law puts into the Lombard-street aristocrat from receiving more than a given percentage rent for the use of his bullion, it is a higher "rent" would bring social injury on the land aristocrats who have it. It certainly is most reasonable to extend that principle of law, and say to the land aristocrat, "We have protected you from the usurious grippings of the Lombard-street Jews, and we will protect the industrious tenants of the occupiers from your usury, in turn" There is, besides, this difference between the interference with land usury that had usury brings death on thousands and tens of thousands, and misery on millions, while money usury could only bring penury on a few thriftless vagabonds.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, it is expected, will leave Dublin on the 9th of next month, on his visit to the north, and will, on the first instance, proceed to Crom Castle, the seat of the Earl of Erne, and thence will go on to visit the Giant's Causeway and other interesting localities in that neighbourhood, *en route* to Lemon Tower, the marine residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, and it is expected will arrive at Belfast about the 12th of the month.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Patrick Dingman, Esq., to be a magistrate for the county of Roscommon.

Edward J. Collins, Esq., has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate and has had the district of Rathkeale, in the county of Limerick, assigned to him. Mr. Collins is the son-in-law of Mr. J. Roche, of Cork.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says that Major Pitt Kennedy, military secretary to Sir Charles Napier in India, is to be appointed Director of the railway department in that country, in the room of Mr. Simmons, and that his experience and extensive knowledge of India will be of great advantage to the undertaking.

At the Conciliation Hall, on Monday, where the doings of the Liberator are parodied in the most wretched fashion by Mr. John O'Connell, the proceedings were without interest, the speeches most dull, the topics used-up, and the rent 9*d*. 9*s*.

The complaint of a want of sufficient labourers to save the harvest is now becoming very general throughout Ireland. Labourers cannot be procured in some districts of the country at any price.

The Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Roman Catholic Bishop, has been appointed by her Majesty one of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the room of the late most Rev. Dr. Crolly.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—FINAL ANSWER OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE LATE ENGINE-DRIVERS

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the late engine-drivers and firemen upon the Eastern Counties Railway, held at the George Inn, in Stratford, a letter, of which the following is a copy, was addressed to the chairman of the directors, and delivered to the secretary (Mr. Roney), on Monday last, in order that it might be laid before the board at the weekly meeting, on the following day (Tuesday,

TO THE HON. THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Gentlemen—It is with deep regret on our part that a dispute should have arisen between ourselves and you, which, if not soon settled, may cause serious loss of the interests of the company and our labour We, therefore, after mature consideration of the circumstances in dispute in question, cannot but acknowledge that our proceedings have been wholly inexcusable and justifies us in making an honourable compromise with you We, therefore, respectfully ask for your decision as to the resolutions forwarded through Mr. Ashcroft, on Saturday, the 17th inst., or whether you will entertain any part of them. We also beg to add, that a deputation will attend at your office on Tuesday morning, to wait your decision.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants

(Signed) THOS. HOPE. J. SLIAD.
VINCENT GRUNDY.
J. REES.

A deputation of the men attended accordingly on Tuesday, at the Bishopsgate Station, but the board declined to see the men, and they were told that an official answer would be sent to their communication.

Immediately on the receipt of the answer from the directors, a meeting of the men was convened at the usual place, the George Inn, Stratford, when the chairman, Mr. Hope, said he had received the following answer to the offer they had made to the directors:—

Eastern Counties Railway Office, Bishopsgate Station, London, 27th August.

SIR,—I beg to hand you, on the other side, an extract from the minutes of the board of this I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To Mr. Thomas Hope. C. P. RONEY.

[EXTRACT from the minutes of the board, of August 27, 1850:—"Read a letter signed by Thomas Hope, J. Sliad, Vincent Grundy, and J. Rees, stating that late engine-drivers in the company's service resolved, that the late engine-drivers and firemen be informed that if any of them apply to the Goods Station, they will be employed in the same capacity as their predecessors were, but the staff of the company's engine-drivers and firemen is at present complete."

The chairman said he regretted very much that the communication they had thought it advisable under the circumstances to make to their late employers, had not produced a more satisfactory result. He could only, however, advise them to make the best of a bad bargain, and patiently endure privations and hardships that had occurred, to conduct themselves peaceably and quietly, and on no account to interfere in any manner with the new drivers, or with any of the works on the line; they must be upon no public meeting, he hear. He was sorry to say, for the sake of the company, that during the present week two more engines had been burned through mismanagement—one of them (No. 50) so much damaged as rendered useless. Before they separated, he had to call their attention to a letter he had received from Mr. Edward Betts, Esq., chairman of the company, who had presided at the meeting of the shareholders held at the London Tavern on Thursday last. It would be recollected that at that meeting Mr. Betts had made certain charges severely affecting their characters, and imputing to the commission of malicious acts previously to their leaving the company's employment. They (the late engine-drivers and firemen) met those charges promptly; and at a meeting holden at the Black Lion, Bishopsgate-street, they unanimously passed a resolution emphatically repudiating them In obedience to the terms of that resolution, the committee wrote a respectful letter to the chairman of the company requesting him to furnish them with the numbers of the various engines said to have been in any way tampered with or to have had their gauge-glasses broken, with the names of the men who had the charge of such engines in the last journey prior to such man leaving the company's employment, to enable them, in defence of their own characters as honest men, to give such an explanation relative to each engine as the charges might require. To that letter, respectfully addressed to Mr. Betts, that gentleman had just left the following reply:—

Preston Hall, Aylesford, August 24, 1850

SIR, In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., I have to say, the directors, as soon as they can definitely ascertain and prove by evidence the names of persons who have been guilty of such wilful mischief will not fail to place them on the list and severe punishment the law affords for such conduct, and which they hope to be enabled to do, as a warning to all future cases of the character.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

To Mr T. Hope. EDWARD L. BETTS, Chairman

The chairman said, the meeting could perceive that the letter of Mr. Betts failed altogether to afford them the information they desired, and which they thought they were entitled to expect. Although a very sweeping charge had been made against the characters of the late engine-drivers and firemen, as far as they were concerned, was altogether vague He could only express his deep regret that such charges had been made; and he again, for his own part and on the part of each and every man, entirely denied that they were well founded. He had only again to impress upon his fellow workmen the necessity of their continuing so to conduct themselves as to obtain the approval of the public. He was happy to say, various meetings had been held between some of the shareholders, expressing a warm interest in their favour, and several gentlemen had called at the committee-room, influenced by similar feelings.

Some statements were made by the men as to the detention of several of the trains. One was that the Woolwich train, that left on Monday morning at 9.15, stuck in the curve half-way between Stratford Bridge and the junction. The passengers had to leave in consequence; and, their money having been returned, the train continues to London. Another case was that which occurred also on Monday—that of the Colchester express train, which left London at three p.m., and which stuck between Forest Gate and Ilford. In that position it remained for an hour and twenty minutes, till the pilot engine from Stratford went and took the train forward.

VICTORIA REGIA IN WAX.

This is the name of a flower discovered in 1837 by Sir R. Schomburgk, in British Guiana, while growing in the river Berbice, where it displayed a multitude of flowers, most brilliant in line and majestic in form. Mrs. Peachey, her ladyship's maid, has modelled a magnificent specimen in wax, the entire of one of the flowers, fourteen inches in diameter, and the leaf five feet, growing at bay, which the lady and nancy the honour of exhibiting to the Queen and Prince Albert, on their visit to Windsor Castle. The model is in its stages, in the bud, in the half expansion of its blossom, and, lastly, in the full splendour of perfect efflorescence. This modelling of flowers in wax is a most ladylike and delightful accomplishment, and, in its exercise, involves but few rules. They are, indeed, simply these. Choose a perfect flower for the object; use wax sufficiently coarse and tough, and colours ground in spirits sufficiently prepared for the purpose. The art has lately become so simplified in its processes, that the impediments to excellence in them are nearly as few as the rules to be observed. Specimens, also, of roses, picotees, and fancy flowers in vases, are to be seen at Mrs. Peachey's apartments, 35, Authbone-place. Her method of modelling is remarkably adroit, and the results significantly artistic.

A terrible accident took place on the 19th inst. on the railway between Lisznick and Cassel As the train was going rapidly round the curve which is through the locomotive went off the rails, dragging the carriages after it. The tender and three carriages were overturned with a dreadful shock. Five persons were killed, and twenty-six badly wounded. Five of the carriages of the train remained on the rails

A gentleman who conveyed one bottle of whisky the other day from Cork to Bristol, as a passenger in the steam-packet, had to pay a penalty of £10 for the smuggle, or, in default, to enjoy three months' recreation on the treadmill.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Lords of the Treasury having indorsed the report and recommendations of the Sunday Postal Commission, arrangements are in progress for giving them practical effect on Sunday next, the 1st of September, when the usual morning delivery of letters and newspapers throughout the country will be resumed.

At a conference held in the Foreign Office on Friday week, of the plenipotentiaries of the great powers, on the Danish question, the Austrian minister signified his adhesion to the protocol of the 2nd of August, with reservation of the rights of the German Confederation. At the same time the Danish minister made a declaration that it was well understood that those federal rights extend only to the duchy of Holstein and Lauenburg; and this declaration has been accepted by the representatives of France, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden.

The Duke of Wellington has been appointed, by the Queen, Ranger and Keeper of St. James's-park and Hyde-park, in the room of the late Duke of Cambridge.

The clearing clerk of an eminent banking-house absented himself from business in Lombard-street on Saturday morning, when, on examination, his previous day's clearing was found to be £5000 deficient.

The banking-houses in Glasgow have just announced that the interest allowed on deposit receipts (that is, the more permanent kind of deposits) will be reduced to the same rate as that allowed upon the daily balance of current accounts, making a uniform rate of two per cent. on all moneys lodged with them. Two of the Edinburgh banks have also made the same announcement.

Mr. Lavi, of Liverpool, has proposed that the approaching assemblage of men of various nations at the Industrial Exhibition should be taken advantage of, so that discussions might be held on the subjects of commercial law universally.

On the 16th inst, the lands of Pargillies, in Fifeshire, which are entirely arable, were sold after many offers at nearly thirty-two years' purchase of the rental, notwithstanding the abolition of protection.

A gold chain and seal, of the value of £140, has been presented to the corporation of Bolton for the use of the mayor for the time being. The chain has been purchased by subscription.

Mrs. Jane Tremaine has presented the Asylum for Idiots with a donation of £300.

Her Majesty has appointed the Earl of Chichester to be First Church Estates Commissioner, and John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., to be Second Church Estates Commissioner, the former with a salary.

We understand that Mr. Bodkin, of the Home Circuit, is a candidate for the office of Recorder of the city of London.

A few days since, Mrs. Thomas, a widow, residing at Marcross, near Bridgend, South Wales, was walking along the edge of the cliff, when she accidentally fell over and was killed on the spot. The body, when found, presented a dreadfully mangled appearance.

On Saturday afternoon, a party of labouring men and their wives, all more or less intoxicated, were returning from Battersea, where they had been spending the afternoon, when, off the Houses of Parliament, a Mrs Shadbrook, in a fit of jealousy, threw herself overboard. Mr. Shadbrook, though unable to swim, leaped in to save his wife: the unfortunate woman, however, was not soon to rise again, and her husband was with difficulty dragged into the boat. The body was not recovered.

An inhabitant of Wakefield underwent penance in the parish church on Sunday, to which he had been sentenced by the Ecclesiastical Court of Richmond, for alleged slander upon a lady, an inhabitant of the same town. Considerable excitement prevailed during the ceremony, which consisted of reading a recantation of the slander, but no disturbance took place.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., one of the wings of Sing-Sing prison, New York, was nearly destroyed by fire.

During the week ending the 10th inst. two murders were committed in the purlieus of Philadelphia, by perfidy gangs of men and boys, and a row of eight houses were destroyed by incendiarism.

On Monday, about ten o'clock, as a man named Simes, residing in Passmore-street, Pimlico, was in the act of sweeping the lead projecting over the shop-front of Mr. Fenn, cheesemonger, High-street, Marylebone, a portion of the lead gave way, and the unfortunate man fell on to the pavement with such force that his brains were dashed out on the spot. On being picked up life was quite extinct.

Galveston (Texas) dates of the 7th inst. report continued Indian depredations: 200 attacked Captain Ford's camp at San Antonio Diego, and took several horses, also captured a train of mules; they afterwards attacked a party of rangers and killed seven and wounded nine men.

Wild Cat, the Seminole chief, with 700 Indians have settled near Eagle Pass, and made a compact to protect the Mexicans from the Cumanches Indians, in Texas.

Major Steen, of Mobile, who has completed the survey of the contemplated Galveston and Brazos Canal, has made a highly favourable report of the practicability of the work, and the economy by which it can be executed.

Accounts from the Windward Islands had been received at Ponce, stating that upwards of forty vessels were driven ashore and wrecked during the hurricane of the 11th and 12th of July.

We have dates from Porto Rico to the 23d ult., which state that there were a number of English, French, and Dutch merchant vessels in port, for which would be obliged to leave in ballast, as the crop of sugar had nearly all been shipped.

The *New York Evening Mirror* states, the daughter of President Fillmore "is an accomplished young lady, about eighteen years of age, and now engaged, we believe, in the honourable employment as teacher of a public school in Buffalo."

Several mills in Rhode Island (United States) have recently determined to suspend operations—among which are the Compton Mill, 10,000 spindles; Union Steam Mill, 10,000 spindles; and the Newport Steam Mill—all manufacturing print cloths.

In the Berkshire County Court, last week, a milliner named Chapman obtained a verdict against Mr. Stanford, M.P., for £17 11s. 10d. for "bows" and "resettes" used during the election for Reading.

The herring fishery in the district of Wick, North of Scotland, has proved very short hitherto. At Fraserburgh it is not much above a third of what it was last year, and on the Banff and Aberdeen coasts not above half.

A local committee to collect and forward articles for the Exhibition of 1851, has been formed at Hong-Kong (China).

The vacancy in the deanery of Waterford has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Townsend, the present Dean of Lismore. The appointment has been made by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Lord Primate of Ireland returned from London to Armagh, last week, and his arrival was celebrated by the ringing of joy bells.

The Fishery Board has issued a circular, recommending fishermen to catch as many dog-fish as possible, skin them, and dry their skins for sale, to be used in lieu of emery paper, for which they are by no means a bad substitute.

The Manchester subscriptions for a monument to the memory of Sir R. Peel, amount to £5050, of which £4000 has been paid in.

It is intended to form a new and direct road from Brompton to Notting-hill and Bayswater, in the west end of the metropolis, by pulling down some houses in High street, exactly opposite the Queen's-road.

The incumbency of St. Paul's Chapel, Lambeth, has been conferred on the Rev. John Goring, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin.

Captain Moorsom, R.N., has retired from the chairmanship of the West-Cornwall Railway; and Mr. H. O. Wills, of Bristol, has accepted the office.

The loss of property by the great fire at San Francisco, in California, on the 14th of June, was estimated at five millions of dollars.

As proofs of the rising prosperity of California, three new papers are announced as having been established there.

It appears from an official return that the cost of building and fitting out a French ship of the line, of three decks, and carrying from 110 to 120 guns, is 3,009,000f.; one of 100 guns, 2,800,000f.; and one of 90 guns, 2,500,000f.

At the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy, on the 20th instant, Charles Parnall, grocer and draper, of East Looe, Cornwall, a bankrupt, in consequence of the numerous prevarications in his evidence, was committed to prison until he should be prepared with more satisfactory answers.

Three "flash" members of the London swell mob, calling themselves William Saunders, John Johnston, and George Edwards, have been committed for trial in Dublin, for some depredations committed immediately after their arrival there, on the usual annual excursion to Ireland.

The works have been resumed by the contractors on the Cork and Bandon Railway.

Out-door relief has been discontinued in all the unions of the county of Clare.

The existence of coal of good quality had been discovered a short distance from the city of San Francisco.

An accident of a shocking character occurred on Tuesday, in the neighbourhood of Bristol. A man had been engaged to do some work, near Bedminster, and arriving at the place earlier than the appointed hour, he laid himself down on a limekiln to sleep. A policeman, who found him, aroused him and warned him of his danger, but the poor fellow, on getting up, becoming giddy, fell back into the pit and received injuries of which he died.

The Rev. Dr. Bandinel, librarian of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, having represented to the Lords of the Treasury that he has purchased at Vienna, for that library, a large collection of books of Polish history and literature, their Lordships have given directions to the proper authorities of the revenue for the free delivery of the books for the purpose stated. The collection alluded to, contained in several packages, has arrived in a steamship from Hamburg, directed to the librarian of the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DISPUTANS.—The CHESS-PLAYERS' Companion is, we still consider, the Exchequer was of carpet, or a sort of tapestry. Cloaths speaks of having seen "Chess-carpets" in the Exchequer. Some of them were chess-board divided into squares, without any distinction of colour, and sometimes with only lines drawn in one direction.

R D T, Cad. National, Lewisham, is thanked for the games between Count Vitzhum and Dr. Ledwyr. The best shall appear.

A M.—Very neat, though very easy. It shall have a niche.

W G, R.N., and Others.—Always acceptable.

C M J.—We are obliged by the copy of the rules and list of the members of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Chess-Club.

F W [illegible].—You are the first person upon

J A W [illegible].—Your way is good.

G D R [illegible].—Your moves, if White begin with R takes Q. 2 What was the information you required?

SALVIS.—The long-expected Treatise on Game Endings, by Messrs. Horwitz and Kling, is, we believe, approaching completion, but we have really no means of knowing when it will actually appear.

LOUIS.—You will obtain the great German Chess work of Bilguer and Von der Lasa of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, in foreign boards.—ED.

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QUERIST.—There appears to be no reason to doubt that Philidor on more occasions than one played *three* games at the same time without seeing the chess-boards. In a London newspaper of May 4784, we find it stated that, "Yesterday, at the Chess Club in St. James's-st., Mr. Philidor performed one of those wonderful exhibitions for which he is so much celebrated. He played three different games at once without seeing either of the tables, has opponents being Count Brühl, Mr. Howitzer (the two best players in England), and Mr. Sheppard." E. Philidor died August 5th, 1795, in his 70th year.

SIR SAVILLE, OXFORDENSIS, and others.—To guess correctly played by Mr Staunton, to which we alluded in a former Number, are preparing for the press, and will be given in our columns shortly.

J A W H A.—Your aim have two Queens on the board at once.

MARTINUS.—Problem No. 343 certainly cannot be solved in the way you propose.

G M, Aberdeen.—We transfer your game next week. See notice to Simon Pure.

J W, Basingstoke; PERDUE, and many others.—Neither Problem No. 342 nor 344 can possibly be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves. Young players are much too apt to jump at conclusions without examination.

BERES, M P.—The Rev. Mr. Bolton's Brownill Problem shall appear shortly.

GRENADIER.—We have not room at present for the "Account of the Chess-playing Village of Strocbeck."

E. Hennessy, Secretary.—The best move is questionably, and in long run the cheapest, are the new ones, but their great success has led to many spurious imitations of Chess Clubs should be cautious, therefore, and on no account buy any without being first assured that each box has the description label with the autograph signature as the bottom.

* * Any amateur possessing a copy of Salvio, Il Gioveo d'g., Second del Dottor Alessandro Salvio, printed at Naples in the Year of Our Lord 1723, which he is desirous to dispose of, is requested to apply to the Editor.

* * Amateurs (Clubs, &c.) in town and abroad who are desirous of co-operating for the purpose of carrying out the Great Congress of Chess-players in London during the Exhibition next year, are requested to let us hear from them, or by letter with the Editor of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, 27, King William-street, Charing-cross.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 343, by F S, Newport Mon.; R F, Bombardier, Jun.; Alpha, Tadpaven, St Edmund, R J T H, Portsea, A College-house Scholar, Jolly, J A W, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 344, by P Holdon, Exoniensis, W S T, M P, F R S, Rev N D, Rev G H W, Myers, Philo-Chess, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 343.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 4th (ch)	R takes R	4. R takes R	B to Q 5th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch)	P takes Kt	5. Q to K B 5th—Mate	
3. R takes B (dis ch)	Q takes B		

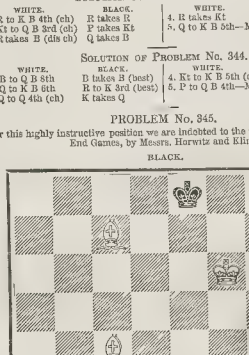
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 344.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 8th	B takes B (best)	4. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K moves
2. Q to K B 6th	B to K 3rd (best)	5. P to Q B 4th—Mate	
3. Q to Q 4th (ch)	K takes Q		

PROBLEM No. 345.

For this highly instructive position we are indebted to the forthcoming work on End Games, by Messrs. Horwitz and Kling.

BLACK.



WHITE

White, having the move, is to win.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

BETWEEN MESSRS. SMITH AND BIRD.

The annexed is one of fourteen games recently played, in which Mr Smith opens with the "Evans' Gambit," and wagers two to one in the event of its being accepted. These *parties* have produced the following result: Mr. Bird won 10, Mr. Smith won 3, drawn 1.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. C. F. Smith).	BLACK (Mr. H. E. Bird).	WHITE (Mr. C. F. Smith).	BLACK (Mr. H. E. Bird).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. R takes P	Q to Q 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	17. Q R to Q sq (a)	B to Q B 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. P to Q 5th	P takes P
4. P to Q Kt 4th	K B takes P	19. Kt takes P	B takes R
5. P to Q B 3rd	K B to B 4th	20. K Kt takes B	B takes Q Kt
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Q to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	22. Q to Q B 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd
8. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 5th	23. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to Q B 3rd
9. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	24. Q to K 3rd	B to K 3rd
10. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd	25. Kt to K Kt 6th (b)	Kt to Q 4th
11. P to K 5th	P takes P	26. Q to K 8th	R to K Kt sq
12. Q B to R 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th	27. Kt to K B 8th (c)	K takes Kt
13. K R to K sq	Kt takes B	28. Q takes K Kt P	Kt to Q Kt 5th
14. Q to K 4th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd	29. R to Q 5th	R to K 3rd
15. Q takes Kt	Q B to K 3rd	30. R to Q 2d	R to K Kt sq

And Black wins.

(a) Mr. Smith has opened his game irreproachably, and has obtained a sound position of attack; but he fails, we think, to prosecute his advantages to the utmost at this moment. He may now play the variation well deserves attention, as it will be to take the Bishop with the Rook, for example

WHITE	BLACK
17. R takes B (ch)	P takes R best)
18. K Kt to K 5th	Q to her 3rd sq
	(Any other move would
	be immediately fatal)
19. Q Kt to his 5th	P takes Q Kt, or *

(b) Kt to Q B 4th would have pleased us better.

(c) This is merely throwing away his last chance.

WHITE.	BLACK.
*19. B to Q B 3rd (John's may also move his K to Kt sq, the loss of the game.)	26. Kt takes B (ch)
	27. Q takes K P (ch), and wins

WHITE.	BLACK.
	20. Q Kt to Q B 3rd (ch)
	21. R to K 2nd (ch)
	22. Kt to Q 6th (ch) and wins

WHITE.	BLACK.
	R takes P
	Q takes R
	R to Q sq
	Kt to Kt sq
	(is alike inevitable and irremediable)
	Q takes Kt

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 599.—By a Lady.

White: K at K B 5th, Q at K R 3d, R at Q B 8th, Kts at K Kt 3d and K 5th, P at K Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q 5th, Q at K 8th, Rs at K R 8th and Q B 5th; Ps at Q 3d, Q Kt 7th, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 600. By Hugh Brighstaff.

White: K at Q sq, R at Q B 5th, B at Q 4th, Kt at Q Kt 5th, Ps at Q B 2d and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q R 4th, Kt at Q Kt 3d, P at Q Kt 2d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No 601.—By the Same.

White: K at Q B sq, R at K 8th, B at Q sq, Kt at Q Kt 5th; Ps at Q 4th, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at Q 6th; Ps at K 5th and 6th, Q 4th, and Q R 6th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 602. Curious study, composed by M. Kieseritzky.

White: K at his 4th, Ps at K Kt 2d, Q 8th, Q B 4th, Q Kt 8th, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at K R 4th; Ps at K B 5th, K Kt 4th, Q 3d, Q B 2d, Q Kt 2d and 3d.

White to play first, and win.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures increase in number every week, and will afford ample employment for the metallics for a month to come. The first of any importance is the Warwick and Leamington, for which an unusually attractive bill of fare has been issued. The days are Tuesday and Wednesday next. On Wednesday and Thursday, the Weymouth and Morpeth people hold their gatherings; and on Thursday and Friday, the Lincoln and the Western (N. B.) meetings come off. There will also be some racing, on a small scale, at Wimslow, on Tuesday, and at Barnet and Bungay on Friday. The cricket register, unlike the turf one, is getting "small by degrees," the only matches on the tapis for next week being an All-England contest, at Sheffield, on Monday, and another on Thursday at Darlington. The results advertised are the Shadwell, on Monday, and the Richmond, on Tuesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The subjoined return will show little change in the position of the favourites for the great events:

LEAMINGTON STAKES.	
7 to 1 agst Doubt (t)	6 to 1 agst Top sail
9 to 1 agst Priestess (t)	12 to 1 agst Deedly
SURREY AND MIDDLESEX STAKES.	
2 to 1 agst St. Rosalia	

12 to 1 Pershell (t)	
12 to 1 Knight of Gwynne	
	3 to 1 agst Little Jack

YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.	
6 to 1 agst Clothworker (t)	7 to 1 agst Strong ons
6 to 1 Mark Tapley (t)	
	10 to 1 agst Bessborter (t)
	10 to 1 —— Port Tempora (t)

ST. LEGER	
Even on Voltaire	10 to 1 agst Bessborter (t)
5 to 1 next to it (t)	20 to 1 —— Wilhelmina
30 to 1 —— Cyprus	
4000 to 20 agst King of Oude (t)	

25 to 1 agst Mildew	
40 to 1 —— William the Conqueror	

EGHAM RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Gold Cup of 50 sovs.—Lord Exeter's Little Jack (J. Mann), 1. Sir G. Heathcote's, by Sir Hercules (G. Bowman), 2.

The King John Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 50 added.—Duke of Richmond's bf by Ugly Buck (Flatman), 1. Sir G. Heathcote's c by Lanercost (Dockeray), 2.

Members' Plate of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstake of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Ramsbottom's Beebee Bunno (G. Brown), 1. Mr. Payne's Brington (Harding), 2.

THURSDAY.

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—St. Rosalia, 1. Little Jack, 2.

Handicap.—Little Jack, 1. The Swede, 2.

Queen's Plate.—Little Jack, 1. The Swede, 2.

DERBY RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Hobson's Gladiole (Osborne, jun.), 1. Mr. Howlin's Shitmaller West (Sharpe), 2.

Tradesmen's Plate of 100 sovs, added to a handicap of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Rodd's Cothworth (Charlton), 1. Mr. Pedley's Prior of Lanercost (Sharpe), 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. Mr. Wadlow's Harriott (G. Whitehouse), 1. Mr. J. B. Minor's Modestina (H. Evans), 2.

Maiden Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Wadlow's Sarah (G. Whitehouse), 1. Mr. Choyce's Bedford (J. Evans), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Chatsworth Stakes of 10 sovs each, &c., with 50 added by the Duke of Devonshire.—Mr Reid's Clothworker, 1. Mr. Reynard's Wild Rose, 2.

Chesterfield Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. H. Stebbings' Tiller Cutter, 1. Mr. J. Phillips's Le Kock, 2.

Innkeepers' Plate of £60.—Mr. Parr's Clothworker, 1. Mr. Kemp's General Sale, 2.

Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Davis's Pansey, 1. Mr. Critchley's Lyme, 2.

UNITED CLUBS EIGHT-OARED SCRATCH MATCH.

The great aquatic gathering under this title on Monday was, in every respect, of a most gratifying character, and was most materially calculated to promote a friendly feeling amongst aquatic gentlemen, and to restore the somewhat languid condition of aquatics. The proposal had emanated from the Rex Club, and was most cordially responded to by several other metropolitan gentlemen's clubs, who were all anxious to enter the lists; and as many excellent crews, or so great a number, has hardly ever been seen upon the Thames. The prizes were both elegant and valuable, consisting of wine-cups electro-plated, and the distance contested was from Chiswick to Putney Bridge.

Rex Club.—Messrs. Frazer, Messon, Whitelock, Woodcock, J. Carsey, J. Smith, Bedell, Gregory (stroke); Croaton, steerer: 1.

Black.—Messrs. Richter, Purdie, Howard, Revell, Lucas, Caper, W. Nixon, Berry (stroke); Pulham, steerer: 2.

Five others started, forming no less than seven eight-oared crews. Mr. E. Searle was the starter, and Williamson, of the Thames Club, operated as umpire in their eight.

RICHMOND ROYAL REGATTA.

This regatta, in honour of Prince Albert's natal day, also came off on Monday, and was, as usual, most excellently conducted and contested. The race was won in the waterman, in four boats

Fourth Heat.—Mackenney and Trowbridge (White), 1; Platt and Bell (Red), 2.

GREAT ROWING MATCH.

The great contest between T. Coombes, the brother of the champion of the Thames, and Chitty, of Richmond, for £100, came off on Tuesday, and fully realised the most sanguine expectations of the great mass of rowing men.

The distance to be rowed was from Putney-bridge to the Ship, at Mortlake. Betting was 5 to 4 on Chitty, at which price a great deal was done. At five o'clock they made their appearance at Putney-bridge, both apparently in first-rate condition. Chitty won the choice of station, and took the Middlesex side. It was a fine start. Coombes took the lead slightly at first, and kept it up to Finch's, where Chitty gradually drew upon him, and off the White Cottage, between Craven Cottage and Rosslank, passed him. Chitty increased the distance from this until within half a mile this side of Barnes-bridge, when Coombes, in crossing the water, gained materially upon his adversary, who had been until then four or five lengths ahead, but was unable to pass him, although he narrowed the distance in every stroke to the finish. Chitty, from apparent weakness in the arm, owing to the severe one-handed labour, made a curve just before arriving at the winning post, by which he lost six or eight yards; he still, however, beat Coombes by nearly a length, after a most gallant race, in which it was clear, that, although a loser, Coombes was the better man where the water was rough. Mr. E. Searle officiated as umpire.

WENTZELL'S OARS MATCH.

The pair-oared race amongst tradesmen, for two pair of silver oars, annually presented by Mr. A. Wentzell, of the Slip, Fore-street, Lambeth, took place on Monday, and afforded first-rate sport. There were three heats.

Final Heat.—Turner and Beeckhe (White), 1; Dennis and Sanderson, (Purple), 2.

FALL OF THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS RAILWAY STATION.

This unfortunate accident, which occurred on Wednesday, the 21st instant, was reported in our Journal of last week. We now give some additional details with a View of the remains

The portion of the Station which has fallen comprises two roofs, pointed at the top, and covering the permanent way to a distance of 400 feet. The external covering of these roofs was of deal planks, slated over, and resting upon beams formed of a bar of fir, bolted between two *lanterns* of iron. This kind of beam was used for the double purpose of insuring strength and elasticity, and of enabling the boarding of the roof to be nailed firmly down. The base of the cone formed by these beams was spanned by jointed *laminæ* of iron, from which rose iron bars, affording support to the roof. The beams were placed along the roof at intervals of about four feet, and their ends rested upon cast-iron supports running along iron pillars, about 12 feet high and 8 inches thick. This row of pillars formed a central support, on which the two roofs rested, the other ends of the beams resting upon the sup ports of the sheds at each side of the station. The accident was caused by a carriage which was being moved round on the turn-table striking against the last pillar of the central row. This instantly snapped, as also did two others upon which a great weight was thus suddenly thrown, and a great portion of both roofs being thus unsupported, the whole fabric was thrown away from the bolts by its own weight, and fell with a tremendous noise. When the fall occurred, there was a long train of first and second-class carriages under the sheds; and it has been stated by some of the morning journals, that, had these been filled with passengers, the sacrifice of life must have been awful. It appears, however, that the iron-work of the roofs fell on these carriages and bent over them, without breaking a single window or damaging any of them in the slightest degree. To this fact is owing the preservation of the three porters at work near the carriages. The sole human sacrifice was that of a man, during the fall of the pillars at the lower end of the shed, attempted to escape into the station, but was knocked down by the falling materials, and suffocated by one of the sparts falling across his neck. He was three men taken to Guy's Hospital, only one (Watson) was found to be seriously injured, he having had his leg broken. The other two escaped with some severe bruises, and were sufficiently well to leave the hospital yesterday afternoon. The iron pillars along the centre, with the exception of the three which broke, are still standing, and the east iron supporters along their tops are still entire

An inquest was held on the deceased man on Friday, where the jury, after Sir Richard Mayne had given evidence, returned the following verdict: "Accidental death, being caused by the falling of a roof of a certain shed, being part of a railway terminus, resulting upon a collision of a railway carriage against an iron column supporting the same."

On Sunday morning last, by permission of the authorities, a man here of the officers, miners, and others employed at the Bricklayers' Arms station, attended Divine service at St Mary's, Newington, Old Kent-road, to offer up their public thanksgiving for their providential preservation when the accident occurred on Wednesday last. A last suitable and very impressive sermon was preached on the occasion, by the Rev. C. Bowen, the incumbent, from the 91st chapter of St. John, and the 14th verse: "Others have laboured, and ye are entered into their labours." The collections at the doors which were made, are still standing, and the sum of £1 was handed to each of the three men who had been severely injured by the fall of the roof, and a further sum of £1 to each of the churchwardens for money deposited in the poor-boxes on that day,

THE GREAT WOOL-FLOOR AT THE LONDON DOCKS.

amounting to £9 2s. 6½d., will be applied for the benefit of the widow and orphan of the unfortunate man who lost his life by the melancholy event.

An Engraving of the entire station appeared, just after its erection, in No. 185 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

WOOL WAREHOUSE, LONDON DOCKS.

THE vastly increasing importance of the Colonial wool trade for some years past has induced the directors of the London Dock Company to enlarge very considerably the warehouse appropriated to the reception of this article, and to provide therein long ranges of glass roofing, whereby most superior accommodation is gained on all the floors for the advantageous inspection of wool when placed on show.

The accompanying View of a portion of the interior exhibits the convenient adaptation of the floors for stowing and shewing wool.

The public sales of wool occur every six weeks, and are attended by dealers and manufacturers from Yorkshire and other counties, as also by buyers from the Continent

Every bale, when on show, is inspected by drawing out a portion of wool, which, after examination, is thrown on the floor; which to a stranger has a most extraordinary appearance, so much lying on the gangways, that the parties inspecting it frequently walk knee deep in loose wool.

The sales of wool in the London Dock warehouses alone vary in quantity from 15,000 to 25,000 bales at one time. The machinery employed is capable of housing 3000 daily; and the accommodation for delivery will admit 1800 to be disposed of in one day. These operations give employment to 200 men, exclusive of clerks and foremen. The importation of wool annually at the London Docks is 130,000 bales, the value of which is £2,600,000.

A sale commenced on Thursday week, and will last till Thursday, Sept. 12.

THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS RAILWAY STATION, AFTER THE LATE ACCIDENT.

SCENE FROM THE "LEGEND OF FLORENCE," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

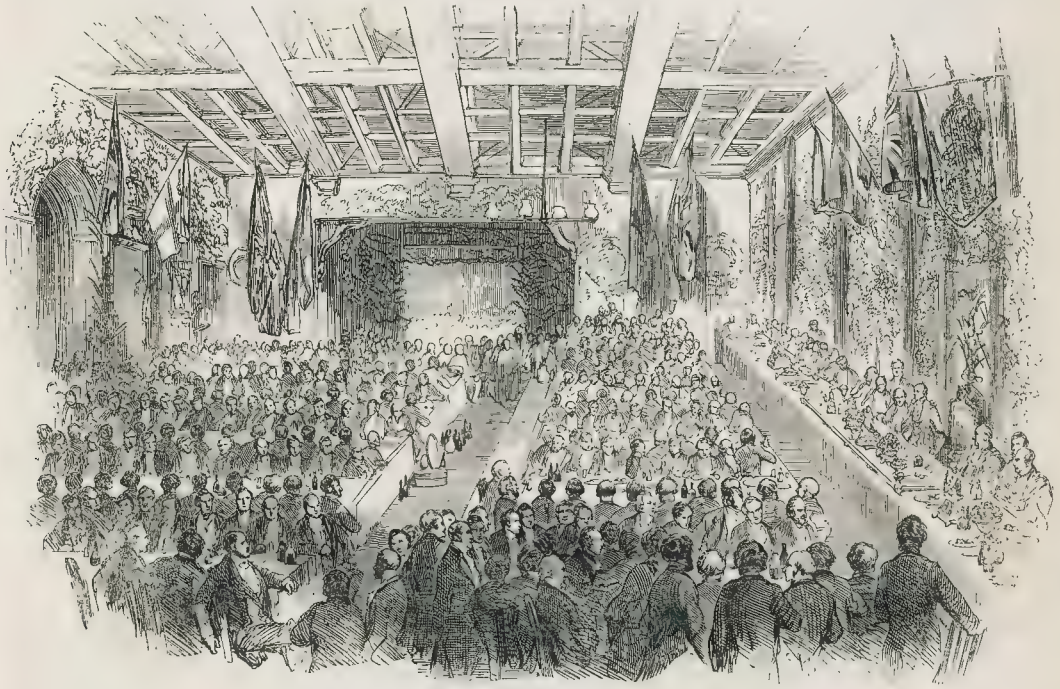
LEIGH HUNT'S "LEGEND OF FLORENCE."

In reverting to the performance of this fine play at SADLER'S WELLS, we confess that much of our satisfaction arises from a sense of justice thereby done to the author. The drama, when first produced at Covent Garden, was charged with the burthen of creating a taste and audience for the legitimate drama at a large house, the fortunes of which had to be redeemed. It was, in fact, produced on the forlorn hope, and might have been slain in the adventure. However, it perfectly succeeded and attracted increasing audiences, though not sufficiently numerous to enable a management dependent on the receipts of the house to grant it a long run. Its success, also, might have been greater but for one unfortunate circumstance, the poet was compelled to alter the catastrophe of his piece. According to the legend, a sentence of divorce should have been pronounced by papal authority. But this was deemed, by those who had a voice in the theatre, to be a dangerous expedient with a British public willingly subject to the indissolubility of the marriage tie; and, accordingly, in order to get rid of the offensive husband, it was necessary to kill him—an absurd expedient, and little less than a murder. Now there can be no doubt, that, with an Italian argument for a play, the public would have been content enough with an Italian solution of the dilemma. At all events, the legitimate catastrophe would have been free from all objections, save that of the prejudice sought to be evaded, and which in time would have vanished of itself. We regret that Mr. Hunt has not supplied the original *dénouement* for the present performance. It would doubtless have been well received by the exceedingly judicious audience which usually crowds the pit on first nights, and would have done away with the only hindrance to its popularity that affects the revival.

The drama itself has had the singularly good fortune of being well acted on both occasions. It is now performed, indeed, with remarkable elegance and power. Mr. Phelps does all he can to justify his ultimate "removal." He paints *Agolanti* in the darkest colours; but we think that he is likewise careful (notwithstanding the opinion to the contrary of some critics for whom we have great respect) to show the degree of self-torment endured, so as to make him the victim both of disposition and destiny, as well as the tyrant and wrong-doer. It is hard to blend these two points in characteristic delineation; but, in justice to the actor, we are strongly disposed to assert that he has effected and embodied the required union. In proof of it, we may state that the audience, in a great measure, are still disposed to sympathize with the husband, notwithstanding his unamiable exterior. We fear, indeed, that the poet has drawn *Ginevra* in too patient an attitude: her excessive indifference to her husband's taunts almost places her in the wrong. We are glad when she is moved to some passion, save resentment. The transition to this point, in the scene to which our Illustration refers, was electric—a result due to both author and actress. Miss Glyn's impersonation is, indeed, admirable for its artistic keeping. Her constitutional energy is repressed, and the resigned woman affected with wonderful *vraisemblance*. Towards the end, where the dialogue grows pathetic, the feeling which she displayed found an echo in every bosom. We would offer, in all kindness, a word of advice to Mr. Waller, in the part of *Rondilli*. Let him not brood so much on the sound of his own fine voice. His ear gets pleased with the deep monotones, until his speeches, if of any length, become sermons. He should throw greater variety into his declamation, and mark each clause of a sentence with its proper expression, and discriminate it with its proper punctuation. At present he runs one into another, with an affectation of the familiar. He must eschew all affectations. We hope to see both him and the play successful; but are afraid, for the reasons above given, that the latter will not become popular until the catastrophe be better justified.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT SOUTHAMPTON.

On Monday last a banquet was given to the Lord Mayor of London, by the Mayor of Southampton, Richard Andrews, Esq., in return for his Lordship's hospitality to his Worship a short time back, at the Mansion-house, and to celebrate the suc



BANQUET GIVEN BY THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON TO THE LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS OF LONDON.

cessful progress in South Hants of public feeling in favour of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

Arrangements were made on a most extensive scale to welcome the Lord Mayor and the other civic authorities on their arrival

Nearly every house in the public thoroughfares was decorated either with flags, banners, or evergreens, the High-street being hung with a profusion of colours and magnificent banners, in different parts, extending across the road.

The north and south sides of the Town-hall were illuminated in the evening, as well as many of the hotels and tradesmen's houses, which, together with the display of fireworks and other demonstrations, surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed within its ancient walls.

The Lord Mayor having complied with a request from the inhabitants of Southampton to receive him at Bishopstoke, about five miles from their town, in order that they might show him some of the scenic beauties which abound in the neighbourhood, the Mayor and Corporation, in their official robes, accompanied by a large concourse of persons in carriages and on horseback, left Southampton in the morning by the Bishopstoke railway station, where, at a quarter past one in the afternoon, the Lord Mayor with his suite, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and several of the distinguished guests, arrived from London and other places by the railway train. Personal greetings and introductions having taken place, the Mayor, members of the Corporation, Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and principal visitors, partook of an elegant *dejeuner* at the station hotel, and then, attended by an immense cavalcade, started for Southampton, in the following order:—The carriages of the civic authorities; horsemen, three abreast; private carriages; licensed vehicles.

Having entered the green drive on the common, the carriages waiting their arrival, together with the Ancient Order of Foresters, Odd Fellows, and Modern Order of Foresters, joined the procession, making it one of vast length and of a most imposing character.

In this form the procession proceeded to the cemetery, and thence into the high road leading into the town at the entrance of which were assembled many thousands of the inhabitants; in which form they perambulated the principal thoroughfares, visiting the magnificent docks, returning by another route to the Royal York Hotel, where the vast procession separated

THE BANQUET.

The Town Hall, where the banquet took place, is over the ancient Bargate, which is an object of great curiosity to strangers. The south portion of this ancient structure was built in the 13th, and the northern portion in the 15th, century. The south front has been stuccoed, and spoilt, the northern has been only partially disfigured. This part is of a semi-octagonal form On the south side was the Hall of Justice, and in it the present Solicitor-General sat for many years as Recorder. Over the northern portion was a grand jury room and other offices. The present Mayor suggested that the whole space over the southern and northern gates should form one large justice hall; that the bench of justice should be in the centre of the northern tower, which would be naturally raised on account of the height of the surrounding buildings, and which would command a view of all parts of the hall. This has now been just finished. In pulling down the windows of the grand jury-room, the arrow slits of the ancient building have been discovered and restored, to the great improvement of its architectural beauties and the future delight of antiquarians

Both the interior and exterior were fitted up magnificently for the present occasion The judicial bench formed a dais at which the principal guests sat. From the dome of the hall was suspended a beautiful floral ornament, formed of the choicest flowers. Over the heads of the most distinguished guests were their coats of arms beautifully painted, and the whole of the hall was decorated with numerous flags and banners. Opposite the Mayor's chair, between the south windows, was a floral crown on a velvet cushion. On the tables were vases filled with flowers, and the top of the hall was wreathed with flowers and evergreens The walls were lined with massive looking-glasses, the borders of which were wreathed with oriental foliage and flowers. The exterior of the hall was brilliantly illuminated.

Soon after six o'clock the guests began to arrive; and as each was announced, he was introduced to his Lordship by the Mayor of the borough.

On the right of the Mayor were Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir W. J. Cockburn, M.P., Sir J. B. Mill, Bart., the Chaplain, Rear Admiral Maurice, M.P., &c.; and on his left, Lord G. Lennox, Colonel Freestun, the Dean of Winchester, Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., Charles Brett, Esq., &c. There were also present the Aldermen and Councillors of the different wards, the Mayors of Cambridge, Hertford, Portsmouth, Yarmouth, Lymington, Basingstoke, Newark, Winchester, Salisbury, Newport, Christchurch, and Ramsey.

The Mayor of Southampton, after proposing loyal and patriotic toasts, proposed "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," a body of men to whom they were much indebted for the service they had rendered to the country. One member of that Ministry was one who had kept this country from war, and its tranquillity for many years, when they had seen other countries torn to pieces by rebellion and discord (applause)—he had hoped to have had the pleasure of greeting at that festive board the head of the Government (communication from him (the Mayor) till late that afternoon, and important business alone prevented his attendance at the last. He gave them the toast of "Sir Alexander Cockburn and her Majesty's Ministers." (Immense cheering.)

Sir Alexander Cockburn, her Majesty's Solicitor-General, briefly responded to the toast. In common with the Mayor and his guests, he regretted the absence of the noble Lord (Palmerston), who he knew, from personal communication with him, was desirous to be present on this occasion, to meet the inhabitant of the county, but because he saw with infinite gratitude the town of Southampton rallying round its worthy mayor, a man who had been the arch test of his own fortune, which he only wished to value so far as he could with it promote the good of his fellow-creatures. He assured them that the present Ministry were anxious to do their best to promote the interests of commerce, and to advance in every way the welfare of every interests which combine to make England so great and exalted a nation. In the name of her Majesty's Ministers he thanked them for the compliment which had been paid them. (Applause.)

The Mayor next gave the health of "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese, and other Ministers of the Gospel," which was responded to by the Rev. the Dean of Winchester.

Next came the "Army and Navy."

Lord George Lennox responded on behalf of the army, and Captain Yelverton, R.N., on the part of the navy.

[illegible] called for a bumper for the next toast, which he might call the toast of the evening They had been honoured that day by the presence of the Lord Mayor of London, and he should be wanting in gratitude if he failed to express his sense of the kindness and attention which his Lordship had so kindly conferred upon him and the town He gave them, therefore, "The health of the Lord Mayor of the City of London." (Enthusiastic cheering.) That was the most gratifying day he had ever experienced; and he believed that, in saying that, he was uttering the feeling of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Southampton. (Cheers.) The Lord Mayor had cheerfully responded to his invitation, and the people of Southampton had given his Lordship such a reception, that he trusted that the Lord Mayor's visit would become an annual one. (Applause)

The toast was received with tremendous applause, which continued for several minutes.

The Lord Mayor, in rising to return thanks, was again warmly cheered. He said that if anything would tend to make a man dumb, or to prevent him from giving expression to his feelings, it was the manner in which he had been received that day by the people of Southampton. He could not find words to express in words his feelings on that occasion He had been elected Lord Mayor of the chief city of the world (applause); and if he did but do his best, and work in a way by which the honour of the city and the office would be maintained (hear, hear) and justice supported (hear, hear), he should do his duty as well as he could. As to the show of the office, he put it at one side, and was only anxious to do his duty to his fellow-citizens. He was deeply grateful to them for the way in how pleased and gratified he was at his reception and the whole proceedings of that day. (Cheers.) It almost made him a proud man. At all events, he should return to London a greater man, in his own consideration, than before (hear, hear); for, in regard to the applause of his fellow-countrymen, and the manner in which, the people of Southampton had acted that day, was, indeed, a gratifying thing. He again expressed the pleasure and gratification he felt, and thanked them all most heartily for the honour they had done him. (Great applause.)

The Mayor next proposed "The health of the Members for the borough of Southampton." which was briefly responded to by B. B. Wilkeix, Esq.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The health of their worthy Chairman."

The Mayor, in a few remarks, acknowledged the compliment, and thanked the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London for the honour they had conferred upon him by their attendance at the proceedings of that day. He hoped he should see many more such assemblies before the Great Exhibition of 1851, and for many years after that event.

"The health of the Mayors," "The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex" &c., were then given, and the festivities were continued till a late hour.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.—The new act for enabling town councils to establish public libraries and museums is now operating, having received the Royal assent on the close of the session. The act 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 43, for encouraging the establishment of museums, has also been repealed, and this act may be adopted in any municipal borough, the object being, as expressed, "to give greater facilities than now exist for establishing and extending public museums of art and science, and for the rational recreation and instruction and recreation of the people." In any borough, the population of which exceeds 10,000, the mayor, on the request of the town council, may ascertain whether the ratepayers be agreed by the votes of the burgesses, and when adopted, all necessary things are to be provided out of a rate of not more than one halfpenny in the pound per year. The public libraries and museums are to be held by the town council in trust for the benefit of the inhabitants. The admission to such libraries and museums is to be free of charge. There are are eleven sections in the act, and, notwithstanding the former one is repealed, museums remain or establish. d may be maintained under the present act.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—An ancient mill has within a few days been discovered on the townland of Snarmucshank, parish of Ballinchloe, about five miles north-east of Dunmanway. The massive framework of solid oak is in good preservation. It bears the marks of having been originally by fire. The remains of the upper and lower millstones are to be seen, one not much injured, the other greatly fractured by the action of the fire. A curious spade or shovel was found composed entirely of wood, but it was destroyed by an ignorant countryman. The old man in the neighbourhood state that from eight to ten feet of turf have been cut over its present position. *Cork Examiner.*

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.

The proceedings of the Third General Peace Congress were opened on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in St. Paul's Church, the building made memorable by the recent meetings of the Frankfort Parliament. Herr Jaup, the Minister of Hesse-Darmstadt, presided. There were about 550 English present out of a total audience of 2000.

The Congress sat three days—there being a morning and evening sitting each day; and the following were the resolutions agreed to:—

1. The Congress of the Friends of Universal Peace, assembled at Frankfort-on-the-Maine on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of August, 1850, acknowledge that war, even when sanctioned alike by public opinion and by law, is a crime; that it is the duty of all men to adopt measures calculated to abolish war; and the Congress recommends all its members to [illegible] their respective countries, by means of a better education of youth, by the public [illegible] of war, and the press, as well as by other practical methods, to eradicate those hereditary national and political and commercial prejudices which have been so generally the cause of disastrous wars.

2. That Congress is of opinion that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace would be [illegible] to refer to arbitration all those differences between them which cannot be [illegible] adjusted.

3. That the standing armaments with which the [illegible] armaments of [illegible] one another impose intolerable burdens and inflict grievous moral and social evils upon their respective communities; this Congress cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the necessity of immediate measures of entering upon a system of international disarmament, without prejudice to such measures as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the security of a citizens and the internal tranquillity of each state

4. That Congress records its strong disapprobation of all foreign loans negotiated for the [illegible] furnishing to one people the means of slaughtering another

5. That [illegible] ry state to regulate its own affairs

6. This Congress recommends all the friends of peace to prepare public opinion in their respective countries for the formation of a congress of the representatives of the various states, with the view to the formation of a code of international law

A full notice of the proceedings, accompanied with Illustrations, shall appear next week.]

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The funds have again been very inanimate, Consols fluctuating barely ¼ per cent. during the week. A shipment of gold from America, with the tendency of the Exchange between Europe and the United States in favour of the latter, had influence in supporting quotations at the beginning of the week, which, however, yielded in a slight degree towards the close. The extreme range of Consols has been from 96¾ to ¾; and 95¾ ⅜ for Money. Considerable buoyancy exists in Bank Stock, the prices having advanced from last week's quotation of 213 to 215½ 216. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents continue a favourite investment, from the guarantee against any reduction in the rate of interest for the first ten years after subsidising. Three per Cents Money has rather slackened in demand this week. At the close of business dullness prevailed, the following list showing the latest quotations:—Bank Stock, 214½; Reduced, 97⅛; Three per Cent. Consols, 96¾; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annu., 99¼; Long Annu., to expire, January, 1860, 8⅛; Ditto, 30 years, October 10, 1859, 8 1-16; India Stock, 265; India Bonds, under £1000, 89 pm.; Ditto, above, 1000, 1050; Bank Stock for Account, 215½; Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 pm.; £500, June, 68 pm.; Small, June, 68 pm.

A meeting of the Spanish bondholders was held on Wednesday last, when the terms agreed on by the several representatives of the Foreign and English bondholders were presented to the meeting. The proposition is, that £180 Active Stock shall be given for every £100 per cential and £60 arrears, and that the Passive Stock shall rank at the rate of £33 6s. 8d. per £100 Active. Upon this a dividend of 1 per cent. is to commence payment in half-yearly proportions, the first to become due in July, 1851, and to increase every two years 5s. per cent., so that at the end of seven years a minimum of 3 per cent is to be reached, which will constitute the ultimate limit of interest to be discharged. It was plainly intimated that the Spanish Government, in consequence of the flourishing state of its finances, was not, under any circumstances, comp y with more liberal terms. Resolutions were passed empowering the committee to make a proposal for the settlement of the debt upon this basis, it being said that there was every prospect of its immediate acceptance. The holders of Passive Stock of course objected to the above arrangement; and as a speculation has for some time been carried on in this security, from its temptingly low price, a considerable augmentation of it stock should be made. It was, however, unsuccessful, and the meeting seemed to be tolerably satisfied with the hope of getting such a paltry instalment as the proposition conveys the shadow of willingness to accept.

Business in the Foreign Houses has been unusually uninteresting: prices have scarcely fluctuated, with the exception of Spanish Active Bonds and Russian Two per Cents. Spanish Actives advanced on Thursday to 19¾; and Russian, including the dividend, to 104¾. Spanish Actives have since sold at the late advance, and a demand for Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents has caused the price to creep up lately. At the close of business, quotations were—For Russian Three Bonds, 86; Danish Bonds, 86; Dutch Bonds, 5 per Cents, 103; Ditto, 4 per Cents, 5 per Cent., ex Jan. Coupons, 99½; Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., Account, 81½; Ditto, Deferred, 33⅛; Russian Bonds, 112¾; Ditto, 4½ per Cent., 95¾; Spanish, 5 per Cents, Ditto, Account, 19¾; Ditto, Coupons, 19¾; Ditto, Passive, 3⅜; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 37⅛; Ditto, Account, 37⅜; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 57⅛; Ditto, 4 per Cent., Certificates, 89½

The Share Market is generally firmer, more real business being transacted South-Western continue to improve; a rise of five per cent. has been registered during the Account, which closed on Thursday. At the close of the week prices were firm, as follows:—Caledonian, 73¼; Eastern Counties, 6¼; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 20¼; Eastern Union, 7⅞; Eastern Counties, 6¼ (late E. U. Shares), 5; E. Lancast., 48 ⅜ d; E. Lincoln, Gun. 6 per Cent., 28½; Great Northern, 99; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 92; Ditto, Half, B, Six per Cent., 7; Ditto, Half, C, Preference, 11; Great Western, 92¼ 4; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 40¼; Ditto, Fifths, 2¼; Leeds and Bradford, 94; London and Blackwall, 4; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, 137½; London and North-Western, 111¼; Ditto, New Quarters, 18; Ditto, Fifths, 1¾; London and South-Western, 61¼; Ditto, New Pref., 7⅛; Midland, 33⅝; Ditto, £50 Shares, 9⅜; Ditto, Consol. Debent and Cert., 130; Norfolk, Gunr. 5 per Cent., 84; North Staffordshire, 6¼; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6; Royston and Hitchin, 7; Ditto, Shoprath Extension, 1; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 6⅜; Ditto, Oswestry and Newtown, 1; South-Eastern, 18; Ditto, No. 3, 18; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 3½; South Wales, 20¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14¾; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 9⅜; Ditto, Great North of England Preference, 4; York and North Midland, 14½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7⅜; Namur and Liege, 1; Northern of France, 14¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2⅜; Paris and Strasbourg, 7½; Rouen and Havre, 9¼.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Market for Consols ruled steady yesterday, and the quotations are the turn higher. The Three per Cents closed at 96¾ ⅞, the Account. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents have been done at 99¼ to ⅜. Bank Stock, 214; India, ditto, 264. India Bonds, 89s., and Exchequer Bills, 68s. pm. Spanish Bonds steady. Railway Shares flat, but not lower

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—The supplies of English wheat up to our market this week have been moderate—actually on the increase. Per land carriage, 3830 quarters; per coastwise, 3830 quarters; per foreign, 1830 quarters. The arrivals by land carriage since Monday last have been very moderate, and the supply will be was larger than for some weeks past. The weather being more favourable for harvest work, [illegible] change to notice in the quality. [illegible] 200 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived, and reported this week. Selected parcels were held at very full prices, but the middling and inferior qualities were a dull sale, and a small supply of both English and foreign barley was brought forward. That article sold steadily, and malting parcels were the turn higher. We had a fair supply for malt. The arrivals of oats have been moderate. Good and fine sorts sold at very full prices, and were [illegible]. Most other kinds ruled steady. Beans, peas, and flour [illegible].

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2830; barley, 60; malt, 1050; oats, 700; flour, 2460 sacks. Wheat, 1830 qrs.; barley, 200; beans, 60; peas, 60; flour, 1000 sacks.

Wheat, basis and Kent, red, 42s to 48s; ditto, white, 48s to 50s; Norfolk and [illegible] ditto, white, 44s to 46s, rye, 21s to 23s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; [illegible] ditto, white, 24s to 26s; malt, 52s to 57s; oats, 16s to 17s; feed, 15s to 16s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 50s; Chevalier, 52s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 20s to 23s; Stockton and Lockwidge, 20s to 23s per 280 lb.

Bonded red wheat, 24s to 25s; white, 27s to 28s; fine, 29s to 30s; grinding barley, 13s to 14s; beans, 28s to 30s; peas, 28s to 30s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 22s per barrel, Canada, —s to —s per barrel.

Mark Lane Wednesday.—Monday's moderate demand was [illegible] and brown ditto, 2s to 10s per bushel in other seeds only a limited business was done. Cakes are almost unsaleable.

Linseed, English, sowing 52s to 56s; Baltic crushing, 49s to 49s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 49s to 49s; brownseed, 52s to 56s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt. Canaryseed, new, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 7s 9d to 8s; and tares, 3s 6d to 4s per bushel; rapeseed, £23 to £25 per last; linseed cakes, £9 to £9, London ditto, £5 5s to £7 5s per thousand; cakes, £5 to £5 15s per ton; canary, 56s to 63s per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d, of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average Wheat, 43s 6; barley, 29s 6d; oats, 17s 9d; rye, [illegible]; beans, 28s 5d; peas, 28s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average—Wheat, 43s 5d; barley, 22s 6d; oats, 18s 5d; rye, [illegible]; beans, 27s 9d; peas, 27s 9d.

Butter.—Wheat, 1st barley, 1st oats, 1st rye, 1st beans, 1s. peas, 1s

Cheese.—[illegible] sales this week have been dull, and without a limited quantity has sold at very full prices. Common sound Cheese is saving, privately, as high as 11d to 1s per pound The total stock of teas in London is only 31,948,000 lbs., against 34,041,000 lbs at the corresponding period last year.

Spices.—As few average amount of business has been transacted in West India sugar, the market is at present quiescent. Bengal and Manilla sugars are firmly supported. Refined firm Both sorts goods moved off freely, and brown lumps are worth 58s per cwt

Coffee.—Little business doing in good ordinary native Ceylons, at 44s per cwt. In the value of no article has there been a greater fluctuation

Teas.—In all kinds the sales and prices are with difficulty supported

Provisions.—Dutch butter a fair moderate request at about stationary prices. Fine Irish is selling at 78s to 80s; ordinary ditto, 72s to 76s per cwt. The business doing in Irish bacon is somewhat extensive, and the quotations have advanced 2s to 3s per cwt. Cargoes of 70s to 73s; and Limerick, 68s to 69s per cwt. Hams quite moves off slowly, on somewhat lower terms. Lard, 74s to 80s per cwt; fine, 78s to 80s per cwt. Irish Waterford bacon is quiet, at 62s; and American prime parcels are dull to hear Lard tolerably firm; but most other kinds of provisions command very little attention

Tallow.—P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 39s 6d per cwt for old, and 37s for new, with a very moderate inquiry

Oils.—Our market is decidedly firmer, and prices are well supported on every instance Several parcels of sperm have sold for export

Sperm.—The demand for West Indian from is steady Low to good Jamaica is quoted 84 5s 6d to 3s 6d; and fine, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per gallon. The best brands brandy of are firm, at 4s 2d to 5s 5d for 1847. Genera, is 6d per

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay £2 12s to £3 17s; new ditto, £2 8s to £3 5s; old clover, £3 13s to £4 10s; new ditto, £3 to £4; and straw, £1 2s to £1 9s per load.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are still progressing steadily About 17,000 bales have been disposed of, at very full prices.

Potatoes.—The metropolitan markets continue to be extensively supplied with English potatoes, in which a good business is doing, at from 60s to 75s per ton

Coals (Friday).—Holywell, 13s 6d; Hewicke and Co., 13s 9d; Hetton, 13s 6d; Stewart's, 13s 6d; Scaffarough, 13s; South Kelton, 14s 3s; per ton.

Coal Trade.—Fine types of best years' growth rise in moderate request at full prices In all other kinds very little business is doing, and in some instances the quotations are almost nominal. On the whole the situation remains unchanged, and the supply is steadily selling 1,200,000 Tons Ostend 65 bales have received as the week.

Mid and Kent pockets 20s 3d, seconds 19s 3d, Kent and Kent ditto, £5 15 to £5 18s; Sussex ditto, £3 15s to £3 18s, Yearlings, £1 18s to £2 15s 6d hops, 18s to £2 18s

Smithfield (Friday).—The numbers of beasts on sale in the market to-day were somewhat extensive, but of very inferior quality. The few prime Scots, &c., offering and freely, at prices fully equal to those of [illegible] on Monday Otherwise the best trade was in a very sluggish state, and most were disposed of very heavily at [illegible] per stone. With sheep we were likewise well, but not to any heavily supplie All breeds were in very moderate request In the quotations, however, no change took p Lambs—the supply of which was good—ruled dull, at the late decline in value. the [illegible] Down qualities selling at 4d per 8 lb. There was a full average supply of calves on offer, while the veal trade was heavy, at barely stationary prices In pigs next to [illegible] was doing Milch cows, with their small calf, were selling at from £14 to £18 [illegible]

Per 8 lb to sink the offals—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 10d. coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime South Downs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d, sucking calves, 3s to 3s 8d, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Total supplies, beasts, 300, sheep, 12,190; calves, 120; pigs, 200 Foreign beasts, 2001; sheep and lambs, 2190; calves, 160 South-boasts 57; sheep, 60

Newgate and Leadenhall.—A very limited amount of business was transacted in these markets to-day, on the f

Per 8 lb to sink the offals—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 10d to 3s 4d, middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 24.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester to be Furst Church Estate Commissioner, and John George Lord Lyttelton, Esq., to be Second Church Estate Commissioner.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, AUG. 26

Royal Artillery.—First Lieut the Hon W C Ivelaw to be Second Captain, vice M'Queen, Second Lieut R H R Bowley to be First Lieutenant, vice Yelverton.

BANKRUPTS.

J MAINPRICE Sohan, Cambridgeshire, banker. R WARD, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, draper. J JOHNSON Ripon, Yorkshire, surgeon. J KING, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, builder J CRELL, Manchester accountant

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J BOYD, Perth, merchant.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, AUG 29

Orders for the Court of Mourning upon the occasion of the late Queen Adelaide, the 1st of September, for the late Majesty King Louis Philippe, viz.:—For ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings. Black or white shoes, fans, and handkerchiefs. The gentlemen to wear black cloth, with crape on the hat. Fringed or plain linen. Black gloves and buckles.

The Court to change the mourning on Sunday the 8th of September next, viz. the ladies to wear black silk, trimmed with white crape, and white gloves and fringed or plain linen, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs with black ribbons The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver shirt waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles

And on Wednesday, the 11th of September next, the Court to go out of mourning

WHITEHALL, AUG 28.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Archibald William Douglas, Esq (commonly called Viscount Drumlanrig), to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Dumfries, in the room of the Marquis of Queensberry

This Gazette contains a notification from the Speaker of the House of Commons, that at the end of 15 days, unless new cause be shown to the contrary, he will issue his warrant to make out a new writ for electing a new member for the Borough of Poole, in the room of George Richard Bonham, Esq., deceased

PIECE OF ORDNANCE, AUGUST 29

Royal Artillery.—Lieut-Colonel Commandant Lord Lieutenant-General Wemyss.)

BANKRUPTS.

R BAKER and H DAVEY, Bicester, Oxfordshire, drapers. W J POWELL, [illegible] Commercial-road East, tobacco manufacturer. R M'DOWALL, Worthing, draper C JOHNSON, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, builder. W JAFFRAY Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. S WILSON Masters, of Potton, in Martha Susan, second daughter of Mr R. Scott, of St North's.—Aug 21, Rob Trinity Church Birkenhead, by the Rev Benjamin Parr, James, son of St Barthol [illegible] Lancashire, son James Edward Cobb, Esq., of Calcutta, to Eugenia, fourth daughter of [illegible]

DEATHS.

At Bathampton, George Edward Allen, aged many years a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of the county of Somerset.—August 20, at Bradfield Hall, Berks, aged sixty-nine years, Katherine, wife of the Rev Jean Cudmore, after an illness of a few days

BIRTHS.

At the rectory, Downham, Essex, the wife of the Rev E R Berens, of a daughter.—At Bonn-on-the-Rhine, Mrs Walter C Perry, of a son.—At Rattlby Hall, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev Edward Rawnsley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Captain Henry Marsh, of the Bengal Army, to [illegible], second [illegible], niece of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Ley Vesey, of Vesey Hall, by the Rev — Green. At William Masters, of House Mills, Burghwallis, [illegible] Mr William Masters, of Potton, to Martha Susan, second daughter of Mr R. Scott, of St North's.—Aug 21, Rob Trinity Church Birkenhead, by the Rev Benjamin Parr, James, son of St Bartholomew [illegible] Lancashire, son James Edward Cobb, Esq., of Calcutta, to Eugenia, fourth daughter of [illegible]

DEATHS.

At Bathampton, George Edward Allen, aged many years a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of the county of Somerset.—August 20, at Bradfield Hall, Berks, aged sixty-nine years, Katherine, wife of the Rev Jean Cudmore, after an illness of a few days

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO DOVER.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE following account, from an eye-witness, of her Majesty's flying visit to Dover, may prove acceptable, especially as the very brief notices of it published in the newspapers do not give it its just importance

Between seven and eight o'clock in the morning of the 23rd inst. the Queen was transmitted by the ordinary mail boat from Ostend to Captain Baldrock, R.N., Superintendent of the Mail Packet Station, of the intention of her Majesty to pay a passing visit to Dover, on her return to the Isle of Wight, and that the Royal squadron would arrive at about half-past five P.M. This information, however, did not become generally known till the afternoon. The passing of the *Stromboli*, as it was thought to be, down the Channel during the day, not followed by any vessel coming to the anchorage, the quantity of smoke issuing from many that the report was conceded or erroneous; until unmistakeable signs of preparation, later in the afternoon, assured the anxious many their loyal curiosity would in time be gratified The preparations, however, were confined to the garrison, who, long before the fleet hove in sight, were in readiness to receive it. At five P.M. every eye from the Heights above, the Parade below, and the piers stretching out into the harbour, was directed towards the eastward, and most of them were aided by the telescope in their searching gaze after the first faint trace of the expected visitors.

A long line of distant smoke, floating over the horizon in the direction of Ostend, grew gradually more distinct, until, at last, the well-defined forms of three steamers opened on the view, a fourth remotely in the rear. The noble proportions of the first, with the Royal standard flying at the main-mast head, immediately drew the eyes of the whole assembly to it, and when declared to the assembled thousands that she bore the beloved object of their unceasing interest, and, by the course the yacht was taking, that it was her Majesty's intention not only to pass within hailing distance close to, gave but a faint sight of the beauties of the bay and the points of interest connected with the national works in progress, but that, under the able guidance of Commander Hewlett, the vessel was actually to be brought to her anchorage as nearly and as intimately as she could, considering at the time it was dead low-water, and spring tides. The skilful manner in which her temporary pilot brought the Victoria and Albert up to her moorings, without a foot of water below the keel to spare, and yet in perfect safety, revealed to all the initiated on the beach and the pier head, whose was the master-hand that controlled the course, and at the same time elicited the plaudits of all on board and on shore. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence kept the lead during the whole of the [illegible] time. A companying the Royal yacht were the *Fairy* (Royal yacht tender, Commander Welsh), and the *Vivid* (Dover mail-packet), to whose commander (Mr Smithett) was entrusted the duty of the Royal pilotage. The *Black Eagle* (Command r Cooke) had not arrived when the other vessels cast anchor in the roads

A brief eye now from this focus of attraction to the Castle and heights behind, was to behold a novel and imposing sight. The Royal standard was floating from the staves at the Castle and the heights, and all the mail-packets, modern and old, were decked out in their gayest colours, and the ensign at the stern of each, as well as others, were decked out in their parti-coloured flags. A long line of the gallant 91st, with their bright bayonets glittering in the light of the shining sun, were drawn up on the Castle hill, between the two gate-houses, and the barbette batteries bristled with scores of armed artillerymen. The first salutes we're booming from the venerable and long-silent walls of the old Castle, which, except on very especial occasions, remains in a mouldering condition outward and inward, a commentary of welcome or respect, such being entwined by the ivy and the western heights alone. But upon this gladsome occasion he could not hold his peace, and the white wreaths of smoke that enveloped his embattled towers were hailed with a deafening cheer. The first salute of the *Victoria and Albert* was given at 5h 40m, and when the Royal standard was lowered from the vessel's mast-head, and the ensign at the stern displayed, the 91st presented their arms, and the band struck up the National Anthem. Then came the passing of the *Victoria and Albert* up to her moorings, which was effected in the most masterly manner, and at 6h 10m she was brought to her anchorage, and the Royal standard was again hoisted at the mast-head. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children appeared on the deck, and were received with the most enthusiastic cheering. The Royal party then descended the companion-ladder, and entered the barge, which was manned by the crew of the Royal yacht, and pulled by them to the pier-head, where they were received by the Mayor and Corporation, the Lord Warden's carriage being in attendance to receive her Majesty. The Royal party then entered the carriage, and proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel, where they remained for a short time, and then returned to the pier-head, and entered the barge, which was pulled by the crew of the Royal yacht, and proceeded to the *Victoria and Albert*, which was immediately steamed out of the harbour, and proceeded on her way to the Isle of Wight.

The Royal party were received on board the *Victoria and Albert* by Captain Grey, Commander Hewlett, and the officers of the Royal yacht, and the Royal standard was hoisted at the mast-head, and the ensign at the stern, and the yacht proceeded on her way to the Isle of Wight.

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(Continued on page 196.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT entitled NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, with the Author's Illustrations, will be given by Mr JOHN PARRY at his Theatre Royal, Adelphi, on Monday evening September 2nd, at Ross—for on Tuesday the 3rd, at Maidstone, on Thursday, the 5th, at Tunbridge Wells—and on Monday, the 9th, at Canterbury.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Mr. Theatrical Painter WILLIAMS'S magnificent MOVING DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and [illegible] EVERY EVENING at Eight, and Afternoon, Thursday, at Three. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s. 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

CAPE of GOOD HOPE BANK.—CAPITAL PAID UP, £75,000.

The Directors of the LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK having accepted the Agency in London of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE BANK, Notice is hereby given that the Local and Wholesale Bill Business, Discounts and Advances, Letters of Credit on this Bank by persons proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, and all other business connected therewith, may be had at the Bank, 41, LOMBARD-STREET, City.

By Order, J. B. ORMEN, Manager.

THE Late RIGHT HON. SIR R. PEEL.—A recent correct LIKENESS of the above Statesman is now ready, and is placed in PARIAN and STATUARY MARBLE, by Messrs. NATHANIEL GRAY and CO., HILL STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE, from a MODEL by Mr. WILLIAM JACKSON, of the Royal Academy. Price 21s each; with glass shade and velvet covered stand, 1s 6d each.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are recommended not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price now added to the quality, either of the watch manufactures or any other house in the trade, renders it a matter of no consequence where purchases are made; these advantages are all secured when JONES'S name is on the dial. Watches sent to any part of the world, payable in JONES'S Watchwork, free for 66.

WATCHES and TIME-MANAGEMENT.—JOHN C. SAVORY and Co. have published a PAMPHLET on the construction of the various Watches in use at the present day, and explaining the advantages of each, with lists of prices, &c. Its perusal will enable the purchaser of a watch to obtain perfect value for the purchase of an article, the principal characteristics of which are elegance and durability. It also contains numerous hints for the better management of a watch by the wearer. It may be had gratis at the Manufactory, 22, CORNHILL, or will be forwarded by post on application.

J. C. SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from the Bank.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—J. C. SAVORY and Co.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free, if applied for by a card bearing the name and address of a correspondent. The Illustrated Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Dessert-knives, Silver-hilted Table-knives, Electro-plated and white Silver-ware, Watches, silver-dial Watches, Clocks, Cut-glass, Gold Ornaments, Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cut-glass, Gold Ornaments, Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Dessert-knives, Silver-hilted Table-knives, Electro-plated and white Silver-ware, Watches, silver-dial Watches, Clocks, Cut-glass, Gold Ornaments, Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Dessert-knives, Silver-hilted Table-knives, Electro-plated and white Silver-ware,

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO DOVER HARBOUR.

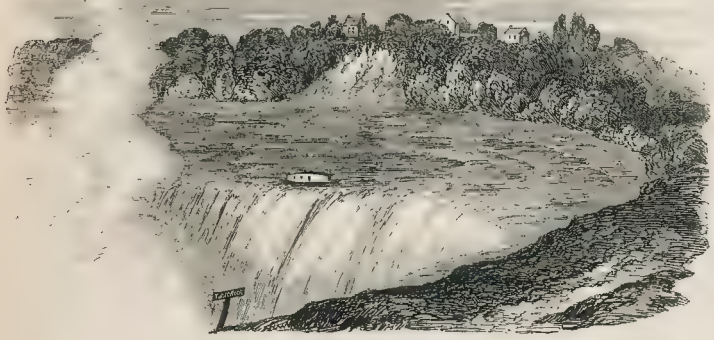
THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO DOVER HARBOUR.

(*Continued from page 194.*)

Three or four of the Royal children were on deck, and, perhaps, equally with their Royal parents, formed a source of attraction and delight to the numerous eyes that gazed on them earnestly, though respectfully, from the boats below and around. The good folks of Dover, as I am informed, were flattered at the proud distinction enjoyed by their fellow-townsman, Captain Smithett, who, holding one of them in his arms, seemed to be directing the child's attention to the beauties of his native place, graciously visited by the Queen. A steamer belonging to the Commissioners of the Harbour, kept buzzing about her, grander and more honoured sister with a meaning which was not quite obvious; but if any of those on board had expected the honour of a reception on board the Royal yacht, they were disappointed. Indeed, it was not till after the lapse of a considerable time that Captain Baldrock was granted an interview, to ascertain her Majesty's pleasure, a subject about which endless conflicting statements were rife; some giving it out she intended landing to inspect the new Admiralty Pier, and others, that the South-Eastern Railway Company were making arrangements for her conveyance, by special train, to London. Certain it was that at one time she was expected to disembark, for preparations were made to facilitate her so doing. The return of Captain Baldrock, however, into harbour soon displayed these ideas. The public were informed that her Majesty and party, having enjoyed the scene so long as the light of the evening sun had enabled them, had quietly descended below, and were now partaking of their dinner—a fact which appeared to be corroborated by the brilliant lights discernible through the portholes of the vessel.

The crowds now dispersed in every direction; telescopes that earned sixpence a peep were speedily reduced to their *minimum* dimensions; no more boats were offered for the convenience of sight-seers; "Castend apples and Queen's pears" ceased to be cried; and after one more Royal salute had roared from the heights simultaneously with the weighing the anchors of the steam squadron, feats performed in the gloom of eight o'clock, the once excited town and port of Dover returned peacefully to their routine of pleasures and duties, with hearts full of loyalty towards their excellent Queen, and patriotism for their well-beloved and highly-favoured country.

WATCHER.



CANAL-BOAT AT "THE HORSESHOE FALL," NIAGARA.

CANAL-BOAT, HORSE-SHOE FALL, NIAGARA.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

On a recent visit to the Falls of Niagara (Tuesday, July 23rd), my eye was quickly arrested by the novel spectacle of a Canal-boat perched on the very edge of "The Horse-shoe Fall," on the British side of the river.

It appears that about six weeks ago (from August 8th), this Canal-boat, laden with pork and whiskey, but fortunately with no one on board, broke loose from the harbour at Chippeway, and was carried down the river by the current, pursuing her perilous voyage through the Rapids without any apparent injury, till she lodged against a rock on the extreme verge of the Fall, in which position she has since lain, *as if at anchor*, with the chafed waters roaring and gushing past her as they take their fearful leap into the abyss below.

I made a Sketch of the west section of the Horse-shoe Fall, as seen from Table Rock, showing the curious position of the boat on the edge of the cataract—a position in which no earthly power can reach her. As the boat will probably soon go to pieces under the action of the raging waters around her, and there being little likelihood of any craft being ever again similarly situated, I enclose a copy of the Sketch.

LUMP OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—VALUE £500.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.

THIS "big lump" of gold is pronounced by competent judges to be not only the largest, but the finest specimen yet brought to England. Its weight, with quartz, is 14½ lb. troy; specific gravity of the mass, 5·052; quartz being 2·3. The average specific gravity of gold from California is 16: this will show the specimen to contain nearly 9 lb. of gold; and estimating it at £45 a pound, the specimen is intrinsically worth £400; though we are assured the offer of £500 for it has been refused.

This wondrous product of the Californian *dorado* may be seen at Mr. Limbird's, No. 143, Strand, a few doors west of Somerset House. It has also been exhibited in the United States; for we find the following announcement of the mammoth lump in the *New Bedford Daily Mercury*, April 16, 1850:—

"California Gold!—*At Concert Hall.*—An opportunity will be afforded to our citizens this evening of seeing with their own eyes one of the most remarkable and astonishing specimens of product of the California mines which has yet been discovered in that auriferous region—a mammoth lump of gold, weighing about FIFTEEN POUNDS. It is owned, we understand, by V. F. Perkins, Esq., of Maine, and others in this city."

We find, also, the following characteristic mention of "the big lump" in the *Alta California* of Feb. 1:—

"I had heard that some persons had arrived in town with a mammoth lump, and, with two or three friends, went to inspect it. I think, had the minstrel who so feelingly laments the demise of the venerable Edward seen this specimen, he would have changed his tune to 'Get out of the way, old Dan Tucker,' and been still more urgent, in his request to have 'de shovel and de hoe taken down. It was procured from the Auburn Diggings, near the North Fork, by three men named T. S. Wetherby, R. Raskin, and T. Cragier, and weighs twelve pounds avoirdupois, or about 14 pounds 7 ounces 10 pennyweights troy. It is of an irregular egg shape, somewhat flattened, and of about 18 inches circumference one way, by 12 the other. It is a conglomeration of stone and gold, smooth on the surface; and though, probably, three-fourths or five-eighths of its bulk are stone, there is not more than four pounds in it. Its intrinsic value is, at least, 2000 dollars; but the holders have been offered 3000 and 3200 for it. They decline selling, however; preferring the chances of making a good thing by it, in taking or sending it home. *Seeing these terrifically large lumps is apt to make one very nervous.*"

We have only to add, that our Illustration is of the actual size of "the big lump."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 445.—VOL. XVII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1850. [SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

COLONIZATION.—THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT

COLONIZATION, as an art, has never been practised by the British people; and yet the British people have colonized to a greater and more successful extent than any nation under the sun. The British Government never colonized at all, and yet one of its former colonies ranks, at the present time, among the most powerful nations of the earth; and another colony, in the southern hemisphere, promises, ere long, to become almost at rich and as populous as Great Britain herself. Without system and without co-operation, the sons of the hardy and adventurous race that people the British Isles betook themselves to the most distant part of the world whenever they found that the old country denied them bread, or when, as in the case of the Pilgrim Fathers, they were not allowed to worship God in their own fashion. The overflow of our teeming population has irrigated, with its vivifying streams, almost the whole of the North American continent, and is now spreading itself over Southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. It asks no aid from the Government, and demands no favour, except to be let alone in the task of converting the wildernesses into arable or pasture lands, and of building cities on the banks of navigable streams or on the shores of capacious and safe harbours. Elbow-room, freedom from taxation, and non-interference; these are the Englishman's demands. Give him but these, and under his vigorous strokes the primeval forest disappears, and the long untrodden wilderness begins to smile with plenty. Emigration, by a spontaneous and natural process, the result of sheer necessity, has thus in course of time, given to Great Britain a larger colonial empire than was ever possessed by any state or nation of which mention is made in the history of the world. The process is continually in operation. Each of the three great divisions of the old country has its favourite emigration field. The men of English birth seem at present to look to the East and the South, and to prefer Australia and New Zealand as their future homes The Scotch look westward to Canada; and the scattered remnant of the clans, deprived of a chance of living in the glens and straths of their forefathers by the combined operations of extensive graziers and sheep-farmers, and of still more extensive deer and grouse preservers, settle down upon the banks of the St. Lawrence or the northern shores of the great American lakes. The Irish, with no love for England, its religion, or its laws, betake themselves to the United States, and swarm over in such numbers as to lead to a fear in some parts of Ireland that sufficient hands will not be left behind to reap the harvests that are still thought worth sowing in that country.

The notorious fact and reason are that we are overstocked with people, and that men with small capitals find no profitable or safe investments at a time and in a country where all the operations of trade have a tendency to fall into the hands of large capitalists. The latter, being contented with small profits, organize business of every kind upon so thorough a plan, that the small capitalist has no chance of living. Every trade is passing gradually into the hands of the large holders of money. The small tradesman endeavours to compete with them, and ultimately ruins himself. The pressure of these circumstances increases in intensity from year to year; and a proportion of the agricultural and labouring classes, along with another portion of handicraftsmen of various kinds, draught themselves off to new regions, lest this excessive competition should squeeze or trample them into pauperism or into crime. "From the highest to the lowest," said the late lamented Charles Buller, in his admirable speech on systematic colonization, in the session of 1843, "there is the utmost difficulty in procuring employment in England; and the gains of most classes, if not of every class, are diminished by the competition of redundant labour. The liberal professions are more overstocked than any others. Gentlemen of the first station and fortune find a difficulty in knowing what to do with their younger sons; and we hear every day of the sons of gentlemen entering into occupations from which their pride in former times debarred them. Among the middle classes there are the same complaints. There is the same intense competition amongst tradesmen, and notoriously a most severe competition amongst farmers. And the competition of educated men is nothing in comparison with the severity of that competition which exists among educated women. Since 1810 more than six millions have been added to the population of Great Britain, and for all this additional population agriculture has not supplied any, or hardly any, additional employment." The seven years which have elapsed since Mr. Buller spoke have but increased the difficulty of living among all classes—manufacturing and trading, as well as agricultural—of which he drew so striking and so painful a picture. Emigration has naturally increased under the pressure. The total emigration of the year 1843, which Mr. Buller spoke of as very large, was under 60,000 souls; in the year 1849 it had quintupled itself, and was within a small fraction of 300,000. In the present year it bids fair to exceed even that large amount; and fully two-thirds of these overflowing hundreds of thousands hasten to a foreign, independent, and rival country—the United States. They cost Great Britain nothing to go, and on their arrival in a new land they unfortunately take care to remember that they owe her nothing. They give her neither allegiance nor affection, neither gratitude nor deference, but often cherish a feeling of bitter hostility.

This great process by which England and Ireland spontaneously relieve themselves, cannot be stopped. The greater the number of emigrants that leave our shores and settle prosperously across the Atlantic or the Pacific, the greater the number of their friends and relatives still left behind who will be induced or aided to follow them in the natural course of time. The process is beyond the powers of the parent state to interfere with. It is like water finding its level, or like air rushing into vacant corners. It proceeds entirely from the operation of natural laws. It benefits the mass who leave our overburdened shores; it slightly and not very perceptibly diminishes the home pressure, relieves the poor-rates, and stores up in other regions of the globe future customers for our productions. In this respect, it increases our wealth, and the wealth of the world. But, without wishing to interfere in any way with this grand movement, it has been felt by those who are best qualified by their previous studies to form an opinion upon the subject, and who have devoted their time and their energies to practical questions of statesmanship, that something might be done to direct the stream. The speech of Mr. Buller, in introducing his motion for an address to her Majesty to take into consideration "the means by which extensive and systematic colonisation might be most effectually rendered available for augmenting the resources of the empire, giving additional employment to capital and labour, both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, and thereby bettering the condition of the people," was

THE CANTERBURY COLONISTS.—SCENE AT GRAVESEND, ON MONDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

by far the most complete and able exposition of the whole subject that was ever submitted to Parliament or the country. But it led to no result. It excited admiration, drew down the applause of men of all parties, was commented upon by the press, and then forgotten. The Government of the day had no desire to grapple with a subject so large. Colonisation was postponed, and Emigration was left to take its own course, without any other State supervision than that afforded at the outports by the emigration agents, whose sole business is to convince themselves that the emigrant-ships are seaworthy and not overcrowded, and that a proper quantity of wholesome food and pure water are provided. In the meantime, the great stream has continued to roll on undirected. Jealousy and possibly hostile America has received year by year our swarming multitudes; and Australia and other colonies, towards which the tide is not systematically turned, have suffered for want of the labour which we could so well have spared, and have been prevented from being good customers because their wealth remained undeveloped, in consequence of a scarcity of men.

The people of this country, however, if there be any blame in this matter, have been more to blame than the Government. They look with mistrust, if not with a more positive ill-feeling, upon all great schemes which the Government proposes to undertake; and any project for the maintenance of a quarter of a million of men, women, and children per annum to any one or several of our colonies, would excite a storm of disapprobation and misinterpretation which no Government would willingly encounter. It is very desirable that colonies, similar in laws, feelings, and religion to the parent State, and bound to it by ties of the tenderest affection, should be established in our vast possessions; but it is not likely that the Home Government will be induced to originate or mainly support any proposal of the kind. The people may colonise; the Government dare not. But, while the Government thus remains inactive from policy and necessity, we rejoice to see that the people are alive to the importance of doing for themselves what the majority of the people will not allow the Government to undertake, and that at least one great plan of systematic colonization has been attempted. The New Zealand Company has proved a failure; but the Canterbury Settlement, founded on a different basis, will yet, we trust, grow up into a veritable Young England in that distant clime, and flourish, not as the jealous foe, but as the firm friend and partner of its parent state. We have given, in another portion of our paper, the full details of the departure of the first large detachment of the colonists, and we need do no more in this place than express our hearty good wishes for their welfare, and our earnest hope that they may prove but the pioneers of many similar detachments of sturdy English people, who shall transplant to the southern hemisphere the energy and the virtue of the national character. That they may meet the full reward of worldly happiness and prosperity, is a wish we form for their own sake; that they may lay the foundation of a great Empire, is a wish we form for our own. Upon every ground, public and private, the Canterbury colony and its promoters deserve success. It will be a step in the art of government and an era in civilization, if they attain it.

THE CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION.

FAREWELL TO THE NEW ZEALAND EMIGRANTS.

A few weeks ago we recorded the proceedings at a *dejeuner* given in the East India Import Dock to the higher class of emigrants as a kind of farewell on leaving their native land; and on Monday we had the pleasure of being present at a dinner given to the labouring emigrants, in booths erected for the purpose in the fields adjoining Wate's Hotel, Gravesend, the hotel itself not being able to accommodate so large a party. About 600 persons sat down to an excellent dinner of good old English fare, while many friends of the emigrants were also present at the tents, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. Nor were parties outside at all inactive, a regular fair appearing to have sprung up on the spur of the moment to meet the wishes and the wants of the multitude assembled in the vicinity of the refreshment booths.

As we have before announced, this first squadron for the new colony consists of four vessels, the *Sir George Seymour*, the *Cressy*, the *Charlotte Jane*, and the *Randolph*, which will convey about 600 passengers out to their new homes.

The emigrants sat down to dinner at about one o'clock, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, Bishop designate of the new colony, presiding in the absence of the Right Hon Lord Lyttelton, who afterwards took the chair.

The same seemed to carry us back to bygone times, when the Pilgrim Fathers went forth over perilous seas (linked together by one faith) to establish colonies in far-off lands, and build cities in wild wooded wastes which had before borne no impress but that of the wild beasts of the chase, or the fortmark the Indian hunter left behind while pursuing them. Stern men, such as Cromwell selected his Ironsides from, and stout matrons who, during the civil war, laid aside their pastors to load and reload muskets, were the undertaking spirits of the new colonies were formed in those stormy old times Neither gaols nor workhouses were emptied to people these early settlements, but firm high-souled men and women went out, accompanied by their ministers and grave elders, such as in more ancient days assembled in our Saxon witenagemotes, full of moral resolves, and gave them laws, and established another England, in which they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. They wrestled not the garden to transplant its sickly and seedy roots, (so to speak) took out the very seed, and the purest mould, and formed for themselves strong and healthy beds, that produced such fruit as tempted and attracted others to sally forth and cultivate their newly-discovered fields

Of similar materials to these is the Canterbury Settlement, in New Zealand, to be formed, and more than a million acres to be peopled, by those who are of one faith—members of the English Church—and who are to begin by building schools and erecting places of worship, and thus providing for the intellectual and spiritual wants of the community. Food and raiment and shelter are not all they intended to supply, but ample provision is made for much higher and holier purposes.

Now who are really poor and wretched company them: such as go out as servants and labourers are men and women of good character, and members of the English Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury is at the head of the Association, which numbers amongst its members noblemen and gentlemen, and those connected with the Church. In short, we shall not err by calling it a religious community. Hunger, and cold, and crime, and sin, and sorrow, and nakedness, and w[illegible]-lessness are left behind. Except the working emigrants who accompany them, we believe nearly the whole of the settlers are large purchasers of land: some few of them may have gone out themselves, but they have taken an liberty to establish their own forms of government, to be, in fact, free and independent of England. It will be seen that they set out with such wealth, respectability, and numbers as startles all the other minor colonists ever possessed: but that they take away none of our unemployed and needy poor.

What we witnessed last Monday, awakened no painful feelings, for they were not people actually compelled to leave their country because they were unable to obtain a living in it, like the many thousands who covet but the common necessaries of life, and cannot obtain them. We turned from the well-spread tables then before us, and thought of the poverty and wretchedness of those who drag out a miserable existence in our over-crowded cities; the thousands who stand

Homeless near a th ground be,
And near a thousand in the line for want of food

who bring no old memories into the crowded city, in which many of them were born. Home, with all its green boughs rustling above the rippling stream, the murmur of the bee, the shout of the cuckoo, and the mellow [illegible] of the golden tufted blackbird were never to them old, familiar sounds; they have nothing to sigh over, to look back upon and regret. The word "Home" to many of them has no charm, has never been surrounded with comfort; it is but a shifting from attic to attic, or from cellar to cellar; it but couples up unhealthy back-rooms, and high, dead walls, and breathless courts, which keep the wind reaches, it only stirs the sleeping poison, and scatters wider the stench of a thousand stagnant sewers. There they sit and hear of holidays and merry seasons, in which they have no share; the Christmas bells have rung out to call to their last resting-place many of their companions, and they are compelled to sit and listen to those sounds in the darkness, or by the flickering of a handful of fire,

[illegible] holidays but tell them that there are pleasant places somewhere, which people are rushing out of town to see, though for them the flowers grow not, [illegible] All they know of time is by feeling hungry, [illegible] "stitch, stitching," keeping no other record of the hours but by the number of stitches they take, or how long it will be before they can afford to eat again, while misery is gnawing within, and the miserable meal is but too soon concluded. Their homes were places from which they were many a time turned out, because they could not pay the rent, then left to stand shivering and starving in the street, until some one, who pandered to many miseries as they all knit the want of a wretched roof for a covering, invited them in—and they sat crouching beside the hideous grate, thankful that, in addition to hunger, they had not to endure

The pitiless pelting of the outer storm.

They have nothing to offer one another but sympathy—nothing to give but sigh for sigh, as they mingle tears with tears What have they to throw a charm of[illegible] home? Where is the comfortable bed on which to repose when their labour is ended? Behold that heap of rags and straw in the dark corner of the room! Where are their pictures to enliven the walls? their flowers, to tell that spring or summer has come? The imagination must form a landscape where the mortar has broken away—the only white patch in that dirty dwelling; their flowers of summer are dying in that broken jug where the halfpenny nosegay is placed, purchased when hunger needed appeasing, because memory was pining for nourishment, and the heart had eyes for nought else. Look at those black roofs and tall chimneys, and they wanted to look on something which God had made, for,

Though man has power to build a town,
He cannot make the tiniest flower
With every wish and will to shake.

Mighty England, with all her glory, has but left them heirs to misery. When such as these are borne away to another country, we can almost picture the guardian angels that would accompany them hiding their faces with their hands as they speed along with their white wings expanded above the vessel, as if weeping for these poor outcast daughters. But Hope, with her "golden hair" streaming out, would herald the way, pointing to other stars beyond the rim of the horizon, far over the sea, and bidding them remember that God is also there; that there are no crowded courts and starving populace in those lands, where Health would stand with roses in her hands to plant in their pale cheeks, while honest Labour waved his sickle to welcome them to the thatched hut, which stood with plenty, humming-birds, and blue smoke under the green trees, and then in coiling shadows over the golden harvest-field. Alas! these go not out with the Canterbury Colonists We should consider the prudent emigrants as going before to prepare a home for their feebler or poorer brethren. Their intelligence, capital, and enterprise will, we trust, create such a demand for labour, that they will invite the misery and poverty left at home to join them in the happy land of Canterbury, where hope plenty will be found for all. May their turn soon come, and may they speedily join those who are now on their way; and, when it does, may the sea on which they will sleep flow around them with a gentle murmuring, as if to lull them as softly as a mother's breath when she bends over her slumbering infant, and so dream during their long voyage over the ocean. May they at last anchor in a foreign land, where they will find a home such as they have never known.

Here, where there is not even room for their dead, but where the last silent tenant is removed to make room for the next comer, what have they to weep over? Nothing! No one, perhaps, would be by to close their dying eyes, or, when they turned their faces to the cold wall, to bid "God bless them!" No friendly hand to lift them down those stairs up which they had so often gone with aching hearts, but be borne by pauper arms, in a pauper's coffin, to a nameless grave, the very spot where it would be levelled within a month after they had been thrust beneath it, as if there was neither room for them living nor dead. Who would not pray to heaven to send them a prosperous voyage to those were prayed for on Tuesday? as they fly from a shore which brings to memory only misery, where the only hours of happiness they [illegible] are those which went winged over their unconscious childhood, when hunger was scarcely felt while they played, or were forgotten when they slumbered—when the Angel of Sleep came and carried away the very memory of wretchedness until they awoke again. May the peaceful daisies soon blow about their home in a land where there is plenty, and to spare, and humour is not made up of lashings and hunger-pangs, and where the moaning snatches of slumber, which is not sleep. May they, like those who are now preceding them, find a home around which to twine their affections, with a few trees and flowers that they can love and call their own, where the sun has room to get near them at morning, and can give them a parting smile before he sets at night, and no tax is laid on the window through which he shines, but where he comes streaming free as water, first launched from God's almighty hand, he went thundering with a golden trail of glory behind, until the voice of the Omnipotent bade him stop in the immensity of space. May they find verdant valleys over which no board ever looked, threatening the wanderer with imprisonment for trespassing, but where the land is as free as it is to the foot of the bird, and where, in time, the tall church-spire may rise and the Sabbath-bell ring, and the hum of childish voices be heard coming from beneath the blossoming trees in the orchard where they were at play. When we turn to such a picture as this, and look at the haunts of wretchedness they now inhabit, we are compelled to acknowledge Emigration as a blessing.

If Emigration is too expensive, let us not close our eyes to the fact that there are millions of acres of waste land in England and Ireland which might be brought into cultivation, and enable thousands to live thereon in comfort, or be made to bring in a profit, so as to support those who cannot send out, and that this could be done at but little more cost than we should have to pay to get rid of them and their labour. Let us look at the quantity of fruit and cattle imported into England every year, and which might be grown and fed in our own country, if these wastes were brought into cultivation by the capital which we are sending abroad, buying in food on the one hand, and on the other, paying those who have left the country with the means and profit to produce it. A wise king, in a remote and barbarous age, found it cheaper to divide his kingdom with pirates and robbers than to be constantly at war with them, though they were aliens; surely England ought to do for her own children, as much as Alfred did for the Danes. Emigration, if she will not send them to other countries. Labour is the only true wealth that nature ordained when she provided us with the raw materials—the power of mind is compelled to buy labour, and will neither clothe nor feed him, with it he calls in hard-handed industry to his aid. These are old truisms which no arguments can overthrow. Have we exhausted all our resources of employment, that we are compelled to send away capital which we are willing to labour from the land? This is a question more important than any other, and of a thousand times more consequence than the money even now spent in sending out emigrants. How many thousands would be reared in our own land for other markets, with what we are spending annually in Emigration? and how much closer would those little spots bind the affections of the occupiers to the soil, and make them struggle proudly to bear those burdens which are necessary to support the state. Let a large portion of these millions of acres be brought into cultivation at any cost; and then, if our busy hive is overstocked, send a swarm abroad. Women are needed in our colonies, and we should send as many as we can safely spare—the sweet images of themselves over distant lands; faces to look upon in after years which will call up the England their mothers were compelled to leave; such as we see brooding the evening shadows with their pensive eyes, and until bed-time on the village green. Anything to lessen the vice and wretchedness which is eating like a canker into the heart of our over-crowded cities. Such as these the Canterbury colonists will not take with them, but cannot afford to send them abroad, let us see what can be done for them with our waste lands at home, instead of leaving them to pine and die unwept and uncared for, in our overcrowded cities.

Early on Tuesday morning, the *Cressy*, the *Sir George Seymour*, the *Randolph*, and the *Charlotte Jane*, left Gravesend for the intended new colony. One or two of the ships will sail direct for their distant port, while the others will call at Plymouth for the Bishop elect, and the remaining portion of the settlers. The Right Hon. Lyttelton (so named after Lord Lyttelton, the chairman of the Association, and who has devoted much time to the objects of the expedition) lies about six miles from the final destination of the site of grants. The distinctive feature of the enterprise, and what renders it more than ordinarily interesting, is, that all classes of the community, of the mother country are represented in the agricultural labourer, the mechanic, the artificer, the tradesman, the manufacturer, law and physic; while a Bishop elect, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., and several divines, are intended to form a nucleus round which the colony will rally, as the centre of the Church of England, of which they are all, professedly, members. A technical ecclesiastical and legal difficulty has prevented the immediate consecration of Mr. Jackson to the episcopacy of the settlement, but it is understood that according to the usage in New Zealand, was appointed Bishop generally or all the islands. This being found too extensive a diocese, and the present scheme having in the meantime been revised and acted upon, the appointment of an additional Bishop is now obviously required from the present one. There has been no time to obtain such consent. It is, therefore, proposed that Mr. Jackson should at once go out, and, after some few months in the colony, should return to England, to receive the necessary consecration, leaving his lady and six young children, who now accompany him, in the island. Many advantages, no doubt, will accrue to these colonists from the course being pursued. He will personally be experienced the little wants which may remain to make up the comfort and promote the welfare of his flock; while his return to New Zealand may be looked forward to as an opportunity for another batch of emigrants to increase the strength of the settlement.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The CHEESEMONGERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY receives a bequest, under the will of the late Mr. Thomas Mansell, of Bond-street, Wednesbury, of which society she was a subscriber; being the gift for a term of 250 years of cottages, premises, and land at Claylull Bushey, Herts, to be occupied by members of the Society free of payment. She also leaves £50 to the Worcester Hospital; £50 to the Worcester Dispensary, Charles-street; and £20 to the Asylum for Female Orphans, at Lambeth.

A late Spanish Ambassador, Don Ignacio Perez de Lema y Soto, whose will is now before the English Court for probate, has made the following charitable bequests:—To the Casa de Misericordia of the city of Valencia, 8000 reales; to the General Hospital of the same city, 820 reales; to the Casa de Beneficiencia, 500 reales; to the orphan children of San Vicente Ferrer and Casa del Pecado Mortal, 300 reales; to the Holy House of Jerusalem, and the Redemption of Christian Captives, 200 reales vellon each; entreating of the whole of these establishments to remember to command him to God.

The late Mr John Jones, of Hernehill and Cheapside, London, bequeathed £100 to each of the following charitable societies for the Support and Education of Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children, the School for the Indigent Blind, the Infirmary for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, Charterhouse-square, the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's-inn-road, the [illegible] for Teaching the Blind to read, and the Free Watermen's and Lightermen's Asylum at Peng[illegible]

On Sunday last twelve persons were baptized [illegible] behind Mr Young's mill, in the presence of several [illegible] beheld with the greatest decorum. The baptized were [illegible] Spitalfields, over which Mr. Martin presides as pasto[illegible]

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has resumed his "progresses" through the departments, for the purpose of further testing the state of public opinion on the present state of the country. On this occasion he has taken a westward course, the professed object being to review the French naval squadron at Cherbourg, for which place he left Paris on Tuesday morning, *viâ* Evreux, on the Rouen Railway, accompanied by the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Commerce, and the Minister of Marine. He was to return on the 13th. He arrived at Evreux at six o'clock the same evening, and was well received. Complimentary addresses were presented by the Mayor and Bishop, to which he made suitable replies.

The Paris *Journals* intimate, that, after the President's return from Cherbourg, he will visit Marseilles.

The Legitimist Court held by the Duke of Bordeaux at Wiesbaden broke up on the 30th ult., on the morning of which day the Duke had, on hearing of the death of Louis Philippe, directed a mass to be offered up, which the French in the town attended in mourning. In the evening the Duke dismissed his followers with a speech which he concluded as follows:—

I now wish to repeat to you all, that if [illegible] with the triumph of our noble and sacred cause, which is that of France, union and discipline are indispensable. With regard to principles, show yourself inflexible, while you are moderate and conciliatory towards individuals. He whom you regard as your chief—as your king—and who I may say is the best of your friends, will always set you an example, and will [illegible] by Providence should ever be in danger, ready unhesitatingly to all our friends, how happy and proud I should be to fly with you to her defence

The Duke thus openly, and without equivocation, assumes to himself the title of King. This speech puts an end also to the stories that have been flying about of a reconciliation of the two branches of the Royal House, for the "legitimate King" declares that on the score of principles there can be no compromise. This declaration is not unexpected in Paris as a highly important circumstance, and will go far to determine the existing Government in taking decisive steps. The Duke of Bordeaux is going to Lintz, where the Duchess is to meet him at her uncle's, the Archduke Archduke Ferdinand d'Este. The personages who paid their respects to the Duc de Bordeaux was the Prince Augustus de Broglie, the brother of the Duc de Broglie, and not the son of the latter, as erroneously stated.

There can be no doubt that the Government of the President of the Republic is preparing the way for effecting a change in the constitution. The *National* says, when they turned their faces to the cold wall, to bid "God bless them!" No friendly hand to lift them down those stairs up which they had so often gone with aching hearts, but be borne by pauper arms, in a pauper's coffin, to a nameless grave, the very spot where it would be levelled within a month after they had been thrust beneath it, as if there was neither room for them living nor dead. Who would not pray to heaven to send them a prosperous voyage to those were prayed for on Tuesday? as they fly from a shore which brings to memory only misery, where the only hours of happiness they [illegible] are those which went winged over their unconscious childhood, when hunger was scarcely felt while they played, or were forgotten when they slumbered—when the Angel of Sleep came and carried away the very memory of wretchedness until they awoke again. May the peaceful daisies soon blow about their home in a land where there is plenty, and to spare, and humour is not made up of lashings and hunger-pangs, and where the moaning snatches of slumber, which is not sleep. May they, like those who are now preceding them, find a home around which to twine their affections, with a few trees and flowers that they can love and call their own, where the sun has room to get near them at morning, and can give them a parting smile before he sets at night, and no tax is laid on the window through which he shines, but where he comes streaming free as water, first launched from God's almighty hand, he went thundering with a golden trail of glory behind, until the voice of the Omnipotent bade him stop in the immensity of space. May they find verdant valleys over which no board ever looked, threatening the wanderer with imprisonment for trespassing, but where the land is as free as it is to the foot of the bird, and where, in time, the tall church-spire may rise and the Sabbath-bell ring, and the hum of childish voices be heard coming from beneath the blossoming trees in the orchard where they were at play. When we turn to such a picture as this, and look at the haunts of wretchedness they now inhabit, we are compelled to acknowledge Emigration as a blessing.

If Emigration is too expensive, let us not close our eyes to the fact that there are millions of acres of waste land in England and Ireland which might be brought into cultivation, and enable thousands to live thereon in comfort, or be made to bring in a profit, so as to support those who cannot send out, and that this could be done at but little more cost than we should have to pay to get rid of them and their labour. Let us look at the quantity of fruit and cattle imported into England every year, and which might be grown and fed in our own country, if these wastes were brought into cultivation by the capital which we are sending abroad, buying in food on the one hand, and on the other, paying those who have left the country with the means and profit to produce it. A wise king, in a remote and barbarous age, found it cheaper to divide his kingdom with pirates and robbers than to be constantly at war with them, though they were aliens; surely England ought to do for her own children, as much as Alfred did for the Danes. Emigration, if she will not send them to other countries. Labour is the only true wealth that nature ordained when she provided us with the raw materials—the power of mind is compelled to buy labour, and will neither clothe nor feed him, with it he calls in hard-handed industry to his aid. These are old truisms which no arguments can overthrow. Have we exhausted all our resources of employment, that we are compelled to send away capital which we are willing to labour from the land? This is a question more important than any other, and of a thousand times more consequence than the money even now spent in sending out emigrants. How many thousands would be reared in our own land for other markets, with what we are spending annually in Emigration? and how much closer would those little spots bind the affections of the occupiers to the soil, and make them struggle proudly to bear those burdens which are necessary to support the state. Let a large portion of these millions of acres be brought into cultivation at any cost; and then, if our busy hive is overstocked, send a swarm abroad. Women are needed in our colonies, and we should send as many as we can safely spare—the sweet images of themselves over distant lands; faces to look upon in after years which will call up the England their mothers were compelled to leave; such as we see brooding the evening shadows with their pensive eyes, and until bed-time on the village green. Anything to lessen the vice and wretchedness which is eating like a canker into the heart of our over-crowded cities. Such as these the Canterbury colonists will not take with them, but cannot afford to send them abroad, let us see what can be done for them with our waste lands at home, instead of leaving them to pine and die unwept and uncared for, in our overcrowded cities.

Early on Tuesday morning, the *Cressy*, the *Sir George Seymour*, the *Randolph*, and the *Charlotte Jane*, left Gravesend for the intended new colony. One or two of the ships will sail direct for their distant port, while the others will call at Plymouth for the Bishop elect, and the remaining portion of the settlers. The Right Hon. Lyttelton (so named after Lord Lyttelton, the chairman of the Association, and who has devoted much time to the objects of the expedition) lies about six miles from the final destination of the site of grants. The distinctive feature of the enterprise, and what renders it more than ordinarily interesting, is, that all classes of the community, of the mother country are represented in the agricultural labourer, the mechanic, the artificer, the tradesman, the manufacturer, law and physic; while a Bishop elect, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., and several divines, are intended to form a nucleus round which the colony will rally, as the centre of the Church of England, of which they are all, professedly, members. A technical ecclesiastical and legal difficulty has prevented the immediate consecration of Mr. Jackson to the episcopacy of the settlement, but it is understood that according to the usage in New Zealand, was appointed Bishop generally or all the islands. This being found too extensive a diocese, and the present scheme having in the meantime been revised and acted upon, the appointment of an additional Bishop is now obviously required from the present one. There has been no time to obtain such consent. It is, therefore, proposed that Mr. Jackson should at once go out, and, after some few months in the colony, should return to England, to receive the necessary consecration, leaving his lady and six young children, who now accompany him, in the island. Many advantages, no doubt, will accrue to these colonists from the course being pursued. He will personally be experienced the little wants which may remain to make up the comfort and promote the welfare of his flock; while his return to New Zealand may be looked forward to as an opportunity for another batch of emigrants to increase the strength of the settlement.

AUSTRIA

Accounts from Vienna of the 29th ult. mention that the Russian Cabinet is particularly anxious that a grand diplomatic congress of the representatives of the German States should be held in the Austrian capital, there to decide upon a new basis of European policy by which those states shall in future be governed.

UNITED STATES

We have accounts from New York this week to the 21st ult., but they are of little interest, with the exception of an announcement that the differences between the United States and Portugal have been settled, Portugal consenting to pay in all claims, except in that of the *General Armstrong*, and that is to be left to the arbitration of a disinterested power, probably Sweden.

At Washington, the Senate having passed the Utah Bill, the Texas Boundary Bill, the Bill for establishing a territorial government in New Mexico, and the bill for admitting California into the Union, had taken up the Fugitive Slaves, the Territorial, and Appropriation Bills, which were still being angrily debated, without any result. The South were determined to resist the admission of California, and organising resolute opposition to it in the House of Representatives.

Texas continues her preparations for an armed defence of her boundary, and Indian incursions have been renewed on the frontier.

The majority of the Contoy prisoners detained at Havannah had arrived at Mobile, by the United States sloop-of-war *Albany*. The prisoners say that they were subjected to very severe discipline during their imprisonment at Havannah. They were confined in irons the whole of the time, and constantly guarded day and night. Their food was of inferior quality, and scarcely sufficient to support life. Keeping up incessant efforts of the United States Government in their behalf, they were in daily expectation of a summons to death. Their release from prison was as unlooked for as it was welcome.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have accounts this week from the Isthmus of Panama, representing the place as very sickly from the heavy rains. Numbers of persons were dying for want of food and the want of proper medical attendance. Another affray had taken place between the Indians and Americans, the latter having fired upon the former. The Indians afterwards united themselves, and drove the Americans to a part of the town of Chagres entirely occupied by them

There is no particular intelligence from Nicaragua. A small steamer had arrived at Greytown from New York, and two more were hourly expected to arrive, which would be employed on the river, and on the Nicaraguan route to the Pacific. A great number of workmen had arrived to work on the canals, which are to be formed when the rapids are impassable.

The railway from the frontiers of Panama from Navy Bay had been commenced by the American Company, hundreds of labourers having arrived there from Carthagena and the surrounding country.

WEST INDIES.

Advices from Jamaica have reached us to the 7th ult.

The August holidays, in commemoration of negro emancipation, which were formerly celebrated with great mirth and festivity, are by the peasantry, passed off very quietly, scarcely an event occurring to dispel the ordinary monotony of Jamaica life. The island remained pretty healthy, except in the town of Falmouth, where the yellow fever had made a good deal of sickness prevailed among children. In Falmouth it was feared there would be much suffering when the wet season commenced.

[illegible]ation in the routes of the Royal Mail Company's steamers has been very generally disapproved of in Jamaica. Petitions have been got up to the Assembly at Kingston, requesting them to establish steam communication between Kingston and the Spanish Main, the same as heretofore carried on by the Royal Mail Company's vessels. A requisition has also been got up by the merchants to the Spanish Consul, requesting his interference with his Government to supply a Spanish vessel to convey the mails between St. Jago de Cuba and Kingston

INDIA.

Advices in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received this week from Bombay to July 25, and Calcutta to the 15th of the same

Lieutenant-Colonel King, of her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, has died by his own hand. A rebuke received by him in November last, and more severe than he could bear, from the Commander-in-Chief on some courts-martial, indicating a sad want of discipline in the regiment, are said to have preyed upon his mind till insanity supervened, and he blew out his brains. It may be remembered that Major Parker, of the 39th Regiment, committed suicide at Kurrachee some five years since, immediately after having received a severe, and, as was alleged, unmerited rebuke from Sir C. Napier. The curse of the army, the morning dram, had, it is said, driven him to it.

The *Lahore Chronicle* says that "The order retaining Sende allowances for the troops beyond the Indus, at the time the Governor-General had expressed his anxious desire to assimilate the pay, is the real ground of the feud known to exist between his Lordship and Sir C. Napier."

The Governor General and family are at Chini, in the hills of Kunawur. The Commander-in-Chief continues at Simla, all doubt as to the certainty of his retirement in November being at an end.

A furious hurricane ravaged the Punjaub around Wuzzerabad, on the 22nd of June, uprooting houses, prostrating trees, and leaving everything bare as it advanced.

At Delhi, on the 16th of July, a violent shock of an earthquake was experienced. The bunaloows shook to their foundations, and the people rushed into the open air between his Lordship and Sir C. Napier."

At Dumdum another explosion of gunpowder has taken place. The catastrophe occurred on the 9th of July, in a fleet of thirty boats, adjoining a [illegible] magazine. Nine boats have been sunk, but those containing [illegible] were destroyed. No lives were lost.

[illegible] at frontier of the Punjaub, the Meerdies are once more disposed to make themselves troublesome. It was supposed early in July that

amicable arrangements with the hill men had been finally arranged, and Mr. Brande Sapte, with Lieutenants Pollock and Miller, assistant commissioners, were about to proceed from Peshawur to Kohat. They were fortunately warned, when on the r way, of a conspiracy to entrap and murder them existing among the villagers, and only escaped by a lucky return

Cholera has been prevalent among the 78th Highlanders at Bombay, and the 10th Hussars at Kirkee.

AUSTRALIA.

From this remote, but important portion of our colonial possessions, we have intelligence of considerable interest. The latest dates are from Melbourne, the capital of Victoria (Port Phillip), to the 16th of May. We thus learn of the commencement of an open and determined agitation of the question of the severance of the Australian colonies from the mother country. Dr. Lang recommends the immediate formation of an "Australian League," to consist of all colonists who pay an entrance-fee of 5s., with a yearly subscription of not less than 10s. The executive powers of this body, he proposes, shall be entrusted to a president, vice-president, one or more secretaries, and a council of fifteen, who will pursue the objects set forth in the four following resolutions:—

1. To unite in one grand political league for mutual protection and defence, and for general advancement, the five Australian colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Port Phillip, and Cook's Land, or the Moreton Bay country, that the inhabitants of these colonies may henceforth feel and know that they are no more isolated and detached communities—to be governed and oppressed separately and independently by viceroys from Downing-street, with none to interfere for them from without—but one people, having one and the same interests and common objects, the nucleus and elements of one great Australian nation.

2. To prevent the degradation of any one of those colonies into a mere receptacle for the convicted felons of Great Britain and Ireland; and to remedy, as far as may be practicable, the enormous evils that have already resulted from the prevalence and abuse of the transportation system in certain of these colonies.

3. To encourage and promote, by every legitimate means, the influx of an industrious, virtuous, and thoroughly British population into these colonies, that their vast and inexhaustible resources may be duly and fully developed, and that they may be fitted as speedily as possible for taking the high and influential place which they are obviously destined to hold in the civilised world, as the great leading power of the southern hemisph.

4. To achieve, by moral means exclusively, and with the full approbation and concurrence of Great Britain, the entire freedom and independence of these colonies, and their creation into sovereign and independent States; to be incorporated into one great political Confederation, like the Swiss Cantons of Europe, or the United States of America, under the style and title of "The United Provinces of Australia."

Assuming that England will agree to the erection of the proposed republic, Dr. Lang's scheme descends to the minor arrangements for its government, which he would commit to the hands of a president, with a salary of £3000 per annum. A general legislature would assist and control the president, with functions it is designed to assimilate to those of the American chief magistrate

On all matters of internal legislation, education, religion, police, public works, and so forth, Dr. Lang recommends that the respective States of the Federation should be left perfectly free. Dr. Lang, in a long lecture, entered into the details of the scheme at great length, and every word was applauded to the echo.

Dr. Lang appears to have been subsequently sent into prison arbitrarily for some matter of debt, to the great displeasure of the Melbourne public, who were raising a subscription to procure his release. The particulars of the affair are not given in any of the papers that have reached India.

The mining interest at Adelaide (South Australia) is in a flourishing state, and the total proceeds of copper-mines during the last four years and a half are estimated at £307,252. Gold washing has commenced with sufficient prospect of success to stop emigration to California. Experiments have been made on the sands from the bed of the Onkaparinga, a stream south of Adelaide, with a newly-invented machine, capable of washing 25 to 30 tons per day. Two ounces of gold were obtained from 160 lb. of sand. Very promising indications of coal have been met with on the south side of Kangaroo Island.

VIOLENT DISPLAY OF POPULAR INDIGNATION

AGAINST THE AUSTRIAN MARSHAL HAYNAU, AT BANKSIDE.

MARSHAL HAYNAU, the Austrian General, whose sanguinary cruelty during the late military operations which he conducted as Commander-in-Chief against the Hungarians, has obtained for him, throughout the civilized world, the infamous title of the "Butcher Haynau," has within the last week come to London, in the course of a *tour* which he is at present making in consequence of his having fallen into disgrace with the Imperial Court at Vienna, by recent orders from which he has been deprived of his military command in unfortunate oppressed Hungary.

The Marshal seems to have had little idea of the loathing and horror with which all classes in this country universally regarded his deeds in the land of the MAGYARS: accordingly, he was making a round of visits to the various objects of attraction in the metropolis immediately after his arrival, and among other places, he proceeded on Wednesday last, about twelve o'clock, to see the wonders of the great brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, in Southwark. He was accompanied by two other gentlemen; and though the moustachios (especially those of the Marshal, which are very long) and other indications showed that the party were foreigners, they at first attracted little notice, being of course unknown to all the persons at the brewery. According to the regular practice of visitors, they were requested to sign their names in a book in the office, after which they crossed the yard with one of the clerks. On inspecting the visitors' book, the clerks discovered that one of the parties was no other than the notorious Marshal Haynau. It became known all over the brewery in less than two minutes, and before the General and his companions had crossed the yard, nearly all the labourers and draymen ran out with brooms and dirt, shouting out "Down with the Austrian butcher!" and other epithets of rather an alarming nature to the Marshal. A number of the men gathered round him as he was viewing the large vat, and loudly continued their hostile manifestations. The Marshal being made acquainted by one of the persons who accompanied him, with the feeling prevailing against him, immediately prepared to retire. But this was not so easily done. The attack was commenced by dropping a truss of straw upon his head as he passed through one of the lower rooms; after which grain and missiles of every kind that came to hand were

VIOLENT DISPLAY OF POPULAR INDIGNATION AGAINST THE AUSTRIAN MARSHAL HAYNAU, AT BANKSIDE.

freely bestowed upon him. The men next struck his hat over his eyes, and hustled him from all directions. His clothes were torn off his back. One of the men seized him by the beard, and tried to cut it off. The Marshal's companions were treated with equal violence. They, however, defended themselves manfully, and succeeded in reaching the outside of the building. Here there were assembled about 300 persons, consisting of the brewers' men, draymen, &c., the presence of the obnoxious visitor having become known in the vicinity. No sooner had the Marshal made his appearance outside the gates than he was surrounded, pelted, struck with every available missile, and even dragged along by his moustache, which afforded ample facilities to his assailants, from its excessive length, it reaching nearly down to his shoulders. Still battling with his assailants, he ran in a frantic manner along Bankside until he came to the George public-house, when, finding the doors open, he rushed in and proceeded upstairs into one of the bedrooms, to the utter astonishment of Mrs. Benfield, the landlady, who soon discovered his name and the reason of his entering the house. The furious throng rushed in after him, threatening to do for the "Austrian Butcher;" but, fortunately for him, the house is very old-fashioned, and contains a vast number of doors, which were all forced open, except the one in which the Marshal was concealed. The crowd had increased at that time to several hundreds, and from their excited state Mrs. Benfield became alarmed about her own property as well as the Marshal's life. She accordingly despatched a messenger to the Southwark Police-station for the assistance of the police, and in a short time Inspector Squires arrived at the George with a number of police, and with great difficulty dispersed the crowd and got the Marshal out of the house. A police-galley was at the wharf at the time, into which he was taken, and rowed towards Somerset House, amidst the shouts and execrations of the assembled people. Messrs. Barclay have suspended all hands, in order to discover the principals in the attack. It appears that the two attendants of the Marshal were an aide-de-camp and an interpreter. He had presented a letter of introduction from BARON ROTHSCHILD, who had therein described him as "*his friend Marshal Haynau.*"

[Our Artist has depicted the brave woman-dogger in the full enjoyment of the *charivari* which the *stout* "sons of freedom" so cleverly improvised for his reception.]

QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—The annual letter addressed by the Committee of Council on Education to her Majesty's inspectors of schools on Queen's scholarships explains the views of the committee in relation to Queen's scholarships. The class qualified to compete for these scholarships will consist of the apprentices who have passed the examination for the end of the fifth year successfully. The committee propose that the pupil teachers who have successfully completed their apprenticeship shall be at liberty to attend at any of the examinations which their friends or patrons may select, with the concurrence of the principal of the training school. In order to limit as little as possible the opportunities by which peculiar talents may be exhibited, it is not, perhaps, desirable to prescribe which of the subjects of examination these candidates shall be at liberty to select, further than to state strongly their Lordships' opinion that they should not attempt answers upon all the subjects. The following subjects must not be wholly omitted by any candidate, viz

1. The Holy Scriptures, the Catechism, and the Liturgy of the Church of England (in schools connected with the Church of England). 2. English History. 3. Arithmetic (including vulgar fractions and decimals). 5. English grammar and composition). 6. The use of a globe, or some observations on the practical duties of a teacher

A candidate who answers in these subjects really well, may obtain an exhibition of £20 for one year. A candidate who answers in the foregoing subjects really well and also in one other subject really well (to be selected by himself out of those proposed to the candidates for certificates of merit, but with a preference on the part of my Lords for the first three books of Euclid), may obtain an exhibition of £30 for one year. Candidates for Queen's scholarships in female training schools will not be required to answer questions in vulgar fractions or decimals. For the higher exhibitions, they will be at liberty to select one of the subjects proposed to female candidates for certificates of merit, such as book-keeping, biographical memoirs, or domestic economy. Their Lordships would prefer a knowledge of some good manual upon the last-named subject, in connexion with which they will be prepared to give due weight to certificates from the managers of the candidate's school, attesting her practical knowledge of household duties. The exhibitions awarded to females will be at the rate of two-thirds of those awarded to males, viz. £13 6s. 8d., and £16 13s. 4d., instead of £20 and £25, to correspond with the different expenses of boarding in training schools for males and females respectively. Every candidate will further be required to instruct a class in the presence of the inspector, to read intelligently, with good articulation and pronunciation; to write a fair hand, and to spell correctly. As to the number of these scholarships to be awarded, the committee will confine it within 25 per cent. of the number of students who shall have been resident in each training school for one year and upwards at the date of the examination

THE NEW FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT.—The act passed on the 15th inst. to consolidate and amend the laws relating to friendly societies contains 52 sections, besides several schedules. It is an important piece of legislation, and was passed, according to the preamble, to make further provision for protection of the members against "fraud and the misapplication of their funds." The laws are now consolidated into one statute, and the other acts are repealed except so far as they are required for matters to be transacted or perfected. The objects for which friendly societies may be formed under the act are detailed, viz. "for the purpose of raising a fund for the mutual relief or maintenance of the members or their wives, children, or nominees, or of any other persons dependent on them, in sickness or infirmity, old age, widowhood, or orphanhood, or in case of the death of such members, or for the funeral expenses of such members, or for the relief or maintenance of any person or persons, for such time as the trustees of any society may think fit, who, by the rules of such society, may be entitled to receive relief or maintenance from the funds thereof, or for the endowment of the children of members, or for the reversionary interest of members in any benefit society, or for any two or more of such purposes, or for any other purpose not contrary to law, and which shall be specified in the rules of such society." The act is to come into operation on the 1st of October next.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAILS.—Hitherto letters for the United States from this country, unless specially directed to be sent by the United States mail-packets from Southampton or Liverpool, have been forwarded by Canard's packets. As the United States mail-packets now keep good time, and often great inconvenience has been felt by the majority of letters for America being sent exclusively by the British packets, the Postmaster-General has at length decided that all letters, unless specially directed, shall be forwarded from this country by the first mail steam-packet that leaves England, whether British or American, from Liverpool or Southampton. The following is a copy of a notice and an instruction to postmasters which is about to be issued from the General Post-office on this subject:

By command of the Postmaster-General.—Notice to the Public, and Instructions to all Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters, and Letter-Receivers

General Post-office, 1st September, 1850.

Henceforward all letters addressed to the United States, and not directed to be otherwise sent, will be transmitted by the first packet, whether British or United States packet, which may be ready to be dispatched after they are posted. Letters specially directed "by British packet," or "by United States packet," or by any particular vessel named, will be forwarded in accordance with the desire thus expressed by the writers.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.—On Tuesday, the Right Rev. Dr. Joynes, Roman Catholic Bishop of Demerara, left London by railway to join the *Dee* at Southampton, by which vessel he proceeds to his diocese. The Bishop was accompanied by several missionary priests and brothers of the order of St. Paul. The Right Rev. Dr. Burns, whose diocese is situated between the Little Rock and Van Buren, United States, is preparing to take his departure for the diocese. The Bishop will be accompanied by 600 Irish farmers as emigrants, a large number of clergymen, and several sisters of mercy. These missionary expeditions are prepared and equipped by voluntary subscriptions only.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We are happy to learn that the operation Lord Lyndhurst found it necessary to undergo for the recovery of his sight has proved most successful, and, should his bodily health permit, he will early in the next session be found at his post in the House of Lords hearing appeals.

There are now three seats in the House of Commons vacant by deaths, since the close of the parliamentary session. They are—University of Cambridge, the borough of Poole, and the county of Hereford.

The union workhouse of Ballina, in the county of Mayo, is at present under seizure, in execution, at the suit of Mr. Maloy, one of the contractors

A poor man, named Sutton, committed suicide last week, in the county of Westmeath, from his inability to meet the demands of the poor-rate collector, who had served him with process.

The Liverpool Gas Company have, as usual, ever since those great reductions of price which were to ruin them, announced a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last half-year, being the highest allowed them by their own act of Parliament.

The Venerable Dean of Dromore is at present in a dangerous state of health, with but faint hopes of his recovery, to the deep regret of all who know him.

Alderman Staunton, the proprietor of a Dublin paper called the *Weekly Register*, has received the appointment of collector-general of taxes, an office created by the new Dublin Municipal Act.

M. Lallande de Calan, the Governor of Pondicherry (French settlement in India), died on the 13th of June.

The great gun at Beejapore—a famous Mahratta city now deserted—is said to be about to be brought to Bombay, with the view of being transported to Europe. It is fourteen feet in length, and about five feet in circumference. It carries a ball of 3000lb.

A duel has been fought betwixt Lieutenants Litchford and Huxham, of the 48th Bengal N.I., at Bareh (East Indies), in which the latter was wounded in the groin; he is not expected to recover. His murderer (if he dies) was the provoker of the quarrel.

A stamp in place of a postage charge is to be imposed on all newspapers in India.

A newspaper in the German language, called the *Süd-Australische Zeitung*, has been established in Adelaide (South Australia), and appears to be conducted with great ability. It circulates chiefly among the German immigrants, whose numbers are increasing fast.

The states of Europe in which the claim of the poor to relief is recognised as a legal right, and where systems of succour are administered under authority, are Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Mecklenburgh, Prussia, Wurtemburgh, Bavaria, the Canton of Berne, and lastly Great Britain.

W. B. Walton, a poor miner, living near Aldstone, was last week left, by will, heir and executor to the property and estate of William Bell, Esq., High Sheriff, near Hexham, estimated to be worth about £100,000. The fortunate heir of this magnificent property is a decent, respectable man, with a large family.

In the matter of Bowles, Ogden, and Wyndham, of Shaftesbury and Salisbury, bankers, who where bankrupts in 1810, a final dividend of one-eighth part of a penny (!) in the pound has been declared.

The British Museum, closed at present for the purpose of cleansing, &c., will be re-opened to the public on Monday, the 9th. From that period to the 8th of May the Museum will close at 4 instead of 7 P.M.

By her Majesty's gracious command, on occasion of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the Provost of Eton has added an additional week to the election holidays.

Lord Stanley has consented to lay the corner stone of a literary institution in the manufacturing town of Bury, where the Derby family have large landed possessions.

The *Growler*, war-steamer, has arrived at Marseilles with the Prince and Princess of Capua, their family and suite, to wait there for the Neapolitan Ambassador, whom he will take back to Alexandria, instead touching at Malta. The *Growler* will go to Naples, and from thence to Egypt, through the Straits of Messina.

Sir George Grey, it is said, has offered Mr. Robert Stephenson the honour of knighthood, which, however, Mr. Stephenson has declined.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to South Shields.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 24th ult. states that the bridge of Milvio, which had been partly destroyed by the Roman Republican Government during the siege, has been rebuilt.

The family of Charles Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, has returned to Rome.

It is an important fact, and one necessary to be known, particularly in the Long Vacation, when all the other courts are closed, that the act which extends to £50, and which was said not to commence till the 1st of October, was in force after the 14th of August, the date of the passing of the bill. Actions for debts exceeding £50 are now pending in the Southwark County Court.

The Great Western Railway Company's line from Oxford to Banbury was opened on Tuesday, giving a competing route with the London and North-Western out of London to these districts.

Several pits at Haydock Colliery, Lancashire, which took fire a few weeks ago, from the blasting of some coal with powder by one of the colliers, are still burning. Some of them have been covered up, and the fire smothered within them, and it is hoped that very soon others will be extinguished.

The cuisine at the banquet to be given at York in October, by the Mayors of England, to Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor of London, and other distinguished guests, is to be under the direction of M. Soyer.

At the London (city) Registration, amongst 170 objections to the list of freemen, there is one to the Lord Chancellor, who belongs to the Turners' Company.

The cricket match between Manchester and All England, eleven of the latter against fifteen of the former, has terminated in favour of England, by 94 runs. Their second innings alone scored 119 against 69 of Manchester.

The subscriptions to the "Working Men's Memorial to the late Sir Robert Peel" were intended to have been closed on Saturday last, but the receipt has been extended to the 17th instant.

We regret to learn the failure of a large cotton-spinning firm in Manchester, that of Messrs. William and David Morris and Co., of Salford and Chorlton. The liabilities are variously stated at from £80,000 to £50,000, but it is understood they will be found not to exceed £25,000. Mr. William Morris was an alderman in the corporation of Salford, and has sent in his resignation.

On Saturday evening last, several stacks, at Whitton, Suffolk, the property of Mr. S. Catt, were in flames. Notwithstanding every effort, two wheat stacks and a tare stack were consumed. An incendiary occasioned this conflagration. The property was insured in the Suffolk Fire-office.

On Tuesday, an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the bank of British North America was held at the company's offices, 7, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of electing a director in the room of Joseph Foster, Richard Robinson, Esq., and Thomas Holdsworth Brooking, being the only candidate nominated to fill the vacancy, was elected a director, without much opposition.

On Monday last, a spark from an engine running between Witham and Chelmsford alighted on a field of barley, belonging to Mr. Joseph Foster, of Blunts Hall, and, before the rapid progress of the fire could be arrested, the crop upon between four and five acres was destroyed.

On the morning of Monday last night, about five o'clock, the travellers on the road between Greenwich and Woolwich were astonished by seeing the highway actually covered with millions and millions of young frogs or toads, similar to the flight of locusts which invade and devastate whole countries at a sweep.

On Thursday week, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new church of St. Mary, at Carlton, near Newark, was performed by John Ward, Esq., of Carlton House, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of neighbours and visitors. The beautiful and retired village of Carlton is situated on the banks of the Trent, about six miles below Newark.

The erection of the new church at Romford is approaching completion. Its consecration is fixed for the 19th inst

The public subscription towards the restoration of the parish church of Arundel goes on very satisfactorily, and about £2000 of the £2500 required to perfect the enterprise has been subscribed. The Hon. Mrs. Howard and the Hon. Colonel Upton have proved themselves munificent benefactors.

The works for the rebuilding of that portion of All Saint's Church, Maidstone, which was recently destroyed by fire are much advanced, and it is hoped that the edifice may be opened in about six weeks for public worship

A fight between the seamen of the frigate *Fox*, lying off Spithead, and the soldiers of the 50th Regiment, recently, has created in Portsmouth and its neighbourhood the excitement of apprehension. The ill-feeling that exists between the man-of-war's men and the 50th is of very long standing, and loses no opportunity of showing itself. The *Foxes* are now at Spithead, and will sail shortly. The soldiers are confined to barracks

The first experiments for lighting by gas are within the recollection of many living persons; yet such progress has it made, that no less than 360,000 tons of coals are now used annually for the making of gas in London alone.

The works upon the Swansea Floating Dock are being prosecuted with great vigour, and it will be opened at an early period.

The foundation-stone of a new Infirmary has been laid at Torquay, by the Prince of Oldenburg.

A most interesting discovery has been made in Russia, between Dorpat and Narva, of a combustible as carboniferous and calefactory as coal. It is of a yellowish brown colour, with white spots and is the subject of much speculation, being said to be of a much earlier geological period than any known coal-field.

The engine-drivers lately in the service of the Eastern Counties Railway Company met at Stratford on Saturday; but their proceedings were chiefly confined to reading letters containing remittances from various parts of the country, and allegations of incompetency against the present drivers. Several of the men are stated to have left to seek employment on other lines.

VISIT OF THE ROYAL PARTY TO THE CRICKET-GROUND, AT CASTLE HOWARD.

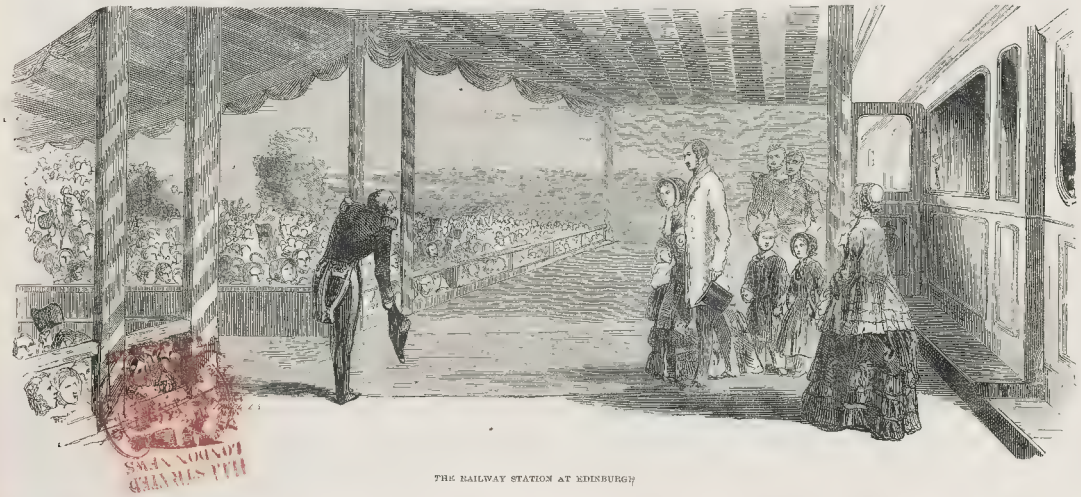
THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the Royal progress to the close of the visit to Castle Howard; we now engrave the visit of the Royal party to the Cricket-ground, where they witnessed for some time the play of the Castle Howard Club. The Earl of Carlisle is particularly fond of this game; and the spot devoted to it in the park, being surrounded by an amphitheatre of noble trees, and ornamented by flags and tents, has a very pleasing appearance.

RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

DEPARTURE FROM CASTLE HOWARD.

On Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, Her Majesty took leave of Castle Howard, and proceeded on her way northward. Her departure was of the same simple, unostentatious character as her reception. The approach to the Castle was lined on either side by the school children on the estate, the boys being arranged on one side and the girls on the other. At an early hour in the morning



THE RAILWAY STATION AT EDINBURGH.

ENTRANCE OF THE QUEEN INTO THE GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

they assembled at the Castle to breakfast, and afterwards turned out to pay an affecting tribute of loyalty to their Queen. Their shrill hurrahs met with a very gracious acknowledgment from her Majesty. York was soon reached. The line from York to Newcastle was noticed in our last.

[illegible] To the High Level Bridge [illegible] certainly in grandeur, but not unworthy of [illegible] Central Station, which her Majesty [illegible]

RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT THE GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

available space within this splendid shedding was occupied by the inhabitants of Newcastle, who assembled in great force to give their Sovereign a true north-country welcome. The entrance to the station was handsomely decorated with evergreens; and above each archway were erected three emblematical bas-reliefs, in imitation of stone—the centre containing the Royal arms, that on the right being a full-length representation of her Majesty, surrounded by figures symbolical of the different portions of the empire, while on the left was a likeness of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the arts and sciences impersonated around him. Outside the station and along the line of railway an immense concourse of spectators assembled, and the windows and roofs of the houses with a highly respectable assemblage. As the hour approached for the arrival of the train, the excitement rose to fever heat. At last it came in sight, and slowly glided in amidst deafening cheers, and the waving of a perfect sea of handkerchiefs and hats. Her Majesty and the Prince repeatedly and most graciously acknowledged the enthusiastic demonstrations of attachment which greeted them.

Notwithstanding the immense concourse of people present, the utmost order and regularity prevailed in the proceedings. A wide space on the platform was kept clear for the ceremony of her Majesty's reception by a guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of the 33rd Regiment, not exceeding the usual regimental band, under the command of Captain Mundy. There was also a company of the Queen's Bays present, and a party of Horse Artillery at the fine old castle on the south side of the station, to fire the Royal salute on her Majesty's arrival, and again on her departure. The grounds outside the station were admirably kept by the pensioners. The Royal party alighted and partook of refreshment. During their stay, they were welcomed to Newcastle by the chief magistrates of that town and their respective wives and families. An address was presented by Mr. Joseph Crawhall, Mayor of Newcastle, and a similar address by Mr. Hawks, the Mayor of Gateshead, and to both her Majesty made a very gracious reply. Earl Grey, the Hon. Mr. Grey, Mr. Hunt, M.P., Mr. F. Howard, M.P., Mr. Mathew Bell, M.P., Sir Walter Trevelyan, and a number of the neighbouring gentry, were on the platform during her Majesty's stay, and joined in the hearty manifestations of attachment which greeted the Royal party were welcomed. The *coup d'œil* which so spacious and elegant a structure presented, filled with an animated yet orderly throng, decorated with banners and evergreens, was very striking

The Royal train left Newcastle at a quarter past one o'clock, and the enthusiasm which characterised her Majesty's reception in that loyal town rose to a still greater height on her departure. Every point from which a glimpse, however passing, could be obtained of the illustrious visitors, was thronged with occupants. The north end of the High Level Bridge was covered with a dense mass of human beings. The interstices in the spire of St. Nicholas Church had their occupants The windows, doors, and roofs of the houses that ever lighted a garret, had women's and children's heads thrust through them, with an energy which finely illustrated what sacrifices of comfort the people were prepared to make to their loyal feelings. Nearly every house-top was occupied. On open spaces and at street corners placed on a lower level than the line, a sea of upturned eager faces presented themselves. Along the railway itself the swarms of human beings, all cheering, shouting, waving handkerchiefs and hats, gesticulating vehemently, and otherwise fervently showing their excitement, gave one a very extraordinary idea of the populousness of Newcastle and its neighbourhood.

From Newcastle to Berwick the most considerable towns passed are Morpeth and Alnwick. The little valleys formed by the windings of the Wansbeck and the Coquet were passed; Warkworth Castle, the ancient hold of the Percys, was left behind; and the train, as if fearing to enter the wild regions of the Cheviot Hills, which now began to rise upon the view, moved along close to the coast. Glimpses of the sea were occasionally caught, with ships sailing in the distance, and nearer shore fishing-boats and coasting vessels. The remnants of Alnmouth, through Sir George Grey, presented a loyal address; and from the summit of a hill adjoining the station where this ceremony took place, a very effective Royal salute was fired.

Passing Alnwick, with its castle, celebrated in border warfare, on the left, and catching through the trees a hurried glimpse of Chillingham Castle, in the park round which the Earl of Tankerville still feeds the famous herd of wild cattle, the train now sighted Bamborough Castle and the Holy Island, with its abbey ruins and wave-washed stronghold. Thence the Royal train, passing along the sea-coast, and within hearing of the roaring waves at a distant cheviot rising on the right, at length glided round the entrance into Berwick, and passing slowly over the new viaduct, drew up on the other side of it on that neutral ground which is neither England nor Scotland.

The magnificent viaduct was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 24.

ARRIVAL AT BERWICK.

The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty, which were under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bruce, resident engineer, on behalf of the railway directors, were excellent. A large platform was erected by the Directors for her Majesty's landing. It was canopied at the top with strong calico, underneath which was a roofing of red and white cotton, in alternate bars, forming a passage, 150 feet long, erected and ornamented in the same manner, extended to a handsome marquee situated at the south west corner of the ground, on the very verge of the site of the ancient Castle of Berwick. The flooring of the marquée was carpeted with crimson cloth; and an elegant chair, covered with crimson silk damask, was prepared for her Majesty.

A triumphal arch was erected at the south end of the bridge: its exreme height was 55 feet from the level of the rails, and 22 feet wide; it was surmounted by an entablature, with a richly decorated frieze. On the spandrils were medallions of the Queen and Prince Albert in bas-relief, and the entablature was supported by elegant ornaments on rich "Victoria tartan" drapery. Beneath the arch was placed the emblem of the Union; on the abutments were the arms of York, Newcastle, Berwick, and Edinburgh, on shields, surrounded by Grecian ornaments; from the arch were suspended large banners; the whole was surmounted by the Royal arms of England powerfully painted in imitation of statuary. Conspicuous amongst the mottoes was "The last act of the Union." Encircling the column were "God save the Queen and Prince Albert," and "God save the Royal Family."

When the train stopped, the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal children all alighted, and proceeded, amidst the cheers of the assembled spectators assembled within the ruins of the old Berwick Castle, to look up Tweedside, and to feast their eyes upon that border land, every glen of which is rife with legendary lays.

The Chairman of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, Mr. Leeman, had the honour of conducting her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Royal children, to the platform, the ladies in attendance upon the Queen, Earl and Countess Grey, Viscountess Canning, Sir George and Lady Grey, Major-General Wemyss, the Mayor and Mrs. Mayoress, the Sheriff and Lady. Col. Wade, and Mrs. Wellesley, and several of the Directors, followed.

The Queen being seated, the presentations took place. The Mayor, the Sheriff, and Colonel Wellesley, with their ladies, and the son of Sir George Grey, were successively presented, and kissed the Royal hand These necessary forms

"Majesty expressed to the Mayor her appreciation of the loyal welcome which she christened formally the "Royal border Bridge." After remaining a few minutes in conversation, the Royal party returned to their carriages. In passing the platform which accommodated the municipal authorities and the Corporate officers, the presentation of the addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert took place, and they were graciously received. After a little further delay, the Royal party were conducted to the carriage prepared for them, and renewed cheers. There were estimated to be from 12,000 to 15,000 persons present. From this point the train was under the charge of the North British directors, who had arrived at Berwick by the previous train.

The event was celebrated at Berwick by a public dinner, ball, supper, and display of fireworks

From Berwick, Earl Grey, who had arrived from the south as Secretary of State in attendance on the Queen, resigned his functions to his relative. Sir George Grey, who immediately accompanied her Majesty.

ARRIVAL AT EDINBURGH AND HOLYROOD.

The Royal train now hastened on to Edinburgh, precipitating among the Lammermoor hills, and along the fine iron-bound coast terminating in the bluff point called St. Abb's Head. At Dunbar a loyal address was presented, through Sir George Grey. Here the fishermen, in their characteristic dresses, surmounted by the "red Kilmarnock cowl," turned out in great force, and gave the Royal party a very warm and hearty reception. From Dunbar and the heights above it the course of the railway brought the Royal travellers into the finely cultivated lands of East Lothian. In East Lothian, the broad estuary of the Forth, the Bass rock and other islands studding its bosom, and with the high grounds of the kingdom of Fife appearing beyond, are almost constantly in sight of the railway. It passes, also, close at hand, the field of Preston Pans. At length the Pentland Hills and Arthur's Seat, with its varied and picturesque outlines of cliff and sloping height, were brought close at hand by the locomotive. The evidences of a large town became more frequent, crowds of people assembled, half uttered cheers were heard, the steam was shut off, and gliding round the base of Arthur's Seat, the train was brought to its private station close to the Queen's-park, and erected expressly for her Majesty's accommodation on her way to Holyrood. This approach to the ancient palace is about a mile and a-half in length from the Queen's Park Station. Each of the points where the outlines of that extremely picturesque hill are most striking, and united with all of natural charm that engages the eye in the surrounding mass of the "Modern Athens," were thronged upwards to the Castle-rock and the monumental decorations of the Calton-hill, and, more at hand, the venerable pile of Holyrood, with its ruined and mouldering chapel. Along this approach, a mile or more before them, the Royal party, it being now six o'clock, prepared to proceed. Except at the immediate vicinity, any preparations of the usual kind had been made to receive them. There were no triumphal arches and very few flags; no salutes fired. The landing platform at the station was covered with crimson cloth, and the entrance to the vestibule leading to the spacious flight of steps by which her Majesty was conducted to the Royal carriage in waiting on the Abbeyhill-road, close by Parsons-green. The vestibule was roofed by an elegant timber canopy, finished in front to resemble festoons of drapery. The Royal Crown surmounted the centre, with the letters "V. A." on each side. The neighbouring slope was fenced by light framework, and decorated with heather; and at the entrance to the flight of steps, on each side, two elegant pedestals were placed, bearing urns filled by splendid exotics, in full flower. The interior of the landing hall or pavilion had a superb and tasteful appearance. The roof was finished in the style of an Arabian tent, by graceful festoons of white and pink drapery. The steps, which were divided into two series, were laid with crimson cloth from end to end; but the carpet placed for her Majesty to walk from the railway train to the Royal carriage, was formed of the "Stuart hunting tartan." The pavement was open at the sides, and was separated from the neighbouring grass slopes by a neat rustic railing. The old gateway closing upon the road was entirely removed, and its place filled by a splendid crimson curtain, hung with much taste, and forming an appropriate termination to the beautiful vista of the interior. The gateway whence the Queen emerged to the Royal carriage was spanned by a graceful arch, decorated with bay-leaves, and dahlias interspersed.

Within this elegant gallery and above platform, the Royal Scottish Archers were assembled, and with the Duke of Buccleuch at their head, received her Majesty on landing. The Royal party were immediately conveyed to their carriages, and in them, at a slow rate, proceeded to Holyrood. A description of the welcome which they received there from the countless thousands who crowded the base of Arthur's Seat, and swarmed on every hillock and projecting point with which its picturesque sides abound, would convey a most imperfect idea of the actual reality. It was a scene of high enthusiasm, but its impression upon the mind of those who witnessed it cannot thoroughly be reproduced in language.

The line of the procession was kept by the 93d Regiment; the utmost order and regularity prevailed; and her Majesty and the Prince both looked immensely gratified.

The same evening, and before night had closed in at Holyrood, the Queen proceeded to the suite of apartments occupied by the beautiful and unfortunate Mary Stuart. The apartments now occupied by the Royal party are in the more modern part of the Palace, erected on the site of that which John Knox's fiery zeal burned down, and which was restored by Charles II. Here Charles X. of France resided from 1830 to 1833. The levees of George IV. were held in the hall of state on the eastern side of the Palace His Grace the Duke of Hamilton is hereditary keeper of Holyrood; but for a long period of time little has been done to keep this Royal residence in good and tenantable repair. Everybody in Scotland had ceased to regard it as anything but a venerable and interesting ruin, worthy of a certain amount of care from time to time. And in memory of the days when the Court lived at the foot of the Canongate. No one ever expected to see the Sovereign residing in that quadrangular and turreted old building again. Hence its occupation by her Majesty has greatly delighted the people of Edinburgh, and of Scotland generally.

The following had the honour of dining with her Majesty: The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Roxburghe General Riddell (Commander of the Forces), the Lord Provost, Mr. Sheriff Gordon, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Sir James Clark

LAYING OF THE FIRST STONE OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY

On Friday morning, the Queen and the Prince Consort were early astir, and ascended to the very summit of Arthur's Seat. They also visited, at a later period of the day Donaldson's Hospital, but these were in the nature of private visits, and the only proceeding of a formal and public character which took place was the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the proposed National Gallery on the Mound. This ceremony was performed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at one o'clock, and drew together an immense concourse of spectators. The Prince was loudly cheered as he passed in procession along Prince's-street, attended by a splendid cavalcade. On alighting at the Institution, a Royal salute was fired from the Castle, with grand effect. On all sides, wherever the eye turned, countless multitudes of human beings were assembled. The whole space southward, sloping upwards to the many-storied houses of the old town was filled with a perfect sea of heads. On the flat roof of the Bank of Scotland, and on the graceful galleries of the Scott monument, and far up on the battlements of the Castle, in fact, everywhere whence a commanding view could be obtained, groups of spectators were clustered. The pensioners, the high constables of the city, and the Royal Scottish Archers (her Majesty's body guard), kept the ground admirably. The enclosed space had several stands erected within it; one at the northern extremity of the new building connected with the Institution by a canopied passage, and set apart for the board of trustees and their friends. Through this, after the members of the board, and those of the Board for Fisheries, had been presented to him, his Royal Highness passed to the foundation-stone, recognising and shaking hands on his way with several of the distinguished personages assembled there. Among these were—the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Ladies Innes Ker, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery and Lady Louisa Primrose, the Countess of Morton and Lady Hood Macnaghten, Lord and Lady Belhaven, Lord and Lady Berriedale, Mrs. and Miss Hope, Sir George Clerk, M.P., and Lady Clerk, Sir William Gibson Craig, M.P., Mr. Cowan, M.P., the Ladies Charteris, and Sir Patrick and Lady Harriet Grant Suttie, Colonel Ferguson, of Raith, M.P., Lady Anne Baird, Mr. Balfour, of Balbirnie, and Mr. Baillie, of Dochfour. On the west side of the area was another stand, capable of containing 1200 persons, for the accommodation of the magistrates and town-council, and the professors of the University in their robes. There was a platform south of this for the students attending the School of Design. Such being the preparations for the ceremony, the Prince Consort entered the area, and, amidst loud cheers, took up his position close to the foundation-stone. The Rev. Dr. Lee, Principal of the University, then stood forward, and offered up a fervent prayer for the success of the proposed edifice. The manner of the venerable Principal, and the substance of his prayer, were exceedingly impressive.

The Lord Justice-General then advanced, and taking up the trowel, which he afterwards presented to the Prince, addressed his Royal Highness, explaining the object of the new building.

The usual masonic rites having been duly complied with by his Royal Highness, who was then addressed by Sir William Gibson Craig, Sir George Clerk, Sir John Watson Gordon, and Sir William Gibson Craig,

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, addressing the Lord Justice-General and those more immediately around him, said:—

"Gentlemen,—Now the ceremony is concluded, you must allow me to express to you how much satisfaction it has given me to have had it in my power to comply with your invitation, and to lay the foundation-stone of this important national institution, and to have become connected with the interest which her Majesty the Queen has come among you, and has given you a further proof of her attachment to this country by again taking up her abode, if for a short time only, in the ancient palace of her forefathers. I am happy to say she has been received with such unequivocal demonstrations of loyalty and affection. The building of which we have just begun the foundation is a temple to be erected to the fine arts the fine arts, which have so important an influence upon the development of the mind and feeling of a people, and which are so generally taken as the type of the degree and character of that development, that it is on the fragments of the works of art come down to us from bygone nations that we are wont to form the estimate of those arts of their civilization, manners, customs, and religion. Let us hope that the impulse given to the culture of the fine arts in this country, and the daily increasing attention bestowed upon it by the people at large, will not only tend to refine and elevate the national mind, but will also lead to the production of works which, if left behind us as the memorials of our age, will give to after generations an adequate idea of our advanced state of civilization. It must be an additional source of gratification to you to find that part of the funds rendered available for the support of this undertaking should be the ancient grant which, at the union of the two kingdoms, was secured towards the encouragement of the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland, as it affords a most pleasing proof that the arts connected with the useful life they arrived at that stage of manhood and prosperity that—no longer requiring the aid of a fostering Government—they can maintain themselves independently, and upon their own activity and talent can now look for their encouragement and support to their younger and weaker sisters, the fine arts. Gentlemen, the history of this grant exhibits to us the picture of a most healthy national progress: for from the encouragement given to the useful arts of life they gaining strength; then education and science supervening and directing further exertions; and, lastly, the arts, which only adorn life, becoming longed for by a prosperous and educated people, naturally claim their own share of the fostering care of Providence, and, following closely upon the steps of the former, by God's blessing, that peace and prosperity be preserved to the nation, which will ensure to it a long continuance of moral and intellectual enjoyment."

This concluded the ceremony, and the Royal Highness almost immediately after returned to the Palace, followed by the acclamations of the multitude.

The proceedings were viewed with evident interest by the Royal children from the Argyle Battery. The Princesses were attired in deep mourning dresses, and the Princes were dressed in Highland costume, with glengarry bonnets. The visit of the Royal family to the Castle having become known, a large crowd speedily collected, and loudly cheered the youthful visitors, which they gracefully acknowledged.

In the afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Prince Alfred, and Prince Alfred, drove through the town of Edinburgh and round Arthur's Seat, visiting Donaldson's Hospital.

The Royal family, attended by Sir James Clark and Miss Hildyard, also viewed the Castle of Edinburgh

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Earl and Countess of Morton, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, the Lord Justice-General, the Lord Advocate, the Earl and Countess of Haddington, the Rev. Principal Lee, Sir William Gibson Craig, Lord and Lady Belhaven, the Lord Advocate, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, had the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening.

The Queen had afterwards a full-dress ball, at which the visitors comprised Lord Aberdour, Sir George and Lady Clerk, and Mr. Bailey of Dochfour.

DEPARTURE FOR BALMORAL.

At half-past eight o'clock on Saturday morning, the guns of the Castle, firing a Royal salute, announced that her Majesty and suite had resumed their journey northwards. Notwithstanding the early hour, a large crowd had assembled in Parliament-square, and numbers of the inhabitants of Edinburgh attended to pay a parting tribute of loyalty to their Sovereign. The train, passing Stirling and Perth on its way, reached Dundee at half-past eleven o'clock. There the Royal party were conveyed in four carriages to Balmoral, where they arrived at half-past five o'clock.

THE ROUTE TO BALMORAL.

Bridge of Cally.—The Royal party arrived here about half-past one o'clock. The being the first stage from Dundee the horses were changed. None of the party alighted. There was a large concourse of people here, who cheered most enthusiastically on the arrival and departure of the Royal family. Mr. Douglas, the innkeeper, had a very neat arch erected, with the Gaelic motto, "Ceud mile fealtachd" (welcome), upon it.

Spittal of Glenshee.—The *carriage* arrived here at three o'clock. Mr Grant, the innkeeper, had received orders the previous day to have lunch ready for the Royal Family and suite as usual. Her Majesty was met here by Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld, and two of his sons, with a number of his retainers, in the usual dress. There was a large number assembled at the inn to welcome the Royal Family, and who seemed highly gratified at the urbanity and condescension of the Queen and Prince. A number of flags floated at the inn and at various parts of the glen; and the day being beautiful, the Highland glens shone to advantage. The Royal party remained at the Spittal upwards of an hour; and, the horses having been changed, proceeded on their route to the Castleton of Braemar. On their arrival at the Cairn Mount, the whole of the Royal family alighted and walked up the hill, which is about a mile long, and is the highest point to which any public road rises in Scotland. The view from the road at this point is very fine. We observed, whilst walking up the hill, the Prince of Wales turned back, and, after cordially shaking hands with Mr. Farquharson's two sons, exceeding, by handsome youths (twins of about thirteen), walked the rest of the way with them.

(*Continued on page* 204.)

With the PRESENT NUMBER of

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

IS PUBLISHED

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 8.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—Battle of Flodden Field, 1513
TUESDAY, 10.—Sun rises 5h 37m., sets 6h. 29m.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Thompson, the poet, born, 1700.
THURSDAY, 12. Day breaks 3h. 32m.
FRIDAY, 13.—General Wolfe killed at Quebec, 1759.
SATURDAY, 14.—Holy Cross.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
3 0	3 25	4 20	5 0	5 35	6 20	6 40
7 5	7 30	8 15	8 50	9 25	10 0	10 35

NATIONAL SYNOD of IRELAND.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

For SATURDAY next, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850,

WILL CONTAIN

A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS

OF

THE SYNOD AT THURLES,

Its GRAND PROCESSIONS and PUBLIC CEREMONIALS; with a PORTRAIT of the ARCHBISHOP of TUAM.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M J H, Brixton—Thames water is used by Messrs Barclay, Perkins, and Co, for brewing: the water from the Artesian well upon their premises in Southwark, is, on account of its low temperature, principally employed for cooling the wort in hot weather

W H, Dublin—The metallic design is strikingly like the vignette to Vol 13 of our Journal

C W H, Kirkaldy—The large View of Paris is to be had by order of any bookseller

SAFETY-VALVE is thanked for his letter. The address in question is Printing-house-square, Blackfriars. The engine is not a novelty

AN HARROVIAN—The Queen's Visit to Harrow is illustrated in our Journal for Nov 25, 1848

D R, Liverpool—The Guide published by Curry and Co, Dublin

F K Y—See Falck-Lenaha's "The German Language in One Volume" Whittaker and Co

J M—The name, Bell-a-house, is the reply we can give

J B B is thanked for the letter on Polar Temperature, though we cannot print it

G B, Leicester—See Holland's "British Angler," published by H Bohn

A CORRESPONDENT—The Epigram beginning,

"I do not like thee, Doctor Fell," &c,

is taken from Martial's epigram—

Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare:
Hoc tantum possum dicere, non amo te.

ANATEUR—The patronage of the Heralds' College—the only office in which such appointments are to be found, is vested in the Earl Marshal of England, at present the Duke of Norfolk as Earl Marshal It is very difficult to obtain a situation in the College

DELTA—Address Mr Wilkes, of Darley on the Nid, Yorkshire, and "Or three pales gu. on a arg., three ancles of the second *Crest:* A tiger sejant gu., tufted and maned or thereon a garb, charged with a mullet of the second" Sandford, arm. "Or, on a chief embattled az. three suns ppr. *Crest:* Out of a ducal crown or, a demi-lion rampant gu. holding a sun ppr."

R M C A, SCARBOROUGH FROM THE FIRST—There are no arms on record to the name of MARKAM Those of Cook are, "Or eight shields in orle—

SCHILLER—The arms of Black are "Or on a chief az. three leopard's faces arg. *Crest:* A hawk's lure as *ramed* or."

G B, Ilkeston—Prince Albert bears for arms "Quarterly 1st and 4th Royal arms differenced by a label of three points, on the centre point a cross gu.; 2nd and 3rd Barry of ten az. and arg., a cross ere'te'd vert. *Supporters:* Two lions rampt. crowned ppr., each charged on the shoulder with a label as in the arms"

A U—The right to bear arms does not, of itself, confer the title of Esquire

J M H—Any of the worsted embroidery shops would have the armorial design made

A B—We know of no work containing the pedigree of the London family. Bloomfield's "History of Norfolk" contains a genealogical account of families connected with the

RIBER, Camberwell—We can trace no arms of Browne exactly according with the crest sketched for us

I C, essay, perhaps, by a reference to Glover's "Ordinaries of Arms," be enabled to identify the arms and crest of which he sends a very good impression

HISTORICUS—It was at the battle of Almansa, fought in 1707, that the *Dutch* were commanded by an Englishman—the Marshal, Duke of Berwick), and the *English* by a *Frenchman* Ruvigny, Earl of Galway. The victory remained with the French

F W. The military band play in Kensington Gardens on Tuesday and Friday afternoons

E J G—of Jarbroad. On seal of the Lincoln, appended to No 261 of our Journal. A note to the Parish Clerk of Stowe would, doubtless, obtain the precise information

W W, Sheerness—See "Bradshaw's Railway Time Table

A SUBSCRIBER, Deal—A company has lately been formed in aid of the Freehold Land Movement."

L M—Apply for the "Colonial Guides" to Mr Saunders, publisher, Charing-cross

E D B—Apply to the Canterbury Association, Warwick-street, Charing-cross

O P Z, Newcastle—Child, in his work on Trade, quoted by Dr Johnson, uses wharfs as the plural of wharf

H B A—A work on Diabetes, written by Dr Bright, was published some years ago, price four- Contributions on the same subject have been published from time to time, in the [illegible] capital, for which apply to Mr Bright, 32, Soho-square, between Carlisle, Frent-street.

J L D—We do not interfere in disputes at cards

T F H, Bermondsey—The Income Tax Act of Sir Robert Peel was passed on the 14th May, and is now in force. By this act, for the better assessing and collecting the poor and high- in respect of small tenements, it is provided that vestries are to determine the rateable value of tenements and be rated to the poor-rate, and when this rated tenements are to be rated on a reduced scale. The goods of the occupiers are to be liable for the rates as well as the goods of the owners. The act extends only to England and Wales

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD—You are an [illegible]

[illegible] The arms of Standish are—"As three standing dishes, two and one, arg."

J B, Reader—Dedicated to the memory of "Bessie" a Furioso" by William Barnes Rhodes, Leeds, born 1797.

A SUBSCRIBER—Address a letter to 3, Chancery-lane, Holborn, [illegible]

[illegible], Birmingham—Apply to Mr Bale, Hobo maker, Bod, Fleet-street, respecting the B A hood belonging to the University of London.

J L—The question must be answered in the negative. Much will depend upon what the quality is scarred. The image is a mere trifle

VISITATE READER, Todmorden—The impressions received are too imperfect

AN OLD SUSSEX SUBAH "Ecclesiastic"—The impression is from a Nuremberg [illegible] of no value.

A SUBSCRIBER, Paxton—We are not aware DEVONSHIRE CIDER—Next week

J B, Reader—Declined [illegible] Todmorden—We have not heard

AAnBBas—Either form may be used PUBLIC—Yours is a case for a magistrate

W B, Manchester—The ages are 84 and 49 M W J, Rugely—Declined

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1850.

THE news by the last Overland Mail very painfully justifies the severity of Sir Charles Napier with regard to the discipline of some of our regiments in India. The circumstances which led to the melancholy suicide of Colonel King are in the highest degree deplorable; but they are by no means the only events which prove that the service is not in the state in which it ought to be. The behaviour of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons at the battle of Chillianwallah has been sufficiently commented on both in England and in India. We have no wish to stir the subject again, and only allude to it as an explanation of more recent events, which would otherwise be unintelligible. A private of that regiment was ordered to the triangles to be flogged; but from oversight, or more positive breach of duty, was permitted to have access to arrack, or other intoxicating liquor, before being brought out to receive his punishment. He was actually flogged when in a furious state of intoxication, and when taken back to the guard-room was supplied with an additional quantity of arrack and some beer. The circumstances having been represented to the commanding officer, Colonel King, the man was brought on parade under escort, and, excited by the drink he had imbibed, grossly insulted the Colonel, by calling out in a loud voice, that he was a coward, and that the men would never have fled from the enemy at Chillianwallah if they had been better

led. The man was tried by court-martial for this military crime, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Sir Charles Napier recommended the court to re-consider the sentence, upon the ground that, however disgraceful and insubordinate the conduct of the culprit may have been, it was certainly as much produced by neglect of duty in others, in supplying him with drink, and suffering him to be punished when intoxicated, as by the conduct of the drunken man himself. The Court respectfully declined compliance; upon which, Sir Charles—having power to pardon the prisoner, but not to commute the sentence—chose the former alternative. The circumstances preyed upon the mind of the unhappy Colonel, the more especially as the insulting words of the pardoned soldier were but a brutal version of the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-Chief, when reviewing the regiment at Meean Meer, that "he had no doubt if the men were better led they would behave as well as any regimen. in her Majesty's service." The result was, the suicide of Colonel King. Another circumstance, showing a want of discipline, occurred at Banda, about the same time. Lieutenant Litchford, of the 48th Bengal Native Infantry, in consequence of some dispute at the mess-table, applied, with an oath, the epithet of "a sneaking coward" to Adjutant Huxham, of the same regiment. The result was a challenge, which coming to the knowledge of the commanding officer, he placed the disputants under arrest. Both parties broke the arrest, and fought a duel, in which Mr. Huxham was dangerously wounded. At Simlah, another officer, of the name of Rose, has been placed under arrest, apparently for swearing the peace against a civilian who had threatened him with a horsewhipping, instead of demanding "satisfaction" in a more military manner. We do not profess to understand the etiquette or the rules of the military profession in this matter, or why the officer who will not fight a duel is punished equally with him who resolves upon fighting one. All these events, trivial as the last may appear, are symptomatic of something wrong, and will lead to much regret that Sir Charles Napier does not remain in India to complete the task he has begun of tightening the relaxed cords of discipline throughout the whole service. The retirement of Sir Charles himself does not show that perfect accord and harmony between the high officers of State in India which could be wished, as it appears to have been mainly caused by a difference with the Governor-General. All that is known of this untoward business is derived from a letter from Sir William Napier, which has been published in England, and will find its way to India in due time. The gallant officer says:—

It has been said that a difference has arisen between him and Lord Dalhousie because of some barrack building—because of his disbanding the 66th Regiment without reference to the Governor-General—because he desired war (it is not said with whom), and that Lord Dalhousie desired peace—because the Commander-in-Chief attempted to usurp the power of Government, and, when mildly corrected, replied with intemperate language, and resigned.

To these statements Sir William Napier replies:—

It is true Sir Charles Napier has tendered his resignation on account of a difference between him and Lord Dalhousie; but it is not true that this difference arose about barrack building, or from any desire to make war, or because he disbanded the 66th Regiment, or that his language was intemperate and unbecoming, or that he resigned peevishly. The real cause of that step was a difference between him and the Governor-General on a vital point of public interest, accompanied by circumstances which rendered it imperative upon Sir Charles Napier to resign the high office conferred on him by his Sovereign; and he is prepared to justify his conduct to that gracious Sovereign and to the public, proudly confident that he has served both well, and would have served them better, if he had been permitted to combine such service with that self-respect which no man can relinquish without dishonour.

Upon the whole, the news from India is not of a character to give satisfaction in England; and the explanation of Sir Charles Napier will be looked forward to both with curiosity and anxiety.

We have already given an abstract of the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the amount of official salaries. The voluminous evidence upon which the committee based their recommendations has since been published, and is rendered remarkable as containing the opinions of Sir Robert Peel on the important question of the remuneration to be given to the highest officers of the State. Some members of the committee were evidently bent upon retrenchment, even in these high quarters—retrenchment for the sake of retrenchment, without reference to the duty to be performed or those collateral considerations which are, in fact, more essential than those of mere money; but the statements and opinions of Sir Robert Peel must have convinced them of the necessity of caution. "I think," said he, "in answer to a question from Mr. Cobden, "that those who wish to see the arena of public service open to all, without distinction of rank or fortune, ought not to contend for an undue limitation of official emoluments. Those emoluments ought to be sufficient to induce a man of great abilities and of very moderate means to enter into the public service; and it would be unjust to such a man to place him in immediate contact with men of great wealth, and leave him with insufficient means to maintain the proper dignity of the office which he held. I feel that very strongly. If you were to adopt that principle, you would confine the tenure of great offices to the aristocracy and to men of fortune. That would be a great public misfortune." Sir Robert Peel, disinterestedly, for he himself possessed a fortune which rendered the official salary attached to the office of Prime Minister a matter of indifference; and his opinion, so emphatically expressed, would, if there had been any doubt upon the subject, have been sufficient to remove it from the most predetermined. The recapitulation afterwards made by the lamented statesman, of the position and qualifications of his predecessors in office, afforded a striking corroboration of his argument. "If," said he, "you review the great offices of state for the last fifty years —the office of Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, you will not find that aristocratic connexions have much influenced these appointments. In the cases of Mr. Pitt, of Mr. Addington, of Mr. Perceval, and of Mr. Canning, it would surely be impossible to contend that aristocratic influence had determined their appointment. In other cases wherein persons of high family connexion have held the chief offices, it is because they have been the fittest persons for them. Lord Grey and Lord John Russell did not owe their appointments as Prime Minister to their aristocratic connexions, but to their superior personal qualifications, and to the confidence of their party. I do not think they owed it in the slightest degree to the accident of birth." Upon the whole, the evidence given before this committee establishes very clearly the fact, that, considering the position which our Ministers are compelled to hold, and the policy of opening the highest careers in the State to the ambition of men possessed of abilities but not of fortune, the nation is by no means extravagantly generous in remunerating them. If there be a doubt on any part of the subject, it relates to the higher diplomatic offices, and our chief Ambassadors, such as those in France, Spain, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh. But even in this department, all but the very highest officers are under-paid. When we look into the inferior but still most useful and highly responsible offices in the gift of the Government, we find that niggardliness is our principle, not generosity. Many a merchant in the City of London pays his clerks with far more liberality than the Government of Great Britain pays the men who are entrusted with the more arduous clerkships of the State; and in one great and important department—that of the Post-office—by far the larger portion of its hardest-working and most useful *employés* are paid with a parsimony which a private gentleman or trader would be ashamed to display. The publication of the whole of the valuable evidence collected by the committee cannot fail to be useful in clearing up misconceptions, and in directing the energies of financial reformers to more vulnerable points. There is much room for a reform of the national expenditure, and a pressing necessity for a general re-adjustment of the public burdens. The great statesman whose opinions we have above quoted was the man to whom the country looked for accomplishing this task; and it is not the least of the reasons for its regret at his untimely loss, that it now looks in vain for a statesman with sufficient grasp of mind and clearness of purpose to undertake it as a whole. It can but hope, however, that the necessity will in due time bring forth the statesman, and that the financial affairs of the empire will find a minister who is able to regulate them.

POSTSCRIPT.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD IN IRELAND.—THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES. A letter from Thurles announces that the Roman Catholic Bishops have at length come to a decision upon the Queen's Colleges. After a protracted discussion, "a vote of condemnation was passed—but only by a majority of one." No decided step can be taken without the sanction of the Pope, and the whole proceedings of the Synod must be submitted to his Holiness.

THE DEATH OF BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.—We announce with much regret the death of Baroness Rothschild, yesterday afternoon, at Gunnersbury Park, her seat near Ealing. The Baroness was seized with determination of blood to the head on Sunday, the 25th ult., and the symptoms, then alarming, continued to increase, when at half-past twelve on Thursday she expired, surrounded by nearly the whole of her family. The deceased baroness, who was in her 68th year, was widow of the celebrated capitalist, and third daughter of Mr. L. B. Cohen.

THE LIVERPOOL CAB STRIKE.—Owing to a temporary arrangement with the Town Council, the hackney coach proprietors commenced running on Thursday.

Yesterday (Friday) morning, about half-past two o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. J. A. Jordon, wheelwright, 20, Old-street-road. The fire was discovered by the police on duty by sparks issuing from the roof, which was burnt off. The engines from Whitecross-street were quickly on the spot, but the fire was not extinguished before it had communicated to the premises of Messrs. Smith and Owen, timber merchants. Considerable damage was done to the stock

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our advices of yesterday (Friday) state that Louis Napoleon gave a grand dinner to the authorities of Evreux on Tuesday, but he found himself so unwell that he was obliged to leave the table. His indisposition continuing, he was prevented from attending the ball at the Prefecture in the evening. He, however, had recovered by Wednesday morning, when he pursued his journey, on his route to Caen, where he was expected to arrive that evening.

The Minister of War had received an official note from the envoy of the Emperor of Austria, announcing that the Restricted Germanic Diet had been constituted at Frankfort on the 2nd instant, under the Presidency of Austria; and that Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hanover, Saxony, Electoral Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt, Denmark for Holstein, Duchies of Luxemburg, Nassau, Brunswick, and Lippe-Delmold had given their adhesion to the new confederation. Prussia had repudiated all connexion with that body. Austria and the other members of the Diet, it is said, are determined to make their acts respected, even should it be by force of arms.

Rumours of a change of ministry were in circulation in order to give the present Government a more decidedly Bonapartist character.

GERMAN STATES.

The Assembly of States of Electoral Hesse was dissolved on the 27th ult. By the decree of dissolution it is ordered that a new Assembly shall be convoked within six months.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The National Assembly is summoned to meet on Monday next

The town was greatly alarmed on the 1st, by the approach of the Russian fleet, which came within cannon-shot. At ten o'clock the fleet all the ships of war were seen arranged in order of battle, as if preparing to make an attack on the fort of Fredrichsort, which protects the entrance of the port of Kiel. These dispositions, however, have since become less menacing.

No change has taken place in the state of affairs, 30,000 Holsteiners are still in face of 35,000 Danes. Both armies have strong positions, which they are daily strengthening by fortifications

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

BALMORAL, Sept. 2.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual early walk this morning. His Royal Highness afterwards went out shooting. The Queen drove out in the afternoon, attended by the Marchioness of Douro. The younger members of the Royal family took walking exercise during the day

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Her Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Lord James Murray, Sir George Couper, and Dr. Roberston had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

BALMORAL, Sept. 3.

The Prince Consort went out shooting this morning, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen and Sir George Grey, and attended by Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon. The Queen drove out in the afternoon in an open carriage, with the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred. The Prince of Wales rode out this afternoon, attended by Mr. Birch. The dinner party this evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Leiningen, Lady Augusta Bruce, the Baroness de Speth, and Sir George Couper.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. Otter to the Prebendal stall of Somerly, in Chichester Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev N. Roffe to Morningthorpe, Norfolk. Rev. J. W. Chaloner to Newton Kyme, Yorkshire. Rev. J. Ley to Waldron, Sussex. *Vicarages:* Rev. E. Gibson to Ashby Magna. Rev. R. Allnutt to South Dunnerham, Wilts. Rev. C. L. Royds to Aldenham, Herts.

VACANCIES.—Barningham Town, Norfolk, diocese of Norwich; value, £138; patron, J. T. Mott, Esq.; Rev. F. N. Roffe, promotet. Craxton, Cambridgeshire, diocese of Ely: value, £185, with residence, patron, S. Newton, Esq.; Rev. T. Kidd, deceased.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials:—The Rev. J. L. Walton a very massive silver salver, and a purse of 50 guineas, from the inhabitants of Selby. The Rev. J. A. Jerome, D.D., from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, as Classical Professor and Dean at the East India Civil College, Haileybury, a valuable piece of plate. The Rev. H. J. Stevenson, of Grimley-with-Hallow, Worcestershire, a testimonial of esteem from the inhabitants of that parish.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.—T. Halford Vaughan, Esq., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and professor of Modern History, has been nominated one of her Majesty's Royal Commissioners to inquire into the state of that University

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The act of the late session relating to the ecclesiastical commissioners, under which the First and Second Church Commissioners, Lord Chichester and the Hon. George Shaw Lefevre, have been appointed, contains 29 sections. The salary of the First Church Commissioner is not to exceed £1500 a year, and that of the commissioner to be appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, £1000. The First Church Commissioner and the commissioner appointed by the Archbishop are to be joint treasurers. The estates held in trust for the commissioners are to vest in the First Estates Commissioner The church estates commissioners are to be "The Estates Committee," which committee is to manage all property of the commissioners. Two church estates commissioners are to be present at all meetings of the ecclesiastical commissioners. The episcopal fund of the commissioners is to be transferred to the common fund. Fixed incomes may be secured to Archbishops and Bishops appointed after the 1st January, 1848. There are provisions in the act respecting the endowments of the Deans of Salisbury and Wells; the income to each is to be £1500 a year. Deans appointed after the 10th of April last are not to hold any benefice not situated within a city or town. Benefices annexed to the sees of Gloucester and Bristol, Oxford, and Peterborough are to be severed from the sees. The proceedings of the commissioners are to be laid before Parliament.

The Bishop of Gloucester has admonished the Rev. M. R. Whish for having interrupted divine service in St. Peter's Church, Bishopsworthy, by calling the Rev. H. Bruncker, the perpetual curate, to come down from the pulpit. His Lordship has also condemned Mr. Whish in the costs. It appears that Mr. Wish, who is vicar of Bedminster, deemed that he had authority in the church of Bishopsworthy, though it has been taken out of his parish and constituted a district church.

NEW MODE OF ADVERTISING.—The novelty in the genius of the advertisers has adopted a rather novel and amusing mo[illegible] of bringing their wares before public notice. Yesterday (Friday) morning, a day covered over with advertising placards, perambulated the Strand and Fleet-street, attracting particular notice, and exciting much amusement. The quadruped appeared to be fully conscious of the importance of his office, and marched along the street with great dignity and gravity.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—We understand that Capt. Herbert Wynn, of the 7th Fusileers, will offer himself as a candidate for the county of Montgomery on Protectionist principles, in consequence of the death of his uncle, the late Right Hon. Charles Williams Wynn.

ROCHDALE SAVINGS-BANK.—The Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War, has given orders that all those pensioners who had deposits in the Rochdale Savings-Bank shall have their dividends made up to twenty shillings in the pound.

SEAFORD.—The preliminary mining operations at Seaford Cliff are nearly completed, and it is expected that the explosion will take place in about a fortnight. The two principal mines, of 12,000 lb. each, are reached by galleries driven at an inclination upwards from the face of the cliff, which is pierced at about 90 feet above the level of the beach. Three smaller charges, of 1000 lb. each, are placed above, at a depth of 40 feet from the surface, the whole to be fired simultaneously by means of voltaic battery. The whole operation is performed by a detachment of the Sappers and Miners, under the direction of Captain Frome, Royal Engineers. We intend to illustrate these very interesting operations.

THE HOP DUTY.—A meeting was held on Saturday last at Canterbury, at which it was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the representatives of East Kent be requested to oppose a substitution of an acreage duty in lieu of the present method of charging the duty.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday, the Town Council of Liverpool, by a majority of 36 to 11, resolved upon the establishment of a free public library. The proprietors of the Royal Institution in Colquitt-street, in that town, have agreed to hand over for the purpose, without any pecuniary consideration whatever, their library, museum, and gallery of arts, with the sole stipulation that these shall be kept in their usual state of efficiency.

LONSORATION OF A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—On Wednesday morning the solemn dedication of the cathedral, which has been erected by the Roman Catholic body in the city of York, took place. Several dignitaries of that Church, and a large number of its influential members, assembled with a view to take part in the proceedings. Although the tickets of admission were sold at 8s. each, they were eagerly purchased, and more would have been disposed of had the sacred edifice been capable of affording sufficient accommodation for all who applied. Shortly after ten o'clock, the Right Rev. Dr. John Briggs, Bishop of Trachis and Vicar-Apostolic of the district of York; the Right Rev. Dr. James Gillis, Bishop of Limyra and Vicar-Apostolic of the Eastern district; the Right Rev. Dr. William Ullathorne, Bishop of Hetalona and Vicar Apostolic of the central district; and the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy; entered the cathedral, followed by a large number of priests in their sacerdotal robes, deacons, acolytes, and other officers of the cathedral. High mass was performed by the Rev. Robert Tate, D.D.; after which the ceremony of dedication or consecration took place. The sermon was preached by Dr. Gillis, Bishop of Limyra, who spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the efforts made by the Roman Catholic clergy to make more generally known the doctrines of their Church, as evidenced by the many remarkable conversions which had of late taken place The new cathedral, which is a handsome structure, is dedicated to St. George. After the ceremony a collation was provided at the Festival Concert-room—the Hon. Charles Langdale presiding. At a spacious church, dedicated to St. Marie, has been erected by the same body at Sheffield, and is to be consecrated by Bishop Briggs on Wednesday next, the 11th inst.

HERRINGS BY RAILWAY.—Not the least important part of the goods traffic of the Caledonian Railway at this period of the year is the enormous number of herrings which are now daily transmitted to the south. One day last week, a train was despatched from the station in Lothian-road with no less than 84 tons of this fish alone. The train, which was no ordinary sized one, would not, according to the most moderate computations, have contained less than half a million of this particular genus of the finny tribe.

It has been suggested to replace the extensive powder magazine, at Lisbon, near the Liverpool, by the erection of six towers along the shore, and store the powder in the upper stories, which, in the event of explosion, would cause no injury below.

COMMENCEMENT OF COACH AND CAR PROPRIETORS AT LIVERPOOL.—All the hackney-coach proprietors closed their establishments on Monday in consequence of a dispute with the Town Council relative to fares, which they allege are fixed by the Council at too low a rate to be remunerative. Great inconvenience has consequently felt. A full-dress concert was intended to be given on Tuesday at the Philharmonic Hall, but, in consequence of the "strike," the committee were obliged to issue a notice that ladies were not expected to appear in full dress.

THE CHARTIST COLONY AT SNIG'S END.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor has commenced legal proceedings for the purpose of recovering rents from the 102 allottees at Snig's End. On Wednesday last, a number proceeded from Chepstow to serve fifty-two writs. The colonists, who had got intelligence of the coming storm, held a meeting on the preceding evening, and concerted their arrangements. On the appearance of the bailiffs, they intimated that they would "manure the land with their blood before it should be taken from them." The bailiffs, we understand, did not make a levy, being convinced by the statements of the colonists that it would be illegal and impracticable: illegal, because the colonists are not tenants; and impracticable because a most determined resistance would have been offered to them. The bailiffs, therefore, retired, and the colonists are now awaiting with some anxiety the next step of Mr. O'Connor towards his "children"

SALE OF CHARTIST ALLOTMENTS IN OXFORDSHIRE.—On Saturday last, the allotments at Minster Lovell (one of Mr. Feargus O'Connor's land schemes) were brought to the hammer, at Oxford, by order of the mortgagees, who have a charge of £4000 upon the whole of the estate, which, as described in the catalogue, comprises 297 acres of superior land (the superiority of the land may be inferred from the fact, that seven acres and a half, with a good shed upon it, fetched £190 only), and 83 excellent cottages of three, four, and five rooms each. The auction was attended by a large number of occupiers and others, who were attracted to the room, no doubt expecting to see some fun, in consequence of the following having been circulated previous to the sale, more than for the purpose of purchasing:—"Minster Lovell Estate. Notice is hereby given, that any persons purchasing any portion of the above-named property, which is advertised for sale at the Star Hotel, Oxford, on the 31st August, 1850, will thereby involve themselves in a suit in Chancery." One of the occupants, in addressing the auctioneer, said it was the intention of all of them to keep possession, or throw it into Chancery. This threat of not giving up peaceable possession by the present tenants (who considered the allotments theirs) seemed to have the effect of restraining persons from becoming purchasers, for out of the 85 lots only six were really sold; several were bought in, and for the greater majority of the lots there were no bidders. One lot, consisting of a cottage and four acres of land, with a rent-charge of £1 8s., and a land-tax of 4s., realised £250. Another, with two acres and proportionate outgoings, was knocked down for £125. The cottages cost building £100 each. A solicitor attended on the part of Mr. F. O'Connor.

ACCIDENT OF THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident of a singular character occurred on the London and South Western Railway on Tuesday night. The 7 p.m. down train left the Waterloo-road station at the usual hour for Guildford, and proceeded onwards without meeting with any interruption until it had arrived about midway between Esher and Weybridge. Shortly after passing Weybridge, where the first-named station, the engine-driver espied on the line some moving objects. He therefore shut off the steam, and signalled to the guards to apply the breaks; but before they had sufficient time to do so, the train came in contact with the obstruction in front, which was found to be pieces. The driver proceeded on his journey, leaving word, as he went by the different stations, for inquiries to be made as to the extent of mischief done. On the train arriving, it was clearly ascertained that three of the cattle had been literally cut to pieces, and their mangled remains were found scattered in sundry directions on the line. The same were picked up by the driver of the goods train, and conveyed to the nearest station. The cattle had broken down an entrance upon the line, owing to some defect in the palings which surrounded the meadow where they were at pasture.

FIRE IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—On Monday night, the village of Hemingford, Grey, was thrown into the greatest confusion by the sudden outbreak of a fire, which involved in flames and reduced to ashes a large farmhouse, with all its stock of hay and straw, and twenty-one cottages, the inhabitants of which are now sheltered in the church, which was instantly open for their reception. It originated in some children playing with lucifer matches near some hay and straw, which ignited, and so quickly spread its flames, that although the Ramsgate and the St. Ives engines were with instantly on the spot and in full play, they could not check their fury before the above-named destruction took place. A collection is being made on behalf of the poor houseless villagers of Harboys.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—Information has been communicated to the authorities in Glasgow of an extensive forgery committed on the firm of Abraham Crocker and Co., tea and sugar merchants, London, by Mr. Cailhun, commission merchant, Paisley-road, Glasgow. The accused party has disappeared. He was last seen in London on the 17th of August, and, as far as can be conjectured, it is not unlikely that he has gone across the Atlantic, by the steamer which left Liverpool about that time. It is supposed that he left with bills to more than £1000, forgeries of bills of exchange in the name of the firm on two of their customers to the amount of £875 having already been discovered, besides other sums in which he was behind with the firm.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday evening last, on the premises of Mr. W. Ledger, Ford Farm, Wrotham, Kent, the property of Sir W. Geary, Bart., which proved greatly destructive. The fire was first seen by Mrs. Ledger, from the dwelling-house, in the out-stack, at the corner of the straw-yard, which, with the granary, forms a complete square close to the high-road. Almost in an instant the flames communicated with the other stacks and buildings, and it ran comparatively round the premises. An express was immediately sent for the engines. The loss of property is lamentably great, including fourteen stacks, of which all but two, we believe, were corn; a granary, two stables, and a lodge, and about seventy quarters of beans, corn. Notice is known as to the cause of the fire, but it is supposed to be feared that it may have been caused by some of the many arrangements lately about the country, who usually have pipes in their mouths, and are utterly reckless as to the effect of the sparks or ashes which might be emitted from their pipes. The property was insured in the Kent Fire Office. The loss is estimated at nearly £1500.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO HOLYROOD.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(Continued from page 202.)

Castleton of Braemar.—The party arrived here about six o'clock, and stopped at Mr. Clark's to change horses. A large body of Mr. Farquharson's men, in the Highland costume, were likewise here, under charge of Master Farquharson. Lady Agnes Duff was also present to welcome them, and with whom her Majesty cordially shook hands. Flags were waving from the castle and a number of other places in the neighbourhood, and added considerably to the picturesque appearance of this beautiful place. So soon as the horses were changed they started for Balmoral, where they arrived about seven o'clock, being about ten hours from the time they left Edinburgh, the whole distance being 150 miles, whereof 100 miles was per railway, and the rest by post-horses. It required sixteen pair of post-horses for each stage. Mr. Ross, of the Defiance Hotel, Cupar-Angus, supplied the horses thence to Spittal and Glenshee; Mr. Grant, thence to Castleton; and Mr. Clark, thence to Balmoral. We are happy to say, not the slightest accident occurred the whole way, although in some places the road is very steep, and the two luggage carriages weighed about six tons each, which is rather heavy for hilly roads.

Her Majesty, as usual, has been very fortunate for weather, as it has been very fine since her arrival at Balmoral.

ON HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO HOLYROOD PALACE.

Bid vanish'd years their phantom flight reverse,
And moaning winds their demon tales rehearse,
Bring from oblivious shades, in grim array,
The bleeding victim in the fiercest fray;
Again arouse the echoes from their lair,
The midnight shriek of murder and despair;
That Peace may hear, and Truth secure behold
What nobler deeds triumphant times unfold;
That War's despoiling hand profanes no more
The palace hall, the tombs and temples hoar;
That o'er these towers, with ruin traced between,
May float the lull of love and rest serene;
That soft 's the sleep that clouds the crown-capp'd throne
Of her whose dreams can shape few splendours past herown.

W. T. Young.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY, AT EDINBURGH.

TEMPORARY STATION AT DOVER.—STEAMERS PREPARING TO START.

SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS.

In our Journal of last week we described the accomplishment of the first telegraphic despatch, clearly printed in Roman type, from Dover, and received at the temporary station at Cape Grinez, near Calais, on the evening of Wednesday week, at nine o'clock. We now give a very interesting series of Engravings illustrative of this great scientific triumph, the details of which will be found at page 186 of our last Number. Mr. John W. Brett was present at the Dover Station, watching the progressive success of the operations until the final signal of its entire completion was made in a clearly-printed message at Cape Grinez.

"THE GOLIAH" STEAMER "PAYING OUT" THE ELECTRIC WIRE.

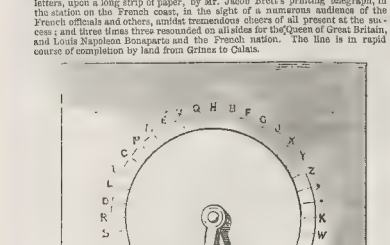
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first Engraving shews the Temporary Station at Dover, with the two steamers preparing to start. In the second Engraving is seen the *Goliah*, accompanied by H. M. packet *Widgeon* "paying out" the electric wire. The third scene is a view of Cape Grinez, and the taking of the wire up the rock. Next is the Communicator, or Dial Plate; and, lastly, is the Apparatus by

THE ELECTRIC WIRE AT CAPE GRINEZ.

which the Message is printed and delivered from the communicator on the opposite coast; with a cross section of the wire, insulated with gutta percha, both of the actual size.

The only conjectured difficulty on the route was at a point in mid-channel, called the Ridge, between which and another inequality called the Varne, both well known and dreaded by navigators, there is a deep submarine valley, surrounded by shifting sands, the one being seventeen miles and the other twelve miles in length. Here ships encounter danger, lose their anchors, and drift; and trolling nets of fishermen are frequently lost. The submarine telegraph line was, however, successfully submerged. On nearing Cape Grinez the soundings become very rugged, and the coast dangerous; but by steady and cautious manipulation, the *Goliah* delivered her cargo of wire to be safely connected with the end of the tubing which had been laid at Cape Grinez, and run up the cliff to a temporary station at its summit. This was completed the same evening, and every accommodation was afforded by the officials at the lighthouse, in the use of lanterns and lamps, so that at nine o'clock the same evening (the 28th of August) a message was printed, in legible Roman letters, upon a long strip of paper, by Mr. Jacob Brett's printing telegraph, in the station on the French coast, in the sight of a numerous audience of the French officials and others, amidst tremendous cheers of all present at the success; and three times three resounded on all sides for the Queen of Great Britain, and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and the French nation. The line is in rapid course of completion by land from Grinez to Calais.

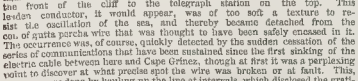


COMMUNICATOR, OR DIAL PLATE.

The originating of telegraphic communication between London and Paris, and the European continent, is due to the enterprise of an Anglo-French Company, *en commandité*, first established in Paris by Mr. Jacob Brett, who obtained a decree from the French Government under Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, which, together with authorizations from the various departments of the English Government, confers on Mr. Brett, for a period of ten years, the exclusive right of telegraphic communication between Dover and Calais. When the gigantic nature of the undertaking is considered, it cannot create much surprise that, at the time Messrs. Brett first proposed by letter to Sir Robert Peel to carry out this and similar projects, the minds of most of our leading men of the possibility of its accomplishment. The great problem is, however, now solved.

PRINTING APPARATUS.

In a letter from Dover, dated Wednesday the 4th inst., it is stated that the wire so successfully submerged last week has been cut asunder among the rocks at Cape Grinez, where the physical configuration of the French coast has been found unfavourable for it as a place of holdfast or footing. All communication between coast and coast has consequently been suspended for the present. The precise point where the breakage took place is 200 yards out at sea, and just where the twenty miles of electric line that had been stranded out from Grinez joins on to a leaden tube, designed to protect it from the surge beating against the beach, and which serves the purpose of conveying it up the front of the cliff to the telegraph station on the top. This leaden conductor, it would appear, was of too soft a texture to resist the oscillation of the sea, and thereby became detached from the con. of gutta percha wire that was thought to have been safely encased in it. The occurrence was, of course, quickly detected by the sudden cessation of the series of communications that have been sustained since the first sinking of the electric cable between here and Cape Grinez, though at first it was a perplexing point to discover at what precise spot the wire was broken or at fault. This, however, was done by hauling up the line at intervals, which disclosed the gratifying fact that since its first sinking it had remain *in situ* at the bottom of the sea, in consequence of the leaden weights or clamps that were strung to



INSULATED ELECTRIC WIRE.

it at every 16th of a mile. The operation was accomplished by Messrs. Brett, Reid, Wardell, and Jones, who attended to the management of the telegraph without intermission, and who are now, with their staff, removing the wire to a point nearer Calais, where, from soundings, it has been ascertained that there are no rocks, and where the contour of the coast is favourable. It is thought that for the present leaden tube a tube of iron must be substituted, the present apparatus being considered too fragile to be permanently answerable. The experiment, as far as it has gone, proves the possibility of the gutta percha wire resisting the action of the salt water, of the fact of its being a perfect waterproof insulator, and that the weights on the wire are sufficient to prevent its being drifted away by the currents, or of sinking in the sands. It is not intended to make use of the wire for commercial and newspaper purposes until the connexion of it with the telegraphs of the South-Eastern and that now completed on the other side from Canals to Paris is effected. Should the one wire answer, it is intended eventually to run out 20 or 30 more, so as to have a constant reserve in the event of accident in readiness. The huge retardation of electric line will represent 400 miles of telegraph submerged in the sea; and, as each will be a considerable distance apart, a total water width of six or eight miles in extent.

On Thursday afternoon, his Grace the Duke [illegible] visited the Telegraph. The wires are carried in temporarily at the terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. In the absence of Mr. Reid, the telegraph engineer, who superintended laying the wires across the Channel, his foreman, shown, the Duke the workings of the instruments, and explained to him how the wires were insulated, and the plan adopted for laying them across. At the Duke's request, he also furnished him with a specimen of the insulated wire. His Grace seemed highly pleased, and would, no doubt, appreciate this wonderful agency that could communicate in a second of time between this country and the Continent. On Tuesday, the Duke again visited the Telegraph, with a party of ladies; but there was no person in attendance who could explain the operations.

IRELAND.

CONCILIATION HALL.—Mr. John O'Connell on Monday announced the approach of another death amongst the nine lives of Conciliation Hall. He said that they could not continue in possession of the hall unless the people, that is, the Repealers, supplied the means of paying £60 a year rent and £30 a year taxes; and it would be necessary for some person to become personally liable for the payment of these sums. He could not himself, in justice to his family, take this responsibility upon him; and, unless in the course of four weeks the country should give him some assurance of support as to secure the payment of the rent and taxes, they could not continue in the building where they then held their meeting. He also made the further melancholy announcement that the rent for the week was only £8 9s.

AUSTRIAN SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE IRISH POOR.—The *Evening Post* contains the following:—"The Austrian Government having placed £3200 at the disposal of the Synod for the relief of the distressed poor of Ireland, the allocation of that sum was made on Monday, and £1200 for the relief of the province of Munster, £1200 for a similar purpose in Connaught, and £800, we believe, equally between Leinster and Ulster."

The Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland entertained Sir B. Brodie at dinner, in Dublin, on Friday; and in the course of the proceedings Sir Philip Crampton presented the distinguished guest with a complete set of the instruments used in the treatment of aneurism by compression.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION IN IRELAND.—The *Freeman's Journal* points out a result of the recent successful extension of the submarine telegraph, which appears almost inevitable, namely, the necessity which must soon be created of carrying on the intelligence communication with America through Ireland. If, as the *Freeman* says, the miles of sea strait between Dover and the French coast has been spanned by the telegraphic wire, there is no reason whatever why the sixty miles strait between Holyhead and Kingston should not be similarly spanned; and as the wires could, of course, be conveyed to the point of Ireland which would offer most advantage for the purpose, it necessarily follows that the line of intelligence could thus be shortened to some considerable extent, and consequently that a transatlantic steamer touching at such a telegraphic terminus in Ireland, would have an advantage over one passing uninterruptedly between America and Liverpool. There are, it is suggested by the *Freeman*, two ways of meeting this necessity: either to start the mail steamers direct from some Irish western port, say Galway; or, if they must still sail from Liverpool, at least that they should make Ireland a touching point both going and returning, and in such case, Cork, or some south-western Irish port, would, most probably, be the point selected.

INDIAN CORN.—Notwithstanding that no sales of Indian corn of importance take place at present, owing to the prolific and superior crop of potatoes, which are consumed by the labouring classes for the first time since the famine, cargoes of maize continue to arrive in Queenstown, Cork. On Tuesday week six vessels with maize, and three with wheat, arrived.

THE CROPS.—The harvest crops continue to be spoken of in all quarters as in the most favourable condition, and the reaping process is actively carried on in most of the midland and several other counties.

EJECTMENTS.—The *Tuam Herald* supplies the following:—"A few days since, the inhabitants of the village of Carras, county Mayo, numbering, we understand, upwards of thirty families, were dispossessed, and their houses razed to the ground. The property is that of the Nolans, minors; and we believe the proceedings were instituted by order of the Court of Chancery

EXCURSIONS.—The excursion trains have filled Killarney with visitors from England and other distant places. There never was a season when these beautiful lakes and surrounding scenery were so thronged with admiring strangers. On Thursday week the accommodation of the one hotel alone was compelled to fit up thirty-six beds for temporary accommodation besides his ordinary supply; and on all the other hotels there was a similar pressure.

EMIGRATION.—The *Waterford Mail* gives the following account of the progress of emigration from that port:—"Yesterday we witnessed the self-expatriation of some hundreds of the most respectable-looking class of farmers and their families, by the Liverpool steamers, that we have seen during the present year. We perceive, by former returns, that, as the harvest advances, the tide of emigration will continue to increase; and the prediction was fully realised yesterday and yesterday se'nnight."

THE SEA-SERPENT AGAIN!—The *Cork Constitution* publishes the following circumstantial letter:—"Courtmacsherry, Aug. 29. Sir,—The following particulars, the accuracy of which need not be questioned, will, I doubt not, interest many of your readers.—The different fishing establishments on the shore of this extensive bay, extending from the Old Head of Kinsale to the Seven Heads, have been within the last few days abundantly supplied with fish of every description, and the greatest activity prevails to profit by the bounty which has been thus sent to us literally in shoals. It has been remarked, too, that some description of fish, hauk, for instance, have been captured further within the limits of the inner harbour than was ever known before. In fact, as I heard it observed, the fish were literally leaping ashore. These novel appearances, however, it was my lot to see fully accounted for yesterday. At about one o'clock A.M., when sailing in my yacht, with a slight breeze off shore, about two miles to the south of the beacon erected on the Barrel Rocks, one of the party of four gentlemen on board (Mr. B., of Bandon) drew attention towards the structure mentioned, with the interrogatory of 'Do you see anything queer about the Barrels?' In an instant the attention of all on board was riveted on an object which at first struck me as like the upheaved back, and of a large mast, but which, as it was made out plainer, proved to be the head of some huge fish or monster. On bearing down towards the object, we could distinctly see the naked eye what I have best describe as an enormous serpent without mane, or fur, or any like appendage. The portion of the body above water, and which appeared to be rubbing or scratching itself against the beacon, was fully 30 feet long, and in diameter I should say about a fathom. With the aid of a glass it was observed that the eyes were of immense size, about nine inches across the ball, and the upper part of the back appeared covered with a furrowed shell-like substance. We were now within rifle-shot of the animal, although such an one hardly exhibited pardonable nervousness at the suggestion, it was resolved to fire a ball at the under portion of the body whenever the creature's unwieldy evolutions would expose its vulnerable part. The instant the piece was discharged the monster rose, as if impelled by a painful impulse, to a height which may appear incredible -say at least thirty fathoms—and, culminating with the most rapid motion, dived or dashed itself under water with a splash that almost stopped our breaths with amazement. In a few moments all disturbance of the water subsided, and the strange visitor evidently pursued its course to seaward. On coming up to the beacon, we were gratified to find adhering to the supports numerous connected scaly masses, such as one would think would be rubbed from a creature 'coating,' or changing its old skin for a new one. These interesting objects can be seen at the Horse Rock Coast Guard station, and will repay a visit. These particulars I have narrated in the most accurate manner I am able, and of others, in other boats, who had not so good an opportunity of seeing the entire appearance of the animal as those in my boat had, should send you a more readable account of it, I pledge myself can be implicitly adhere to the real facts.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, ROGER W. TRAVERS."

SIXTY thousand people want every week the art of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and would feel a blank in their lives if they were deprived of it. And it is curious to observe how generally the art of wood engraving has improved since its commencement. The art of that paper is decidedly *useful* art, mixed up with the events and sympathies of the day; and to this cause—a very natural and wholesome one—may attribute the surpassing success, whilst other illustrated, and even cheaper, periodicals, which treated of subjects more foreign and unnecessary to every-day life, have become extinct. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is itself a great fact, full of hope for the progress of design.—*Journal of Design.*

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.—The Indians in the west of the state seemed resolved to cut out work for the Texans, as will be shown by the following gleanings from Texian journals. The *Western Star* of the 16th July, says:—Last evening several persons arrived in town, bringing an Indian bead-dress, shield, and quiver of arrows. They stated that, yesterday morning, a party of Indians attacked the rancho of Mr. Flores, on the San Antonio river, about twenty miles below this place, and drove off most of his horses. He immediately collected a company of men and started in pursuit. On overtaking the Indians they forsook their stolen horses and fled, but were so closely pursued that they left behind their dress, shield, and quiver, and in many of their dresses, among which were those brought in. Mr. Flores regained all his horses. We have not been able to learn the number of the Indians, but understand [illegible] of the whole country between the San Antonio river and the Cibolo is infested with them. We have learned with regret, says the *Houston Telegraph* of the 1st instant, from a gentleman who has just arrived from Bexar, that the whole country between San Antonio and Cibolo is infested with hostile Indians. They are dispersed in numerous small bands, in all directions, from the head of the Cibolo to the vicinity of Goliad, and fears are entertained that several parties have been murdered. These Indians are by many of their depredations as if the soldiers were so many cattle. They have stolen horses and murdered citizens, almost in sight of the head-quarters of the commanding general. This new incursion, just after an official notice had been promulgated that an efficient force would be sent out to chastise them, has tended to destroy all confidence in the general government. All the papers in Western Texas are filled with accounts of Indian atrocities. And while these go unpunished, the people treat in masses and threaten to take matters into their own hands. Only one new-y acquired suiter to try her hand at whipping the Indians first, and after she is through with that, then she will be better prepared for her second expedition to Santa Fé. The *Victoria Advocate* learns that several murders and robberies have recently been committed by the Indians west of [illegible] and in the neighborhood of San Patricio and Black Point. There are said to be a large number of Indians now in the section of country above described. A rumour has reached Victoria that Mr Charles Harrison and a Mexican named Castro have been recently murdered by the Indians, a short distance west of the Nueces. The *Banner Star* gives a rumour prevalent in the Red River counties, that there are about 6000 Indians gathered on that frontier, with hostile intentions.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of this society was held last Monday evening; J. F. Stephens, Esq., vice-president, in the chair. Mr. Shepherd exhibited specimens of *Rhodaræa sanguinalis*, taken at New Brighton, by Mr. Gregson; also, some black varieties of *Eschata Ennomella*. Mr. S. Stephens exhibited a pair of the very rare *Papilio, Ornithoptera Pruanus*, from Richmond River, New Holland. Mr. Douglas exhibited specimens of *Odontus dentatis*, found on *Echium vulgare*, at Folkestone; and several other rare *Lepidoptera*. Mr. White read a note on a specimen of *Monohammus sutor* which had bored through a leaden pipe that happened to oppose its exit from the wood in which it had passed its larva and pupa states; he also exhibited a small, but most interesting collection of Indian insects received from Mrs. Hamilton.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—A meeting of the governors of this hospital was held on Wednesday, to receive the report of the committee of management, and to elect his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge president, in the room of the late Duke. The report stated that during the past quarter legacies to the amount of £3250 had been bequeathed, £2000 Consols from Mr. Jonas Davis, and £1125 from Mr. Robert Nicholson, and £100 cash from Mr. J. H. Peacock. Since 4th June 791 in-patients had been discharged cured, of whom 455 were cured, 442 relieved, and 66 had died; 298 patients now remained in the hospital. During the quarter there had been 1872 out-patients. The number of accidents had also materially increased. In 1842 there were 5903 accidents of all denominations. In 1843 there were 5666; in 1844, 6012; in 1845, 6555; in 1846, 7019; in 1847, 8277; in 1848, 9018; in 1849, 9011; giving a total of 57,149 received merely for accidents during the eight years. In 1836 there were 2736 in-patients, of whom 277 died, being ten per cent. In 1836 there were 2813, of whom 249 died, being 10¼ per cent. In 1837 there were 2916, of whom 418 died, being 14 per cent. In 1838 there were 2961, of whom 276 died, being 12½ per cent. In 1839 there were 3247, of whom 305 died, or 9½ per cent.; this sudden decrease having probably arisen from the completion of a more effective drainage in the hospital during that year. The income of the hospital up to January last amounted to £10,239, of which sum the expenditure was something short; and the estate of the hospital, including the recent legacies, amounted to £190,898, which sum was invested in various modes, and yielded an income of more than £7000. The calls, however, on the hospital, were much on the increase. The report was adopted, and it having been intimated that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had consented to become the president of the Institution, he was unanimously elected, and the proceedings terminated.

THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the governors of the above hospital was held in the Court-room of the institution, in Gray's Inn-road, for general business; the Rev. Dr. Rice in the chair. During the past year there had been 881 patients admitted into the wards, and 27,339 out-patients had received advice and medicine; being together 28,190 totally destitute poor relieved, and a grand total since its foundation of 310,547.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern on Thursday; Mr. Ralph Ricardo in the chair. The report presented to the meeting stated, that during the past three months two legacies, of £500 each, had been left to the charity by Miss A. M. Clarke and Mr. W. Blandell. There were now about 100 boys in the Farm School at Redhill, who had successfully secured a very abundant harvest. The report was adopted; a resolution carried authorizing the committee of management to complete the purchase of the farm; and Messrs. T. Alcock, M.P., and J. W. Freshfield, High-Sheriff of Surrey, added to the committee.

WESTBOURNE SCHOOLS.—On Saturday morning last the first stone of the Westbourne Schools, Westbourne Park, Paddington, was laid by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, in the presence of several of the subscribers and those interested in the undertaking. Numbers of the children who are here after to benefit by the instruction given in the schools were present, and were addressed in a most appropriate manner by the Rev. Capel Molyneux, minister of the Lock Hospital, in connexion with which the schools are founded, the Rev. Lord Radstock, and members of the principal subscribers. Upwards of half an acre of land has been purchased for the site, at an expense of nearly £700, and is the joint gift of the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird and the Rev. Edward Holland, the former gentleman being also the large subscriber to the building fund. Mr. F. W. Porter, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, is the architect to the building, which will be of fire-proof construction. The style is Decorated Tudor, and will contain, besides the requisite and exclusive of the school, about £2800; the contract being taken by Messrs. Winsland and Holland. As yet the subscriptions fall far short of this sum, but we hope the soon they will amount to what is required to complete so desirable an undertaking, and one so necessary in a neighbourhood where several hundreds of children are now rising into youth without education of any sort.

THE GREEN PARK.—Workmen are engaged in forming new walks in the Green Park, in consequence of the improvements in front of Buckingham-place. A portion of the ride up Constitution-hill will be curtailed, and the railings carried back into the Park. One of the walks forms a mall between some fine trees, and seats will be placed in it.

THE SUNDAY POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—On Sunday last, by command of the Postmaster-General, there was a general delivery of letters and newspapers throughout the metropolitan districts and the provinces. In the majority of cases the delivery commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and terminated at half-past ten in the forenoon; and although in some instances it began rather later, in no case was it permitted during the hours of Divine service. It is generally understood by the authorities that no further modifications on points of detail will affect the existing regulations in the London district (country) department, though further orders will be shortly issued with reference to the Sunday duty in many of the more distant post towns.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—On Tuesday, in pursuance of ancient charter, the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities proceeded to Smithfield, when the usual proclamation for holding Bartholomew Fair was made. The ceremony, although legally necessary, is now a mere farce. The "Fair" consisted of only three booths for the sale of gilt gingerbread, and some dozen barrows of itinerant dealers in apples, nuts, and children's toys.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The transfer-books for the undermentioned annuities, due the 10th of October next, will be closed and opened as follows:—Bank Stock, from Friday the 13th inst. to Friday the 18th of October; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, ditto to ditto; Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities, from Thursday the 12th inst. to Friday the 18th of October; Long Annuities, from ditto to ditto; Annuities for terms of Years, from ditto to ditto.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—The removal of the houses in Cannon-street, to make room for the new thoroughfare from Blackfriars to London-bridge, is rapidly progressing. The destruction of the buildings between Budge-row and Cloak-lane have been completed, and the churchyard enclosed. Operations have been commenced from the corner of Cannon-street, and in the course of a few days nearly twenty houses will be entirely removed. Two new and handsome houses have been already erected along the line of the new street. A good deal of inconvenience is at present caused to passengers by the dust and the partial destruction of the road, but this will be more than compensated for by the improved state of the localities.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—An official return, published pursuant to an order of the House of Commons, of the flushing work done in the Surrey and Kent divisions of the metropolitan sewers, gives the following results. The total number of yards lineal of sewers flushed out during thirty-one weeks ending the 31st July, was 377,874; the amount paid, £2230 2s. 4d.; cost per mile, £10 7s. 10d.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—The supplies of fruits of every description now in season, at present taking place from the continent of Europe, and more especially from Belgium, from Holland, and Holland, are enormous, and form an important addition to the home supplies to the metropolitan markets. The supplies of fruits from Belgium, &c., within these few days, have been larger than on any former occasions, in many cases exceeding 5000 packages of all kinds of fruits.

PROPOSAL TO CONVERT THE THAMES TUNNEL INTO A SEWER FOR DRAINING THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE METROPOLIS. A proposal has been forwarded to Lord Ebrington, as chairman of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, by Mr. James Graham Harding, a gentleman of independent property, although a practical man, residing in Albany-street, Regent's Park, for the conversion of the Thames Tunnel into a means of draining the whole of the Middlesex side of the metropolis, and carrying the sewage into the main sewer of the Ravensbourne, on the Surrey side, as proposed by the engineer of the Sewers Commission for the drainage of the south side of the river. Mr. Harding's proposal is as follows:—Let a sewer be formed along the side of the river so as to receive all the present sewers and drains into it which are above and below the Thames Tunnel; make two sewers along the bottom of the Thames Tunnel to the Surrey side, emptying themselves into the intended main sewer proposed to be made, according to the plan of Mr Frank Forster. By adopting this plan, it would render the valuable part of the Thames Tunnel, and a ready way to get rid of the vast amount of filth which at present pollutes the river Thames, to the great injury of the health of the inhabitants of London.

NOVA METHA.—At the Polytechnic Institution is a new mode of [illegible] now being demonstrated, which, under this title, consists of a series of [illegible] moving along with their own motor, in the form of a tube, which is fixed on the [illegible] line of rail. This tube has a series of side valves, entirely under the care of a guard, who, by levers, has perfect control over his train. The application is very ingenious, and is the invention of a mechanic. Along the whole line of railway is laid a pair of pipes of any given diameter, in connexion with which a series of pistons are fixed between the rails intended to receive the tube above-mentioned in its passage. In these pistons are atmospheric valves opening into the fixed pipe, which is always kept exhausted, so that, when the train passes over the pistons, the side valves in the tube are opened by means of inclined planes communicating with other levers, which levers are raised up on the train passing. The atmosphere existing in the tube consequently rushes from the tube to supply the vacuum, and the train is impelled by external atmospheric pressure [illegible] mechanics, formed into a society, [illegible] executed the illustration of a [illegible] by which the invention [illegible] may be accomplished.

ROBBERY AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday some expert thief effected an entrance into the Lord Mayor's Chamber, at the Mansion House, and, amongst other property, stole the Marshal's master pistols. Notwithstanding the number of police in attendance, the thief got clear off with his booty.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—WORKING MAN'S TESTIMONIAL.
Central Committee Office, No. 454, West Strand, 2nd Sept., 1850.

SIR, -Although the 31st of August was fixed to close the subscription to the Working Man's Memorial to the late Sir Robert Peel, the committee find it necessary to extend the period to the 17th instant, by which day it is hoped that all those who have undertaken to obtain contributions will finally close their lists, giving to the working classes, in the meantime, the fullest opportunity of contributing each his mite, in token of gratitude to the statesman who, at the sacrifice of political power, of personal friendships, and Government patronage, devoted himself successfully to the accomplishment of measures directed solely to the welfare of the industrious members of the community.

The amount of subscriptions may be sent either to the Bank of England or to this office.

An earnest effort should be made between this time and the day named for the cessation of the subscription. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Strand.

THE CIVIC CHAIR.—In consequence of Michaelmas-Day falling this year upon Sunday, the election of chief magistrate of the City of London will take place on Saturday, the 28th inst. The sheriffs elect, Aldermen Carden and G. E. Hodgkinson, Esqrs., will be sworn in on the 27th inst. The choice of the livery for Lord Mayor elect, it is expected, will fall upon Alderman Harvey, who was elected Alderman of Broad-street Ward in 1849, and served the office of Sheriff in 1843, and is now the senior Alderman below the chair.

SEIZURE OF AN EXTENSIVE ILLICIT DISTILLERY.—On Monday a seizure of an illicit distillery on a large scale was effected by Messrs. Frederick Pargeter and Benjamin Elmy, officers of Excise. From information received, the officers proceeded to No. 7, Carlisle-street, Bethnal-green, but were unable to gain admission by repeated knocking at the front door. Mr. Pargeter then made his way to the back, leaving Mr. Elmy to keep watch at the front A new and unexpected difficulty in the way of gaining an entrance at the back, however, presented itself; for on Mr. Pargeter going towards it, he found a large dog chained outside, so as to have a complete range of the back-door, and there was another of a similar description inside the house. The one on the outside was soon disposed of, an entrance was made by breaking open the back-door with a stratagem, the other dog was secured. Mr. Pargeter then passed through the house, and opened the front door to Mr. Elmy. They then made a search of the house, but found no person within. It was evident, from the appearance of the house, however, that the owners of it had been alarmed, and anticipated the visit of the officers, as the still had been taken from the brick-work, but in such a way that it could easily be replaced when an opportunity served, as a quantity of molasses fermented was prepared to commence operations. The still, with the fittings and apparatus, was then conveyed to the Excise warehouses in Broad-street.

DAHLIA SHOW.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The Royal South London Floricultural Society held their last flower show of the season on Wednesday, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The assortment of dahlias and hollyhocks was magnificent, and greatly surpassed, both in the number and beauty of the specimens presented, anything that we remember to have seen at the former exhibitions of the same society. There was also a very fair display of orleas, clerodendrums, and fuchsias; and Mr. E. F. Francis, of Hertford, exhibited a very fine collection of roses, which were especially worthy of notice at this advanced period of the season. The weather was exceedingly propitious.

PUBLIC BILLS.—The number of public bills introduced into the House of Commons during the session of 1850, and which received the Royal assent, was 114. The number introduced, but subsequently either withdrawn or lost, was 49.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, August 31st:—Males, 721; females, 734; total, 1461. Deaths during the same period: Males, 451; females, 431: total, 882. This return shows that the health of London is now better than it usually is at this season of the year. The average of the ten corresponding weeks (1840-49) is 1078; or, corrected for the increase of population, 1176. If the week of 1849 is omitted (when 2796 persons died), the corrected average is 998; and the deaths last week are less by 87 than this number. In the last week of August, 1849, cholera carried off 1053; diarrhœa, 234 lives. In the corresponding week of this year the deaths from cholera were 4; from diarrhœa, 118; and at the present time there is no trace of Asiatic cholera in London. A costermonger, with diseased kidneys, died of English cholera, in Walworth, on August 21. Three cases of infantile infantum were also registered in the course of the week. In addition to diarrhœa, the two zymotic cases that deserve attention are typhus and scarlatina; typhus was fatal to 14 children, to 33 adults between the ages of 15 and 60, and to 3 old people, in all to 40 persons: scarlatina and putrid sore throat to 28 children under the age of 15, to 4 adults, and to 1 person in advanced life. Scarlatina, which is so fatal to young persons, has been extremely scarce for the last thirty weeks; it was fatal in the three series of ten weeks in 145, 185, and 212 cases.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—By the Greenwich observations, the mean reading of the barometer was 29.979 inches, or much higher than the previous weeks. The mean temperature of the Thames was 61 deg., of the air, 56 9 deg.; which is 3·6 deg. below the average. The wind was southwest and south-west, and often stagnate; it travelled at the rate of 220 or 226 miles a day for three days, and from 40 to 85 miles daily during the last four days of the week. Rain fell on Monday and Wednesday, but it was not the one-seventh part of an inch.

REMARKABLE NATURAL CURIOSITY.—The following statement from Messrs. Rez and Mitchell has been published:—"A log of mahogany was being cut into veneers, a short time ago, in the timber-yard of Mr. Alfred Desandes, a cabinet-maker, Jersey, when his attention was attracted by the appearance of a most remarkable and striking profile of her most gracious Majesty in a knot of the wood. The likeness is so true that all who have yet seen it acknowledged the resemblance." The veneer is at present in the possession of the above firm, at 103, Newgate-street, who, we have no doubt, will gratify respectable parties with a sight of it.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A return, which was ordered to be made on the motion of Mr. Brotherton, and which has just been printed, gives the number of days on which the House of Commons sat in the session of 1850, stating for each day, the date of the month, and the day of the week, the hour of meeting and the hour of adjournment, and the total number of hours occupied in the sittings of the House, and the average time; and also showing the number of hours on which the House sat each day, and the number of hours after midnight; and the number of entries in each day's votes and proceedings. We have not room to give the details of each day's sitting, but the following is the summary:

Months.	Number of days of sitting	Number of hours of sitting		Number of hours after midnight	Number of entries in votes
		H.	M.	H.	
Jan. and Feb.	21	185	0	8¾	1399
March	18	140½	0	12¾	1079
April	17	140	22	11¾	1204
May	18	149	37	17¼	1445
June	20	181	50	23¾	1168
July	23	236¼	0	25½	1564
August	12	99	20	9¼	726
Total	129	1104	14	108¼	8571

Average time per diem . . . . 8 hours, 33 min. 35 secs.

The longest sittings were:—On the 22nd of July, 15 hours; July the 9th, 14¾ hours; and on the 26th of that month and the 1st of August, when the House sat 14½ hours each day.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—A return has just been issued, which was prepared on the motion of Mr. Brotherton, of the total number of acts passed in each session since the year 1800, distinguishing the number of public, private, and local and personal acts. It shows that the total number of Acts of Parliament which have passed since 1800 is 14,362; of these 5392 were public acts. The number of local, personal, and private acts which passed between 1801 and 1813-14 was 2393. In that year the private acts were placed under a separate heading The number of local and personal acts which have passed since 1814-15 was 4971, and of private acts 2393. The greatest number of acts which passed in one year was in 1845, when not less than 962 were carried; of these 117 were public, and 402 local and personal (chiefly railroads). It is, then, singular that, generally speaking, a greater number of public acts were passed each year previous to 1819 than since that time.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF RANK IN INDIA.—"Kussouli, July 5, 1850.—There have been some unpleasant matters here in the 14th Dragoons and every endeavour has been made to hush up something as to the running away at Chillianwalla. This has gone so far as to attract the attention of Sir Charles Napier, who, after inquiries, had determined that a general court-martial on the commanding officer should bring the matter to a conclusion, when the intelligence reached us of the commanding officer (Lieut.-Colonel King) having shot himself." *Morning Chronicle.*

The Duke of Buccleuch, who is owner of very extensive possessions in the neighbourhood of Hawick, has set apart a field of seven acres near the town for allotments to the working classes. Whether or not this will answer the purpose intended, namely, to allure these persons from drinking and other low pursuits, remains to be seen; but, certainly, the movement is in the right direction.

The *Times* of Monday announces that Viscount Fielding, M.P., has deserted the ranks of the Established Church, and gone over to the Church of Rome. During the last few weeks a rumour to that effect was in circulation, but we believe it was generally discredited. However, on Friday evening week, the fact of the noble Lord's secession was announced to the respective committees of the London Union on Church Matters and of the Metropolitan Church Union, with which bodies he was connected.

The jury empanelled at Edinburgh to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Orion* have found the captain guilty of culpable neglect of duty, and the second mate of culpable and reckless neglect of duty. Thomas Henderson, the captain, has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment; and John Williams, the second mate, to seven years' transportation. George Langlands, the first mate of the vessel, was a subordinate officer, not on duty at the time of the wreck, and so escaped the consequences of the verdict which has been returned against his brother officers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M N—We repeat, that Problem No 344 cannot be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves.

T W, Plymouth, must send a copy of the solution he mentions; but, as the Problem cannot possibly be solved in three moves, he will, perhaps, before again troubling us, re-examine it once more.

AN EIGHT YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—The first of Jasnish's three curious positions should be—White: King at K 8 sq, Q at K B 6th, Ps at K 3 4th and Q 2 6th. Black: King at his Kt 6th, R at Q B 4th, Ps at K R 6th and 6th, K Kt 4th, and Q R 6th. White to move and win.

H H, Holyhead—The fine study in our last, by Messrs. King and Horwitz is anything but the simple affair your solution would make it. Up to the present time, out of our many hundred correspondents, three only have hit upon the proper *modus operandi*, and one of these is a lady.

SKMLA.—In the first variation which we gave to the 17th move in the game last week, instead of carrying on the contest to the 23d move, we might have terminated it by checkmate with the Bishop a move before.

JUDY.—Quite right in both particulars.

W H, Glasgow.—Your solution, though differing somewhat from the author's, is indisputable. We have resolved the same key from several of our most acute communicants, and can discover no flaw in it.

MOX.—It is too true, we fear, that M. St. Amant is about to leave Europe for some years, on an expedition to Ga...rnia.

A YOUNG AMATEUR, Madrid—The Problem No. 343, by Herr Bles, cannot be solved as you submit. At the third move, you overlook the fact that Black can take the Bishop with the Queen.

J W, Kardington—Your first "Problem" is a palpable mate of one move, instead of three: the next an equally obvious one of two moves in lieu of four, and the third too simple for the veriest beginner.

JUVENIS.—The subjoin is our last were peculiarly clever, but it is a reproach to the sagacity of our numerous correspondents that so few have succeeded in solving them.

PRESIDENT.—As the demand for the "Staunton Chessmen" will in all probability this season exceed even that of last, the public should be on the qui vive for guard against the vile imitations which we have had attempted to be palmed on us for the real ones. The only security against fraud is never to purchase any object first ascertaining that the description label with the autograph signature of the amateur whose name they bear is attached *to the bottom of the box*.

EUCLIDIAN.—Eoshrok, in the "Encyclopædia of Antiquity," assumes the Abacus of the Latins was the modern Chess-board, but of an oblong form, and that the Tabernæ had Chess-boards as a sign that Chess was played there. Notwithstanding all this, and Christie's ingenious quarto to prove that the type of Chess was the SEPTUCH of Palamedes, the general opinion is that the game of Chess was known neither to Greeks nor Romans

Φ—1. We shall look forward with interest for the promised game by the celebrated Breslau player, Mr Anderssen, whose success in contest, both with and without the chess-board, agrees his townsman, Mr Harrwitz, has stamped him as one of the finest play rs in Germany 2. The other *parties* have already reached us.

SOLUTIONS OF No. 343 by H M H, D C L, ARGUS, M M, CAVALRY, FIDO, CIVUS, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of No. 345 by JUDY, ST EDMUNDS, are correct. All others are wrong

*** Amateurs of Chess, both here and abroad, who are desirous of co-operating for the purpose of carrying out the stimulated "Great Congress of Chess-players in London," during "the Exposition" next year, are requested to lose no time in communicating by letter with the Editor of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, 27, King William-street, Charing-cross.

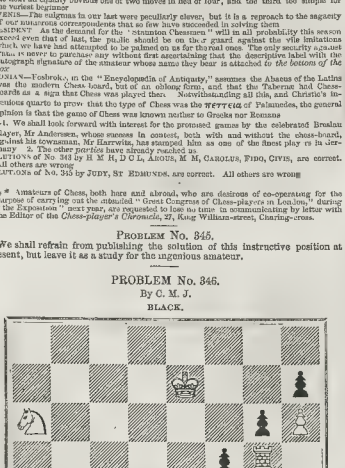
PROBLEM No. 345.

We shall refrain from publishing the solution of this instructive position at present, but leave it as a study for the ingenious amateur.

PROBLEM No. 346.

By C. M. J.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Staunton gives his Q's Rook to an Amateur.

(*Sevens Gambit.*)

(*Remove White's Q Rook from the board.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. R to K sq	K Kt to Q 3d *(a)*
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	9. Q B to K Kt 5th	
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	*(b)*	P to K B 3d *(c)*
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	10. P takes K P	Kt takes K B *(d)*
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	11. P takes K B P (dis-	
6. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	covering ch)	K to B 2d
7. P to Q 4th	Kt takes K P	12. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3d

And White mated him by force in three moves.

(*a*) Heydebrant commends this as the best move for Black at the present juncture, but he seems to have overlooked the rejoinder adopted by White in the game.

(*b*) After this, as a game of equal force, and the players well matched, there can be no doubt, we think, that the attack should win.

(*c*) In a subsequent game, at the same opening, Black here played Q Kt to K 2d, and the following variation ensued.

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE.	BLACK.
10	Q Kt to K 2d	12. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to 3 sq (best)
11 K Kt takes K P	P to K B 3d.—(Castling	13. B takes P	P takes B.—If Q to
	seems of no avail, as		K sq, B takes Kt
	White in that case		(ch, and wins)
	might take the K B P	14. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
	with his Kt, and	15. Q Mates	
	surely win.)		

(*d*) Do what he can, his game is lost. For example, suppose—

10	P takes Q B	12. Q to Kt 4th	Q to K B 3d
11. P takes Kt (dis ch)	K to B sq	13. Kt takes P, and Black has no resource.	

Another sparkling contest, between Messrs. Smith and Cradock, in which the former gives the Pawn and two moves.

(*Remove Black's Kt's Bishop's Pawn off the board.*)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1 P to K 4th	P to K 3d	14. K Kt takes K t	Q takes Kt
2 P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	15. Q Kt to K 4th	K B takes Q B (ch)
3 K B to Q 3d	P to Q B 4th	16. Q takes B	Q takes Q R (ch)
4. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2d	17. K to his 2d sq	Q takes K R
5. P to Q B 3d *(a)*	Q Kt to B 3d	18. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q sq
6. Q B to K 3d	Q to her Kt 3d	19. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
7. P to Q Kt 3d *(b)*	Q B P takes P	20. Kt to Q Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q B 3d
8. P takes P	Kt to K B 4th	21. Q to K 7th	K takes Kt
9. P takes Kt	P takes B	22. P to Q R 4th (ch)	K to Q R 3d
10. K Kt to K 2d	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	23. Q to her 6th sq (ch)	P to Q Kt 3d
11 Q Kt to B 3d	P to K B 5th *(c)*	24. Q to her 3d sq (ch)	K to Q Kt 2d
12. Q B to Q 2d	P to K B 6th	25. Q to her 5th sq (ch)	K to Q R 3d
13. K Kt P takes P	Kt takes Q P	26. Q to her 6th sq (ch)	K to Q sq
			And White struck his flag

(*a*) This is not vigorous enough for a player accepting the odds of the Pawn and two moves White should have played his Q B to K Kt 5th.

(*b*) White plays a dreadful game. He might have left this Pawn as a bait, and occupied himself by bringing his two knights into play

(*c*) Well played. The attack seems already to have changed hands.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 603.—By C. S., Esq., of the Brighton Chess Club.

White: K at K R sq, Q at K 3d, R at Q B 7th, Kts at K B 3d and 6th, B at K B 4th, Ps at K R 4th and Q 4th.
Black: K at K B 2d, Q at her Kt 7th, Rs at K sq and K Q 2d, B at K R sq; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 4th, and Q R 7th

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 604. By G. O. C., of Worthing.

White. K at his 6th, R at Q 5th, B at K B 4th, Ps at Q 4th and Q B 5th.
Black K at his B sq; Ps at K R 2d and 3d, K 2d, and Q B 3d.

White, playing first, mates in two moves.

No. 605.—By R. B. WORSALL, Oxford.

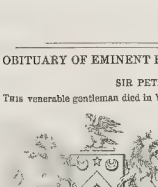
White: K at his Kt 4th, Q at her sq, Kts at K R 6th and Q B 7th, Ps at K Kt 2d and Q B 3d
Black. K at his 4th, R at Q 6th, Kt at Q 3d; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 6th, K 5th, and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR PETER POLE, BART.

THIS venerable gentleman died in Welbeck street on the 30th ult., in the 80th year of his age. He was formerly head of the banking firm, Pole, Thornton, and Co. Sir Peter succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1813, at the decease of his father, Sir Charles, who had changed his name from Van Notten to Pole, in consequence of his marriage with Millicent, daughter of Charles Pole, Esq., of Holcrott, a scion of the ancient and eminent family of Pole, of Radborne, county of Derby. Sir Peter, on 24th December, 1798, married Anna-Gueriernina, eldest daughter of Richard Buller, Esq., and has left four sons



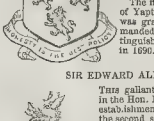
and three surviving daughters:—Amelia Matilda, wife of the Rev. Walsam Buller Pole; Wilhelmina, wife of Thomas Swettenham, Esq.; and Maria, Countess of Edward Earl of Winterton. The eldest son, Sir Peter Pole, the present and third Baronet, is married to Lady Louisa Pery, daughter of Edmund Henry, Earl of Limerick.

JOSEPH BAILEY, ESQ., OF EASTON COURT, M.P. FOR HEREFORDSHIRE.

THE death of the hon. member for Herefordshire took place in London, on the 31st ult., in the 59th year of his age. He was the eldest son of the present Joseph Bailey, Esq., of Glanusk Park, county Brecon, M.P., one of the greatest landed proprietors and ironmasters in England.

The deceased gentleman represented at one time Sudbury in Parliament, and twice unsuccessfully contested the borough of Monmouth. He was first returned for Herefordshire in 1841. He married, 22nd June, 1839, Elizabeth Mary, only child of William Congreve Russell, Esq., and has left issue

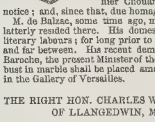
SIR WILLIAM LEWIS GEORGE THOMAS, BART.



THE decease of this Baronet occurred at Weymouth, on the 24th ult. He was the only son of Sir George Thomas, Bart., M.P., and succeeded to the title at the death of his father in 1815. Sir William married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Welsh, Esq.; and by her, who survives him, has left issue two sons, both commanders in the Royal Navy, and two surviving daughters—the elder of the former being the present Sir William Sydney Thomas, who is married to Thomasine, daughter of the late Captain Henry Haynes, R.N.

The first Baronet of the family, Sir George Thomas, of Yapton, Captain-General of the Caribbee Islands, was grandson of Colonel John Thomas, who commanded the Barbadoes Regiment, and greatly distinguished himself at the capture of St. Christopher's, in 1690.

SIR EDWARD ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, C.B.



THIS gallant officer, late Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry in the Hon. East India Company's service, in the Bengal establishment, died on the 25th ult., aged 49. He was the second son of the present Sir Robert Campbell, Bart, of Carrick-Ashy, county Donegal, by Eliza his wife, daughter of Dr. Alexander Paton, Physician-General at Madras, and younger brother of Sir J. N. R. Campbell, K.C.H., British Charge d'Affaires in Persia.

M. DE BALZAC.

HONORÉ DE BALZAC, one of the most eminent of the modern novelists of France, was born at Tours, the 20th May, 1799. He received his education in the College of Vendôme, and thence went to Paris, where he commenced his career as an author, and passed many years in the severe struggles of literary obscurity. "Le Dernier Chouan," published in 1829, first brought him into notice; and, since that, due homage and fortune have attended his genius.

M. de Balzac, some time ago, married a Russian lady of fortune, and he latterly resided there. His domestic happiness interfered very much with his literary labours; for long prior to his lamented death, his productions were wide and far known. His recent demise has been deeply felt by his country. M Baroche, the present Minister of the Interior in France, has decided that Balzac's bust in marble shall be placed among those of the other great men of his age, in the Gallery of Versailles.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, D.C.L., F.S.A., OF LLANGEDWIN, M.P. FOR MONTGOMERYSHIRE

MR. CHARLES WILLIAMS WYNN, the Father of the House of Commons, was educated at Westminster and at Christ's Church, Oxford, and entered Parliament as member for Old Sarum, on attaining his majority, in 1796. In the following year he became Knight of the Shire for the county of Montgomery, and continued as such up to the period of his decease. From 1822 to 1828 he held office as President of the Board of Control, from 1830 to 1831 as Secretary at War, and from 1834 to 1835 as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

On all points connected with the laws and regulations of the House of Commons Mr. Charles Wynn was deemed an authority, and he was frequently mentioned as not unlikely to occupy the speaker's chair, which an ancestor of his, Sir William Williams, had filled shortly after the Restoration.

The right honourable gentleman added at his town residence, in Grafton-street, on Monday the 2d inst. He was the second son of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, M.P. for Denbighshire, by Charlotta his second wife, sister of the Marquis of Buckingham; and grandson of Sir Watkin Williams, Bart., who inherited Wynnstay and the other great estates of his maternal great-great-grandfather, Sir John Wynn, of Gwydyr, and assumed, in consequence, the additional surname and arms of Wynn. The possessions and influence of the present Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn (Mr. Charles Wynn's nephew), popularly styled "Prince of Wales," are paramount in the Principality; and his magnificent seat at Wynnstay yields to few in the empire

At the time of his death, Mr. Williams-Wynn had nearly completed his 75th year, having been born on the 9th of October, 1775. He married, on the 9th of April, 1805, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart., and by her (who died on the 14th of June, 1838) has left one surviving son and four daughters. Mr. Wynn was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1798

The Dublin papers announce the death of Admiral Robert Dudley Oliver, for a number of years resident in that city, and an active member of the Bible and other religious societies established in that city. His demise, which was occasioned by a severe attack of paralysis, took place on Sunday, at his country residence, Barnhill, Dalkey. The gallant officer had reached the mature age of 83 years.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

(*From Galignani's Messenger.*)

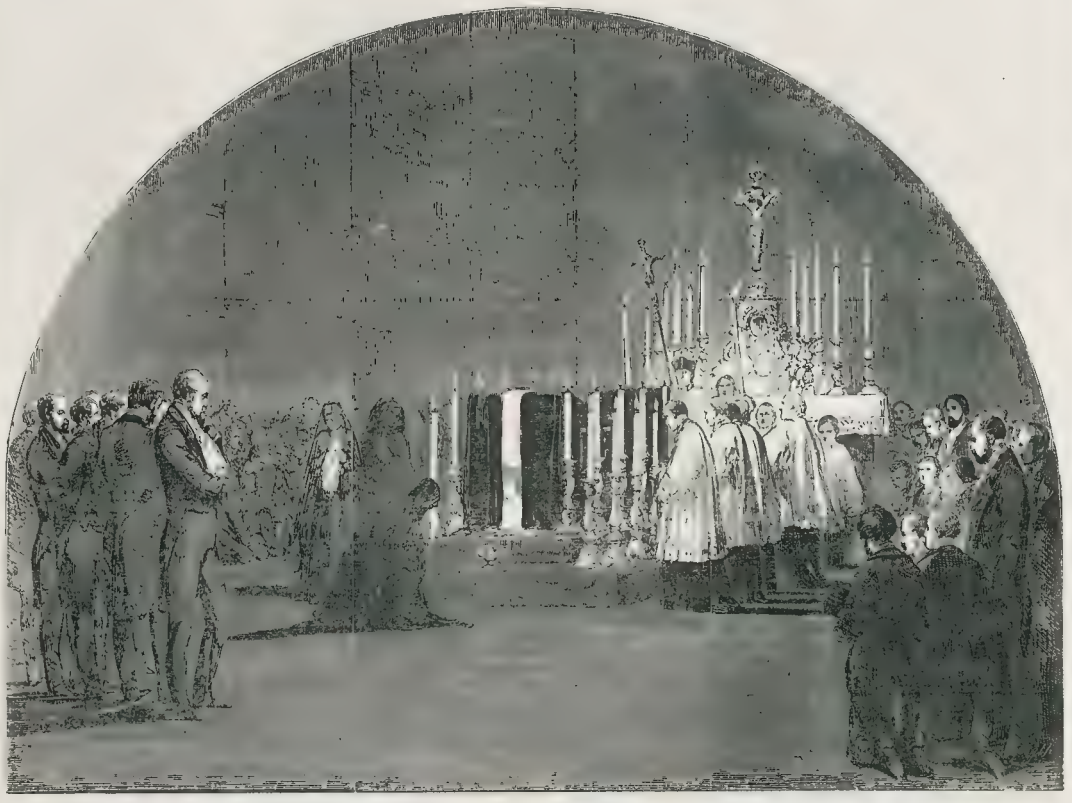
M. Jules Janin has published in the *Débats* an affecting eulogium on the late King. On the occasion of a visit to the Théâtre Français, and a notice of the embellishments that it has undergone, he says:—

"Yes, this theatre that he had repaired he had not time to see to judge of the effect produced. He has not set his foot in the Royal box which was fitted up to receive him. The box of the King adjoined his palace, and was next to the saloons of which Cardinal Richelieu had made his Louvre. It had been hoped that the King would soon be present at the performance of some old comedy of his youth. He liked Molière by Royal tradition, he liked Marivaux, and did not detest Beaumarchais. A tragedy of Corneille was for him a *fête*. He liked that Voltaire from *Semiramis* to *Tancrede*. He did not hate as a child in this same Palais Royal which had been the rendezvous of such divers fortunes. But suddenly in the midst of peace, in the midst of glory, when the tree of Minerva protected the world with its happy shade, and when this august throne is surrounded with honour, with respect, with fortune, and with a numerous progeny worthy of their ancestor Henry IV., the conspiracy burns and destroys all these grand things in its course. Three bowls of a few bourgeois, armed with new muskets, overthrew in less than a day the sacred rights based on the consent and obedience of so many millions. A quarter of an hour of passion and delirium delivers up to the flames the throne founded on the prudence of such a Monarch, the fine houses of the best of queens, the zeal and courage of so many youths, the legitimate princes of the '*honnete Frangaise*,' of valiant swords and generous hearts. Alas! pitiless exile severs across the terrified ocean this accomplished glory and budding victories, as the autumnal leaf is carried away by the wind. A dozen men, emerging from obscurity, shamelessly affront the light of day, and another royalty is sent to join the royalties and empires which have disappeared from the surface of the universe."

Having paid this affecting tribute to the old king, M. Jules Janin proceeds to enumerate the splendid things done by him for the encouragement of the arts, and then he adds:—

"We may praise him now that he is dead. We may say to his coffin and his grave what we did not say to his power and his favour. He laboured night and day as no other man of his time laboured. He went to bed very late at night,

FUNERAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.



THE "CHAPELLE ARDENTE," AT CLAREMONT.

for he watched over the city that slept. Three or four hours of good sleep on a hard bed sufficed for him. He was called at seven in the morning, and his labour was resumed. *Régner, gouverner*, for these words a conflict ensued, and yet the King fully comprehended them. To reign and to govern was in his sense to do his duty—to live and to die in the performance of it. . . . He said (later, for his words are the words of a sage) that the Throne derived its principal force from public liberty—that a King can demand no more power than what is necessary for the execution of the laws, the maintenance of order, and the defence of the state, that anarchy engenders despotism, that the will of a people should be the will of the King, and that the interests of the nation are the interests of the Throne."

The grief of the King at the loss of his eldest son, and the noble fortitude with which he rose after having knelt for seventeen days and nights by the side of the corpse to resume his duties, and, with a firm voice, addressed his Parliament, to place under its protection the youthful heir to the Throne, are manfully described by M. Janin.

"I shall conclude (says M. Janin) with a letter from the King to his son. This letter, worthy of being preserved as a monument of excellence and paternal tenderness, was cast to the four winds of heaven when the Tuileries were given up to pillage. Listen, and say if you ever met with anything more worthy of your sympathy, your tears, and your respect:—

St. Cloud, Tuesday, 25th November, 1845.

My very dear friend and very good child. I am afflicted to think that every body should have witnessed the burst of impatience that I manifested towards you, and I was anxious to tell you, my good and faithful son, how deeply I appreciated, not only your sentiments, but your entire conduct as regards me. I wished to embrace you, and to tell you this on leaving the table; but I missed you. I do it, therefore, in writing, in great haste, and with the sincere regret of not having done so in the presence of the persons who heard me. I embrace you with all the warmth of my heart.

The letter is addressed "To my well-beloved son the Duke de Nemours, at the Tuileries—in haste."

"And as to you, Prince, forgive me for publishing this letter, which is in the same degree honourable to the father and to the son. Be tranquil, however, as to this letter: a pious hand plucked it from amid the ruins of a great storm—a pious and faithful hand will place it in yours."

ENTRANCE TO THE VAULT IN THE CHAPEL, AT WHICH THE GENERAL COUNT D'HAUTPOUL, THE DUKE DE MUMAIN, AND PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

FUNERAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

THE remains of Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French, were on Monday removed from Claremont, and deposited in the vault of a Roman Catholic Chapel attached to the residence of Miss Taylor, at Weybridge. (At this Chapel, it will be recollected, Louis Philippe and his family attended immediately after their first location at Claremont. There are two views of this incident in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 25, 1848.)

The obsequies of the ex-Monarch were conducted with the utmost simplicity, and there was an entire absence of that pomp and state which might almost have been expected to mark the funeral procession of an individual of such distinguished rank.

Many gentlemen, most of them foreigners, had by half-past eight o'clock in the morning assembled in the entrance-hall of Claremont, where they were received by Generals Dumas and Chabannes, and other gentlemen connected with the household of the ex-King. Here they remained, their numbers being augmented by others who arrived by a later train until nine o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the religious ceremony.

Soon after Louis Philippe became the occupant of Claremont, a temporary chapel was formed for celebrating the services of the Roman Catholic church, by partitioning off a portion of an apartment which had been previously used as a picture-gallery. The dimensions of this chapel, which is of an oblong form, do not exceed 30 feet by 20 feet, and considerable space is taken up by the altar with its paraphernalia. In the centre of the chapel a platform was raised, ascended by two steps, each about half a foot in height, upon which was placed, on trestles, the coffin containing the body of the ex-King. The coffin was surrounded by twenty-four lighted wax tapers, and was covered by a black velvet pall, fringed with silver, and in the centre of which a cross, extending the length of the coffin, was worked in silver. The walls of the chapel were hung with black cloth, and the external light was carefully excluded. On one side of the chapel a bench was placed for the accommodation of the ex-Queen and the female relatives of the ex-Monarch; but the space within the chapel was so limited, that none but the members of the late King's family and their immediate attendants could be admitted within its precincts. Seats were, however, provided in an adjoining room, into which a small door opened from the chapel, for the strangers who attended the solemnity; but they could merely obtain a glimpse of the tapers burning on the altar, and hear occasionally the low tone of the officiating priest chanting in solemn cadence portions of the mass for the dead.

At nine, the Queen, the Princes and Princesses, entered the chapel and took their places, the Queen and Princesses on the left, and the Princes on the right, of the *catafalque*. Their Excellencies the Ministers of Belgium, of Naples, of Spain, of Brazil, and of Portugal, who had arrived spontaneously to pay their last respects to the King, were introduced into the chapel, as well as all the persons who were attached to the households of the King, the Queen, the Princes and the Princesses, and as many of the other attendants as the narrow limits of the chapel would allow. The former aides-de-camp of the King were placed behind the *catafalque*.

After the service of the lesser hours, mass was celebrated by Dr. White, Grand Vicar, performing *pro tempore* the functions of Vicar Apostolic of the London district, assisted by the Abbés Touzel and Levasseur, of the French Chapel in London; and by the Abbés Guelle and Crabet, respectively almoner and chaplain to the King; and by the Abbé Coquereau, Canon of St. Denys, who arrived on the previous day to perform the pious duty. After the mass, during which the prayer for the dead was chanted in full choir, the Abbé White gave the absolution. Immediately after the clergy, the Queen, passing round the *catafalque*, sprinkled with holy water the coffin of her Royal husband.

At a quarter past ten o'clock it was intimated that the body was about to be removed to the hearse, which had previously drawn up at the principal entrance to Claremont. The visitors immediately formed a double line from the door of the chapel along the vestibule; and the melancholy procession, which had been arranged in the chapel, passed between them in the following order:—

Two boys carrying tapers
The cross bearer and acolytes
Six clergymen, two and two
Members of the suite of the late King.

THE COFFIN

The pall, borne by the Duke de Montmorency, General Count d'Hautpoul, General Baron de Berthier, General Count Dumas, General Count Chabannes, and General Count Friant.
The Count de Paris, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke d'Aumale, as mourners.

Such was the weight of the coffin, that ten stout men had some difficulty in bearing it safely down the flight of stone steps leading from the mansion to the lawn. The hearse, which was drawn by eight black horses, bore a shield on either side, in which were worked in gold, upon a blue ground, the initials "L. P." beneath a crown. The coffin having been deposited in the hearse, it moved slowly off towards the public road, preceded by the clergy, cross bearer, and acolytes, and followed by the Royal mourners, their attendants, and about two hundred other persons, all on foot and uncovered. The procession proceeded

FUNERAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—THE PROCESSION LEAVING THE PALACE AT CLAREMONT.

In this manner, at a walking pace, to the entrance gate of the park, a distance of nearly a mile, where the mourning coaches were stationed. The mourners having entered their several carriages, the *cortège* was arranged in the following order:

His late Majesty's Grooms on horseback.
Four Mutes, two and two on each pole.
Two carriages, containing the Physicians who attended the funeral
THE HEARSE
A carriage and four, containing the Count de Paris, Count Rodolph de Noailles, and Duc de [illegible]
A carriage and pair, containing the Duke [illegible], Marshal Count Gérard, and Count de Dumas, and Admiral Count Mackau
A carriage and pair, containing Generals Bernard, Berthezène, and Count Friant, Colonel Count de Montebello, and Admiral Hernoux
A carriage and pair, containing M. de Rémusat, Count de Jaucourt, M. Bignon, and M. Thomas
A carriage and pair containing M. Freslon, M. de Mornay, M. Lefebvre, and M. Legrand
A carriage and pair, containing Prince Castelcicala, M. Van de Weyer, M. Isturiz, and M. Moreno
A carriage and pair, containing Baron de Pfuel, M. Fabvier, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, and Mr. Cass
A carriage and pair containing the Duke de Noailles, M. le Baron de Mortemart, M. Pasquier de Barbier, and M. Schaeffer.
Two other carriages containing Members of his late Majesty's Household

On each side of the funeral car walked each of the former *aides-de-camp* of the King as were at Claremont: on the right, the Duc de Montpensier, General Baron de Berthier, General Comte de Chabannes; on the left, General Comte d'Houdetot, General Comte Dumas, and Comte Tristan. Close with the rear of the Princes came their Excellencies M. Van de Weyer, Minister of Belgium, M. Isturiz, Minister of Spain, the Prince Castelcicala, Minister of Naples, the Marquis de Loulon, Minister of Brazil, and the Chevalier de Ribeiro, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation. On each side of the Ministers were the officers attached to the household of the Princes—Colonel Comte de Montguyon, M. Regnier, M. de Boismilon, Admiral Hernoux, M. Frogmon, M. Guérard, Comte Perrot de Chezelles, M. Mesnard, Drs. Gudrean de Mussy and Moreau, &c.

As soon as these gentlemen had taken their last homage with that of the Royal Family, the carriages were directed. The Marquis de Remigny, the Baron de Bussières, Peers of France, M. Lutteroth, formerly Master Ironmonger, the Comte de Jarnac, the Duc de Guiche, Sir Edward Cust, Mr. Seymour, Comte Victor and his sons, many persons attached to the administration of the estates of the late King, M. de Carnot, formerly Director of the Museums, M. Lefebvre Duruflé, M. Odilon Barrot de Rethel, M. Nepveu, M. Ségrétel, M. Rivet, M. Benoît Champy, the Valdeburon and Archibald Prosper, M. Marcescaux (de St. Omer), M. Lemaire, Chef de Bataillon of the National Guard of Paris, many of the most celebrated men connected with the arts in France, MM. Harry Scheffer, Ginain, Marochetti, Eugène Lamy, Gérard, Gavarni, Grenville, &c., M. Salamanca and his sons, M. Davis, M. Vanlil, and several other distinguished manufacturers and merchants habitually resident in London.

Soon after the funeral procession had passed the park, the ex-Queen, her daughters, and their attendants, left Claremont for Weybridge in three carriages and four, and by private roads they arrived at that village long before it was reached by the procession. The first carriage contained the Queen, the Duchess of Orleans, and the Duchess de Nemours. In the second carriage were the Princess de Joinville, the Duchess de Saxe-Cobourg, and the Duke de Chartres. The third carriage contained Madame la Comtesse Mollien, Madame la Marquise de Vins, Madame Angelet, Mlle Comte de Montguyon.

The Royal party went at once to the residence of Miss Taylor, and after waiting for some time in the grounds of that lady, they proceeded to the seats which had been prepared for them in the organ gallery of the chapel.

Meanwhile, the funeral procession, after passing the gates of Claremont park, was to some extent altered. The clergy, bearers, and acolytes headed the *cortège* in two mourning coaches, then came the hearse, followed by the carriages containing the invited mourners; and the rear was brought up by about a dozen private and several hired carriages. Between Esher and Weybridge, the procession was joined in different parts by many gentlemen on horseback, who fell in before the hearse, filling three abreast.

The procession moved slowly towards Weybridge along the narrow lanes overhanging with oak, chestnut, and beech trees. At Esher, the green was crowded with peasantry. Many of the small farm-houses had their windows filled with females, who received the sad procession with every demonstration of respect, many of the men remaining uncovered while the hearse passed.

The procession having reached Weybridge, the mortal remains of the King, followed by the Princes and all the attendants, were borne across Miss Taylor's garden to the chapel, and a low mass was celebrated by the Abbé Orcel. The ex-Queen and the Princesses occupied the gallery of the chapel, their Royal Highnesses the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Nemours were on the right of the coffin, the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale on the left. Only a very small number of the attendants were able to enter the chapel. After the service was finished, the coffin was removed to the vault where it is destined to remain until Père-la-Chaise receives its guests to the family of Orleans, and again to the sons of the ex-King the mournful duty to deposit the mortal remains of their father in the tomb with the humble inscription on the sepulchral chest of Dreux, and which already contains the relics of his wife and his eldest son. The coffin was borne once more under the arches, and through the ranks of the mourners, and was accompanied to the vault by the four Princes and their aides. After the last prayers had been pronounced, the Princes once more sprinkled holy water on the coffin, and kneeling around the bier of all the attendants fervently kissed the remains of their father. They were most deeply and painfully affected, and it was not without some difficulty that they were eventually induced to quit the vault.

After the Princes had retired, the vault was closed and sealed, in presence of the Duc de Montmorency, General Comte Hulhier, General Comte Dumas, and General Comte de Chabannes, aides-de-camp of the late King.

The tomb in which the coffin is enclosed is a simple monument, covered with a large slab attached to the north end of the vault, and supported at the foot by two small columns. On the portion nearest to the wall are sculptured the arms of the ex-King, surmounted by a Royal crown, and beneath the escutcheon is engraved the following inscription:—

[illegible]

Requiescat in pace.

The Queen, the Princes, and Princesses, having performed their melancholy duty, reached Claremont, on their return, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The arrangements for the funeral were conducted by Mr. Banting, of St. James's-street.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

A miscellaneous dress concert was given in the Manchester Concert Hall on Monday night, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, with Mr. Seymour as leader of the band. The overtures were Mozart's "Don Juan," and Weber's "Ruler of the Spirits," with Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The solo instrumentalist was Vieux, who was rapturously encored in his horn solos. The vocalists were Mdlle Parodi, Mdlle de Meric, Signori Gardoni and Coletti, who were encored in nearly all their pieces, the concert passing off with the greatest spirit. On Tuesday, the same singers were heard at a concert in Liverpool, and on Wednesday at Shrewsbury, with the addition of M. Vivier. The party will be heard again at Liverpool and Manchester on the 5th and 6th; and this day (Saturday) will terminate their week's tour with a morning concert at Harrowgate

The Cecilian Society, on Thursday, performed at Albion Hall, London Wall, Handel's "Joshua;" Mr. G. Perry organist, and Mr. Walker conductor.

Some of the subscribers and frequenters of the Foundling Hospital chapel complain that the musical portion of the service is no longer executed so effectively as in the times when Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, and, latterly, Miss Louisa Pyne were the leading vocalists—the services of the professional singers having been dispensed with since Midsummer, and the boys of the establishment having been substituted.

The Grand Opera in Paris has been re-opened this week with Donizzetti's "Favorita:" *Lucrezia* by Mdlle. Alboni, a part which she has very successfully played in the French provinces and Belgium. Roger, Wartel, and Levasseur were included in the cast. Mdlle Alboni was to appear in *Rosina*, "Il Barbière," prior to her departure for Madrid. Madame Viardot was to reappear, on the 16th of October, as *Fidès;* and subsequently was to play in French, for the first time, *Ninetta*, in Halévy's "L'Juive," and *Valentine*, in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots"—characters in which she has gained glory already in the Italian and German versions. The "Enfant Prodigue" of Auber was in active preparation, and a new ballet for Carlotta Grisi. Nothing had been definitively arranged as to the opening of the Italian Opera House in Paris: Signor Ronconi has the lease, the privilege, and, what is more important the *subvention;* but it was probable he might transfer his rights to another person acting on behalf of Mr. Lumley, as only a Frenchman or a naturalized foreigner could become the director.

The accounts from Gloucester indicate that there will be a brilliant festival next week, and that the enterprise and liberality of the stewards, in securing the services of so many leading *artistes*, will be amply rewarded by full attendances to all the morning and evening performances. The meetings on Tuesday, and there will be full rehearsals in the Cathedral and Shire-hall on the preceding day. Such a combination of vocal and orchestral talent is rarely collected in the provinces. There will be balls both on the Tuesday and Friday evenings; so that, with morning concerts, the week's entertainment, the musical world and the public at large are likely to be fully gratified

Grisi, Mario, and Tamberlik slept at the Dolphin Hotel, Southampton, on Wednesday night, on their way to the Isle of Wight, where they will sojourn for a few days, after the fatigues of the season Grisi, in consequence of the state of her health, will not visit St. Petersburgh this season; but Mdlle. de Meric, Madame Corti, Lumbertini, Corelli, and Formes, the Meyerbeer's "Huguenots"—characters in which she has gained glory already in the Italian and German versions. The "Enfant Prodigue" of Auber was in active preparation, and a new ballet for Carlotta and Mr. Lanza

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—74th Night of "Masepa." Second Week of the accomplished Vocalist, Miss Annie Hindle. On MONDAY, Septem ber 9, 1850, the Entertainments will commence, at Seven o'clock, with MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE Mazeppa, Mr. W. H. Stocqueler. To be succeeded by an incomparable display of BATTY'S peerless SCENES of the ARENA.—To conclude with the Melodrama of the WHITE FARM.—Box-office open from 11 to 4.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on Monday Evening at Canterbury; Tuesday at Ramsgate; Thursday at Dover; Friday at Folkestone; and, on Tuesday, the 17th, at Hastings.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is established there from the Nile Stock of that GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Lieut.-Col. Gerrard, on Friday next, at Four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Monday, SIXPENCE.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Extraordinary Attraction.—The Grand Musical Ensemble—FOUR MILITARY BANDS on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.—Doors open at Two.—The Opening of the Animals at 5 o'clock, half-past 6 Performances Commence at 7. Admission, 1s. On Tuesday, September 10, the Boys of the Greenwich Naval Asylum School will, with their Juvenile Band, pay their annual visit. Exclusively on Tuesday and Thursday, the most curious of Entertainments, concluding with a brilliant display of Fireworks by Southby.

THE NILE PANORAMA will SHORTLY CLOSE.—Those persons being about to remove this Panorama from Leicester Square will receive a souvenir, good at the following greatly reduced rates:—Half-a-Crown to Malta; 2s. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Open at 10 and 5.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Great Diving Bell SHORTLY will perform Daily at 1, 3, and 9 Evenings at Half-past Eight. LECTURE on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE by Dr Bachhoffner, daily at Two, and at the Usual Hours at Eight. LECTURE on the MECHANICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM, daily at a Quarter-past Three, and in the Evenings at Quarter-past Nine. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, daily at Half-past Four and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten; also a SERIES containing SCENES in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON, daily at One o'Clock.—Admission, 1s., Schools, Half-price.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL. DIORAMA and GRAND EXHIBITION of MODEL STEAM VESSELS, MACHINERY, and NAVAL and MILITARY TROPHIES, at the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL, in the Hall, 209, Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve Afternoon, three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, One Shilling, 3s. Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—The largest and most beautiful specimen of the golden produce of California that has reached this country, weighing 14 pounds, is on view daily, from 10 to 5, at LIMBIRD'S, stationer, 143, Strand. Admission 6d.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—CHEAP EXCURSION TRAINS. On TUESDAY, the 10th of SEPTEMBER, and on FRIDAY, the 13th of SEPTEMBER, Excursion Trains will leave Paddington at Seven o'clock A.M., calling at Slough, Reading, and Didcot, for Gloucester, also, from Bath and Chippenham to Gloucester, to return the same evenings.

FARES.

Paddington, or Windsor and Slough, to Gloucester and back, 10s and 6s.
Reading or Oxford, to Gloucester and back, 8s and 5s.
Bath to Gloucester and back, 5s and 3s 6d.
From Lord of Chippenham, to Gloucester and back, 7s and 4s.
Passengers having luggage will only be conveyed at the ordinary fares.

HAWLEYS, 284, High Holborn, the only Manufacturers of the Genuine Patent Lever WATCHMAKERS to the Queen and Royal Family, have sold Watches, capable of being relied on for correct performance, to the value of £2 15s. Silver Watches, with richly engraved dials, and strong cases, at £3 15s. Gold Watches, with the same quality, at £6 6s. Gentlemen's Watches purchased or taken in exchange.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £6 6s GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price sets aside all trade profits. The Jewelled movements are of the best quality, and those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s, one will be sent free by return of post.

ELECTRO and SHEFFIELD PLATE.—The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plated Dish Covers, Tea Urns, Curry Dishes, and other Articles for the Table, is published, and may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, London Cheapside-street.

SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturers of SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, and Silver and Electro-plated Goods. The Pamphlet, illustrated by Drawings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles supplied at their Manufactory, 11, Cornhill, and 128, Regent-street, will be sent post free to any part of Great Britain on application, or will be sent on receipt of Sixteen Postage Stamps. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, and 128, Regent-street.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers to the London Institution, especially call the public attention to their Stock of Watches, which they have had made under their own inspection, in Silver Cases, with the Dials and Movements all jewelled, the prices are Four Guineas and a Half. Six and Eight Guineas each; or, in Gold Cases, Ten, Twelve, Fourteen, and Sixteen Guineas each. The very large Stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use. Each Watch is warranted.

A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, complete, for Eleven Guineas, at 25 Ludgate-hill, London. The Watch is of the horizontal construction, jewelled in four holes, in the most improved action, with adjustable pendulum spring, the finest gilt dial, and capped. The chain is of the best quality, and pattern. The above elegant presents are sent with perfect security per post, upon receipt of a remittance for the amount, or a private watch by Parcels for the accurate performance of the watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed.

SARIL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—This remarkable metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver in intrinsic excellence, combined with its brilliant appearance and cheapness in competition. It is upwards of ten years since this new alloy was introduced by Sarl and Sons to the public, and the numerous testimonials in many signatures and unprompted solicitations the present demand exceeds all former precedents, thus giving a convincing proof of its having attained the highest degree of favour, and produced an assurance of the durability and appearance of solid silver at one sixth its cost. The magnificent stock has recently been much increased in splendid novelties in every form, and made for fast services, and most judicious to many circumstances as to the present time. The spoon and fork department includes a very extensive variety that are manufactured in solid silver, and orders to any extent can be immediately executed. A new and enlarged pamphlet of sketches and prices is just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratis by applying at the manufactories.—SARL and SONS, 16, Strand, London.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has during the last hundred and fifty years, maintained a reputation for superiority and excellence unrivalled by any house in Europe. Table Knives, Spoons, and Forks Handles at prices which defy competition. Their Monument Razors, in Black and Ivory handles, remain unrivalled, and the Penknife Scissors, and Pocket Implements, are of the highest quality. Deane's Patent Ivory Handles, which do not separate with age, have been pocket compasses for many generations. Their Electro-plated Spoons, forks or Spoons, are prepared by the Ladies now, as they were by their ancestors, and every article is guaranteed of the best quality.—GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, Wholesale and Metal Cutlers, opening to the Monument, London Bridge.

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"The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt" ought to be a valuable and interesting work. His life has been a long and varied one; he has played on the stage of literature, and on the larger stage, has seen and suffered much, and has mixed in his time familiarly with indefinite of every kind. In spite of the many faults of the work, there are chapters to be found in these volumes worthy of Mr Hunt's pen, and very delightful to read. Beautiful fragments of criticism shine here and there, and considerable humor.—Times.
"There is much worth a perusal in all that is important. Leigh Hunt

THE WARWICK RACE PLATE.—1850.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

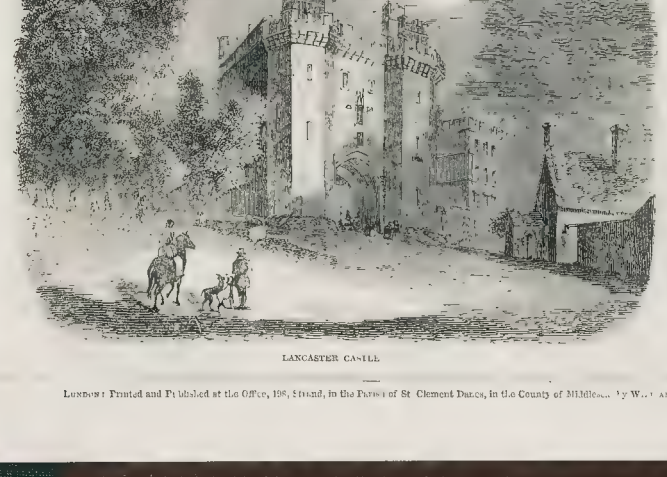
LANCASTER CASTLE.

ONE of the most interesting inspections made by the British Archæological Association, during their recent annual meeting, was the visit to Lancaster Castle, on Thursday morning, the 23rd ult., when, with Captain and Mr. Hansbrow as *cicerони*, they examine. different portions of the fine old fortress.

Lancaster lies on the south bank of the river Loyne, or Lune, not far rom its mouth. Dr. J. Johnson, in a pape read to the Association, derived "the name of Lancaster, or Loncaster, anciently, from the same name as Luna in Italy, London, Bonlogne, Cephalonia, *Vitulonia*, &c. In going over the well-trod path of its Roman antiquities, an inscripti was adduced, in corrupt Latin, recording the re-building of the bath and basilica, which had fallen down through old age; as the Romans did not build by contract, this would indicate a long possession, corroborated also by the dates on coins. The name of Sabinus on the stone occurs in an altar to Mars found near a mound two miles above Lancaster, and also an inscription referring to the Notitia; also Longovica is stated to be garrisoned by a numerus Longovicarii, and the words Deo IALONO are in evident allusion to the name of the place or river; the frequent turning up of altars, statues, &c., in the neighbouring country would agree with the probable early occupation of the land by the Roman soldiers."

From these antiquities, and from the termination the name, "caster," the the town is believed to have been a Roman station. Camden will have it to be the Longovicus of the Notitia, and others the Ad Asanam of Richard of Cirencester. The Castle is supposed to have been erected in the year 306, by Constantius Chlorus, who, on the division of the Roman empire, in 304, was appointed to govern the western part of it, and died at York in 306. The town is supposed to have been dismantled by the Picts after the departure of the Romans, but restored by the Anglo-Saxons of Northumbria, under whom it first gave name to the shire. The Castle was enlarged, and the town, which had previously received a charter from King John, was favoured with additional privileges in the reign of Edward III., who conferred the Duchy of Lancaster on his son, John of Ghent, or Gaunt, in whose favour the county was made a palatine county. The town suffered severely in the Wars of the Roses, and was again the scene of contest in the civil wars of Charles I.

Lancaster stands on the slope of an eminence, the summit of which is crowned by the towers of the Castle; it is spacious, and comprehends a large courtyard, some smaller yards, and several differently shaped towers: it has been fitted up, at a great expense, as a county goal and court-house. The large square keep is very ancient, and prodigiously strong. The gateway, defended by two semi-octangular projecting towers, is attributed to John of Gaunt, and this was the first part examined by the Archæologists in their recent visit. They then ascended the Well-tower, the oldest portion of the whole pile, with the exception of Adrian's Tower: the other parts of the Castle are much more modern. After surveying the prospect from John o'Gaunt's Tower, the Association visited the courts, and inspected a number of curiosities collected in the Grand Jury-room.



LANCASTER CASTLE.

The party then left, and were conveyed by railway to Hornby. On arriving here, a few of the visitors took their way to the tumuli in the vicinity of the village, but the greater portion of the party set out for the Castle, where they received a most courteous welcome from Rudsey Dawson, Esq., and accompanied by him entered his splendid mansion. The oldest part of this Castle is dated at a few years after the Conquest. This part of the country was granted to Roger de Poictou, by whom this portion was given to one of his retainers. The Castle was commenced by him, it is said, on the remains of a Danish hold. It has been judiciously re-fronted by Mr. C. Sharpe.

Mr. Dawson exhibited to his antiquarian guests the interesting relics which were given to his ancestor, Sir Ralph Pudsey, of Bolton Castle, by Henry VI., who remained here for several weeks after the fatal battle of Hexham: they consist of the king's spoon, gloves, and riding-boots. Among Mr. Dawson's original letters is the following letter from Oliver Cromwell to the Mayor and Corporation of Doncaster, the Mayor being an ancestor of Mr. Dawson's:—

Gentlemen,—I intend (God willing) too be at Dowsash with ye arm on Wednesday night or Thursday morning: and forasmuch as the soldiers will need a supply of victuals I desire you to give notice to the countrey and to use yor best endeavours to raise bread, butter, cheese, and flesh to be brought in and to be in readiness there against ye morning, for w'ch the country shall receive ready money; not doubting of y'r care herein, I rest

Y'r very loving friend,

Ripon, 18th of August, 1651. O. CROMWELL.

Among the proceedings of the Association at Lancaster, was a paper, read by Mr. Planché, on the "Badges of the House of Lancaster," in which he traced the traditions of the Roses, both red and white, in an interesting manner. The mother of Edward I. was Eleanore', Provence, and he was strongly inclined to believe that we were indebted to that land of chivalry and song, not only for the *odoriferous roses centifolia* which perfumed our gardens, but also for the floral emblem of the House of Lancaster. The assumption of the red rose as a principal badge of the whole line would have been naturally influenced by the display of the white rose of York; and the face of the livery colours of the Plantagenets being white and red, would render the opposing hues of the rival flowers most singularly applicable to the divisions of the family. He accounted for the famous Temple Garden scene in Shakspeare as being possibly true in authentic history, upon the ground of existing distinctions: and concluded with a pleasant excuse for the length of his remarks—that he had probably said too much under the rose.

We quote the latter from the report in the *Literary Gazette*, whose Editor notes:—"At Hornby, we seized an opportunity to pay our respects to the venerable historian, Dr. Lingard, whose house is just opposite the Church; and found him, though crippled with rheumatism, in tolerable health and enjoyment of his faculties at the age of 79!"

WARWICK RACES.

THE Warwick Meeting commenced on Tuesday, with a promising list of fourteen events for two days. Annexed are the results:—

TUESDAY.

The FOAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.—Mr. B. Austin's Miss Judy Macan (Marson), 1. Mr. E. R. Clark's The Old Commodore (Dockeray), 2.

The RACING (SELLING) STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Edward's Hind of the Forest (Nat), 1. Mr. Wadlow nd Blister (W. Sharpe), 2.

The CASTLE PARK STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Halford's Prime Minister (Marlow), 1. Mr. Payne's Catalpa (Nat), 2.

The LEAMINGTON STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Meeson's Doubt (W. Sharpe), 1. Mr. Drinkald's The Juggler (Rodney), 2.

The CORINTHIAN STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Strathmore's Magician (Capt. Little), 1. Mr. Beville's nd. Goodwood (Mr. Beville), 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—(HEATS.)—Lord Exeter's Little Jack (Nat), 1. Mr. Merry's First-rate, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The GREAT WARWICKSHIRE STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. G. Hawkes's Milcote walked over.

The TOWN PLATE of 50 sovs, added to a handicap of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Carew's Agis (Capt. Little), 1. Mr. Waller's Captain Parry (Davenport), 2.

The COUNTY STAKES of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.—Lord John Scott's Turnus (Lye), 1. Lord Exeter's Little Jack (Harlock), 2.

The AVON STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Halford's Harriott (Whitehouse), 1. Lord Exeter's Turtle (J. Mann), 2.

The BOROUGH HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Lord Exeter's Little Jack (Nat), 1. Mr. Fowler's Jack Briggs (Whitehouse), 2.

The GOLD CUP of 200 sovs, with 100 added.—Lord Leigh nd. Priestess (Lye), 1; Mr. Clarke's Made Safe (Hiett), 2.

The SCURRY HANDICAP of 3 sovs each, and 20 added.—Lord Cardross's Scarborough (Dockeray), 1. Mr. Wagstaff's b m by Sandiford (Evans), 2.

The SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added, were won in two heats by Lord John Scott's Defaulter.

THE WARWICK PLATE—1850.

THIS magnificent prize has been executed by Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co., London and Birmingham, after a design by the Chevalier Schlick. It consists of a massive piece of plate in the Grecian style, designed for a Rose-water Dish. The border is composed of a frieze of elaborate scroll-work laid on a plate of gold, in the centre of which, at the base, is attached a piece of ornament formed of foliage, and enclosing the inscription plate, which is supported by two demi-horses, emblematic of the race; at the top, two figures support a shield, on which is emblazoned the arms of the borough of Warwick.

The group in the centre of the dish is from an antique painting restored from the ruins of Pompeii, and mentioned by Bernardo Quarante, in the "Museo Borbonico," as a work of rare excellence.

The Relievo represents Venus davigating the sea, seated on the back of a triton or sea-god; one of her feet is slightly immersed in the water. As the Queen of the gods, she holds in her hand a golden sceptre: she is attended by three love-gods, Eros, immeros, and Pothos; two of these are supporting a part of her mantle as a sail, into which two god-winds are blowing from the clouds: the third cupid is seated on the extremity of the triton's tail, preserving his equilibrium in this perilous and difficult position by the aid of his expanded wings, while he accompanies with the double flute the song of the Ictiocentaur and the sound of his lyre

The size of the salver is twenty-six inches diameter; weight, 340 ounces; value, £200.

LINCOLN RACES.—THURSDAY.

The REVIVAL STAKES.—Hippogriff, 1. Palais Royal, 2.

The LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—Haricot, 1. Gladiole, 2

The HUNTERS' STAKES.—Smuggler Bill, 1. Squire of Malton 2.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The absurdity of not taking advantage of the open days in the early part of the season, is made evident enough by the appearance of the calendar for the ensuing week, the fixtures embracing no less than a dozen meetings, and falling at a time when every racing-man's thoughts are on the great event of the following week—the St. Leger. Fortunately, the places of sport are not of much eminence, so that the public will not lose by being away. The engagements stand thus:—Tuesday: Lichfield, Radcliffe, Werneth Low, and Cheadle. Wednesday: Marlborough and Bromley. Thursday. Leicester, Hoylake (Liverpool), Totness, Lynn. Friday: Ashington and Dover.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—*Monday*, an All England Match, at Bradford; *Tuesday*, Return match, at Eyton: *Thursday*, an All England Match, at Langton Wolds.

The water "frolics" will not be of a character to attract the public: the season is near its termination.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A thin attendance, and only business enough transacted to admit of the following brief quotations:—

YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

9 to 2 agst Strongbow	6 to 1 agst The Castle	12 to 1 agst Clothworker
to 1 — Mark Tapley	8 to 1 — Post Tempora (t)	12 to 1 — Urio (t)

ST. LEGER.

Even on Voltigeur	20 to 1 agst Cruiskeen colt	30 to 1 agst Mildew
2 to 1 agst Flatfoot	20 to 1 — Lanercost	33 to 1 — Marchioness d'Eu
to 1 — Rose-hamber	20 to 1 — Usage Sec	100 to 1 — Cimcher

CESAREWITCH.—50 to 1 each agst Clothworker, Fanny Khan, and Calmar (t)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—33 to 1 agst Urio (t)

DERBY.—16 to 1 agst Prime Minister (t). 50 to 1 agst Oleander (t).

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—A pedestrian has commenced the task of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours. The feat, which will occupy six weeks within a few hours, is undertaken for a wager of £200, the stakeholder being a highly-respectable gentleman on the other side of the water. The ground selected is a field near the Tranmere Hotel, where a suitable covering has been erected. The pedestrian will walk a mile at the close of the first hour, and another at the commencement of the second hour, thus securing for himself an hour and a half's rest between every walk of two hours.

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF DONCASTER RACES.—A meeting of unusually righteous people was held, on Tuesday last, at Doncaster, for the purpose of taking measures for the suppression of the well-known and world-famous races of Doncaster. These meetings are held to be demoralising and degrading to humanity by the pious gentlemen who promoted the objects of the meeting; but the people, by the use of yells, hootings, cat-calls, and discordant sounds of all kinds, clearly showed that their opinion as well as interest lay in an opposite direction. The whole affair was a dead failure.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XVII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1850. [GRATIS.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.

THE proceedings of the Third General Peace Congress were opened on Thursday, the 22nd ult., at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in St. Paul's Church, the building made memorable by the recent meetings of the Frankfort Parliament. It is a handsome circular building, with a gallery supported by marble columns, and was fitted up in its present state for the German Parliament. Behind the President's chair was a large shield blazoned with the German eagle, whilst above the crimson drapery on which this heraldic decoration rested were three flags, each black, crimson, and gold, the staves surrounded by triumphal wreaths. The aspect of the interior of St. Paul's Church on the 22nd attracted, however, much less attention than did one of its visitors, when it was whispered round the place that General Haynau was present. He sat for some time near one of the side doors, listening apparently, with much attention, but left before the termination of the proceedings. The seats lately occupied by the members of the Frankfort Parliament were, on the present occasion, filled by a numerous company, made up of Germans, Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, and Belgians. The seat put up for the Archduke John, and subsequently occupied by M. Gagern, was now filled by the President (for this year) of the Peace Congress, Herr Jaup, late Minister of Hesse-Darmstadt. There were about 650 English present out of a total audience of 2000.

Amongst the delegates to the meeting were R. Cobden, Esq., M.P.; Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.; Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Lee, F.R.S. (of Hartwell); Rev. J. Burnett, A.M., and H. Richards; Elihu Burritt, Joseph Sturge, [illegible] (of Leeds), Dr. Dick, and others, from England. The list of American deputies included—Massachusetts, Rev. Mark Trafton; Boston, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Mr. Sargent, John Tappan, Esq.; Maine, Rev. David Thurston; Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Hall; New Hampshire, Hon. John Prentiss; Connecticut, Rev. G. W. Pennington; New York, C. Williams, Henry Garnett, Pennsylvania, Professor C. D. Cleveland, Samuel Sartain; Kentucky, W. H. G. Butler, Patrick Joyes; Missouri, Rev. Dr. Bullard, — Scott; Illinois, T. Eastman; Indiana, A. R. Forsyth; Michigan, W. H. B. Dowling; American Peace Society, L. S. Jacoby. An ex-Indian chief, Ke-ge-gah Bouch, now described as the Rev. George Copway, also attended, in a somewhat remarkable costume. From France the following gentlemen attended:—M.M. Cormenin, *ancien député*, member of the French Council of State; Emile de Girardin, Editor of *La Presse*; Joseph Garnier, Professor of Political Economy; Guillaumin, Editor of the *Economiste*; Cognerel, fils; Lavan, Frerot, Pottier, &c. From Brussels: M. Visschers, M. Depetiaux, Inspector-General of Prisons; M. Jaup. Germany contributed delegates from Darmstadt, Leipsic, Wiesbaden, Mainz, Homburg, Bonn, Giessen, Frankfort, and other places.

The Congress sat three days—there being a morning and evening sitting each day.

FIRST DAY (THURSDAY).

The centre of St. Paul's Church was appropriated to the members of the foreign delegation and to the German members of the Congress; the galleries, both on the ground-floor and above, being devoted to the accommodation of the visitors, among whom were a large number of ladies.

The business of the Congress commenced each day at ten o'clock, A.M. The first resolution submitted to the Congress was to the following effect:—

1. The Congress of the Friends of Universal Peace, assembled at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of August, 1850, acknowledges that recourse to arms being condemned by [illegible] and humanity, it is the duty of all men to adopt measures to call [illegible] Congress recommends all its members to labour in their respective countries by means of a better education of youth, by the pulpit, the platform, and the press, as well as by other practical methods, to eradicate those hereditary hatreds and political and commercial prejudices which have been so generally the cause of disastrous wars.

D. JAUP, PRESIDENT OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.—1850.

The following members of the Congress spoke in support of this resolution, which was carried by the unanimous vote of the assembly:—The Rev. John Burnet, Le Pasteur, Bonnet, of Paris; M. de Cormenin, of Paris; H. J. Garnet, of New York (whose appearance, he being of pure negro blood, excited considerable sensation and interest); M. Emile de Girardin, of Paris.

The second resolution, which was as follows, was presented in a speech of great power by M. Visschers, of Brussels:—

This Congress is of opinion that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace would be for Governments to refer to arbitration all those differences between them which cannot otherwise be amicably adjusted.

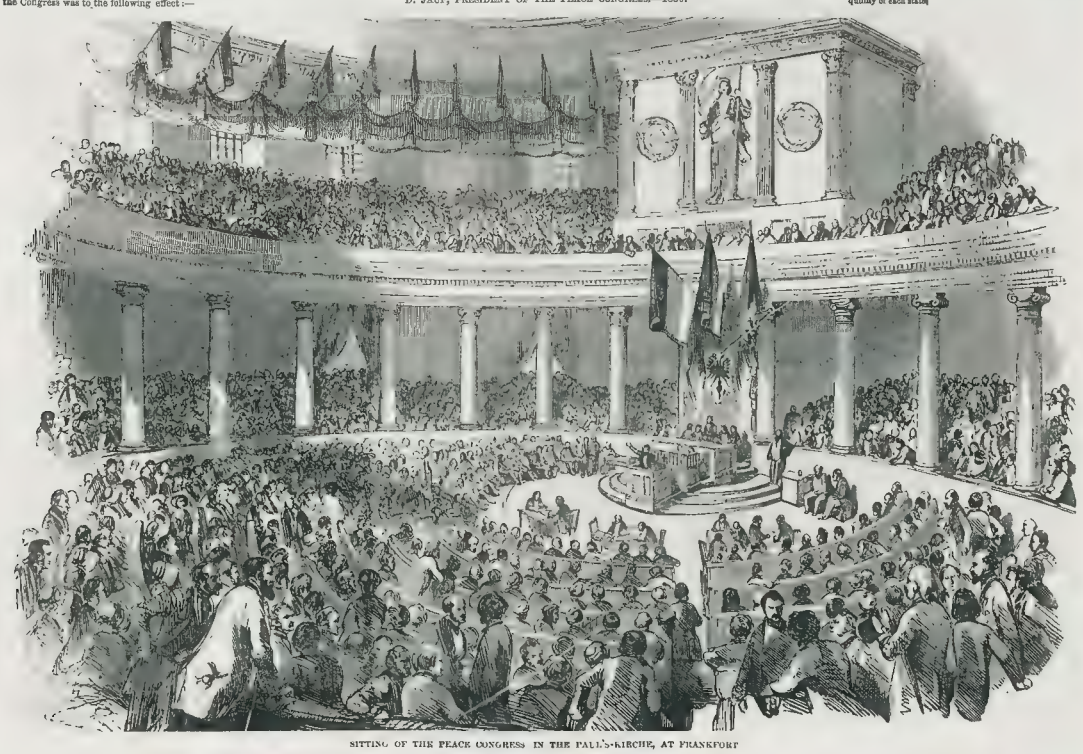
This was supported by M. Bach, of Darmstadt; M. Mourch, of Frankfort; M. Emile de Girardin (this gentleman rising to reply to some difficulties which had been suggested in the practical application of arbitration); Professor Cleveland, of the United States; and Richard Cobden, M.P.

Mr. Cobden said it was not his intention to have spoken that day, but he must say a word or two on the supposed difficulties of arbitration. No doubt there were difficulties—but were there not difficulties in war, too? and what he wished to put before the diplomatists of Europe and America was, which of these difficulties will you choose—war or arbitration? One of them it must be; for you confess that neither your diplomacy nor your mediation enable you to settle your quarrels—generally about some point of etiquette, or some trumpery debt of a few thousands of pounds. What he wanted was, that if ever the people of England or America saw their Governments again involved in a quarrel with some weaker power, whether on the shores of Portugal or Greece, and refusing the offer made by such a power to settle the dispute by arbitration, but resorting to the sword to enforce their demands, then he did hope that the people would drive such governments from power, and supply their places with men who would dispose of the question in a more workmanlike manner. Mr. Cobden alluded to the progress which the peace cause had made during the past year, and said that two remarkable illustrations of this progress had occurred in the last peace meeting which he had attended in London, and in the meeting which he was then addressing at Frankfort. At the meeting in London he sat side by side with General Klapka, the general who had unsuccessfully fought the battles of liberty in Hungary. At the meeting of this present Congress at Frankfort, no less a person than General Haynau had for some time occupied a place among the visitors (General Haynau had left the Hall before Mr. Cobden rose to speak); he (Mr. Cobden) thought it very significant, when they found at their meetings such men as the military leaders both of liberty and despotism. It incited in these men's minds something like the dawn of a suspicion that their own profession was not of the most stable and satisfactory character. (Cheers.)

SECOND DAY (FRIDAY).

Charles Hindley, Esq., proposed the third resolution:

That the standing armaments with which the governments of Europe menace one another impose unbearable burdens and inflict grievous moral and social evils upon their respective communities; this Congress cannot therefore too earnestly call the attention of governments to the necessity of entering upon a system of international disarmament, without prejudice to such measures as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the security of the citizens and the internal tranquility of each state.



SITTING OF THE PEACE CONGRESS IN THE PAUL'S-KIRCHE, AT FRANKFORT.

The hon. gentleman brought forward a vast body of statistics, with a view to show that war had always contributed to national ruin, for which reason it was necessary to abolish the existing standing armies, the prime cause of war. He expressed the belief that the time would arrive at which national hatred would cease, and all men be brethren. He was loudly applauded.

The Rabbi Stern, of Frankfort, said that war ought not to be admitted, even in self-defence, as the limit at which self-defence began would be difficult to define. Instead, he remarked, of making weapons of war, let men be employed in cultivating land, and if Europe were not large enough, there was America. Let the governments of Europe, instead of dividing men by the sword, employ them in making railways.

M. Joseph Garnier showed that permanent armies render unproductive a great part of the force of man, and that consequently armies diminish the wellbeing of societies. He showed also that the governments, by standing armies, are obliged to crush the people by taxation.

The Rev. Mr. Buller, of the state of Missouri, dwelt on the fact that the United States had no permanent army, though they were larger than any European state.

M Emile de Girardin next spoke. He remarked that the immense sums which armies had cost would have enabled great works of peace to be undertaken, and all social problems to be solved. He cited the revolution of February, he had, he said, cried "Disarm, disarm! Have confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the sentiments of all the nations of Europe!" But he had not been listened to, and had been accused of treason. Well, two armies had been sent to the Rhine and the Alps, and what glory had Frenchmen gained? They had given themselves two enemies—misery and hunger, and had lighted up war in their streets.

Mr. Cobden said that standing armies were more dangerous in peace than in war. War was a state of madness and passion for which some excuse might be made, but a standing armament was a permanent injustice.

The third resolution was then adopted.

The fourth resolution was then brought forward. It was as follows:—

This Congress reiterates its strong disapprobation of all foreign loans negotiated for the purpose of furnishing to one people the means of slaughtering another.

M. Druckem, of Amsterdam, considered that the participation among the different nations of 25 milliards of paper money was a powerful guarantee for peace.

M. E. de Girardin said that certain democrats regarded war as the only means of reconquering their lost liberties, but the money he thought might be employed in more useful purposes. War could not be carried on without money, and therefore if loans were refused it could not take place; he should consequently support the resolution.

M. Z. de Stettin remarked that a general customs union between all nations of the world would be the best guarantee against war.

The fourth resolution was then carried, and the second day's sitting closed.

THIRD AND LAST DAY (SATURDAY).

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the meeting of the Congress was well attended. Some excitement was produced by the appearance of the Rev. Mr. Copway, formerly a native Indian chief, who was present at great length and with much energy on the immorality and irreligion of war. The preceding speakers had been limited in their observations to speeches of twenty minutes each; but, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the case, he was allowed to address the meeting for forty minutes. The speech of this person was received with much enthusiasm. He proposed the fifth resolution, viz

This Congress acknowledging the principle of non-intervention, recognises it to be the sole right of every state to regulate its own affairs.

He was followed by two German gentlemen, Dr. Nell and Dr. Bodenstedt. The latter speaker urged the Congress to undertake the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. The proposition did not apparently meet with a very cordial reception.

The Chairman suggested that the introduction of this subject would involve a breach of their rules, which prohibited the discussion of any existing political question.

Mr. Cobden also observed, that it would be impossible for the Congress then to go on with the subject, as neither party appeared to be duly represented at the meeting.

The resolution was adopted.

The next resolution (the sixth) was as follows:—

This Congress recommends all the friends of peace to prepare public opinion in their respective countries for the convocation of the representatives of the various states, with the view to the formation of a code of international law.

Mr. E. Miall repudiated the notion that there was anything visionary or Utopian in the peace movement, and made a strong protest against what are called "practical men."

Elihu Burrit entered into a history of the progress of the peace theory, which he maintained owed its origin to France and Germany, and not to America.

Mr. Chipple, of New York, astonished the assembly by a burst of Yankee eloquence, and the novel colouring which he gave to rather old materials.

The resolution was carried, together with an additional one against duelling. On the latter, M. Corrards spoke. A vote of thanks to the municipal authorities of Frankfort followed, in honour of whom Mr. Cobden led an English "Hip, hip, hurrah," to the intense astonishment of the Germans.

It was then resolved that the proceedings should be printed and circulated at a small charge, and a vote of thanks to Dr. Jaup having been passed, the proceedings were declared at an end.

The Congress, it was announced, would be held in London next year.

FISHING EXCURSIONS UP THE THAMES.

EXCURSION II.—TEDDINGTON TO SUNBURY.

OUR next Excursion will be up as far as Sunbury, making Hampton Court our head-quarters. Some of the finest barbel in the river are caught just above Teddington Lock, and there is good fishing thence all the way up to Kingston. Here the Jolly Anglers will afford tolerable refreshment to those who require it on their way. But let us not loiter long over our "tiffin," but proceed towards Thames Ditton, one of the most beautiful, secluded, tempting little spots on the whole length of the river. In fact, all the way from Kingston to Hampton Court the scenery is exquisite; pictures of a modest pastoral character, suggestive of countless "cabinet" studies of that peculiar class for which the school of English landscape painting stands unrivalled. Buried amongst the trees is the snug little "Swan," long a favourite resort of anglers; and a little lower down is the "Crown and Anchor," still more modest in its pretensions, and they say somewhat more moderate in charges. Higher up, at Hampton Bridge, Middlesex side, you will find "the Mitre," opening its hospitable doors to receive you, and on the opposite side "the Castle," both flourishing houses.

The worthy host of the former, by the way, is a true sportsman himself, enthusiastic, indefatigable, and upon the whole fairly successful. He aspires after the highest class of game, and a few days since a fine wager ago was rewarded by catching a fine trout, weighing eleven pounds and upwards, under circumstances of no little difficulty. It happened to be one of the days of the Hampton Races, when all the "surfeiters" were down from London to witness their favourite sport. So, also, our host of the "Mitre," untempted by the Judge's noisy bell, betook him to *his* favourite sport on the banks of the calm stream. After "setting" patiently for an hour or two, a fine trout—and such such a fish!—rose, rod, fisher and all, and made for the deep water. Full three-quarters of an hour did he play with the monster before he could think of attempting to land him. At length the critical moment came, but it so happened that by this time a considerable crowd of miscellaneous persons, from the racecourse had collected round our hero of the rod, staring open-mouthed at his wonderful manœuvres; and at length some of them volunteered their *services* and, and, in spite of all remonstrance, seized hold of the line to help to drag in the fish. Imagine the angler's vexation, his wrath—it was a miracle he ever got his fish landed at all, amongst such barbarians; and, as it was, an honest boatman who happened to be at hand to the rescue of the fish, just in the nick of time, and lifted the fish out in his arms instead of a landing-net; and he was then marched off in triumphal procession to the "Mitre," where he became the admiration of many beholders, and is the talk of the town to this day. When at Hampton Court on the day, I heard of several other good-sized trout which had been caught in those parts in the course of this summer; some half-dozen, at least, weighing from three to six or eight pounds, fairly attested, to say nothing of others unrecorded. Not all these were caught in the "Tumbling Bay," a little above the bridge—a spot which, in the memory of many old fishermen, used to divide the honours with Sunbury for the noble fish. The Thames, in former days, used to be celebrated for its trout, which, hardly an exception the largest and finest in England; but of late good things they have lately become so extremely scarce as to be seldom fished for, except by an occasional devotee, who wrestles for sport, not to fill the weight of his basket, but rather more by his disappointments than his triumphs. The angler Thames appears to be in a transition state; for, not only at Hampton, but at Teddington and Sunbury there have been a very fair number of good trout taken in the course of the present year. In like manner, it should be added, that all other fish appears to be on the increase, from Richmond upwards, and this is mainly owing to the exertions and watchful care of the Thames Angling Protection Society, there can be no reasonable doubt, any more than that, for this service, they have become entitled to the thanks and support of the fishing world.

Trout fishing is now over, and pike fishing is hardly begun; but when the weeds begin to grow, the latter may be caught at various spots all the way up, from Thames Ditton to Hemlow. There is a favourite spot at Moulsey, extending from below the Ait towards the Surrey shore, where some young jack have already been caught this year, and where, in a month or six weeks, some and a very bold biting fish," in the words of old Izaak Walton—will now begin to be in fine condition, and may be found all the way from Ditton upwards. You may fish for him either with a worm (No. 7 hook), or with a minnow or small gudgeon. If the former be used, you should fish within an inch of the bottom; if the latter, about mid-water. With the perch a little more delicacy of handling is required than with the barbel: the latter should be done the moment he bites, the perch, on the contrary, is very tender in the mouth, and, after he has taken your bait, will require a little time to gorge it comfortably, before he will be prepared to accompany it on shore. The perch, unlike the solitary pike, go about in shoals; and, quoth old Walton, himself citing some older authority, "if there be twenty or forty in a hole, they may be, at one standing, all catched, one after another; they being like the wicked world, not afraid, though their fellows and companions perish in their sight."

With regard to barbel-fishing, which was the greatest feat of our first day's "excursion," a diversity of opinions exists about the character of the sport it affords. Walton says: "the barbel affords the angler choice of sport, being a lusty and a cunning fish—so lusty and cunning as to endanger the breaking of the angler's line, by running his head forcibly towards any covert, or hole or bank, and by that means to get his sharp back fin off with the soil, as is observed by Plutarch in his book 'De Industria Animalium;' and also so cunning, to nibble and suck off your worm close to the hook, and yet avoid letting the hook come into his mouth—all which the young hand had better be aware of. On the other hand, Sir John Hawkins, in his notes to Walton, says, "Fishing for barbel is, at best, but a dull recreation." Who shall decide when doctors disagree? It may certainly be observed, that barbel-fishing, though lusty and a cunning fish—so lusty and cunning as to endanger the breaking of the angler's line, by running his head forcibly towards any covert, or hole or bank, and by that means to get his sharp back fin off with the soil, as is observed by Plutarch in his book 'De Industria Animalium;' and also so cunning, to nibble and suck off your worm close to the hook, and yet avoid letting the hook come into his mouth"—all which the young hand had better be aware of. On the other hand, Sir John Hawkins, in his notes to Walton, says, "Fishing for barbel is, at best, but a dull recreation." Who shall decide when doctors disagree? It may certainly be observed, that barbel-fishing, though affording some amusement when it comes to the struggle with the newly hooked fish, does not require that exercise of science, skill, observation, and patience which are brought into play when fishing for pike or trout. The Thames anglers, even of the present day, are very expert in dealing with this boisterous customer. They fish with very fine tackle; and there are well-authenticated cases of their catching barbel of upwards of nine pounds, and three pounds and a half in weight, with a single hair.

And now a few words to the tyro whom the other day I put into the hands of one of the professionals of the river, for the purpose of learning the a B C routine of his art. I suppose he began with him several times since then; caught "no end" of gudgeon, roach, and barbel, smoked "no end" of cigars; drunk "no end" of ale or cold-without—for the Thames fisherman is a "dry" fellow, and has a peculiar knack of cold-without—for the Thames fisherman is a "dry" fellow, and has a peculiar knack of cold-without—for the Thames fisherman is a "dry" fellow, and has published in the Blue Book of the Board of Health) that the Thames water is "unwholesome," particularly when drunk neat. I suppose he has grown tired of the long stories which his instructor will have to tell him, all about the wonderful achievements of sundry "gents," pupils of his own, and their wonderful gratitude in the shape of half-crowns. I will suppose that, while he has begun to acquire a taste for the line, he has grown a little tired, perhaps somewhat disgusted, at the coarse companionship for the sake of Cockney sportsmanship, and aspires to set up in business for himself. Let him not discourage the idea; but, on the contrary, selling his rod, his basket, and his tackle, proceed at once and alone along the river's edge for anything and everything. He will be no means disappointed if, after trying many a promising bay or hole, he has no better sport to boast of the whole day than was recorded by Dr. Franklin of a friend, who, in reply to his inquiry, "What sport?" he had had after a day's fishing in one spot, replied "Very good;" and then, upon being pressed by the Doctor as to how many fish he had caught, replied, sore abashed or disheartened, "None at all; but above a hundred in the day I have caught before now!"

To the true angler, the pleasure of a day's fishing is made up of a thousand and one little incidents and reflections, in which the mere catching and carrying home of fish forms but an unconsiderable item. The cool crisp air of the morning, fresh from the sea-bathed hill-side, and as yet but faintly perfumed with the odour of a thousand flowers; the gorgeous sun just emerging from behind that distant clump of trees, whilst the overhanging boughs beneath which you wend your way along the margin of the stream, still protect you from the fierceness of its rays; the hum of a hundred insects blending with the steady ripple of the water which has flowed on, and rippled, and gurgled in the same fashion and mood any summer's day this hundred years. The solemn silence thus made audible (if I may be allowed to paraphrase a poetic figure, which has not itself escaped criticism), and which is broken occasionally by the sudden splash of fish eager to fill his breakfast than his comrades. These are a few amongst the natural features and circumstances which impress the chosen fishing spot with a peculiar charm, and send the father's mind to rest in pleasant reflection and pleasant reminiscence through the idlest day; and, when he happens to have "a glorious nibble," it is an incident of notable excitement; if he catch a fish, it is an event which serves to mark an era in the day's slow progress

That an angler's estimation of "a favourite spot" does not depend upon the number of fish he may take in it, is a fact amusingly illustrated in an anecdote quoted by Mr. Ronnie, in his notes appended to Hawkins's edition of Walton and Cotton's "Complete Angler:"

"The River Lea angler," says Daniel, "being daily seen at one particular spot, a brother angler conceived it must be the resort of abundance of fish, and the next morning, began his operations. The usual attempts in the neighbourhood of the place arrived some hours after and threw in his line. A long silence ensued, when the first comer remarked that he was out of luck in not having caught any fish in this favourite hole. 'What!' replied the newly arrived, 'is it with you, from the constant attention I have seen you pay to it?' 'Sir,' replies the gentleman, 'I confess long custom has rendered me extremely partial to the spot; but, as for the fish, I assure you that *here* I have angled for *forty years*, and never had a *bite yet*.'"

Don't let the experience of this remarkable individual alarm the reader; it is merely referred to as an extreme case, to show the tone of mind in which no old sportsman pursues his art. Let him but love it, and he is sure to love it. A shrewd suspicion, indeed, may cross the imagination of the sceptic, that "the River Lea angler," the hero of the story, did not deal quite candidly by the intruder whom he found pursuing his favourite art on the favourite spot. But I will not count he gave of it was not likely to encourage the unwelcome visitor to "call again to-morrow."

If anything that has been said above induce the reader to try a day's fishing along the shady bank of a snug, quiet stream, in preference to the coarse carnage of a punt "battue," with its battle array of rods, he may do so now,

By the soft winding of the silent Mole,

a little river, which empties its slow stream into the Thames opposite Hampton Court. Pursuing the devious course of the Mole (interrupted occasionally by private grounds, through which it runs), he will find a delightful, rural, and picturesque—upon a miniature scale its true—and meet with good spoil in the shape of roach, dace, and gudgeon, with an occasional trout and pike, in their respective seasons. Indeed, the trout are tolerably abundant in this river, particularly at Leatherhead, where, if he be fatigued, hungry, or sleepy, he will find good accommodation at Leatherhead, Mickleham, or Dorking, or if he prefer the quietness of a farm-house to the bustle of a village inn, he will meet with many in the neighbourhood of the river's course, where he may be lodged and boarded by the day, or week, or year, and have the fish of his own catching for breakfast if he like.

This seems to be the proper place to say a few words about the various "fishing-houses" or inns, established in a great measure expressly for the entertainment of fishermen at the various stations along the river. In the good old times of coaching—"those were merry times, when merry men congregated at the inns"—the angler frequently going down for his day or two—his Saturday to Monday, at least—by which means he had an opportunity of commencing his sport at sunrise, and ending it at sunset—those houses were, of course, in a flourishing state. It seems that the railroads have destroyed, or at least injured the traffic of the inns here, as elsewhere. The cockney angler takes his run down in the morning and back at night, never pursuing his foot wanderings in the neighbourhood of the railway stations. With very false principle of economy, the keepers of these hostelries, instead of accommodating themselves to the times, and endeavouring to attract customers by the goodness of their cheer and the moderation of their charges, do nothing to every unhappy wayfarer who confides himself to their tender mercies, by charging high prices for very inferior accommodation, being not over civil to boot, and when remonstrated with, quite ready to quarrel with the audacious as their excuse, plainly averring that they make those who come, pay for those who keep away. This is bad policy, to say the least of it; and reminds one of the story of Mahomet, who, finding the Jews and Christians up to a very pious purpose, came forward and burst out into a volley of abuse of those who were present, some half-dozen or so, whom he denounced as "a shabby, mean, ragamuffin lot," and sent them away—returning, however, their money. O.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I have read with interest the notice of Glastonbury Abbey, given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 10; and having myself recently visited those venerable ruins, I am induced to take the liberty of troubling you with a few remarks on their probable age.

Your Correspondent is quite correct in stating that St. Joseph's Chapel is ascribed to Abbot Herlewin (1102-1130); but I submit that there is no sufficient evidence of its being his work. On the contrary, it appears that the whole of the Church, and most of the buildings of the Abbey, were destroyed by fire in 1184, and that the rebuilding of them was not completed until the year 1459. The density of this circumstance, the style of the architecture of St. Joseph's Chapel would show it to belong to the period of transition from Anglo-Norman to Early English, and to be a part of the twelfth century; and to this date it is referred by Mr. Rickman, the author and the author of the "Glossary of Architecture" (Oxford, 1845), both of whom are high authorities. I presume that a much later date cannot be assigned to the [illegible] remarks of Mr. Rickman, who goes up to a very much earlier period, as they say, for the examples of the pointed arch, ornamented with the double [illegible] and springing from capitals that closely approximate to the [illegible] mouldings of the Anglo-Saxon, which formed the connection between St. Joseph's Chapel and the Anglo-Norman. The chapel, which exhibits the features of the thirteenth century, is [illegible] by Earl [illegible] and from which [illegible] enough of the details to offer an opinion as to its exact date, but I do not remember to have seen it ascribed to Abbot de Blois (1196-1171); but this date is, I think, commonly ascribed to Abbot de Breo (1189-1217). The existing remains may probably occupy the site of his building.

Your Correspondent must excuse the expression of a doubt as to the "fair stone building" he mentions having been the original "holy thorn" stood on the ground-plan of the ruins. [illegible] "History and Antiquities of Somerset"), or marked in its [illegible] Great Rebellion, and which remained [illegible] Wenwall Hill, near the town; but, during the [illegible] d "Ironsides" of those days, ing of it was hacked down by one of the [illegible] the garden adjoining the trunk from this remarkable tree is now growing in [illegible] saw.

Gillingham. QUIDAM.

* Vide Rev. W. Phelps's "History and Antiquities of Somerset."

NEW MUSIC.

ELEMENTARY WORKS.

No. 1. The ART of SINGING. By D. F. CRIVELLI.—No. 2 ELEMENTS of SINGING. By GIACINTO MARRAS. R. Mills.—No. 3. PHYSIOLOGY of the VOICE. By F. ROMER. Leader and Cock.—No. 4. The PIANIST'S DEPARTMENT in EDWARD PROUT. R. Cocks and Co.

Signor Crivelli, the Professor of Singing, and honorary member of the Royal Academy of Music, has issued a third edition of his elaborate work on the cultivation of the vocal power. This volume, appropriately dedicated to the Earl of Westmoreland—to whom, as the author observes, England is indebted for the formation of a "Conservatoire," or Royal Academy—contains there-sult of an experience of thirty-eight years. In the introduction, Signor Crivelli enters at some length into the theory of the development of the voice: he protests against the notion of founding a system on mechanical experiments and musical rules, as fallacious; and insists on the necessity of instructors making a careful study of the functions and constitution of the vocal organs. The author's remarks are full of interest; and his advice to students, to cultivate the mind as well as the organ, is sound: he cites many instances of celebrated *artistes*, whose fame has been acquired by a superiority of intellect, in overcoming difficulties of nature. The pages devoted to the quality, compass, style, and change of voice, and the ornamental exercises, progressive scales, and *solfeggi*, are written and composed in the best taste, and with a thorough comprehension of the true principles of art. The work is published in double columns; Italian on one side, with the English translation on the other—an excellent arrangement.

The work of Signor MARRAS, the accomplished vocalist and professor of singing, is written both in Italian and English, and, as may be conceived, from the well-known taste, skill, and experience of the writer, excellent advice is given to pupils for the preservation of the voice, and the proper mode of studying. The observations on the respiration by the professor Marras is evidently an advocate of the *cuantier in modo* in his system of tuition. The lessons for the training of the voice combine elegance with instruction; but in some of these exercises the author has followed a contrary system to the generality of opening with one key and concluding in another. With this exception, the "Elements of Singing" is a welcome addition to the collection of vocal works.

Mr. F. ROMER, Somer's book is a treatise, chiefly especially the difference between the speaking and singing qualities of tone, and adding certain laws for the formation of the musical voice. The work is practical as well as theoretical, two additional chapters having been added in the second edition. Mr. Romer is known as a clever composer, and has had many years' experience as a vocal instructor. Mr. Romer's theory is, firstly, "that the human voice has two distinct points of production, and that all proper musical sounds are formed in the lower tube (the throat); that the musical tones of the voice are divided into two qualities, the same as in all musical instruments—namely, double vibrated notes and single vibrated notes or harmonics, produced by the latter being down by the acoustics. Mr. Romer also maintains "that there is no sudden or fixed break in the voice when produced according to nature; and, finally, that no contraction whatever of the throat or mouth should take place in the tube by moving the larynx or glottis, all such movements tending to harden or weaken the purity of the tone." These principles Mr. Romer enforces by a very ingenious train of reasoning, and appends to his system of vocal tuition. Some remarks on the nervous obstruction and impediments of the vocal organs are extremely useful and valuable, whatever opinion may be entertained of Mr. Romer's theories, which are certainly novel and ingenious.

Mr. Frost, in a series of one hundred scale exercises, has afforded to pupils very great facilities in mastering the distance and chromatic scales. The explanations are clearly and intelligibly written, and are accompanied by a plate indicating the proper position of the hands.

SACRED COMPOSITIONS.

No. 1. The CHURCH HYMN BOOK. F. and J. Rivington.—No. 2. The CHURCH ANTHEM BOOK. D'Almaine and Co.—No. 3. STABAT MATER. By Dr. GAUNTLETT. Lonsdale No. 4. LAYS and LEGENDS of the NATIVITY. By Dr. GAUNTLETT. Lonsdale.—No. 5 O GOD BE MERCIFUL. DITTO.—No. 6. HEAR MY WIFE. By Mr. HENRY SMART. D'Almaine.—No. 7. THOU art my KING, O GOD. By J. L. ELLERTON, Esq. Lonsdale.—No. 8. WARREN'S PSALMODY. R. Cocks and Co.—No. 9 The CHURCH MUSICIAN. Edwards and Hughes.—No. 10. ETHEREAL VOICES SPEAK TO ME. By Miss A. L. MORRIS. Sutman.

In the Church Hymn-book it is the intention to assign to every season its proper hymns, with fixed and appropriate tunes. The work will be completed in eight parts, with distinctions for Christmas, Epiphany, Septuagesima, Lent, and Passion Tide, Saints' Days, and special seasons and services. The plan of the editor is that the whole shall be sung in unison in the daily and proper offices of the Church, and expressly adapted for congregational expression, the melodies being simp e and nearly syllabic. "No churchman," state the editor and compiler, "can attend the Mendelssohn Festival in Exeter Hall, and hear the olden hymn tunes interspersed in his compositions, without a feeling of regret, that such many, vigorous, and congregational melodies should be heard there but seldom, and then only." Amongst the 300 tunes of the ancient sequence 'Laula Sion,' and that of the older hymn 'Ach Gott von Himmel sich darein,' in the 'Attaile;' and the harmonized arrangements of the olden melodies in Luther's 'Lobgesang,' may be said to have been the means of Mendelssohn in the hearts and affections of all Englishmen." The work is carefully and well got up, and, from its moderate price, will be no doubt popular.—Nos. 2, 8, and 9 are proofs of the increased attention now paid to improve congregational singing. The prefatory remarks in No. 3, on the "Stabat Mater," are full of antiquarian interest. Dr. Gauntlett is of opinion that the preponderance of probability as to its composition is in favour of Jacopone da Benedettus, a Franciscan, of the early part of the 14th century. Dr. Gauntlett has set the words to eight melodies, ancient and modern, for four voices, with organ accompaniment. No. 4 are Christmas Carols, "old and new," and the words, "original, pointed, composed, and edited. The musical attainments of Dr Gauntlett are well displayed in these Carols. In No. 5, a Sacred Song, he has admirably arranged a fine composition by Alessandro Scarlatti. The Sacred Song, No. 6, is in the same vein, is replete with devotional feeling. No. 7 is an anthem for four voices and chorus, with organ or pianoforte accompaniment, skilfully laid out and wrought. The composition of Miss A. Morris, of the Royal Academy of Music, is well adapted for the voice and style of Miss Catherine Hayes, for whom it was written. The poetry, by Emily Varndell, is affecting; and the composer, in an expressive andante, has produced a creditable specimen of vocal writing. It is gratifying to find lady professors devoting their talents to compositions of the sacred school. Religious art is evidently now much cultivated, as is proved by the increasing number and variety of congregational works issuing daily from the press, and by the increased excellence in the music and mechanical intricacy of Church tunes" to be adopted, the Gregorian chant discussion being now at its height.

PIANOFORTE PIECES.

No. 1. GRANDE FANTASIA, "Don Pasquale," by Thalberg; and No. 2. INTRODUCTION ET VARIATIONS, "Elisir d'Amore," by Thalberg.—No. 3, LES FADAISES, "Caprice Caracteristique."—No. 4. CAPRICE No. 1; No. 5. PENSIERI FUGITIVI; and No. 6. FANTASIA SUR DES MOTIFS FAVORIS. By E. Delaz. Cramer, Beale, and Co.—No. 7 The VESPER HYMN By BRINLEY RICHARDS. C. and S. Ollivier.—No. 8. FOUR ROMANCES By E. DEANE. Wessell and Co.—No. 9. SONATA. Op. 1. By CHARLES SWEET. J. A. NOVELLO.—No. 10. DJALMA. Overture. ANTONIO MIRASI. Wessell and Co.

Of Thalberg's two pianoforte productions it is scarcely necessary to write, familiar as these flowing and masterly works must be to all concert-frequenters. The airs are brilliantly arranged for the display of the well-known themes from Donizetti's two masterpieces of comic opera, in all its fine variety of conception and illustration. How delicately and charmingly Thalberg preserves the melodies, through all the marvellous intricacies and mechanical intricacies Ex eberant as is his fancy, incessant as are the changes of key, dazzling as are the transitions, the ruling *motif* is heard distinctly through the wildest variations. The "Don Pasquale" is dedicated to Thalberg's fellow-pupil, Lablache, whose tones of rich humour in this work must be conceived in listening to the treatment of the celebrated quartet. The "Elisir" barcarolle was a good subject for Thalberg, and wonderfully has he wrought it. It will be recollected that he astounded the Parisians with a similar display at his matchless performances of these variations. M. Silas is the young composer who made his first appearance in London at the concerts of the Musical Union this year. He is a native of Amsterdam, and received his musical education in this city, in the Parisian Conservatoire and his studies in Germany having been but limited. It is impossible to glance over the productions enumerated in the above list, without coming to the conclusion that M. Silas is more than ordinary promise in Silas. There is evidence of original thought and of an honourable striving after new forms; and, whilst the general tone of the compositions exhibits subtlety, it is without that affectation of originality which is ridiculous and *chevalier*. M. Silas writes in what is conventionally called the "classical school"—Bach, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn are his models. In the works before us, the two Caprices indicate novelty of treatment in their peculiar effects, although not free from a certain degree of the appearance of scholastic effort; but it is in No. 6, the "Songs without Words," that the fancy and imagination of M. Silas are so strongly developed. The Andante, No. 1, is replete with beauty and refinement. The arpeggios in No. 2 keep the ear on the stretch. The sentiment in the adagio, No. 4, is enchanting, whilst the graceful piquancy and spontaneity of the concluding allegro, No 5, shows his thorough knowledge of the resources of art. The career of this gifted musician, so young in years, yet so matured in talent, will be looked to with deep interest. Mr. Richards's arrangement of the Vesper Hymn is clever and effective. The four "Songs without Words" of Mr. Deane afford evidence of poetic feeling and musician-like skill. Under the title of "Sweet Summer Time," the "Sonata Pastorale," with the poetic quotations at the head of each movement, must be cited, as a praiseworthy attempt at originality, seasoned with much grace and delicacy. The overture is fanciful, and when played by the band of the 2nd Life Guards before her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, as stated in the title-page, must have been startling.

VOCAL PIECES.

No. 1. PERSIAN LOVE-SONG. By AMELIA EDWARDS. Ewer and Co No. 2. THE LAST ALICE. By T. H. WILSON. C. Jefferys.—No. 3 THERE'S MUSIC In the WILD WAVES' ROAR. By W. TRANTT. Duff and Hodge on No. 4. DEAR FRIENDS AFAR. By SOLEMN REEVES. Reid.—No. 5. FISCHIA IL VANTO. By EMILY S. YOUNG. Addison and Co No. 6. BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS. By E. F. BLACKBEE. J. J. Hatch.—No. 7. WHEN ELFIN BELLS RING SOFTLY,

SWEET. By HERBERT RODWELL. D'Almaine and Co.—No. 8. LET US BE JOYOUS; and, ADIEU, YE WOODS. By JOHN ASHMORE. R. Addison and Co. —No. 9. PEACE TO THEE, Ballad; No FORM BUT THINE, Canzonet; and BENEATH THY CASEMENT Serenade. By H. C. LUNN. R. Addison and Co. —No. 10. SONG OF the STARS to the EARTH'S DIRGE. By J. L. ELLERTON, Esq. C. Lonsdale.—No. 11. O TIME, thy HOURS of PLEASURE; Trio. By CURSCHMANN. C. and R. Ollivier.

"Haste, Leila, haste! the night winds sigh"—the Persian love-song—is as fragrant as a rose, and the melody is ear-haunting. The poem of No 2 is from "Household Words," by W. Allingham, Esq., and there is considerable merit both in the words and the composition. There is too much sickly sentimentality in No. 3. The song of Mr. Boleyne Reeves, the poet laureate of the harp, has rather a nice subject. The "Preghiera" (No. 5) will pass muster in these barren days of original melody. No. 7 is a graceful, flowing, and vivacious air for a tenor. The ballads of Mr. Addison exhibit a certain amount of individuality, and we shall be pleased to hear of him again. Mr. H. C. Lunn, if he does not display decided originality of thought, is neither commonplace nor insipid.

ILLUSTRATED MUSIC.

No. 1. THE HIBERNIAN QUADRILLE. By JULLIEN. And No. 2. THE HOLY FAMILY. By W. H. CALLCOTT. Jullien and Co.—No. 3 WHY DO SUMMER ROSES FADE? By C. SEDGER. Cocks and Co.—No. 4. SPRING, SPRING, BEAUTIFUL SPRING! By H. M. WEBB. Webb.—No. 5 THE ELFIN'S HOME. By LABITSKY. R. Cocks and Co.—No. 6. THE LAST MEETING. By RICARDO LINTER. No. 7. GOMS is the FAVORITE. By ISAAC WILLIS. Willis.—No. 8. THE MOUNTAIN RILL. By J. F. DUGGAN. And No. 9. THE NIGHTINGALE By G. A. MACFARREN. Houlston and Stoneman.—No. 10. UN ANGEL MAN. By ANTONIO DE KONTSKI. Madrid.

In Nos. 1 and 2, the illustrations are very beautiful, the application of printing in oil colours being quite a novelty in music titles. The monody on the death of Sir Robert Peel is written by Mr. W. Hall. The title-page is encased in a florid Gothic façade of a temple, with two sculptured female saints in niches. Nos. 8 and 9 have rare borders. No. 10, "One Angel more," an elegy to the memory of the late Prince of Asturias (the poetry by Bastamente, and the music by the pianist to the Queen of Spain) is curious on account of its truly Spanish illustrations, with the forgotten Moorish crown and sceptre; in the distance is seen the Escurial, with dark clouds hanging over the edifice. Above the gloomy clouds the Infant, supported by flying Cupids, is ascending; and behind this central group is a school of angels playing the triangle, lyre, fiat violin, guitar, with a violoncello bow, &c. Nothing can be more absurd; but the music, opening with a funeral march, and ending with an elegy, nine-eight measure, has merit.

DANCE MUSIC.

No. 1. L'ALIZE. Two Waltzes. By ANTONIO MIRASI. Wessel and Co.—No. 2. PRINCE PATRICK'S POLKA. By JOHN WEIPERT. C. Jefferys.—No. 3. THE NEAPOLITAN POLKA. By CHARLES JOSEPH LONSDALE and Co.—No. 4. The GEM WALTZES. By T. ADAMS. D'Almaine and Co.

The above dance-compositions reflect credit on their respective composers. The Neapolitan Polka has a quaint local colouring, and the waltzes of Mirasi and Adams are melodious. The Prince Patrick's Polka was performed by the author's band at the last state ball at Buckingham Palace.

LITERATURE.

NINEVEH and PERSEPOLIS. An Historical Sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia, with an Account of the recent Researches in those Countries. By W. S. W. VAUX, M.A., Assistant in the Department of Antiquities, British Museum.

The latter part of Mr. Vaux's title designates the most interesting portion of his book. A popular account of the recent researches in ancient Assyria and Persia, and of the information they have supplied of the condition of these countries, is a very useful undertaking. Mr. Layard's discoveries have, indeed, been very much spoken of; but, being yet in rapid progress, almost every arrival from the East bringing some fresh and startling intelligence, it is, perhaps, too early to give a description of them. They are far from complete. The same may be said of the discoveries at Persepolis and in other parts of Persia; but, to those we at present less known to the public, and less progress is making in them, the account of them is more immediately useful.

Scattered over various parts of Persia and Persepolis, Mourghal, Behistan, and other places, are remains of ruins, which Mr. Fergusson terms as ancient, perhaps, as any in the known world. Some of those of Assyria, recently brought to light by Mr. Layard, if they do not actually date from a period very little posterior to the Flood, are at least the nearest to it of any that have yet been met with. Next, perhaps, to these, come the ruins in Persia, and for many centuries the inscriptions on them have mocked the interrogatories of men and science. What do they mean? was asked, and asked in vain, and no answer. If the Greek writers could read them, they did not hand down the knowledge to their successors. The natives of the spot look on them with wonder and sacrifice them to their gods, or to the demons of ruin. Even the Persians, of late years, do not understand. For ages have travellers from Europe recorded their existance, with a conviction that on them was engraved the history of the past, and with deep regret that it was a history which they could not read. But, at length, Niebuhr, Beauchamp, Ker Porter, Sir John Malcolm, and Sir Robert Ker Porter, have visited and described the spot, and Grotefend, Rask, Burnouf, Lassen, and Rawlinson, have deciphered the inscriptions, and restored to us a knowledge that has been lost for more than twenty centuries.

The person who led the way in the successful investigation was Professor Grotefend of Hanover, and to him, therefore, the credit is due, and he ought to look for the titles of Kings in inscriptions placed over their portraits, found one word continually repeated, which he concluded must be their title That gave him a clue to several letters. Then he ascertained from history that the ruins of Persepolis referred to the Achæmenian dynasty of Persian Monarchs, and amongst the remains he found a record of a father and son. The dynasty was not numerous, and the names, Darius and Xerxes, Artaxerxes, Hystaspes, the names did not begin with the same initial letter; hence the conclusion was arrived at, and afterwards confirmed, that the record and the portraits referred to were Darius and Xerxes. From the fact that the exact form of the names, derived to us from the Greek, was the next difficulty to be overcome; and it was luckily overcome by the Persian names of Darius, Dariaves, having been preserved in Strabo. Then it was ascertained that the letters composing it on the monument were DARIAVES, or Dariavesh, as now written; and those composing the name which the Greeks called Xerxes were KSHARSHA. By this kind of diligent comparison the meanings of many of these ancient characters was ascertained, and Dr. Grotefend deserves the name that has been given him of the "Young of cuneiform inscription." What that learned investigator did for Egyptian hieroglyphics, Grotefend did for the lost language of the ancient Persians. His researches were begun about the commencement of the century, and were continued almost to his death. Of course, such a field once opened tempted many labourers—Rask, Copenhagen; St. Martin, in Paris; Burnouf, another Frenchman; and Lassen, another German; who supplied, at least, twelve letters, which had been mistaken or not made out by his predecessors, and who ranks only second to Grotefend in the interest men engaged in the investigation. It was not till 1835 that our countryman, a soldier rather than a student, Major Rawlinson, began his career of investigation. He then only knew that Professor Grotefend had deciphered some names, but in his isolated position on the mountainside, on the western frontiers of Persia, he could get none of Grotefend's books, and had to make again Grotefend's great discovery for himself. When he became acquainted with the labours of that learned man in 1836, he had not a structure to assist having, in the inscriptions around him, a great opportunity of materials, he had advanced beyond his precursor. The cuneiform alphabet has since been made out much more completely, but he had then identified eighteen characters, which further researches have found to require no alteration. In 1840, Major Rawlinson could state that he had given a literal and correct grammatical translation of nearly two hundred lines of cuneiform writing. Since that time, Mr. Westergaard (a Dane), and several other gentlemen have diligently pursued the subject; and the admirable and wonderful result is, that the ancient inscriptions at Persepolis, Behistan, and at various points of Assyria, can all now be read. Several have been read; more are

PICTURES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BALMORAL.

ABERGELDIE CASTLE.

We are enabled, this week, to present our readers with four Illustrations of the neighbourhood of Balmoral, from sketches by Mr. W. Henry Fisk. The interest her Majesty takes in thus yearly visiting her residence in Scotland, has not only drawn attention to a portion of the Highlands to which even the Scotch themselves rarely gave a thought, but has also in name, if not in fact, rendered familiar to the public at large. The intrinsic merit of the scenery, the grandeur of the Grampian Chain, its rocky and almost inaccessible heights, together with the quiet and cultivation of the valley, watered by the winding Dee—grasping, as it does, at one view almost every variety of hill and dale—not only shows her Majesty's appreciation of grand and beautiful scenery, but renders it dear to every lover of nature in all her picturesque variety of valley and mountain, homestead and stream.

Her Majesty possesses a set of finished studies of the localities represented in the accompanying Engravings.

ABERGELDIE CASTLE

Is situated immediately on the banks of the river, and, approached by the high-road from Aberdeen, seems, as it were, closed in by the mountains at the foot of which it rests, and thus appears to be isolated; though, in fact, it stands in the midst of the valley, and may be seen from the private grounds of Balmoral, almost buried in the deep masses of the woodlands which intervene. There is a rough, simple grandeur in the building itself—massive, as the original walls amply testify—while the large square clock-tower, mounted on another no less strong, but circular in its form, the deep-set windows, and the rough material of which it is composed, give it, as is due, an antique and romantic appearance. Built for another age, and for less peaceful times, it is still in keeping with the craggy mountain sides; but when we

> Think what is now, and what hath been,

it is neither with disappointment nor ill-will that we see cultivation creeping almost in at its doors; while the corn and cattle rest secure from those predatory excursions, at one time not uncommon, to gratify the pleasure or revenge, as the case might be, of some powerful chief with a no very distinct idea of *meum* and *tuum*, as regarded his neighbours' property or his own.

Abergeldie Castle has been taken for a term by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who is now sojourning there, within sight of the Highland home of her illustrious daughter.

Mr. James Browne, in his "New Deeside Guide," describes Abergeldie as a very stately and ancient castle, which was long in the possession of the Gordons, one of the oldest and most honourable families in Aberdeenshire or any other shire in Scotland. With its bartizans, turrets, and sculpture, the Castle is very picturesque. This place is much renowned for its grandeur, and more especially for the extraordinary beauty of its noble birch trees, of which mention is made in an old Scots song,

THE BIRKS O' ABERGELDIE.

Bonnie lassie, will ye go,
Will ye go, will ye go;
Bonnie lassie, will ye go
To the birks o' Abergeldie?
Ye shall get a gown o' silk,
A gown o' silk, a gown o' silk,
Ye shall get a gown o' silk,
And a coat o' callimankie.

Na, kind sir, I dare na gang,
I dare na gang, I dare na gang;
Na, kind sir, I dare na gang,
My mamy will be angry:
Sair, sair, wad she flyte,
Wad she flyte, wad she flyte;
Sair, sair, wad she flyte,
And sair wad she ban' me.

LOCH MUICK.

PICTURES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BALMORAL.

Robert Burns has written a song (the chorus and measure of which he has borrowed from this song) upon the Birks of Aberfeldie, which is a place in Perthshire, and the birks whereof are nowise comparable to the noble and beauteous birks of Abergeldie. Likewise, anent Abergeldie Castle there is a machine contrived for crossing the river, called a cradle. Here, some years ago, there befel a grievous and lamentable tragedy. A bride and her bridegroom, both no doubt, as was natural, elate with joy, and their minds filled with happiness and glee, went into this cradle to get across the river; but, woeful to relate! while they were in the middle of the passage, some part of the machine gave way, and they were both thrown into the river, where they perished by a cruel and untimely death. Nor should we forget to mention that, at Abergeldie, by piercing the bark of the trees, they extract the juice and sap of the birks, and then by a curious process ferment the same, and make wine of it, which wine is very pleasant to taste, and thought by some to be little inferior to the wine of Champagne and other outlandish countries. The word Abergeldie, in the Gaelic, signifies the place were the burn of Geldie falls into the Dee, just as the word Aberdeen signifies the place where the Dee falls into the sea, or the word Aberader signifies the place where the Arder falls into the Dee. About half a mile above Abergeldie, and on the same side of the river, that is, the south side, was the small village of Clachanturn, where there were a ferry-boat and a ford. This has ceased to be a village, and is only one solitary farm-house and steading; and the ford and ferry-boat have both been rendered unnecessary, by the erection of a neat suspension-bridge across the Dee, about half a mile further on.

BIRK HALL.

CRATHIE.

The view of the Manse and Kirk of Crathie was taken, by permission, from the private grounds at Balmoral. The Kirk is a very small square building, slightly elevated on a knoll, and is seen from a considerable distance. It was here, last season, that (in a storm of rain which had lasted from early morning), on her Majesty leaving the kirk—for nothing prevented the regularity of the Queen's attendance at Divine worship—the ground was so thoroughly drenched with rain that it stood in pools between the church door and the carriage, so as seriously to inconvenience her Majesty's reaching it, when Mr. Fisk spread his plaid upon the ground, over which her Majesty and suite passed to their carriages.

The Manse is a plain but elegant building, surrounded by a pleasure-garden, where the flowers, in their profusion and beauty, form a strange contrast to the Hut at Loch Muick. But there is a more strange contrast yet.

From a "muckle knowe," nearly opposite Balmoral, is a noble view. At once are seen, in the vale beneath, the castles of Balmoral and Abergeldie, the Kirk, the Manse, farmhouses, and distilleries, together with herds of cattle, and well-cultivated fields, sloping, by an easy descent, to the "tortuous winding" Dee. On all sides rise the *hills*. Those nearer to the vale covered with pine and birch-trees, those more remote clothed in the variegated heather; while, a little on one side of Balmoral, stand, in bold relief, the bleak, precipitous sides and the alpine peak of Loch-na-gar. Further down the river the pass is closed in by lofty hills, over which, and in the distance, may be descried Aberdeen, the harbour and the lighthouse; and beyond these, the sparkling waves of the German Ocean; while, opposite to it, and at the further extremity of the valley, stand Ben-Muick-duhi and other of the loftiest of the Grampian chain—altogether forming one of the grandest panoramic views that could be desired. Abounding in luxurious cultivation, and with all the necessary adjuncts of mountain and valley, it has, with its grandeur, a "busy quiet" and repose that adapts it well for a retreat,

Where *state* is thrown aside,
And ease and quiet rule the happy scene.

BIRK HALL.

BIRK HALL is one of the three Royal residences in this part of Scotland, with which Abergeldie and Balmoral form the *trio*. In itself it has little to recommend it, beyond the fact of its being a Royal demesne; being comparatively modern in its construction, yet by no means ungainly, and, moreover, exquisitely planted in the midst of clustering woodlands. It has the advantage of being within a short distance of the town of Ballater, from the opposite side of which, at a little distance on the high-road, is one of the grandest views that can well be conceived. Immediately in front, and below the spectator, is the town just named: beside it flows the Dee; beyond is Birk Hall, towering over which and the surrounding scene are the lofty hills, while Loch-na-gar, far above them all, closes in, and completes the view.

LOCH MUICK.

Leaving Crathie, and over a mountain road, where, for many miles, not even a shealing is to be seen, rough, bare, and rugged mountains piled around, where the grouse, the blackcock, with their four-footed companions the rabbits and hares, are the only denizens, such is the approach to the hut at Loch Muick.

The Loch is well stocked with excellent trout, and is as good a place for a day's sport in fishing as could be desired. Close to the junction of the Muick with the Dee stands the Manse of Glenmuick, and the old church which was formerly the parish church, until the parish of Glenmuick was joined with Ballater. Brackley lies about a mile to the south of Ballater: this is a place of much renown, on account of a mournful tragedy which took place here, and is recorded in the old ballad called the "Barrone of Brackley."

Wild and dreary Loch Muick is, but a paradise almost compared with the wildness of the scenery surrounding the hut, which stands in a little belt of woodland, something like a park enclosure of very limited extent, and on the verge of a morass, through which the river Muick (which springs from the Loch of the same name, and of which we give an Illustration) winds its course down the valley, solitary—alone—for here not a habitation is to be seen, save one or two poor farmhouses at the upper end near the loch. Where there is scarcely a sign of other vegetation, save heather and moss, wild, grand, desolate, and even sublime, a wildness and a grandeur full of poetry, and picturesque in the extreme in its solitary extent—a fit home for the bittern and the stork—it is nevertheless here that the Monarch of Great Britain and her Consort have passed, and doubtless will pass, many of their days, while thus yearly visiting the North.

In the Number of our Journal with which the present Supplement is published, we have duly reported the progress of her Majesty to the North, and the Royal *sejour* at Edinburgh.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal family and suite, left Holyrood Palace on Saturday, exactly at a quarter past eight, on

CRATHIE KIRK AND MANSE.

route for Balmoral. As the hour of her Majesty's departure was generally known the previous evening, and also the route which her Majesty would take in proceeding to the railway, the lieges were seen flocking from all quarters in the direction of the Palace and the Queen's Park as early as six o'clock, and taking up their position in the grounds, to give a parting farewell to their Sovereign.

At half-past seven o'clock, the military forming the escort and guard of honour arrived at the Palace, and took up a station in the square fronting the grand entrance.

At eight o'clock, four of the Royal carriages arrived to convey her Majesty and suite to the Meadowbank station, where it had been arranged the Royal party should join the railway. As the Queen entered her carriage, a Royal salute was fired from the Castle battary, and amid the roar of artillery and the cheers of the multitude, the Royal party proceeded through the Queen's Park. Her Majesty and the Prince alighted at the station at a quarter past eight o'clock, and in a very few moments the Royal train was proceeding rapidly northwards.

The Royal party reached the Cupar Angus station at half-past eleven o'clock precisely, and immediately proceeded thence in four Royal carriages and four to Balmoral, where they arrived at about half past five o'clock on Saturday evening.

It is now said that her Majesty may be expected to return to Holyrood in the course of the first week in October, and spend a couple of nights in the Palace, after which the Court will proceed to London, thus of course setting aside all idea of a levee or drawingroom being held at the Palace this season.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

PART III.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

1 Part of Bristol
2 Pill
3 Clevedon
4 Rynsham
5 Enbridge
6 Wells
7 Shepton Mallet
8 Glastonbury
9 Bruton
10 Castle Carey
11 Wincanton
12 Ilchester
13 Yeovil
14 Crewkerne
15 Ilminster
16 Taunton
17 Wivelscomb
18 Milverton
19 Wellington
20 Devereton
21 Minehead
22 Dunster
23 Watchet
24 Bridgewater

NOTWITHSTANDING the county of Somerset is one of the most extensive in England—comprising, according to the Ordnance survey, an area of 1,028,096 statute acres, a large portion of which is composed of a very productive soil—yet it presents no very prominent agricultural feature, if we except the excellence of its cheese, the celebrated Cheddar and West Pennard cheese being the produce of this county. Some of the choice Cheddar dairies are, perhaps, unequalled for richness throughout the world.

A great variety of geological formations are to be found in Somerset; commencing with the slate or Silurian rocks of Exmoor, and terminating in a small patch of chalk, which is to be found in the eastern extremity of the county. In the centre, along the banks of the Parrett, the Brue, and the Axe, are considerable tracts of alluvium, forming rich grazing grounds, but apt to be flooded.

The general climate of Somerset is mild, particularly on the sea-coast, but this proximity to the sea causes it to be rather moist, especially in the vicinity of the hills which intersect the county in various parts. Where the red sandstone is largely developed, such as the Vale of Taunton, the porous nature of the soil counteracts any ill effects that might arise from this cause, in cultivating corn crops. Owing to the dryness of soil compensating for the humidity of the climate, added to its extreme mildness in consequence of being sheltered from north-east and south-west winds, it not unfrequently happens that the wheat harvest is secured a full week in this beautiful vale before that in any other part of England. The higher part of the Mendip Hills is cold and bleak, and is principally occupied in rearing young cattle and grazing sheep. In consequence of the difference of climate between the vales and hills, the periods of seed-time and harvest vary greatly in different parts of the county, the mountainous parts being months later than the vales, for which reason it is customary, on exposed and elevated districts, such as the Mendip, Quantock, and Brandon Hills, to sow a fortnight earlier in the autumn and a fortnight later in the spring than that which the vale farmers are accustomed to.

The surface of the inland parts is varied by lofty hills, rich level plains, and bold aspiring woods, which prevents the county of Somerset from presenting a monotonous aspect. The soils found on the Quantock Hills (between the town of Taunton and the sea) are composed of a thin variable soil, according as the subjacent rocks are greensones or alumstone, covering a loose shelly rock, interspersed occasionally with limestone. Poulden Hill (between Bridgewater and Glastonbury), a strong soil covering a bed of clay; Mendip Hills (between Wells and Bristol), Broadfield and Leigh Down (near Bristol), a gravelly loam on a limestone rock; Black Down (near Devon), a thin vegetable soil, mixed with gravel and sand, superposed on a bed of the same material. Where the lias spreads out to any extent, there are found patches of stiff intractable clay, not unfrequently covered with a coat of peat.

Arable husbandry might be greatly and advantageously extended, to the benefit of the farmer, the labourer, the landlord, and the country. In many parts, no doubt, the stiffness of the soil, and in others the chance of being flooded, are drawbacks to arable cultivation. It is, no doubt, to the general stiffness of the soil of this county that we find the practice of using oxen for ploughing still so extensively adopted; to the like cause we may, probably, attribute the continued use of waggons in preference to carts.

Splendid samples of wheat are grown in the Vale of Taunton, and the major part of the low lands grow excellent beans. Teasels are occasionally grown on the strong clays; this crop is, however, so precarious, that its cultivation is not much countenanced. Good barley lands are found on the light calcareous soils in the eastern parts of the county. The spring crops grown in the western districts principally consist of oats, for which both the climate and soil is more peculiarly adapted.

The breed of cattle in Somerset is of a very mixed character: this remark applies to other cheese districts, the nature of the pasture, rather than the kind of stock, giving the distinctive quality to cheese, modes of management having doubtless considerable influence.

In Somerset, where cheese only is made, the annual produce per cow is usually estimated at from three to four cwt. per annum. The whey, mixed with ground peas or beans, makes excellent pork.

It is not an uncommon practice with some farmers in the warmer vales of this county to give a preference to the Dorset sheep, in consequence of their valuable property of early lambing, combined with their being so prolific. The climate and rich herbage of several of the vales of Somerset render them peculiarly well calculated for this kind of husbandry; and now that a railway communicates through its centre, the practice may be expected to increase. There are two native breeds of sheep, one without horns, covered with a thick fleece of wool; they are locally known by the title of Exmoor Notts; they are the type of the old English long-woolled sheep, and when crossed with Leicester blood are not to be distinguished from the improved Cotswold. Specimens both of the old species and the crossed breed are frequently met with in the same flock, the characteristics of the old breed greatly predominating. The breeders of Bampton sheep assert that it is the most profitable for wool and mutton of any breed in the kingdom; but no doubt these qualities are dependant on the richness of the pastures and mildness of the climate in which they are bred and fattened: they doubtless possess valuable qualities, fully equal to ordinary Cotswold sheep.

The Exmoor sheep are a horned breed, the general shape of which is something like that of the Glamorgan, on the opposite side of the Bristol Channel. It is a wild mountain breed, inhabiting the most sterile heights of the Exmoor range on the borders of this and the adjoining county, Devon. Their wool is coarse, averaging about 4lb. or 5lb. per fleece; and usually they are allowed to roam over the hills until they are three years old or upwards. When fattened, the meat is of excellent flavour.

In the south-west of Somerset, as in the adjoining county of Devon, water meadows are somewhat prevalent; the first watering here commencing about the end of October, being continued until February with occasional intermissions. In some very temperate districts these meadows are fit to receive ewes and lambs as early as Candlemas, and a constant and regular succession of food from that time to the beginning of May enables the farmer to bring his stock rapidly forward during some of the most trying months of the year.

At the beginning of May the land is unstocked again and watered, after from six to seven weeks, they mow from 30 cwt. to 40 cwt. per acre. A deficient attention to the construction of fences, and a general want of drainage are the principal drawbacks to the agriculture of Somerset. The general character of the soil of this county, combined with its stiffness, will in a great measure account for so large a part of the soil being occupied in pastoral husbandry.

T. H.

AMERICAN DRINKS.

(To the Editor.)

BRECON BARRACKS, South Wales, 20th August, 1850.

SIR,—I send you a slight account of some of the many American drinks, strong and weak (some worthy of imitation, others to be used in moderation), for which the Yankees are famed, and which may be considered amusing as acceptable to some of your readers.

Mint Julep is brandy and water, sweetened with pounded white sugar, in which are stuck eight or ten leaves of fresh-gathered mint. Pounded or pulsed ice is then put into the tumbler, and the drink is imbibed through a straw or glass tube. N.B., as made at the American bars: The brandy and water is first put into a large silver or glass goblet, then the ice, pinned or broken very small; pounded white sugar is then dashed over them with a table-spoon; the whole is then violently shook or tossed from one goblet to another, and served up in a clean goblet, the fresh mint stuck in the ice, a piece of lemon peel hanging over the brim, and a straw tube put in the glass.

Sherry Cobler.—Made precisely as mint julep, *sans* lemon peel or mint, sherry being used also instead of brandy; and, when served up, nutmeg is grated over the top.

Stone Wall, or Fence, is merely an English cider cup, which contains a portion of cider, wine, brandy, &c. This is also served up with their universally-used ice, and taken through a straw.

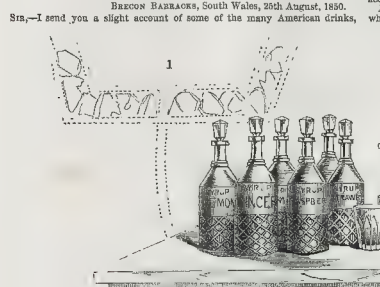
Gin Sling is the same as those above, with gin as the spirit.

Mississippi Punch.—One glass of cutard brandy, half dutto of Jamaica rum, tablespoonful of arrack, quarter of a lemon, one tablespoonful of pounded white sugar; fill the tumbler with water and ice, and let it be thoroughly mixed, and serve with a straw. This last recipe was given me as the greatest favour by the *gentleman* at one of the bars of the most celebrated hotel in the United States; he having first ascertained that I was not a Yankee, but an Englishman on my way to the old country. He boasted that he was the only one in America that could make this punch. Indeed, all these persons swagger a good deal as to their peculiar knowledge in this way, and, in serving these drinks, assume a most important air of consequence, concocting them with much dispatch, address, and dexterity. Nay, from the constant call for these divers drinks, a large room is especially provided in all hotels for this purpose alone; and the barkeepers severally pride themselves on their individual skill in the proportions and choice of the various ingredients. To a stranger, on first witnessing their operations, it appears, by the extension and undulating motion of the gentleman's arms and body, while pouring from one goblet to the other, as if he were employed in dancing the Spanish Cachucha, the legs being hid by the counter; while his self-satisfied smile, and turns of the head following the liquid stream, add much to this delusion. The affair is done, as they say, "right away," and the mixture is ready in half the time it takes to relate the process.

Iced Soda Water from the Fountain is also consumed in great quantities in hot weather, flavoured with various syrups, as syrup of ginger, ditto of lemon, strawberry, raspberry, sarsaparilla, &c. This is drunk in summer by crowds of persons all day, and late in the evenings, at the chemists' shops, everywhere in the United States. The demand being so great, the fountain is contrived to supersede the trouble, delay, and inconvenience of fastening up and opening bottles of soda water. From a large cistern of iced soda water a communication pipe appears above the counter in the shop, generally in the shape of a T, at each end of which is fixed a cork, the size of which fits the mouth of a soda-water bottle. One of these corks is forced into a soda-water bottle when applied and regulated by a tap. One hand holding the bottle pressed into the cork, and the finger or thumb of the other regulating the tap from the cistern, which is closed when the bottle is full. The bottle of soda-water, with a noise from the fixed air, is then turned instantly into a tumbler prepared with the required syrup. The counters are fitted up with marble slabs and ornamented most tastefully, there being on them numerous tumblers and gay bottles filled with the syrups. There being generally two places of supply, no time is lost in serving every one. The charge for a tumbler of this, flavoured, is only from four to six cents. During my short stay in a shop to get a drink, I have often counted as many as twenty ladies and gentlemen all bent on the same errand.

All seems in America, from cheapness, to minister to the wants of the many and thousands there, in hot weather, partake of these simple, grateful, and wholesome drinks,* who, in England, resort to the tavern or the gin palace for strong, stimulating, and injurious ones.

Something of what I have described is now, I learn, established in London. Would it were more universally adopted throughout the country, and the cost brought within the reach of all classes.



1. Large Cistern of Iced Soda-water, with Tube connected with Fountain T; Ice surrounding Cistern, &c. 2. Fountain. and 4. Places of Supply, with taps.

AMERICAN COUNTER.

a. Goblets often used to toss, shake, and mingle the mixtures in. They fit into each other.

AMERICAN DRINK-GLASSES.

In hot weather all persons naturally have a desire to drink to supply the loss that takes place in the system from perspiration, from which we feel a weakness or lassitude; but no popular error is so monstrous, so fatal, and so general, as to suppose that this lassitude, or craving for liquids, is to be assuaged or cured by gulping down beer, porter, or strong drinks. These only add "fuel to the flame," and, after but a partial stimulus, leave the party weaker and thirstier than ever. The gross and determined ignorance on this subject by all classes has induced me to send you this particular account of the simple drinks (which at present they do not get credit for) used by the Yankees in hot weather, in fervent hope of their being more universally adopted in this country.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS UNETS, Brigade-Major, 19th Regiment.

* There is in every small town or village in the United States a bar-room and a newspaper; and in their late Mexican war the bar-room and newspaper were established at every halt the American army made.

PATENT SWIMMING STOCKING.

On the 15th ult., a person performed the unprecedented feat of swimming across the Frith of Forth, with great ease, by means of Cox's patent Swimming Stockings—the swimmer leaving the North Ferry pier at eight minutes past two o'clock, and grounding in South Queensferry harbour at two minutes to three, thus being exactly fifty minutes on the passage. The distance traversed could not be much under two miles. Captain Roxburgh kindly supplied a boat to accompany the swimmer, and also ordered the ferry steamer to diverge from her usual course, so as not to interfere with the experiment.

COX'S PATENT SWIMMING STOCKING.

The Swimming Stocking, made by John Cox, Edinburgh, consists of a circular piece of cloth sewed round the leg of a stocking, and kept in a proper position for expanding by means of cords and wooden ribs: it thus resembles a small umbrella round the leg, expanding when pushed against the water, and closing when drawn in the opposite direction. To make the most rapid progress through the water, the best position is on the back, the swimmer drawing well up and striking smartly out each leg alternately, in the line of the motion of the body, as shown in the Engraving.

RAGS.—It is like the Mill of the child's story, that ground old people young. Paper! White, pure, spick and span new paper, with that fresh smell which takes us back to school and school-books; can it ever come from rags like these? Is it from such bales of dusty rags, native and foreign, of every colour and of every kind, as now environ us, shutting out the summer air and putting cotton into our summer ears, that virgin paper, to be written on, and printed on, proceeds? We shall see presently. Enough to consider, at present, what a great deal of dress this rag-store is; what a lesson of vanity it preaches. The coarse blouse of the Flemish labourer, and the fine cambric of the Parisian lady; the court dress of the Austrian jailer, and the miserable garb of the Italian peasant; the woollen petticoat of the Bavarian girl, the linen head-dress of the Neapolitan woman, the priest's vestment, the player's robe, the Cardinal's hat, and the ploughman's nightcap; all dwindle down to this, and bring their littleness or greatness in fractional portions here. As it is with the worn, it shall be with the wearers; but there shall be no dust in our eyes then, though there is plenty now. Not all the great ones of the earth will raise a grain of it, and nothing but the Truth will be.—*Dickens's "Household Words,"* No. 22.

LIFE AND PROPERTY AT THE DIGGINGS (CALIFORNIA).—By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from the southern mines, we learn of several murders and other atrocities committed there, which develop a very bad state of society. On Friday night last two Americans were murdered in their tent at Jamestown, by some persons unknown. One of them was a Mr. Chase, of New Bedford, and the other a Mr. Hathaway, of Dighton, Massachusetts. The first had his throat cut from ear to ear, besides a stab in his breast; Mr. Hathaway was stabbed in the breast and neck in several places. The tent was robbed of about 1000 dollars that were known to be in possession of the murdered men. On Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., a Frenchman, named Jean Fernando, was shot by some person unknown, near the Oregon Tent, about twelve miles above Stockton. On Saturday last, on Wood's Creek, about one mile below Sonora, a Frenchman was shot in the head, and died the next day. On Saturday night last, at Columbus, in the New Diggings, a Chilian was shot by a Mr. John Brannan, in self-defence. The Chilian called upon Brannan for some assistance; he told the applicant he had none to give then, but that if he would call the next day, he would let him have some. The Chilian became enraged at a refusal, and as he reached the door, turned about and fired his gun at Brannan, and a man named Jackson Roark, who were standing together. They dodged under a table; but Roark's hand being up, one of his fingers received the ball. Brannan then ran to the door, and there being several around, he was at first unable to distinguish who fired, and while standing a moment, he received three stabs of a serious but not fatal character. He then drew a pistol and shot the fellow down. An examination was had, and Brannan was justified in the act. A few days ago a Frenchman shot a Chilian in the streets of Sonora. A case happened, a day or two since, in the neighbourhood of Weaverville. A person demanded of a man, known as Dutch George, a debt in an insulting and threatening manner; but the latter, not feeling disposed to be threatened into a measure, made no response at all. Upon this the bully deliberately pulled out a pistol and shot him dead. An old man standing near, remonstrating with the scoundrel, was struck on the head with a weapon, and fired upon twice by the same villain. A reward of 1000 dollars has been offered by the citizens of the place for the apprehension of the murderer.—*Pacific News*, July 1.

PASSENGERS' STORES.—It appearing that a diversity of practice prevails in charging the duty on small quantities of cigars or manufactured tobacco, the unconsumed stores of passengers arriving in this country from abroad, the authorities have given orders that any quantity under half a pound in weight may be delivered duty free, but that cigars or manufactured tobacco, brought by passengers of the weight of half a pound and upwards, is to be charged with duty on the actual and entire quantity.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The bonnets are always made of Italian or rice-straw, ornamented with leaves and flowers Fruits have completely disappeared. The favoured flowers are bunches of rose-buds or of China pinks, of reseda, of forget-me-not; likewise all drooping flowers, such as the convolvulus, the velutilis, and others. The bonnets are of a deeper shade as the season advances; amongst others, a violet and lilac bonnet (*capote*). the front in lilac is encircled by three rows of trimming in violet; the crown is in lilac *crêpe*, plaited on the cross way: violets of two shades ornament the interior of this charming bonnet.

BOY'S DRESS.

GIRL'S DRESS.

THE changes in Summer dress begin to slacken, and to be little more than slight alterations in the fashions that have reigned throughout the season. The costumes for Autumn already occupy the *modistes*.

In *nouveautés de bal*, we have remarked some dresses of tulle, embroidered in coloured silks. They are ready to be made up, and the embroidery of the skirt ready worked, either with separate bouquets, or with wreaths for one or more skirts.

The dresses are always with a plain body, open in front, and high in the back, with very open and rather short sleeves. This fashion necessitates the wearing of bracelets; and of these there are some of every sort. The most simple, and consequently the prettiest, are those of ribbon velvet (No. 7), fastened by a buckle, the elegance of which relieves the simplicity of the velvet. There are some very handsome ones, ornamented with diamonds and turquoises, and ordinary ones in marcasite stone. The buckles in the style of Louis XV., however, are very much worn; for the style of those sleeves is exactly the same as that which we find in all the portraits of the last century. Enamelled bracelets are very *recherchés*; those, in particular, which imitate a simple ribbon are in good taste Bracelets formed of medals, either antique or of the middle age, are much worn; and the amateurs of numismatics may find in the *salons*, on the arm of a charming dancer, the rare Vespasian or the Trajan which is wanting in his collection.

A skirt made of *taffetas d'Italie*, or any other silk, with a canezon of India muslin, the front of which is closed by buttons of brilliants, rubies, or enamel, is a favourite costume. Sometimes these buttons are of different sizes, and diminish in size as they approach the waist.

TOILETTE D'INTERIEUR.

Toilette d'Intérieur.—Coiffure in white blonde, with rosettes in *gros-de-Naples* ribbons. This coiffure is placed quite at the back of the head, and is, therefore, as it were, supported by the back hair alone. The dress is in *taffetas d'Italie* (*bleu Louise*), with high and closed body, ornamented with brandebourgs, but embroidered on the stuff. The embroidery is either in satin stitch or in tambour, and sometimes laid on in narrow gimp trimming; the sleeves, wide and turned over, are also slightly embroidered.

The promenade mantelet in *taffetas d'Italie*, is trimmed with lace.

For little Boys.—A blouse, either of Valencia or plain poplin, of a medium colour, forming flat plaits on the breast, and fastened close to the shoulder by a brandebourg, rather wide at the waist, and held by a belt of similar stuff, or of back varnished leather; short trousers, trimmed with English embroidery; little boots, grey pearl, and buttoned, with varnished tips; small Scotch cravatte, and puffs of white muslin at the end of the sleeves.

For little Girls.—A poplin or Scotch Valencia dress, short in the skirt; trousers, a little longer than for little boys.

PEIGNE.

PROMENADE MANTELET.

The Autumn Fashions are in preparation; but the light, zephyr-like dresses are still worn. The toilettes, however, are already adapted to the coolness of the evenings, hence glacé silk manties are replaced by cashmere shawls—those elegant resources of all seasons. Silk dresses have replaced muslins, and dark shades are chosen in preference to light ones. It is evident that the same fashion will prevail for silk dresses as for muslin. The manties will be of the same colour and material as the dress, and they will only be trimmed with worsted lace of the same shade as the dress. The patterns, up to this time, have undergone very little change. The sleeves will still be in the Chinese or Pagoda style for evening dress; but, for morning wear, they will fasten tight at the wrist *à la*

LITERARY SOCIETY OF JERUSALEM.

(To the Editor.)

It may not be uninteresting to you to learn that our small English colony in Jerusalem has instituted a Society for the investigation of all subjects of interest, ancient or modern, scientific or literary, belonging to the Holy Land; with his Lordship the Anglican Bishop for our patron, and corresponding members in Jaffa, Safed, Beyrout, and Damascus. We have also commenced the formation of a Library and a Museum, to which liberal access will be afforded to persons of all nations and religions, under certain simple regulations.

The Library, it is proposed, shall be not only of a general character, but shall have an express Oriental department for books and manuscripts in Asiatic languages. The trustees are his Lordship the Bishop, R Sandford, Esq., M.R.C.S., and myself all being members of the Literary Society, with which the idea of a public library originated

But we are under the necessity of appealing to patrons of such associations, and friends of such pursuits as ours, in Europe, for pecuniary aid in the purchase of books, especially old books relating to this country, and a few philosophical instruments.

During the few months of our literary existence we have had twenty-two weekly meetings, for reading original papers and exhibition of curiosities, and have erected a handsome sun-dial for public benefit. We are now about to begin an experimental garden for practical horticulture.

The interest felt for this country by Europeans is now far greater than has been known for many ages past; and it is chiefly shown by the increase of travellers resorting hither, many of them being persons eminent in rank and learning. For their advantage, as well as our own, it becomes desirable to have a Library of reference and something of literary intercourse to offer them.

As for our Literary Society, as distinguished from the Library and Museum, we believe it to be capable of a far higher development than our humble talents or amount of learning have as yet been able to afford it. For this we require not only books, but men—men of science, erudition, and religious feeling. And there is scope enough here for the exercise of great talents and industry, in the birth-place of Christianity, surrounded by Asiatic institutions and processes of the human mind: there is an interesting range of investigation to be found among unknown products of nature; we have strange combinations of the human family presented for study in this religious centre of the world; and ancient languages are spoken here every day, and all day long.

The land given to Abraham, with all its chequered history subsequent to the donation, can never fail to demand attention; and our aim is to explore not only what might be matters of curious research in any country, but impartially to record whatever may corroborate the sacred Scriptures of the Bible.

Contributions for the Library will be received by Wertheim and Macintosh, Booksellers, 24, Paternoster-row; who will forward to us boxes occasionally, by sea, to Jaffa.

J. FINN, H.B.M. Consul,
Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London.

June, 1850.

REGATTA PRIZE.—The Plymouth Regatta Town Plate for this year is a very handsome silver vase and cover, weighing 112 ounces; it is eighteen inches in height, and has yachts in full sail, elaborately chased and in bold relief, on the body. At the base are dolphins and other marine emblems, richly chased. The handles represent two female figures, pointing to the sailing match between the yachts; and the cover is surmounted with a bold figure of Neptune, with his trident, in a car composed of shells, drawn by six horses. The *tout ensemble* is a good specimen of artistic skill as a regatta prize, and is highly creditable to the taste of the goldsmith who furnished it, Mr. I. A. Page, of Plymouth.

CHRISTIAN JULIUS DE MEZA, MAJOR-GENERAL, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DANISH ARTILLERY.

THE French-sounding name of Major-General de Meza, whose promptitude and decision determined the fortunes of the battle of Idstedt, may, perhaps, have led strangers to infer that, though serving in the Danish army, this distinguished officer was not born to be a defender of the country whose cause he has so nobly served. But, happily for Denmark, she has not in her hour of trial had to seek abroad for men capable of leading her brave sons to battle; and Christian Julius de Meza is a Dane by birth and education. Born in 1792, in Elsinore, where his father followed the profession of a doctor of medicine, he entered, in 1804, the artillery branch of the Royal Military Academy in Copenhagen; and, in 1807, then only fifteen years of age, he served his apprenticeship in war against the English, who in that year made their memorable attack upon Copenhagen

In 1811, Lieutenant de Meza was appointed teacher of military geography and Danish history in the military school for artillery cadets, in Copenhagen: and, in 1813, he was raised to the position of Adjoint on the Staff of the Quartermaster-General. Owing to a reduction which took place, he soon again lost this appointment, and resumed his position in the corps of Artillerists and at the Military Academy.

In 1821, Captain de Meza married Miss Tscherning (sister of Captain Tscherning, the first Minister of War under the new constitutional *régime* in Denmark), and in 1825 he commenced a foreign tour, being charged by the Government with examining into and reporting upon the *matériel* of the artillery and the state of the principal military schools in the Rhenish provinces of Germany, as also in Holland, France, Italy, and England. In this country the attainment of Captain de Meza's object was facilitated by the especial kindness of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who, in spite of the dislike then prevailing to allow foreigners more than a superficial glance at our establishments at Woolwich, wrote to General Ramsay, requesting that he would permit the Danish officer to take small sketches of the various objects which might seem to him to deserve especial notice. Having been equally successful in the other countries which he had visited, the result of his tour was a mass of valuable notes and drawings, the arranging and copying out of which occupied several years. In 1828, the year after his return home, De Meza advanced to the command of a battery; and in 1829 he was made a Knight of the Dannebrog. He had already resumed his duties as teacher at the Artillery Academy; and when, in 1830, this establishment was superseded by a Military High School, Captain de Meza, being distinguished for his knowledge of the languages and literatures of Europe, was appointed professor of both in the new institution. In this position he continued until 1847; undertaking, however, in the interval, a new journey to Paris, with a view to the publication of a French pronouncing dictionary prepared by him, but which, owing to the disastrous circumstances of the publishing trade in France at that period, was not carried out.

Up to this moment it had been the fate of Major de Meza to belong to an army for a long period of years not called into active service, and whose efficiency for such an emergency remained untested: but as an indefatigable man of science he had gained for himself a position among the honoured in his country.

On the breaking out of the war in the Duchies, Major de Meza, who had re-entered active service in the corps of Artillery, was, in March, 1848, ordered to take the command of the batteries of Artillery forming part of the North Jutland Army Corps. The artillery force engaged in the campaign of that war was subsequently considerably augmented, and continued until the end of the year under the command of Major de Meza, who directed its operations at Ban and Flensburg, as also at Schleswig, at Wybel, and at Dyppel. The great skill and gallantry evinced by the commander in these various employments obtained for him the warmest thanks of the General commanding the army and of the Minister of War, who, immediately after the affair of Dyppel, promoted him to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. On the 18th of September, the grateful acknowledgments of his Sovereign were added to those of his superior officer, King Frederick VII. presenting to him with his own hands, after the great review of the army of the north, the silver cross of the Dannebrog, saying, "Wear this in remembrance of me."

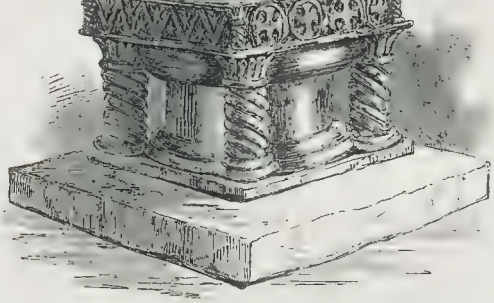
In December, 1848, de Meza was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and appointed to the command of the 6th Brigade of Infantry, which assembled at Als in 1849. On the 16th of April of that year, Colonel de Meza, having obtained the brevet rank of Major-General, succeeded Major-General von Bülow in the command of the three brigades (about 15,000 men) then stationed in the island, as well as of the whole artillery force on the spot. In this position he abstained with wise moderation from all unnecessary and profitless waste of powder and shot, and remained on the defensive, thus saving the town of Sönderburgh from repeated bombardment, which would inevitably have followed, had he given in to the opinion of those who wished the batteries on the coast to keep up a constant cannonade against the earthworks thrown up by the enemy to protect their position on the opposite shore. Every attempt at advance on the side of the enemy was, however, instantly and energetically repelled. According to a secret understanding between De Meza and Major-General Bülow, who had assumed the command of the north army corps, the 6th Brigade was, towards the end of June, conveyed over to Funen; and, on the 1st of July, De Meza himself left the island of Als for that of Funen, under pretext of inspecting various sea-coasts and ports, but in reality to repair to the quarters of the Commander-in-chief in Funen, where the sortie from the fortress of Fredericia, which was afterwards so gloriously effected, was determined upon. On the memorable night between the 5th and 6th of July, 1849, Major-General de Meza commanded the vanguard, formed of the 6th Brigade. As he was issuing from the gates of the fortress at the head of his staff, an aide-de-camp came galloping up to ask if it would not be advisable for the soldiers to take their bayonets off their muskets, as the glittering of the steel in the moonlight might attract the enemy's attention, and too early reveal their intentions. "We cannot remove everything that glitters," was the General's reply. "The principal thing is to have the bayonets in readiness at the decisive moment, and that will soon be here; therefore, leave them on." On the preceding evening the General had, indeed, intimated to his troops that, in the coming engagement, they would be called upon to thrust down, rather than shoot down, their enemies, and the men had responded enthusiastically to the intimation. The first assault of the Danish vanguard on the batteries of the besieging army was, in consequence, made bayonet in hand, without a shot being loosened; and though received by a murderous fire, the 6th Brigade did not quail, but went on storming and taking entrenchment after entrenchment until sunrise, when all the works on Igurn road were in the hands of the Danes. In the afternoon, such of the enemy as had not fallen or been made prisoners were in full flight, and the Danes remained undisputed victors on the field of Fredericia. "I had given you a difficult task to perform," said the Commander-in-Chief to Major-General De Meza, when the assembled generals were congratulating each other on the success of the day; and the brave officer replied, warmly thanking his superior for having entrusted him with so honourable a post. During the whole of this sanguinary battle he maintained his position in the centre of his own line: the imperturbable coolness which he evinced, while the balls of the enemy's musketry and artillery were raining down about him, being only once disturbed by an ebullition of feeling, which did not surprise those acquainted with the vivacity of his temperament and the warmth of his feelings. His favourite

horse, which had borne him through all the previous engagements, having received several wounds, he dismounted, and under the melancholy impression that he had lost the faithful animal for ever, he commenced writing a report to the Commander in-Chief. When, therefore, this being concluded, the horse was brought back to him refreshed and strengthened, he was so overcome by emotion that he threw his arms round the neck of the animal, and gave it an affect onate kiss.

Immediately after the battle of Fredericia, De Meza was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and on the 12th of September he was nominated Knight Commander of the order of the Dannebrog. On the 1st of January, 1850, he was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Royal Artillery, but having during the winter suffered from a most painful malady, and undergone a dangerous surgical operation, he was unable, at the expiration of the armistice, to accept immediately an active command in the army. As soon, however, as his health permitted it, and he was able again to mount a horse, he repaired to the army, and held himself disposible. He was thus present, when, on the morning of the battle of Idstedt (25th July), the general commanding the army, Von Krogh, received intelligence that the brave General Schleppegrell, commanding the

CHRISTIAN JULIUS DE MEZA, MAJOR-GENERAL, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DANISH ARTILLERY.

second division, was mortally wounded, that the greater number of the officers forming his staff were either killed or wounded, that several other officers of rank or of distinguished merit had fallen, and that in consequence a certain degree of confusion reigned in the division, and that it was feared that it would not be able to bear its part in the general attack projected. On hearing this, General Von Krogh turned to General de Meza, and requested him to repair to the field of action, and see what could be done; and the latter instantly departed, followed by six ordonances only. Subsequently two distinguished officers were despatched to serve as his staff, and one of General Schleppegrell's aides-de-camp, though wounded in the arm, continued during twelve hours to do service. Three-quarters of an hour after his arrival on the field of battle, General de Meza was able to inform the Commander-in-Chief that he had succeeded in rallying the division Schleppegrell, and in gathering a force sufficient to execute the projected movement. He then led the army to the attack, and after some



NEW FONT FOR EASTON CHURCH.

hours of despe rate and sanguinary fighting, the battle of Idstedt was w y the Danes. Notwithstanding his chivalrous bravery, General de Meza has escaped unhurt from every engagement in which he has taken part; but at the battle of Idstedt, the favourite charger, mentioned above, was shot under him, and the servant who brought him another horse received two wounds while holding it for his master to mount. This faithful attendant, who nursed the General through his late severe illness, did not, however, give up his charge, but continued near his master to the end of the battle.

NEW FONT FOR EASTON CHURCH.

EASTON Church, near Winchester, is of the latest Norman or transitional work. It is said to have been built in the reign of Stephen, by William de Blois, and is dedicated to Mary. The church is vaulted, and has an apse; the arches are pointed and horse-shoed, richly moulded and ornamented. The south door-way is a rich specimen of the period: the shafts have three bands; the arch is round, but the capitals are more of early English work than Norman. On the ridge of the roof there are some very good and singular crest tiles. Like many other country churches, the interior fittings of this little edifice did but small justice to the antiquity or early associations of the building. The first step, however, towards improvement was effected by the present Rector (the Rev. R. D. Buttemer), about two years since, by the removal of a cumbrous reading-desk and of the chancel pews, for which were substituted oak sittings of suitable ecclesiastical design; and this was followed by the repair of the beautiful door before noticed. The comparative poverty of the parish rendered any general renovation impracticable, but, through the exertions of the Rector, and the liberality and industry of the few who had hearts and hands to dedicate to the holy work, something has yet been done. The Rector himself has placed a small window of stained glass in the south side of the chancel, and a relative of his has presented an altar-cloth of crimson velvet; it has been further enriched by a cross of most exquisite workmanship, executed by some ladies in the parish. Within the communion rails there is also a carpet, worked and presented by one of the parishioners, exhibiting great beauty of design and brilliancy and harmony of colours. The crowning gift, however, to this little church has been that of a font, executed entirely by the hands of a lady, also resident in the parish. It is of Caen stone, the design being taken from the well-known old font in New Shoreham Church, which, bearing the characteristics of the late Norman, was appropriately selected for the model. It is 2 feet 9 inches square, and has a massive centre pillar and four spiral shafts; the sides have each a different pattern, deeply cut; the stopper is of bronze, in the form of a lotus cross. The *artiste* of this valuable gift was employed somewhat less than twelve months in its completion; she determined that no other hands should share with her own the labour, and rejected, therefore, all aid, even in the mechanical part of excavating the basin or preparing the shafts for the chisel. It was begun in June, 1849, and was used for the first time on Sunday, the 23rd of June, at the baptism of the infant son of the respected Rector.

As the Norman style is now very popular with church architects, the following observations may be acceptable. they are from the "General Antiquities" section of the able "History and Description of the Great Western Railway:"—"It is probable that by far the greater number of the churches throughout England were rebuilt, or more or less extensively repaired, during the Norman period. In many cases, the masonry, always of a substantial character, remains but little changed; in others, the old carved and dressed stones are seen built up into the later parts. In the absence of ornament, the Norman work may be detected by the thickness of the wall, by the absence of buttresses, or by their extreme flatness when present, and occasionally by the appearance of herring-bone and other oblique patterns in the masonry, borrowed from the Roman works. Frequently the font, and sometimes the doorways, or the arch into the chancel, are the only parts preserved of the old Norman structure. The windows were inconveniently small, and have generally been removed." At Upton, for example, some of the windows have been replaced by Early English.

MUSEUM IN THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, AT KEW.

THE leading characteristics of this collection is its great variety of manufactured specimens of vegetable substances; the inspection adds even a charm to the Gardens.

The Museum is a plain building, in size and style resembling that in the Gardens of the Zoological Society. The objects are exhibited in cases fixed to the walls, and in a double row in the centre, all ticketed in plain language, and of a character to interest the least educated person; and consisting generally of the raw and manufactured produce of the vegetable kingdom.

Among the specimens are straw and grasses, beautifully worked up; cotton in all itsstages of perfection; flax, from the rude stem to its manufacture into the most costly fabrics for dress or the table; native cloths from New Zealand, China, Ceylon, the Sandwich Islands, and some of very delicate texture and elegant design, made of grasses, palm fibres, and paper mulberry; India-rubber and gutta percha in every form: also teas, of which many varieties are almost unknown in Europe; coffee, sugar, spices, gums, resins, drugs, and woods for dyeing; seeds, leaves, and roots used in medicine. Such fruits and produce as cannot be dried are beautifully preserved in spirits. Among foreign and British woods, polished and unpolished: one case, in particular, contains sixty-six varieties of Brazilian woods, collected at Candoza, by John Taylor, Esq. An exceedingly curious and important series consists of specimens showing the internal injuries produced by pruning timber, and also by insects.

There is a small, and, it is to be hoped, increasing collection of flowers and trees, painted from the life, with full descriptions. Two of them must not be passed over: the side-saddle plant (*Sarracena purpurea*) of South America, the serrious tabular leaves of which have a number of inverted leaves at the mouth, which facilitate the entrance of numerous insects, but retain them until they die, being nourished by animal juices; and the *Omiranda fenestralis*, the leaves of which are natural skeletons, the places between the vascular tissues never being filled up.

There is a collection of tropical fruits, modelled in wood and coloured from nature.

Some very beautiful household utensils, made in Para, have been presented by Sir E. Horne: they are formed of the ashes of the *curipa*, or pottery tree, mixed with clay, which neither break nor burn in the fire

An elegant coronet, brought from the South Sea by Capt. Kellett, R.N., is made of the young cuticle of palm leaves, and looks like shreds of gold, curled.

Various sea-weeds, used as food, both in savage and civilized life, are exhibited, as also bread made of seeds, bark, berries, and pollen.

The remarkable and indispensable tree of the tropics—the palm is richly illustrated in its produce, uses, and most wonderful specimens of fructifying flowers, especially those of the *Maximiliana regia*, presented by E. G. Boughton, Esq., of Demerara. A cluster of cocoa-nuts, truly gigantic, presented by N. B. Ward, Esq., and the double cocoa-nuts of the Seychelles Islands, are very fine. There is a portion of the trunk of an ela palm, which measured 7½ feet from the ground to the first leaves, brought from Para.

The curious bunches of the *Nipa fruticas*, from Malacca, were presented by Sir W. Norries. Wax is shown, as scraped from the Wax Palm, and candles made of it; as also some made of acorns, and closely resembling common tallow; with *Kok*, scraped from the base of palm leaves, used as matchlock tinder in Malacca; and a sort of cotton, from the *Etaa malanocarpa*, with which they kindle fire; also, a portion of the aërial roots of the *Aroactes axorhiza*, used by the natives of New Grenada as a grater. A white hat, made of pith taken from the palm tree, was brought from Singapore. Hats and cloaks, made of the fibres of palms, and quite waterproof, are exhibited, from China, Ceylon, and New Zealand; the body-cloth of the Dyaks of Borneo, made of the same fibres; and spoons of the Navigators' Islands, made of leaves cut and closely strung. A shawl, made in Manilla, of the fibres of the *Musa textilis*, and beautifully worked, is equal to the finest cambric.

Some whips, from Jamaica, are made of the leaves of the lace-tree, and ornamented with bunches of the same, which, from their delicate pen-work appear-ance, derive their name

Captain Bowerbank has presented some beautiful specimens of silver and copper electrotypes of skeleton leaves and flowers, which vie with the most delicate filagree work; and some small beetles, by the same process, resemble frosted silver. The skeleton leaves, fruits, and flowers are prepared by Mrs MacLean Smith, of Chelsea. who has presented some flowers and leaves, in colour and texture like white lace

Some approximate analyses are shown of the substances contained in bread, potatoes, &c., made by Professor Henslow.

Here are concrete milk and butter, made from the trees of that name in Para: also, cones, seeds, pods, nuts, and berries from all parts of the world; among them acorns as large as a wine glass, which are found growing on the Himmaleh Mountains, in clusters several hundred together. There are some

MUSEUM IN THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, AT KEW.

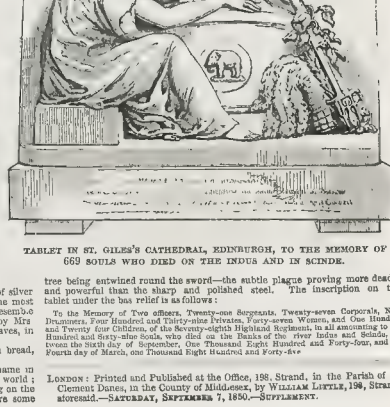
stems of Brazilian creepers thicker than a large arm, which hang 100 feet o more from the top of the loftiest trees in the forest, and render it quite impenetrable to man. In proof of the extreme fertility of grain, there are shown the stalks of some gigantic potato oats, produced from a single grain, which contained 1750. Some very singular natural sacks are shown, as stripped from the tree of that name growing in Bombay; they are from six to eight feet high, and in appearance like felt, the only joining being at the bottom.

Many elegant gourds and calabashes are here collected: the snake viper gourd resembles a convoluted serpent, having the extremity pointed, and the part by which it is attached formed like the head, a miniature gourd of Thibet, of elegant proportions and bright scarlet colours, is used by the Lepsin Tartars as a snuff bottle. A portion of a matted mass of willow-ash root fibres, measuring 18 feet long and 1½ feet round, which had choked up a drain at Hitcham, in Suffolk, is a remarkable proof of the power of vegetable life to force and sustain its vigour under the most unnatural circumstances.

E. J. C.

TABLET IN ST. GILES'S CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH.

THIS interesting piece of monumental sculpture, from the chisel of Mr. Steell, has lately been erected on the western wall of the great central entrance-lobby of St. Giles's Cathedral. The memorial consists of a large tablet, with bas-relief and inscription, and it is dedicated to the memory of six hundred persons belonging to and connected with the 78th Regiment, who died in Scinde in the short space of six months, between September, 1844, and March, 1845. This fearful mortality was the result, not of the fatal chances of war, but of the still more deadly influences of a pestilential climate. The design of the bas-relief consists of a single female figure, seated on the ground, in an attitude expressive of the prostration of deep and settled grief, the nerveless arms extended over the end of a sarcophagus (on and around which are some of the insignia of the regiment to which the sufferers belonged), the head sinking forward, as if to be shortly buried between the recumbent arms, while the exquisitely moulded features are charged with "a rooted sorrow." Full but simply arranged folds of drapery envelope the whole figure, and those around the head are contrived so to fall over and encircle the face as to cast it into appropriate shade, thus, as it were, guarding and keeping sacred the calm absorbing grief of which the features are so tenderly expressive. The cause of the immense mortality the monument commemorates is indicated by a branch of the upas



TABLET IN ST. GILES'S CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH, TO THE MEMORY OF 669 SOULS WHO DIED ON THE INDUS AND IN SCINDE.

tree being entwined round the sword—the subtle plague proving more deadly and powerful than the sharp and polished steel. The inscription on the tablet under the bas relief is as follows:

To the Memory of Two officers, Twenty-one Sergeants, Twenty-seven Corporals, Nine Drummers, Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Privates, Forty-seven Women, and One Hundred and Twenty four Children, of the Seventy-eighth Highland Regiment, in all amounting to Six Hundred and Sixty-nine Souls, who died on the Banks of the river Indus and Scinde, between the Sixth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-four, and the Fourth day of March, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-five

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1850.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 446.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

THE LATE ATTACK UPON MARSHAL HAYNAU.

THE COAL-CELLAR AT THE "GEORGE," BANKSIDE.

THE BED-ROOM IN WHICH MARSHAL HAYNAU WAS CONCEALED.

ESCAPE OF MARSHAL HAYNAU IN THE POLICE GALLEY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. [SEPT. 14, 1850.

THE ATTACK UPON MARSHAL HAYNAU.

Since the publication of our last week's Journal, some additional details of this affair have been collected, but they do not differ materially from the particulars we have already given. It appears that no sooner had the Marshal written his name in the visitors' book at Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's Brewery, than a commotion was visible in the office, and ere many many minutes had elapsed, several of the clerks and collectors were seen to leave the brewery hastily, and in a short space of time the carters, draymen, and others from the opposite premises of the establishment, with a host of labourers from the neighbouring Borough-market congregated outside the gates of the brewery. Some of them were armed with long carters' whips, and others had the heavy brooms. The General had been shown over most of the departments, and had arrived at the stables, when the series of assaults commenced.

On his escape from the brewery, and, with his nephew and interpreter, reaching the street, they were met with the most fearful yells and execrations from the mob who had collected outside the gates. Some of the carters, who were in waiting with their heavy whips, cried out, "Oh, this is the fellow that flogged the women, is it?" and instantly commenced lashing him with all their might. The Marshal then quickened his speed, but the mob, which had considerably increased, crowded round him, and all that could get near him were kicking and pushing him, and crying, "He's a murderer; give it him!" "Down with the Austrian butcher!" "Shove him into the river." With some difficulty he contrived to reach the corner of Bankside, when he was knocked down, and an attempt was made by the more excited of the populace to drag him away. His nephew and interpreter, however, managed to keep hold of him, and again got him upon his legs. He then made another effort to get away between his attendants. The mob, however, followed him up, and lashed, pelted, and hooted him most furiously. Several gentlemen who witnessed the attack made an attempt to protect the Marshal, who seemed to be fast sinking from exhaustion and ill-usage, while his interpreter implored the mob not to kill him. Two young men in the service of Mr. Winter, the ironmonger, in Bankside, met the man, and endeavoured to restrain them, but in vain. Another rush was made at him; his hat was thrown up in the air amid loud derisive shouts, and his clothes nearly torn off his back. By this time the party had reached the George, on Bankside, and in the confusion the General succeeded in getting from the mob, and running into the house. The nephew and interpreter rushed after the door as long as it was practicable; they, however, were soon compelled to seek shelter inside, the mob beating them and rushing up-stairs. In an instant, the lower part of the house was filled by the mob, while hundreds collected in front. Loud were the cries: "Out with the butcher!" "Drag the murderer out!" "Down with the wretch!" Several rooms were then entered, but the Marshal could not be found. Several men sealed the front of the house, and got into the front room windows. The nephew and interpreter were found on the landing, but the object of their fury was nowhere to be seen. In a few moments a loud yell proceeded from the back part of the premises: some coalheavers had discovered the Marshal crouched in a dog-kennel attached to the house. By the hair of his head they dragged him out, shouting, "We have got the Austrian woman flogger!" This announcement was received with almost frantic cheers by the mob outside the house, and the Marshal was being dragged along the passage into the streets, when his cries attracted the sympathy of some strangers, who, with the aid of his nephew and interpreter, succeeded in getting him from the grasp of his assailants, and in locking him up in one of the bedrooms, while others stood sentry at the door, and prevented it being forced. On the arrival of the police, the fury of the mob was quelled: the inspector, on entering the house, found the General seated on the edge of a bed, much exhausted, and complaining severely of the pain he endured from the injuries inflicted upon him. Under the protection of a strong body of police, he at length ventured to make for the Thames police galley that was lying at the bottom of the stairs fronting the George. Getting safely into the boat, it was rowed to Waterloo Bridge. A cab was then procured, and the exhausted Marshal was then conveyed to Morley's Hotel, Charing-cross. When he took his departure from Bankside, he was greeted with yells, and his hat was thrown into the river after him.

During the remainder of that day, the General was confined to his bed at his hotel. On Friday, he was still suffering from the injuries he had sustained. He was visited by several of the Austrian nobles and others resident in London; and, in the course of Friday night, he took his leave.

It has been mentioned that the Bank of Barclay and Perkins had suspended the whole of the hands employed on the establishment. Such, however, is not the case. Although the firm greatly regretted the occurrence, they did not see that any good would result by their stopping such a course. And in order that the excitement may be allayed in every possible manner, the signature of General "Haynau," in the visitors' book, has been obliterated.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE "INDIAN" INDIAMAN.

This fine Indiaman, 500 tons burden, was wrecked on her outward voyage from England to Bombay, on a reef of rocks named the Cargados Garuyos, or Newcastle-bank, with a melancholy loss of human life. The annexed narrative is from a gentleman who was a passenger on board:—

"Nothing of any note occurred until the night of the 4th of April last, when, at eight o'clock, the captain informed us, that, if his reckoning was correct, we should either be clear or very nearly upon the Cargados reef. Being rather taken aback at the news, I went to the forecastle, and, I can forward to the forecastle, followed by the captain and one of the passengers. Twenty minutes had not elapsed before I distinctly saw breakers ahead, which I immediately pointed out to the captain, who was standing by himself

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF HEREFORDSHIRE.—The *Hereford Journal* announces that Mr. Booker is now a candidate for that county

REPRESENTATION OF LYMINGTON.—The Protectionist Association of this borough have forwarded an address to Mr. Mackinnon, to ask him to form the honourable gentleman that he does not possess their confidence, and that they will oppose his re-election at any future period. The uniform support which Mr. Mackinnon has given to the policy of Free Trade is assigned as the reason for this manifestation of political feeling.

REPRESENTATION OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Mr. Herbert Wynn, who has announced himself as a candidate for the suffrage of the electors, issued an address on Monday morning, in the course of which he says:—"I shall, therefore to secure to the agricultural interest protection for their just rights; and to co-operate with the friends of that interest in Parliament in relieving it from the distress and ruin our recent legislation has entailed on the English farmer; and I shall oppose any proposal to admit into Parliament the enemies of the Christian religion."

RE-OPENING OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday last this fine edifice was re-opened, after a lapse of ten weeks, which had been occupied in the renovation of the whole of the oak carving and oak work of the interior, and the decoration of such portions as admitted of the application of the artist's taste and skill. For adornament of such a description and handling character (but which had been unaccountably neglected for many years) the congregation is indebted to the liberality of the churchwardens, whose efforts will not fail to be appreciated as they deserve. The decorations (which are executed in a high style of art) are most conspicuous in the refreshing and enlivening of the fine oak carving, particularly of the splendid and elaborate device over the communion table, and in the great ceiling and grofined side arches, which latter are lined with delicate blue, fine tracings, plaster, and pillars being of a light stone colour, and the capitals white, etched with gold. The centre-pieces of the arches are relieved by dead white, with gilded drops, and those of the great ceiling by richly gilt. The effect of this portion of the work is rich and pleasing in the extreme, and reflects no little credit on the discrimination and skill of the decorator. In the altar window a tasteful improvement has been effected by the introduction of a stained glass border, which will accord with the rich floral character of the wall itself. The whole of the panelling, including the front of the galleries, organ, &c., has also been renovated and varnished, and the inside of the pews painted to match. The pulpit is also richly gilt, and the communion, as well as baptismal, panelling re-lettered and ornamented in a pleasing style. The trusses and beams of the gallery are newly painted, so as to correspond with the general effect of the wood-work decoration. The corporate pews are beautifully furnished.

THE SCOTCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—THE NEW PRAYER BOOK.—At a special meeting of the Episcopal Synod held at Edinburgh on Monday, for the purpose of considering the new Prayer Book which has been under the review of the Church of Scotland a Prayer Book unsanctioned by its authority, and intended to occupy the place of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. The Synod of Edinburgh, in the first place, resolve respectfully to address the Right Reverend the College of Bishops, in order to testify their grateful acknowledgments for the communication of their services for the revision of the Scottish Communion Office, published, and titled "The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Church of Scotland, &c.—Edinburgh, 1849."

2. The Synod express their regret and astonishment at an assumption of power so unauthorised and so dangerous to the peace of their Communion as that of issuing a Prayer Book for the use of the Church, without the authority of a General Synod or Convocation; and this humbly pray that their spiritual fathers in Christ will take decisive steps for the restoration of the authority as governors of the Church, and as the guardians of her existing laws—an authority which, by the continued publication, and advertisement of the book, they regret to find has lately been resisted and denied: and further, this Synod earnestly implore their right reverend fathers to issue such a pastoral Declaration as shall satisfy the members of the Episcopal Church in England, and the Bishops of the United Church of the United Churches of England and Ireland, and of the colonies, and to that of the Episcopal Church in America, that this Prayer Book is not put forth under any competent authority, and that it is not recognised as a formulary having the sanction of any law of the Church.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE MERSEY.—Experiments are about to be tried on the Mersey with the view of carrying an electric telegraph line across the river from Liverpool to Birkenhead, and it is said that the dock authorities will now no longer delay to fulfil their long-entertained idea of establishing wires northward along the shore to Formby, &c., and westward to Bidston. No question can exist of the importance of such a measure, as, largely calculated as it is to render the existing marine telegraph effective in foggy weather. On the occurrence of a mist, or an east wind, Liverpool, under the existing system, is entirely prevented from obtaining intelligence of ships off the harbour, waiting steam, &c.; and we trust the opportunity will not now be permitted to lie unimproved. The wire to be used will resemble that in use for the telegraph across the British Channel.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On Wednesday, another splendid Roman Catholic church was opened at Sheffield with great pomp Many bishops were present, and about forty of the secular and regular clergy. The decorations are very splendid, and the entire building manifests neither a lack of zeal nor money.

POSTAL REGULATIONS IN SOUTH WALES.—The recent alterations in the route of the mail, by which letters are forwarded from London to the principal ports and the west of England into South Wales and Bristol, and across the river Severn at the Old Passage, instead of through Gloucester, has caused much dissatisfaction and inconvenience at Swansea and other towns on the route. The grievance appears to be that the mail in crossing the passage is subject to the delays and irregularities inseparable from that mode of transit, and that in the winter time these inconveniences will be much increased. A short time ago the London mail was delayed before its arrival in Swansea, and likely to be so often in the summer season. Other delays have arisen, and, in consequence, the inhabitants anticipate that when the winter really sets in, their correspondence, instead of arriving at eight A.M. at Swansea, will not reach them until eleven and twelve o'clock. To the west of Swansea a postal delay is of much consequence, as it reduces the opportunity for reply by return to a very short time; at Llanelly not more than two hours remaining. At Carmarthen the mail is still less. The inhabitants are about to memorialize the proper authorities on the subject.

THE Dundee Short Time Committee has been dissolved; but it is alleged that the factory operatives of that place are dissatisfied with the compromise of which the act of last session is the result. The *Dundee Advertiser* says they are preparing to agitate again for the shortening of factory labour to its former limits.

THE MOORS AND THE RIVERS.—We learn from our Scotch contemporaries that the sport upon the moors has, upon the whole, been very good during the past week; and in the forests the deer-shooting has been everything that could be desired. In the rivers in the north of Sutherland the sport has been very indifferent; but in the Ness, particularly on the upper waters, anglers have been very successful. From all parts we hear that game is more than usually abundant. The birds, however, are very strong upon the wing, and the sportsmen have, in the majority of instances, returned with light bags

CLEVER CAPTURE.—A Mr. Frederick Oliver Rawlinson, confidential clerk in the house of Messrs. Brandt and Co., merchants, Liverpool, has lately absconded, taking with him a large sum of money, has been apprehended through an ingenious device of the head of the Manchester Detective Police (Mr. Beswick), at Birmingham. Rawlinson had been traced to Manchester, but there lost sight of. The case was consequently placed in Mr. Beswick's hands, who, learning that the gentleman had paid his addresses to a lady in the neighbourhood, visited her with a view to making inquiries concerning Rawlinson's present condition, and to ascertain, if possible, the place of his retreat. This at length said he had gone to London, and had attempted to persuade her to accompany him. A watch was placed upon the house where the lady resides, and as a letter was delivered to her next morning, the police-officer on watch (Inspector Neaves), having reason to believe it might be from Rawlinson, directly it was placed in her hands, demanded to see it. It was yielded up, and was in the following words:

Birmingham, Friday Afternoon.

MY DEAR MARGARET,—I arrived here this morning about ten o'clock, quite hearty and well (thank you), wishing all day you had been with me, as I was quite to myself and consequently low-spirited. Perhaps you will come by the quarter past ten train to-morrow, and I shall meet you at the station on arrival here. Should however, we miss each other, which is not at all likely, I will then take a cab and tell the man to drive direct to the King Edward Parade. Bewlingham (do not forget), and remain there till I come, as I have been stopping there since I have been here. Do not, dear Margaret, forget the caution I gave you upon leaving Manchester, not to tell anybody where you are going, or where I am at present. If you cannot come by the train I name to-morrow, then you must not fail at night. In both cases I shall be at the station. I trust you will make this out, though I write in a great hurry. Will you be good enough to post the enclosed, and oblige. Now, dear Margaret, I remain the pleasure of seeing you soon.

Yours, ever faithfully and affectionately, FREDERICK.

Miss ——, Salford.

The result was, that the unfortunate lover, when the train reached Birmingham, instead of clasping his "dear Margaret" in his arms, was astounded to find himself in the hands of a police officer, at whose call was Mr Daniel, one of his fare employers. Money was found upon him to the amount of £212 8s.; and other sums which he had recently spent and otherwise disposed of, to the amount of £200, were traced to his credit. He is expected, at the next Liverpool

EXTENSION OF ADULT MALE LABOUR IN THE GLASGOW FACTORIES The Factory Act does not directly interfere with adult male labour. Operatives falling within that description are supposed to be able to make arrangements with their employers, regarding hours of labour and wages for work, although no statutory obligation exists. One house in town determined to dismiss their female and juvenile operatives, and work twelve hours daily. The experiment is, we believe, quite legal, although it may not be profitable. In the meantime their adult male operatives have struck work. The new arrangement would so evidently correct various evils, that many individuals may be disposed to see a fair trial of the scheme. We do not fully comprehend the plan, as hitherto the labour of comparative children and females has been considered necessary in the business; but the practical department is for the judgment of interested parties alone; while the moral result, in the substitution of a certain quantity of adult male labour for that of females and children must be favourable, in a short period, to the factory districts and their population *Daily Mail*

BANK DEFALCATION IN GLASGOW.—We regret to learn that Mr. James Dewar, a teller in the Western Bank here, has disappeared, and, on investigation, has been found a defaulter to the extent of £2500. He left Glasgow at an three weeks ago, on the usual vacation, but not having returned in due time, suspicion was excited, and it was discovered that he had defrauded the bank to the above-mentioned extent. Intimation was immediately made to his sureties, upon whom the loss will principally fall, and who are endeavouring to trace the fugitive. *Daily Mail.*

THE HARVEST.—Throughout the country the weather continues highly favourable for harvest work, and a large proportion of the crops of all kinds have been already gathered; and if the weather should continue fine for a week or ten days longer, nearly the whole of the crops will be secured in the stack-yards. The agricultural reports, although very contradictory, seem to indicate that the yield of wheat, both in quality and quantity, will be better than was at one time anticipated.

NEW WHEAT.—At the Leicester corn market last Saturday, a large quantity of new wheat was offered for sale, and from 44s. to 46s. per quarter was asked for it, and with confidence, the general impression being that those rates will be maintained, if not increased

PARKHURST PRISON.—Another attempt was made on Wednesday night to set fire to this prison. Parkhurst, as burnt down on that occasion, a portion of the establishment recently erected on the northern side of the bridge, upon Horsestream-hill, which is known as the juvenile prison, and is generally occupied by the more depraved of the pilfering community. The endeavour was first discovered, and luckily frustrated, by a warder named Wilson. The attention of the warder was drawn to something extraordinary occurring by a strong smell of burning linen. On entering one of the sleeping compartments, which are constructed of thin and light wood, similar in shape and appearance to those in the C ward dormitory, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks since, a vast body of fire was discovered, the flames from which were then reaching the ceiling. The surrounding partitions were scorching with heat, and in less than another five minutes the whole building would have been in a blaze. The alarm having been promptly given, assistance arrived, and the fire was, with some difficulty, prevented from spreading. A strict examination was then made, when it was clearly ascertained that about a shovel full of burning coal had been obtained from one of the tailor's stoves used for heating irons, which had been placed on the flooring of the cells, and over this the prisoners had placed their beds and bedding

THE NEW PACKET STATION AT LOWESTOFT.—One of the new steam-ships, the *Prince*, designed by Captain Andrews, the harbour-master at Lowestoft, for the station between that port and Harwich, and built at Hamburg, made an experimental trip down the river on Tuesday. She is a fine stately-looking vessel of 446 tons burden. Her style of build, engines, and internal arrangements have been framed with a benefit of every improvement in the profession, and are such apparently as will secure, as far as possible, speed, security, and accommodation. Leaving her moorings at half-past ten o'clock, with several eminent engineers and other scientific gentlemen on board, she proceeded down the river below Sea-reach in excellent style. During her progress, she had frequent opportunities of testing her speed with the fast river steamers, and in every instance she exhibited a superiority of rate in the second and intermediate mile exceeded fifteen miles an hour. She is fitted with engines of 200-horse power, with oscillating cylinders by Penn. They worked with the greatest ease, scarcely any vibration being perceptible. The wheels are 10 feet in diameter, each wheel being fitted with twelve paddles 9 feet by 3, and during the trip the average number of revolutions was thirty a minute. Her dimensions are—Length, 160 feet; breadth, 24 feet; and depth, 13 feet; and no expense seems to have been spared to render her a first-class packet.

THE CAB STRIKE IN LIVERPOOL.—The difference between the Liverpool Town Council and the car proprietors is likely to be compromised. The Council has appointed a committee to revise the rates, and the car proprietors have placed their vehicles at the service of the public. Should a satisfactory arrangement be made, the revised rules must lie on the council-table a month before they can be approved, and then remain in the hands of the Secretary of State at least forty days, thus preventing the sanction being given before May. Until the lapse of that time, provided the council agree to any alteration, the car-owners will be liable to a penalty if they charge other than the new scale of fares. Dissatisfaction has now spread amongst the car-drivers; for they, taking advantage of the leisure which the strike gave them, met to discuss their grievances After much conversation, they agreed to present a memorial to their employers, praying that their wage be raised from 14s. to 18s. per week.

A NEW PHASE IN HOP-PICKING.—The commencement of this important part of the harvest operations in Kent has drawn together multitudes of strangers mostly Irish labourers and their families—in the hope of getting employment. In the parishes of East Farleigh and Hunton and the villages there are probably not fewer than 2000 poor creatures swarming about the roads, and "squatting" on any bit of waste land they come to. At nightfall, the scene is often very romantic and striking. Two Roman Catholic priests have been sent down from the oratory mission in London, to administer the rites of their creed, to which the far greater part of the "strangers" belong, and vile celebrate matins and vespers in a marquee erected for the purpose. "Their presence," says the *Maidstone Journal*, "ensures a degree of decorum and quiet among the crowd never before observed."

THE dead body of a respectably dressed man was found on Tuesday morning, on the Liverpool branch of the London and North-Western Railway Company, between Eccles and Patricroft. Both his legs had been cut off by a train passing over him; but whether he was a person who had been crossing the line, or thrown himself in the way of a train with the view of suicide, cannot be ascertained. There were no papers in his pocket which could lead to a discovery of who he was, nor has he been identified by friends. It was at first thought that he might have been a passenger, and had fallen off the train, but none can be found upon him. The driver of a late train on Sunday evening recollects feeling a jerk of the engine on or about the spot, and says he looked behind as well as his darkness would enable him to do, but could perceive nothing, and in taking care the wheels had come in contact merely with a bad joining of the rails. The unfortunate man appeared to have been dead some hours when found.

INCENDIARISM.—On Saturday night last, shortly after eight o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rick-yard of Mrs. Hannam, of Gadbridge Farm, Hyppert, about three miles distant from Windsor, and although engines from Maidenhead, Bray, Hirst, and Windsor were speedily on the spot, the fire was not got under before a large barn full of old wheat, and two other barns, with six large ricks of new oats, and four large ricks of wheat just housed, a six-stall stable, three pig-sties, and two sheds, were destroyed: indeed, in addition to the large stock of old wheat, the whole of the produce of the farm, save the with the exception of some barley and beans, and a few potatoes, was totally destroyed. The property is insured in the Royal Exchange office to the amount of £4000, but this sum will not cover the loss. Fortunately, Mr. Hannam, the master, who manages the farm for her, was at home, and he, on immediately proceeding to the rick-yard, observed three men making their escape, two of whom he distinctly recognised, and warrants have been issued for their apprehension.

POISONOUS FUNGI.—In consequence of a recent case of poisoning in a family at Bristol, and of representations made to the magistrates of that city that persons were in the habit of bringing poisonous fungi into the public market, and palming them off upon the unwary as mushrooms. an examination was made on Saturday last, and the officers succeeded in seizing a basketful of so-called mushrooms, which presented a suspicious appearance. They were taken to the station-house, and submitted to the examination of a competent judge, who found that only twelve of the whole lot were veritable mushrooms, the remainder being poisonous fungi. The magistrates intend to issue a notice that they are very dangerous to persons eating them. The parties exposing them were taken before the justices; but it turned out that they had merely acted as agent for another person, and were ignorant of the true character of the fungi

ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Sunday morning, the 10 A.M. train from London to Enfield, instead of being stopped at the ticket platform, as usual, was run at great speed into the Enfield station, by which the sa'v buffers were broken, and several of the carriages damaged, the imaged, the collision causing about a dozen of the passengers to be injured about the head and body by bruises, two, it is stated, somewhat seriously. The greatest confusion prev ailed, the passengers being jumbled together, and, from the blood flowing from the wounds of those injured, it was imagined that much greater mischief had been done than was really the case. Both the guard and fireman jumped off the engine and tender, the former being considerably hurt in his hands and face. The driver, who escaped unhurt, was sent to Stratford, and in place supplied by another driver, who drove the engine into the carriage shed, had caused considerable damage to it

APPREHENSION OF A RUNAWAY BANKRUPT.—A few weeks ago, Mr. John Hunt, a small silk-manufacturer at Middleton, absconded, and sailed for America, leaving his creditors minus to the amount of about £2000. It appears that he arrived in Philadelphia on the 24th of May, remaining, at all events, till June. On the 22nd of the same month, one of his creditors, Mr. Delauney, of Blackley, was sent in pursuit of Mr. Hunt, and sailed in the *Europa* steamer, on the above date, from Liverpool. He arrived at Philadelphia before Hunt, and had him apprehended on his arrival. Mr. Delauney has received instructions to bring the runaway bankrupt back to England, where he is expected in the course of a few days.

The directors of the Sunderland Subscription Gas Light Company have announced that, from the greatly increased consumption of that article, they have been enabled to reduce the gross price of gas from five shillings to four shillings per one thousand cubic feet, subject to a discount of twenty-five per cent for prompt payment during the month after close of each quarter, making the next price three shillings, at which price they are prepared to treat with consumers for a term of years.

EVERY parish in Scotland is crowded with prisoners sentenced to transportation. In that of Edinburgh alone there are upwards of sixty male transports, and the other parts of the prison allotted to criminals of a less advanced stage are crowded to excess. The burning of Parkhurst has crammed the convict *depôts* at Millbank, Wakefield, and in the Isle of Wight, and it has been resolved to quarter as many as possible in the Perth Penitentiary. A selection has been made of the most healthy in the prisons of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and they are to be removed to Perth in the course of next week.

PROFESSOR AIRY having stated to the Lords of the Treasury that M. OTTO VON STRUVE, of the Imperial Observatory of Pulkowa, St. Petersburg, is expected to arrive in England with the standard bar employed in the great Indian survey, which had been entrusted to the Russian astronomer for comparison with the standards used in the Great Russian survey, and that it was important that the bar should be landed in its case with as little disturbance as possible, their Lordships have given directions that the bar be examined with the utmost possible care, and at once delivered

The *Scottish Press* states, that the Hon. Stuart Wortley has intimated to his constituents in Bute that it is not his intention to renew the measure for legalising marriages with a deceased wife's sister; and that, in the event of another member of the House taking it up, he will use his endeavours to get Scotland exempted from its operation.

IRELAND.

TOUR OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT IN THE NORTH.

The Lord-Lieutenant arrived in Belfast on Saturday afternoon by the Ulster Railway, from Armagh. The troops forming the garrison lined the streets from the terminus, and his Excellency was received with every possible mark of respect. The people of Belfast still cherish, with more than their usual enthusiasm, the recollection of her gracious Majesty's visit to their city last year, and were, no doubt, prepared in the present instance to bestow on the representative of royalty much of the demonstration of regard which those feelings prompted. On arriving at the terminus an address was presented to his Excellency by the railway directors, and in his reply Lord Clarendon said:

I have much pleasure in invite attention to the means by which the abundant resources of Ireland might best be brought to account, and, if you consider that during the last three years the national industry has been promoted, and a healthy stimulus to enterprise has been imparted by the Government, I venture to hope that the objects which I had in view have, to a considerable extent, been accomplished. I need hardly assure you that I look upo facility of intercourse between different parts of the country as indispensable to its prosperity and progress, and that, consequently, no exertion shall ever be wanting on my part to extend gratuitously throughout Ireland the important benefits which the Ulster Company took the lead in affording to Belfast and the districts traversed by that railway.

His Excellency was then conducted to an upper hall, where a lunch was prepared, and, in returning thanks for his health, he expressed his acknowledgments to the company for the welcome which they had given him.

A special train then started for Ballymena, to convey his Excellency to Garron Tower, the marine seat of the Marquis of Londonderry.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.

The list of the senate of the new university has been completed, and will consist of eighteen members, including the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, Chief Baron Pigot, and Lord Dufferin, with other equally qualified and eminent men. The visitors have also been appointed, and, amongst them, several Protestant and Roman Catholic prelates, with the moderator of the several assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, with some noblemen and public functionaries without distinction of creed or party. Dr. Slattery and Dr. Delany are visitors for Cork College; Dr. M'Hale and Dr. Denvir, Galway; and Dr. Cullen and Dr. Crolly, Belfast, for Belfast, all Roman Catholic Bishops. It will be seen by the following that two of the Roman Catholic Prelates appointed visitors to the colleges, viz. Archbishop M'Hale and Archbishop Slattery, have declined to act. The following are their letters to the Under-Secretary.

Thurles, Sept. 9, 1850

SIR, I am in receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., stating that you are directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to inform me that the Queen has been pleased, by warrant, under her Majesty's signet manual, to appoint me to be a Visitor of the Queen's College Galway

Having the strongest conviction that the aforesaid college in Galway (together with the other Queen's Colleges in Ireland) is fraught with grievous and intrinsic dangers to the faith and morals of the Catholic youth as may resort to them—and this conviction is within I am fortified by the repeated solemn condemnation of those institutions by the successors of Peter, who have commanded the Catholic Bishops of Ireland to take no part in frequenting them—I could not, without a betrayal of the sacred duty I owe to the flock confided to my care, as well as to the ecclesiastical authority to the head of which I belong, accept the proffered office. Were I even free to accept it without a risk of disobedience. I feel that, far from diminishing, I should be augmenting the inherent evils of those institutions by giving a sanction to professing Catholics to associate themselves with the enemies of our faith, and thus give them a hand in carrying out a system fatal to religion, under the specious pretence of affording it protection.

I beg, therefore, respectfully to decline the honour to be Queen's College, and have the honour to be your obedient servant, ✠ JOHN, Archbishop of Cashel.

Thomas Redington, &c.

Thurles College, Sept 7

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., stating that I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to inform me that the Queen has been pleased, by warrant, under her Majesty's sign manual, to appoint me to be a Visitor of the Queen's College, Cork.

In reply, I beg to say that, having always be of opinion that these colleges were pregnant with danger to the faith and morals of our Catholi youth—being confirmed in that opinion by the reverential sentiments of the Holy See to the same and being admonished by the same venerated authority not to have any part in carrying them out, it is obviously impossible for me, as a Catholic Bishop, to accept of any situation whatever in connexion with those institutions—I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient servant, ✠ M. SLATTERY.

Sir T. Redington

The *Evening Post* gives the following as a correct list of the appointments of Visitors to the Queen's Colleges:—

"VISITORS TO THE THREE COLLEGES.—The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Donoughmore, Mr. Justice Ball, Mr. Richard Wilson Greene, Q.C., Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., the President of the College of Surgeons, the President of the College of Physicians, and the Moderator to the General Assembly.

"VISITORS TO QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Most Rev. Lord John G. Beresford, Primate and Archbishop of Armagh; the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Catholic Primate and Archbishop of Armagh; Right Rev. Dr. Knox, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore; and the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor

"VISITORS TO CORK COLLEGE. The Most Rev. Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin; the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, Catholic Archbishop of Cashel; the Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Cork; the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Catholic Bishop of Cork.

"VISITORS TO GALWAY COLLEGE.—The Most Rev. Lord John G. Beresford, Primate and Archbishop of Armagh; the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, Catholic Archbishop of Tuam; The Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Plunkett, Bishop of Tuam; the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Catholic Bishop of Galway."

THE PRIMACY.—Archbishop Slattery and Dr. Furlong, of Munster, are to associate with themselves as many priests, and a similar number of laymen are to be associated with both, to form a provisional committee for carrying the project into effect. Dr. Cantwell, the Bishop of Meath, it is said, commences by a subscription of £11,000.

"We are enabled to announce, upon authority, that his Grace the most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, has resolved on declining the acceptance of any office or appointment in connexion with the colleges or the University proposed to be annexed to them; and we have reason to believe that, but for his Grace's delicate health, and the great pressure of ecclesiastical duties devolved on him during his Synod, he would have already signified such his determination to the Government officials who assumed the liberty of nominating him."

LAW APPOINTMENTS.—The vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Doherty will be filled up by the promotion of the Attorney-General to that valuable post. Mr. Hatchell will be Attorney-General; and for the offices of Solicitor-General and Law Adviser to the Castle, the names of Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, Mr. Berwick, Q.C., Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C., Mr. Hughes, Q.C., Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and other members of the bar, are mentioned; the three first-named gentlemen with most prospect of success. Mr. Hatchell's promotion will cause a vacancy in the representation of Windsor.

LYNCH-ORDINARY SHOT.—A few days ago, Mr. Plunkett, brother to the Bishop of Tuam, and son of Lord Plunkett, while shooting seals, at the Bishop's lodge, in the county of Mayo, fired at a cormorant on the wing with a rifle; and, having shot it in the neck, the bullet cut in two a large conger-eel, which the bird had in the throat at the time.

The addition to the Conciliation Hall funds, at Monday's weekly meeting, was only £8 8s. 8d.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMAND OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.—Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell (in India), will, it is understood, succeed to the command of the Bombay forces, on Sir William Gomm assuming the higher office of Commander-in-Chief in India.

ROYAL MILITARY REPOSITORY.—The commandant of Woolwich garrison has issued an order permitting visitors to go over the Rotunda and grounds in the Repository three days a week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

10TH HUSSARS AND 78TH HIGHLANDERS.—According to the latest accounts from Bombay, these regiments have suffered much from cholera, some cases of which disease have terminated fatally amongst the men.

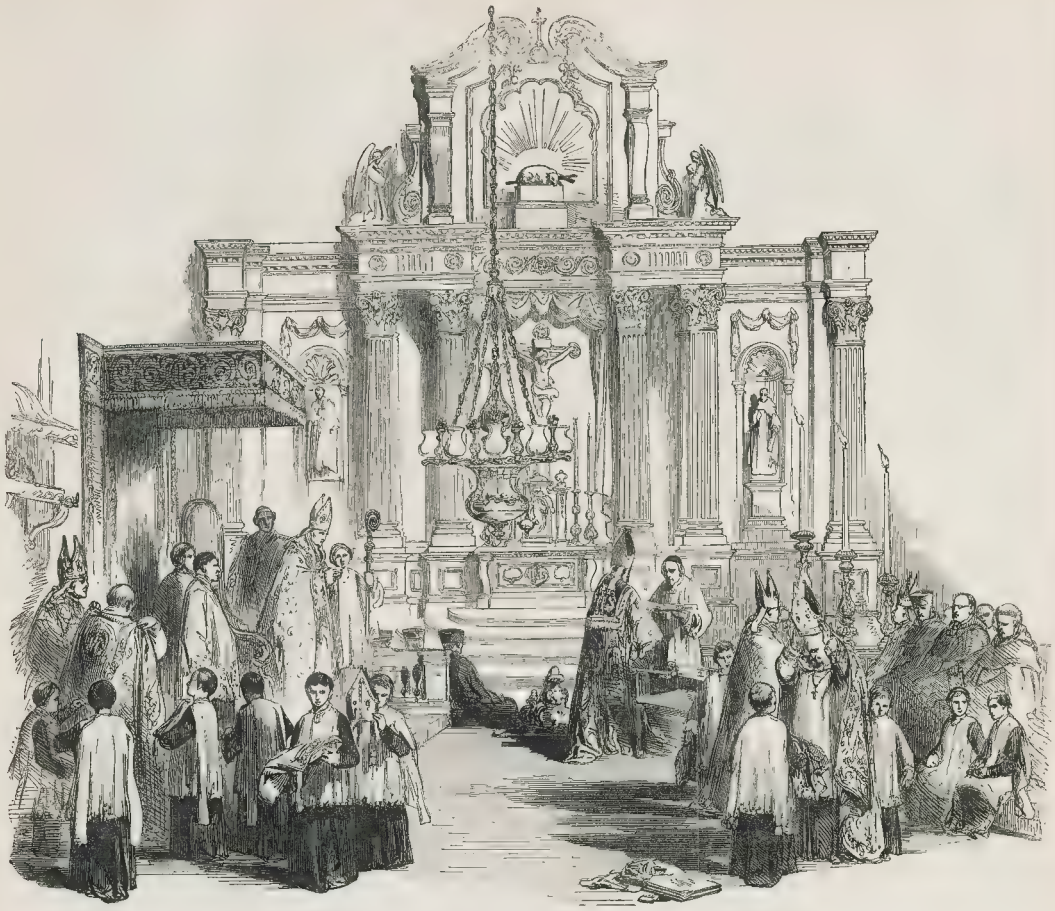
REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.—Major-Gen. Vernon, C.B., formerly of the 66th Regiment, has lately been placed on the list of officers recommended for reward for distinguished military services.

INFANTRY AMMUNITION.—The following memorandum has lately been issued from the Horse Guards on this subject:—"It appearing to the Commander-in-Chief that the ammunition as well as the pouches of the infantry would be much more liable to damage if at least one of the compartments of the pouch was kept constantly filled with ammunition, his Grace has entered into arrangements with the Ordnance department for completing the present ordinary supply to twenty rounds per man, on requisition of commanding officers, who will be careful to cause it to be packed and carried in the centre compartment of the pouch. By command, G. BROWN, Adjutant-General."

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—Two new estates have just been purchased by this society. The first consists of nearly seventy acres, in the village of Penge, near the Croydon Railway. The second is in West Surrey, and contains about one hundred acres, most pleasantly situated on the South-Western Railway, close to the Godalming station. Both these estates are adapted for villa residences, and will be divided into allotments sufficiently large, not only to confer the right of voting, but as are adapted to the respective neighbourhoods, and to the wants of a large c ass of the members of the society.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GIANT.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* gives an account of the thigh-bone of a human being having been found, containing six times the number of cubic inches that the thigh-bone of a man in these degenerate days can furnish! Also a human collarbone, and other relics to match Physicians say that the person to whom they belonged must have been 12 feet high. But the western country is famed for marvels, real or imaginary; and we suppose some way is anxious to furnish fossil proof of the record that "there were giants on the earth in those days."

THE SYNOD AT THURLES.



THE BISHOPS ROBING.

Throughout the past month, the town of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, has been the scene of the most imposing ceremonials to be witnessed in a Catholic country—the assembling and sitting of the Great Council of the Prelates and Dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland, to deliberate and pronounce upon questions of the deepest moment to the interests of that religion, the purity of faith and morals, the strength and dignity of the Church

THE PROCESSION FROM THE COLLEGE TO THE CATHEDRAL.

and the general well-being of the community. No Synod has been convened in Ireland for two hundred years, when that of Kilkenny was held, though no fewer than five Synods were held in Ireland during the 12th century. However important the objects of previous Synods may have been, it is considered that at no period during the eventful history of the Irish Church did her learned fathers assemble in solemn council for graver or more exalted purposes than those which have lately called them together. These were stated to be to restore the Church as much as possible, and as far as compatible with the existing state of society, to her former condition, when, as a free church, her discipline was strict and rigid, her observances were uniform, and her laws were universally binding. The practice of administering the sacraments out of the church is one of those relaxations of discipline or practice consequent on evil times and violent persecution; and it is supposed that the canonical practice in this respect will be restored, and that all the sacraments, including baptism and matrimony, will in future be administered only in the church, unless where a case of necessity—such as the imminent danger of the new-born child—may compel a relaxation of the stringent rule.

Having given the reader an idea of the objects of this solemn convocation of the National Church of Ireland, so far as a prevailing impression upon the subject admits us to do, we shall now proceed to describe the constitution of the Synod, and then attempt a brief detail of its gorgeous and imposing ceremonials.

The Synod is constituted of two distinct classes—those who assist as members, and those who assist as officers. The former class may be divided into those who have the right of deliberating and voting, who possess both a consultive and decisive voice; and those whose privilege is confined to a consultive voice only. The Bishops in communion with the Holy See, "placed by the Holy Ghost to rule the Church of God," possess the decisive voice. Others, whose privileges are defined by law and usage, share it with them, much, however, being left to the discretion of the Bishops. These are abbots, procurators of absent prelates, generals of religious orders, &c.

The officers and assistants of the Council are, the Judges or Complaints, disputes, and questions relative to apologies for absent members, and the appointment of procurators; Theologians and Canonists, whose duty it is to attend as consulters for the examination and discussion of the subjects under consideration; Masters of Ceremonies, Secretaries, Promoters, Notaries, Janitors, and Messengers The Judges of Complaints are selected from amongst the Fathers of the Council. There are also Notaries, who draw up attested instruments of the proceedings at the instance of the Promoters, whose office it is to move the Council for the performance of the various steps to be taken in the course of the proceedings. There are, besides, two Sub-Deacons appointed to escort the prelates to their apartments; to whom may be added the sacred ministers in the solemn ceremonies performed during the Council. The place selected for the Synod was Thurles, the centre of an Archiepiscopal diocese, and the residence of an Archbishop.

We pass over the preliminary forms of procedure, commencing with private conferences of the fathers, and next assuming the more solemn form of general conferences or congregations.

THE FIRST SESSION.

We next proceed to the formal opening of the Synod, which took place on Thursday, the 22nd ult. From an early hour, the town of Thurles exhibited that stir and bustle which give unmistakeable indication of the approach of some remarkable event. For some days previous, the lodging and hotels had been engaged; and on Wednesday night it was almost impossible to procure a place whereon to lay one's head, unless at prices that, in times like these, seem exorbitant. Including the clergy of the surrounding dioceses, besides several who came even from the most remote parts of the country, and the strangers who had travelled from North and South, from East and West, to be present at the imposing ceremonial of their Church, there could not have been fewer than 600 applicants for sleeping accommodation. The town was, besides, crowded with an immense concourse of the inhabitants of the surrounding towns, and the peasantry of the neighbourhood. Even as early as eight o'clock in the morning, groups of gravely-attired clergymen might be seen making their way towards the College, from which building the procession was to issue at ten o'clock, the time appointed. This building presents a grand and imposing aspect externally, its splendid range of front being all constructed of cut stone; while, internally, its spacious and lofty halls, its beautiful chambers, its long corridors, as well as its broad staircase of stone, impart to it a true collegiate character. The interior was eminently imposing: its halls, and landing-places, and staircases were crowded with groups of priests, in surplice and soutane, some of whom also wore the stole; and now and then there appeared a bishop, dressed in his robes, with his attendant train-bearer; or a general of one of the religious orders habited in the peculiar dress of his order, which was partly concealed under a gorgeous cope. These, and the officiating priests of the solemn ceremonials of the day, unconsciously imparted an animation and picturesque beauty to the scene which could not fail to impress one who beheld it for the first time. As some great man approached, his name was circulated in a whisper from group to group, frequently with admiration, but occasionally with enthusiasm

We must not here omit to state that Charles Bianconi had lent some exquisite pictures from his collection, which is one of the best in the country, to decorate the hall of the College and the walls of the Cathedral. Two were suspended in

THE RIGHT REV. DR. M'HALE, ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

the outside hall, and represented "The Death of St. Francis of Assysium," and "The Visitation." The hall was further decorated by several busts on pedestals; and, amongst others, there were two busts of O'Connell, one in a niche, and another on a pedestal; also these of Dr. Doyle and Father Kenney.

Exactly at ten o'clock, the Prelates, dignitaries, and officiating clergy assembled in the beautiful chapel, or oratory, of the College, where the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" was chanted; and shortly after, the procession filed through the long corridors, descended the great stairs, passed through the hall, and along the broad path leading from the door of the College to the grand entrance of the Cathedral, both of which buildings may be about 500 yards distant. The public gates of both open on the high-road; and along the avenue, as well as on the road and in the yard of the Cathedral, police were stationed at intervals, almost as much as a matter of form as to preserve the procession from being intruded upon by the eager crowd. The bell of the Cathedral tower tolled solemnly, and the Litany of the Blessed Virgin was chanted in true Gregorian cadence by the choristers; while the procession passed along in splendid array, until it was lost sight of under the arched door of the church. First in the procession came the Crucifer, in rich vestment of crimson and gold, attended by acolytes; then the clergy, to the number of at least 300, walked two and two, the parish priests of the arch-diocese being distinguished by wearing a stole over their surplice; then followed the *cantatores*.

Next came the notaries and secretaries of the Council; then the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, bearing the Archiepiscopal cross, and attended by acolytes. Then came the dignitaries of the second order of Clergy; then the Promoters of the Council; then Procurators of absent Prelates; then Provincials of religious orders; Deacon and Sub-Deacon for the Mass; next the Mitred Abbot of Mount Melleray; then the Bishops, in the order of promotion, attended by Chaplains and Mitre-bearers; then the Primatial Crosier-bearer; and lastly the Lord Primate, vested in amice, alb, cincture, pectoral cross, stole, red cape, and rich mitre, supported by the assistant sub-deacons, who were also his Grace's Theologians, and followed by his attendants. The laity then closed the procession.

Nothing in the way of pageant could be imagined more gorgeous than this array of coped and mitred bishops, their vestments of the richest and costliest materials—velvet, brocade, or cloth of gold; and their mitres glistening with jewels.

All eyes were directed to the Primate. Though the head of one of the oldest churches in the Christian world, and the representative of its illustrious Apostle, Dr. Cullen seemed to every eye the lowliest and meekest of that glittering crowd of dignitaries. His face is pale, but not absolutely colourless; his eyes are generally cast down, and covered almost entirely by the lids. Mildness and benevolence are the prevailing characteristics of his countenance. Dr. Cullen, it is said, is not more than forty-five years of age, and is therefore in the full vigour of man's intellect.

The church had been decorated especially for the solemn occasion. The throne erected at the Gospel side of the sanctuary was covered over with superb crimson damask and brocade, lavishly adorned with gold. On entering the church, those who had not an appointed place filed off at either side, and the Prelates and dignitaries occupied the places set apart for them at each side of the throne, according to rank and seniority. After chaunting the prescribed verses and hymns, the solemn High Mass of the Holy Ghost was then commenced.

The Primate officiated as High Priest, the Rev. Mr. Hanrahan, of Drogheda, deacon; the Rev. Mr. Quinn, of Dublin, sub-deacon; assistant deacon, the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, of Maynooth; the assistant sub-deacon, the Rev. Dr. Dixon, Maynooth. The Rev. Dr. Forde acted as Master of the Ceremonies.

The music might properly be described as choral in character, and in style a mixture of the Gregorian and Italian.

After the conclusion of the Mass, the right Rev. Dr. Blake ascended the steps of the altar, and preached the sermon appointed for the occasion, taking his text from the first Epistle to the Corinthians, 4th chapter and 1st verse. At the conclusion of the sermon his Lordship descended the altar.

The Primate had, in the meantime, laid aside his officiating robes; and, at the conclusion of the sermon, the Prelates and those qualified to take part in the Council took up their places inside the rails of the Sanctuary, the Primate being seated on the faldstool in front of the altar. The Primate then intoned the "Exaudi," and the choir chanted it, together with the Psalm "Salvum me fac Deus." The antiphon was then repeated; and the "Adsumus" was chanted by the Primate, assisted by the deacons and the priests. The Litanies were then sung by the *cantatores*, the whole body of clergy responding, and all kneeling. The Primate then rose, took the pastoral staff, and blessed the Council with the sign of the cross, and in these words—"That Thou vouchsafe to visit, direct, and bless this present Synod, we beseech Thee, O Lord!" At the conclusion of the Litanies, the faldstool was placed on the platform of the altar, when the Primate sat and blessed the incense in the usual manner; and, after other ceremonials, the Deacon sang the Gospel beginning with "And at that time Jesus, calling together the twelve apostles, he gave them power and authority over all devils, and to cure diseases." The Primate next intoned the first verse of the "Veni Creator Spiritus," which was sung by the choir. The Primate then pronounced from his seat the allocution in Latin. The secretary then received from the hands of the Primate the decree of the opening of the Synod, which he read, concluding by asking the Prelates was the decree just read agreeable to them; to which they replied to the secretary in the affirmative. The Primate then announced the result in these terms:—

"The decree has seemed agreeable to the Fathers; therefore we ordain that this National Council do now commence, and be forthwith commenced."

Other decrees of a formal character were then read and approved of. The Promoter then applied to the Primate to have the roll containing the names of all who should be present called on, and also for an order respecting the profession of faith; both of which were ordered. The Primate then knelt towards the altar, and, laying his hand on the Gospels, made the solemn profession of faith prescribed by the Church, during which all stood uncovered. His Grace then resumed his seat, and took the Gospels in his hands; and each Prelate (and *only* a Prelate) knelt before him, made the same declaration, and then kissed the sacred volume in attestation of his truth and belief. The Promoter then applied for an announcement of the next session, which, after a formal consultation of the Bishops, was announced by the Primate to commence on the 29th ult. The Notaries were then required to draw up an attested copy of the proceedings, which they retired to do; the document so drawn up was then announced, and after a short time being spent by all in mental prayer, the Primate gave his

SITTING OF THE SYNOD.

blessing to the Synod, the Prelates standing, and the inferior clergy kneeling. The sacred vestments were then laid aside, and all left the Church.

THE SECOND SESSION.

The ceremonial of the 29th differed in some respects from that of the preceding Thursday. There was no strictly formal procession, though the Prelates, attended by their theologians, the mitred abbots, and the representatives of the various religious orders, proceeded at ten o'clock in the usual order to the cathedral.

The attendance, both of surpliced priests, who were seated within the lower choir, and of the higher, the middle, and the humbler classes of the people in every part of the church, was more than double the number present at the session on opening the Synod.

Shortly after ten o'clock, the slow peals of the cathedral bell intimated the commencement of the ceremonies, and in a few minutes the prelates, provincials, and superiors of religious orders, theologians, and clergymen, issued forth from the College in processional order, the bishops wearing only the mozetta and rochette, and the priests surplices. The clergymen representing the religious orders were attired in the proper ecclesiastical costume of their respective brotherhoods. The bishops and clergy having taken their places in the cathedral, his Grace the Primate came forth from the sacristy to the foot of the altar, followed by the officiating high priest, the Very Rev. Dr. Meyler, the deacon, Rev. Dr. Quinn; and the sub-deacon, Rev. Dr. MacHale, of the Irish College, Rome.

The solemn high mass of the Holy Ghost was commenced by the choir intoning the hymn, "Veni Sanctus Spiritus," which was sung with admirably harmonious and impressive effect. And we may take this opportunity of observing that the choral department of the grand services at the cathedral since the opening of the Synod has constituted one of the most interesting features among the many with which the ceremonial abounds.

The high mass having been concluded, and the same observances followed as we have already described, the votes of the prelates were then taken as to the period for the holding of the next session, when Monday, the 9th of September, was fixed for the purpose.

These proceedings having been fully gone through, and the Primate being seated at the epistle side of the altar, his Grace the Most Rev. Doctor MacHale ascended the altar, and delivered a sermon on the text, "And the angel said to her—Fear not, Mary, for thou hast found grace with God. Behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and shalt bring forth a Son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus. He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Most High, and the Lord shall give him the kingdom of David, his father, and he shall reign in the house of Jacob for ever, and of his kingdom there shall be no end."—Luke, ch. i., v. 30, &c.

His Grace having descended the altar, a short prayer was offered by the Primate, in which the congregation joined, and at its close the prelates and clergy returned to the College in the same order as they proceeded from it.

Next day there was a high mass and requiem for the deceased pastors of the Church, which was celebrated with the strictest ecclesiastical observances.

During the week the Synod was engaged in discussing the question of the Queen's Colleges, the result of which is noticed in another portion of our Journal.

THE THIRD SESSION.

On Monday last, as announced, the proceedings were brought to a close. The attendance, both of clergy and laity, was extremely numerous; and there was an immense multitude of country-people assembled about the precincts of the Cathedral. At half-past ten o'clock, the Bishops, wearing sontans and rochets, with pectoral cross, entered the Cathedral in procession from the College High mass was celebrated by his Grace the most Rev. Dr. Slattery. When the high mass was concluded, the Primate took his seat between his theologians at the epistle side of the altar, and, it having been announced by the secretaries that the business of the Synod had now concluded, and that it only remained for the Prelates to affix their signatures to the decrees agreed upon, the Very Rev. Dr. Cooper came forward, and deposited the records on which those decrees were inscribed on the Gospel side of the altar. The secretaries, namely, the Rev Dr O'Brien of Waterford, the Rev. Dr Leahy of Dublin, and the Rev. Dr. Leahy of Thurles, then took their places close by the altar, to witness the signing and final attestation of the decrees of the Synod by all who were qualified by ecclesiastical rank to take part in its councils and vote at its deliberations. First came the Primate, who signed and declared his adoption of the decrees contained in the record before him; and then followed the other Prelates and procurators of absent Bishops, who each affixed their signatures in like manner. When the signatures of them all had been duly affixed to the decrees, and the same attested by the secretaries as witnesses, Primate Cullen proceeded to address his brethren in the episcopacy and the assembled congregation. His exhortation was brief.

The conclusion of the proceedings are thus reported by the *Freeman's Journal*:—

"The Rev. Mr. Ford, speaking from the altar, said that the proceedings were now about to terminate by a solemn procession of the Bishops and clergy, and it was the wish and command of the Primate that none but the ecclesiastics taking part in the ceremonial should leave the chapel until the procession returned.

"Their Lordships then went forth from the cathedral in procession to the College, and in less than half-an-hour returned and resumed their places during the progress, the *Te Deum*, so grandly and arranged by the Abbé Lai, was chanted by the choir in a style of the richest and most sublime ecclesiastical harmony, beautifully and impressively conveying the sentiments of praise and adoration which are imparted in the opening verse of this glorious hymn of jubilation.

"On the return of the procession some psalms were sung in plain 'Gregorian' chant, and at the conclusion the choir intoned the grand 'Benedictus,' harmonized for four voices, the effect of which was truly sublime, and afforded a grand and fitting consummation to the magnificent ceremonials which marked the close of the national Synod of Ireland, the greatest and most auspicious era in the religious history of our country which has been witnessed for centuries past, or may be for centuries to come.

"Before the Bishops left the cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Cooper ascended the altar, and announced, at the direction of his Grace the Primate, an indulgence of forty days to all the faithful who had assisted at the ceremonial of the Synod, and offered their prayers to the Almighty in favour of the deliberations of the council."

The preceding details have been selected and abridged, for the most part, from the *Cork Examiner* and *Freeman's Weekly Journal*.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

These impressive scenes are from Sketches by our own Artist, who has visited Thurles, and has been considerably assisted in his somewhat difficult commission.

The first Scene shows the Bishops Robing. The Cathedral is, in ornament, within nearly as plain as without, save and except the high altar, which is rich and florid in the extreme; but, what is of more importance, the buildings are large and convenient, and were, upon this occasion, fitted up with much care and costly taste, having a spacious passage, shaded off from the chief entrance to a large dais facing the high altar; and this again so arranged as to be surrounded with seats for the hierarchy, with others at their feet for the attendants. At the extreme right was a lofty throne for the Primate, standing without and behind Mulleray, the floor, the flooring and bishops' benches were covered with crimson and maroon cloth, whilst the throne of the Primate was composed of the most costly velvets, and richest embodery in gold and silver. The Diocesan Synod commenced with the procession of the hierarchy commenced to change the simple mozetta for the more costly cloak and jewelled mitre: this presented a *coup d'œil* of the richest colour and brilliancy. At the conclusion of the mass, these robes were also removed for the more simple mozetta and rochet; when, after having had such portions of the Synod business as was to be [illegible] publicly promulgated, read, they retired to their places on the dais from within the sanctuary rail, where they had assembled.

Next is a small portion of the procession from the College to the Cathedral. As it was impossible to do more than select a part of the line, which must have extended at least a mile in length, our artist has chosen that part of it which shows a few of the Bishops, the Abbot from Mount Melleray, the heads of the religious houses, and the commencement of the theologians, when passing through the crowd assembled on the road, as the procession entered the yard of the Cathedral, where the people knelt down to receive the blessings of the Bishops.

The fourth scene is a sitting of the Synod. "I am enabled," writes our Artist, "owing to the great kindness of the Rev. Mr. Leahy, President of the College, who, amidst the great labour thrown on him, found time most obligingly to explain the whole proceedings of the Synod when sitting in full council, in the chapel of the College, and enabled me to portray their Lordships in deliberation."

[illegible] is a portrait of the Right Rev. Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam. He was born in 1792, in the village of Tubbernavine, in the parish of Ackergoole, midway between Mount Nephin and Lough-Con, in the county of Mayo. He received his early education in the parish school, and his classical education in Castlebar. He entered the College of Maynooth in 1807; was ordained a priest in 1814, when he became appointed lecturer, and subsequently Professor of Theology. He was, in 1825, consecrated Bishop of Maronia *in partibus*, and coadjutor of Killala. On the death of Dr. Waldron, in 1834, he succeeded to that see, from which, in October of that year, he was translated to Tuam. While at Maynooth, Dr. M'Hale contributed largely to the periodical literature of the day; and published a series of controversial letters under the name of "Hierophilus," which then excited much interest. His appointment to the Archbishopric of Tuam was in opposition to the wishes of a large and influential English party, who desired to see the double cross hang on a quieter and more passive bosom Of Dr. M'Hale's political position and influence it would, both among the ecclesiastical and laity, little need be said; his acts, as well as his untiring aid to the late Mr. O'Connell being, doubtless, still fresh in the memory of the reader.

EXPENSES OF PUBLIC BOARDS.—On Wednesday a Parliamentary paper was printed, showing in detail the expenses of the General Board of Health, the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the Poor-law Board. The expenses of the General Board of Health to the 31st of March last were £8084 6s. 2½d. The travelling and personal expenses of the Commissioners in Lunacy, in the year ending the 31st of July, were £2305 11s. 11d.; and of the Poor-law Board, for the year ending the 31st of March last, £9879 0s. 2d., leaving a surplus of £1261 19s. 10d. For the General Board of Health £8000 was voted; for the Commissioners in Lunacy, the exact sum; and for the Poor-law Board, £10,000.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 15.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16.—Buck-hunting ends.
TUESDAY, 17.—Lambert.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Ember Week
THURSDAY, 19.—Battle of Poictiers, 1356.
FRIDAY, 20. Sun rises 5h. 43m., sets 6h. 2m.
SATURDAY, 21.—St. Matthew.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M A M A	M A M A	M A M A	M A M A	M A M A	M A M A	M A M A
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
8 40 9 30	10 0 10 45	11 30 night	Tide	0 25 0 50	1 10 1 30	1 45 2 [illegible] 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D L, Monkstown, had better order our Journal of an Agent in London
J E B, Hartshorne.—We forward a memorial into Downstairs; but a letter addressed "Haymarket Theatre" will suffice
PANAMA can recover the amount of damage from the owners
Q.—Mr Macready will perform in all his most popular characters before his retirement. Any large work on the countries will give the chronology
W M, Grimsby.—Apply to Ackermann and Co, Strand
REMARKER.—In the passage quoted from the new edition of Moore's "Lalla Rookh," "calls" is misprinted for "call." See first edition. "The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin" has been reprinted separately, and has reached a sixth edition. Canning's "Friend of Humanity and the Knife-Grinder" is in Chambers's "Cyclopædia of English Literature," vol. ii., p. 259
CATHOLICUS may, probably, hear of the books in question at Mr. Lumley's, booksellers, 61 and 83, Chancery-lane
CUTHBERT.—"The Annals of Natural History" is published by R and J E Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet-street
NAVITA.—We cannot speak as to the service of the *Black Eagle* steamer, now of several years' standing
RUSTICUS, Littlebourne.—A morganatic, or left-handed marriage, is a marriage between a man of superior, and a woman of inferior, rank; in which it is stipulated, that neither the latter nor her children shall enjoy the rank nor inherit the possessions of the former.—See Buchanan's Technological Digest, p. 259
[illegible] The "Flight of Xerxes" is by Miss Jewsbury
[illegible] rochelle Land Society
[illegible] and 83, Chancery-lane
[illegible] "Manual for the Married Women" is published by Mr. Murray, Albemarle-street
[illegible] Answers or opinions of
[illegible] hits exactly all persons committing this or any
A J C, Colchester.—The best chart is a walking tour through Wales, cannot do better than provide himself with Mr. Cliffe's books of North and South Wales, both excellent guidebooks ("Working Handbooks" he calls them), and write from them to personal residence, rambles, and systematic search, during twenty years. Rarely are works of this class written under such advantages as Mr Cliffe enjoyed, and he has made the best use of them.
W The post Mo[illegible]
APIS.—See Taylor's [illegible]
A SUBSCRIBER.—[illegible] Journal of the Statistical Society
[illegible] question is denied, and praying for the Royal Sign Manual. The is granted, as a matter of course, when sufficient cause is shown. The expense is about fifty guineas
ANCRURES.—Daniel Webb, Esq, of Monkton Farleigh, Wilts (the Duchess of Somerset's father), and Sir John Webb (Lady Derwentwater's father), were not nearly, if at all, related
[illegible].—The arms of Bonaparte are [illegible]
A V A.—A clergyman is fully entitled to bear a crest
E K.—No; the daughter of the Duke Peerbis plant, with a wood-cut, appeared in No. 367 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The Gatta Percha Company have published an interesting pamphlet on the subject; and much information on its most recent applications appeared in the "Journal of Arts," October, 1849
AN [illegible] BER.—See Lloyd's "Northern Field Sports" ("Bear-hunting")
K Y Z.—An English subject cannot be naturalized by a Scotch decree
H H.—The mode of procedure necessary to add or change a name, is by a petition to the Crown [illegible] transmitted through a member of the Herald's College; setting forth the grounds [illegible] petition is decided, and praying for the Royal Sign Manual. The is granted, as a matter of course, when sufficient cause is shown. The expense is about fifty guineas
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F M, Pimlico.—An account of the Gatta Percha plant, with a wood-cut, appeared in No. 367 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The Gut

POSTSCRIPT.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. GALE, THE AERONAUT.

WE learn from the French papers of Thursday, that on Sunday last Lieut. Gale made an ascent with the Royal Cremorne Balloon, on the back of a pony, from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, at Bordeaux, in the south of France, which has unfortunately terminated in the death of the gallant aëronaut. The ascent was a capital one, and the pony was perfectly calm, with his legs hanging and the rack lent. After having been in the air about a quarter of an hour, the aëronaut descended without danger, between Merignac and Cestas. His horse was detached from the car by some peasants, who hastened to his assistance on hearing his cries, and who held the ropes of the balloon; but, misunderstanding the instructions given by the aëronaut, let go, and the balloon, having still sufficient gas in it to give an ascensional force, after losing the weight of the horse, rose suddenly, and the anchor, which held by a tree, being loosened by the sudden motion, the balloon rose in the air, and the balloon proceeded for the distance of nearly two miles. During the night the balloon was found half empty in the commune of Cestas; and the lifeless body of Mr. Gale was found at some distance amongst the trees, where he had fallen. The unfortunate man has left eight children.

ARTFUL ROBBERY.—On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Millman, of Ebury-street, Pimlico, was walking in St. James's-park, when opposite Buckingham Palace he was accosted by two men, who made numerous inquiries as to the Palace, informing him that they were strangers, having arrived in London that morning. While thus engaged, a well-dressed man, who passed them, was observed to drop a purse heavily filled with gold and silver. Mr. Millman and the strangers made him acquainted with his loss, and gave him his purse. He said they were three honest fellows, and insisted on treating them to a bottle of wine: they accordingly adjourned to a tavern in James street, Buckingham-gate. Here the owner of the purse produced a roll of notes, announced that he had just come into a fortune of £5000, and, in gratitude to them for restoring his money, he would, by providing they could prove themselves respectable, present them with £10 each. The two others produced what appeared a considerable sum in notes and gold, and Mr. Millman showed fifty-three sovereigns he had just received. The stranger at once drew out £10 notes, and wrapping Mr. Millman's gold in one, he returned it to him. They all then left the house. Mr. Millman felt a misgiving, and put his hand to his pocket: the three fellows instantly took to their heels and got clear away, leaving Mr. Millman with a note on the bank of elegance and some gilt counters. On Wednesday the same fellows fleeced a gentleman in the George Tavern, Commercial-road, of £28, by a like stratagem.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The *Boulogne Gazette*, after quoting the account of the rupture of the telegraph, comments on the manner in which it is said to have been broken, and adds—"We confess we are at a loss to rightly comprehend the real merits of this unfortunate affair in presence of the fact, which we have ascertained to be quite correct, that it is the work of a certain length of the telegraphic wire and coating, and demands 60 francs for the damage done to his nets in obtaining it. It seems pretty clear that the wire must be broken in at least two places. The circumstance demands every possible inquiry."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from France state that the Minister of Commerce has received applications from 1212 individuals, who propose to forward their productions to the London Exposition in 1851.

The President of the Republic had not yet arrived at the Elysée. Considerable anxiety was experienced in Paris, in the fear that some troublesome manifestations would be made by the Bonapartist Society upon Louis Napoleon's return to the capital. The military and civil authorities were, however, on the qui vive.

GREECE.

According to the *Cologne Gazette*, M. Korfo Tamis, the Greek Minister of Public Worship at Athens, has been assassinated; six balls passed through his body. This foul deed is believed to have arisen out of the late disturbances.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The preliminary proceedings connected with the building in Hyde Park are being carried on with considerable vigour. During the past week several temporary sheds have been erected on the space now enclosed by the hoarding, for stores—including a large one, 200 feet in length, intended to be used as workshops, and another, sixty feet in length, for the use of clerks, draughtsmen, and others connected with the works. The latter shed has a roof constructed upon the same plan as that designed for the building itself, consisting of five series of ridges and valleys, filled with glass of the same size as that intended to be used throughout the whole of the building. Sheds have also been erected for the engineer and for visitors, and as a pay-office for the men employed in the works. In addition to this, a number of men have been employed in preparing for the construction of the mail sewer, which is intended to be connected with a similar work formed by Mr. Algar, the builder, between Knightsbridge-barracks and Kensington.

THE BUILDING.—The first castings for the iron columns were delivered on the ground on Friday last, having arrived the previous day at Kensington-canal basin, from the foundry at Dudley. The sashes are making in London, and it is expected that several hundred hands in a very few days will be engaged on the works.

THE READING-ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—NEW CATALOGUE.—The re-opening of the reading-room of the British Museum on Monday was attended with unusual interest, in consequence of the introduction of greater accommodation than heretofore conceded. The principal addition is a new supplemental catalogue of 153 volumes folio, of which two copies are supplied. These and the old catalogue (removed from the west room) are ranged on lower shelves along the sides of the east room. Before the latter stand eight rows of strong oaken desks. The convenience of the new arrangement was manifested by the number of students who were able to consult the catalogues without incommoding each other. The new catalogue contains manuscript titles exclusively; but the manifold machine has been employed to produce duplicates requisite for the production of a second copy of so voluminous a supplement. The volumes are handsomely bound in red and blue morocco, goldlettered at the back. The titles of the widest as well as the newest books not in the old catalogue are given in the new. A great improvement on the past system of keeping back new works for a couple of years or more, on the plea of there not being catalogued, is that now any book of authority, if only kept at the basin, from the foundry at Dudley. The sashes are making in London, and it is expected that several hundred hands in a very few days will be engaged on the works.

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ELEMENTARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—On Saturday the last twelve-month an association of male teachers has been formed—holding its meetings at the school in Harp-alley for the purpose of mutual improvement, one of these purposed objects being a free conference as to the most effective means to be used by them in the management of their various classes, and discussions on the theory and practice of teaching. This association held its first annual tea meeting on Friday week, at Bloomsbury Chapel, at which about 200 of the metropolitan teachers attended, when H. Althans, Esq., and several other gentlemen, addressed them in approval of the contemplated objects. A very gratifying report was also read, detailing the proceedings of the past year.

VACATIONS OF THE COURTS OF LAW.—The Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas at Westminster are about to be ventilated by the steam jet. The arrangements are settled, and preparations are making by the office of Woods and Forests. The estimate, exclusive of Mr. C. Barry's plan, is to be brought in at a high level above the courts, and the vitiated air withdrawn by a separate jet from each court. In winter they are to be warmed, and in summer cooled, by a peculiar application of this principle. The operations are to be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. William Clark, late of King's College.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—The last official return of the Court of Metropolitan Sewers gives the following statement:—Eastern Division of Westminster Sewers: Total length finished, 926,780 lineal feet; number of sewers, 81; removed, 11,339 cubic yards; amount paid to contractors, £466 14s. 11d. Western Division of Westminster Sewers: Total length finished, 1,320,206 lineal feet; number of sewers, 81; removed, 17,767 cubic yards; amount paid to contractors, £524 0s. 3d. Total length finished, 2,219,986 lineal feet; total quantity of deposit removed, 29,706 cubic yards; amount paid to contractors, £990 15s. 2d.

TALLOWCHANDLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the Court of Assistants and subscribers to this society, instituted in 1843, for the relief of indigent and incapacitated tallow-chandlers, their widows, and others connected with the trade, was held in Basinghall-street, for general business. On the receipts for the past year being announced, there being now on the funds forty-one pensioners, the men receiving 18s., and the women 14s. per month. The funded capital now amounts to £3400. The amount paid to pensioners during the last twelve months amounted to £362. The income for the past year, including the previous balance, was £1239 14s. 4d. The expenditure left a balance of £414 4s. 10d. At the anniversary festival £386 18s. was collected, Mrs. North, the wife of the secretary, having, unaided, collected 102 guineas in aid of the funds.

MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor entertained on Wednesday evening the directors of several banking and public institutions with which his Lordship is connected, and some private friends. Covers were laid for about seventy. Amongst those assembled were Mr. Alderman Kelly, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, the Rev. Charles Marshall (the Lord Mayor's chaplain), &c.

LONDON PENNY SAVINGS-BANK.—On Wednesday the managers published the following results of the experimental Penny Savings-bank in London, which was opened in Commercial-street, Whitechapel, on the 30th January last, up to the 9th instant:—Deposits, 49,516; depositors, 7833; amount of receipts, £2017

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.—On Wednesday afternoon a quarterly board of governors was held at the Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington; Mr. Spencer Smith in the chair. The board was also made special for the purpose of electing the trustees. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, Mr. Frederick Ouvry, seconded by Mr. Gutch, moved—"That, in pursuance of the recommendation of the working committee, the following gentlemen be elected trustees of this hospital:—The Rev. A. M. Campbell, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., Captain Frederick Manning, and Mr. Henry Morris Kemshed." Carried unanimously.

BARTHOLOMEW-CLOSE.—The inhabitants of Bartholomew-close, though a mate in the heart of the city of London, have hitherto claimed exemption from Corporation services and fines as non-freemen. That right, however, is about to be disputed by the Bakers' Company, who have commenced proceedings for the recovery of penalties against some of the inhabitants, and subscriptions have been opened amongst them to defend their claim, which is made under a charter granted by Henry I. to Prior Bolton, and confirmed by John and VIII. to Sir R. Rich. The district includes all the part of the city lying between Smithfield and Aldersgate-street and Little Britain and Long-lan

On Wednesday, omnibuses commenced running between the South-Eastern Railway and the Bank at a penny.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Saturday next, the 21st inst. (being St. Matthew's Day), the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Joseph Charrie, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Assistant Master of the City of London School, after which they will repair to the great hall in Christ's Hospital, where four orations on the benefits of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered, according to annual custom, by four of the senior scholars:—In Latin, by A. Sweeting; in English, by C. S. Townsend; in Greek, by H. C. P. Jones; in French, by G. W. Brown. Six poems will also be recited by others of the senior scholars; viz. a Latin Alcaic Ode on "Westminster Abbey," by H. B. Parkin; a translation of "Prince Henry's Apology and the King's Reply," from Shakspeare, by Erick Jambles, by James Gill; Latin Sapphics on "Bondica," by J. W. Gauntlett; Latin Elegiacs on "His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge," by R. A. Lloyd; Greek Sapphics on "Hannibal at the Altar," by B. D. Sweeting; and a translation of the "Apostrophe to Philosophy," from "Thomson's Seasons," by G. C. Bell.

SPECULATIVE STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.—The following notice was posted on Wednesday in the Stock Exchange, with reference to some speculative transactions lately carried on by certain brokers without the inquiry as to the character and position of the person for whom they were acting:—"The attention of the committee having been called by Messrs. Barclay and Bevan, to the fact that speculative business to a large extent had been carried on by members of this house for one of their clerks, who, to meet the loss arising out of these transactions, had robbed them from time to time to the amount of nearly £5000, and has since absconded, the committee proceeded to inquire into the circumstance of the case, and have ascertained that such information is correct, and that the parties who thus transacted the business did so without sufficient knowledge of the respectability, circumstances, or connections of the individual in question. Under these circumstances the committee have felt called upon to visit such conduct with their severe censure, and have caused this public notice to be given, that it may discountenance and prevent such practices for the future."

REMOVAL OF THE MARBLE ARCH IN FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—For the last week, men have been engaged in erecting scaffolding round the marble arch in front of Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of its removal. A part of the railing of the Green Park opposite to the northern corner of the Palace has been taken down, and a short distance on the other side of it hoarding has been erected for a space of sixty yards long by thirty wide, within which the entrance of the arch will be taken down, and they are otherwise disposed of. The turf of the space within the enclosure is being used in lining a new path which has been made from the south-west entrance into the Park's drive, which Grace the Duke of Sutherland's splendid mansion, and proceeding in a more direct line than the old path to Hyde Park Corner. When the marble arch is taken down, which will be effected in about a week, the new front of the Palace, which has just been completed, will have a much greater advantage, and will greatly add to the beauty and imposing appearance of the building.

IMPROVEMENT OF BILLINGSGATE MARKET.—The Corporation Markets Committee have prepared a report, recommending the adoption of a plan of sanitary arrangement for draining, ventilating, and supplying water for the use of Billingsgate Market, and for flushing the drains, at an expense not exceeding £1940; and the report and plan have been ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the members of the corporation. The plan proposes that the water for the rough purposes of the market shall be drawn at once from the river, and forced by an engine and pumps to the different heights required; and that the pure water be obtained by sinking a perforated cast-iron cylinder into the bed of the river similar to that which has been sunk by Messrs. Calvert and Co.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The executors of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel have, within the last few days, remitted fees to the various medical gentlemen who attended him, and endeavoured to alleviate the effects of the fearful accident which was the means of terminating his life. To Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., 260 guineas; to Alexander Shaw, Esq., 100 guineas; and to the other gentlemen proportionate sums.

MIDDLESEX REGISTRATION.—The following are the places appointed by the Sessions Barrister, at which he will hold his court for the revision of the list of voters for the county of Middlesex, viz. The Castle Inn, Brentford, September 17, at twelve; the Black Dog, Bedfont, September 18, at twelve; the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, September 19, at noon; the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Westminster, September 20, at ten; the Isle-of-Dogs Tavern, Pentonville, September 25, at twelve; the New Globe Tavern, Mile-end-road, September 26, at eleven; the Green Man, Bethnal-green, September 27, at twelve; the Albion Hall, Hammersmith, September 28, at eleven; the King's Head, Enfield, September 30, at twelve; the Chandos Arms, Edgware, October 1, at twelve; Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath, October 2, at twelve; and the White Horse, Uxbridge, October 3, at twelve. Every claim will be taken in at the courts in the order in which they stand on the register.

CHANCERY REFORM.—On Tuesday evening, a lecture on the administration of the Court of Chancery was delivered in the mechanics' institute, Southampton-buildings, by Mr. Carpenter, under the auspices of the Chancery Reform Association. Mr. E. Wilson presided. The lecturer described the process of a Chancery suit from the commencement to the close, and pointed out the many causes of delay and procrastination which, almost in every case, will, are invariably attendant upon Chancery suits. Amongst these he enumerated the practice of referring questions to the Masters, by which a suit was frequently locked up for eight, ten, or twelve years. Another cause was the long vacations, the practice of the Court in making so many persons parties to suits, the frequent abatements caused by the deaths of parties, and the supplemental bills and answers consequent upon the birth of children. The new orders recently issued from time to time by Lord Chancellors, he contended, effected no amelioration. Numerous instances were cited of the working of the system, and it was asserted that, at the present time, the persons of no fewer than 24 individuals in the

SITTINGS OF THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.—The sittings of the Insolvent Debtors Court will be resumed on Tuesday next for the hearing of cases, when the Chief Commissioner will preside. In accordance with a rule just made, all future cases will be allotted to three Commissioners, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Commissioner Harris.

MAIL-PACKETS TO AND FROM NEW YORK CEASING TO CALL AT HALIFAX.—General Post-office, September, 1850.—Henceforward the British contract mail-packets on the New York line will proceed direct from Liverpool to New York, and from New York to Liverpool, without calling at Halifax. Letters and newspapers, however, for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island may still be forwarded in closed mails, by these packets, if specially addressed, "*viâ* New York," or "*viâ* the United States;" but those letters and newspapers which are not so addressed will be forwarded in the regular mails to Halifax, by the contract packets proceeding from Liverpool *viâ* Halifax to Boston. Letters for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, directed to be forwarded through the United States, will be liable to a postage of 1s. 2d. the half-ounce, and so on, which may be paid in advance, or not, at the option of the senders. Newspapers for those provinces, directed to be forwarded through the United States, will be liable to a postage of 1d. each, to be paid on delivery at their destination.

IRON STEAM YACHT FOR THE EMPEROR ON RUSSIA.—A beautiful yacht, built of iron, by Mr. Mare, at Blackwall, is at present in the East India Docks, having her engines of 140 horse power put on board by Messrs. George and Sir John Rennie, and is expected to be ready for trial down the river in about three weeks. This fine vessel, when completed, will be navigated to St. Petersburgh for the special use of the Emperor of Russia. She is 180 feet long by 21 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 10 feet 6 inches in depth; and, although 300 tons burden, will draw only four feet of water. Her cylinders are on the oscillating principle, 464 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 3 feet 6 inches, and the whole of the working connected with them are finished in the best style of workmanship, and more like the works of the superior description of clocks than the machinery of a marine steam-engine. The eccentrics are concave, and do not require flanges, and the bearings are of a composition of metal, which will not heat, however great the friction or numerous the revolutions of the machinery working upon them. The parts are all so well arranged and under the most admirable control, that a very young person could work and manage them with the greatest ease. The vessel is to have paddle wheels with the latest improvements, and is expected to have a speed of seventeen miles per hour

EXTRAORDINARY DURATION OF LIFE WITH A BROKEN NECK.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, by H. M. Wakley, Esq., at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, on the body of William Glover, who died in that institution on Monday last. The deceased, who resided at No. 40, Laystall-street, Gray's-inn-road, was a carman, and had been for upwards of fifteen years in the employment of Mr. Limpus, coal contractor. On Saturday evening he and another man were going homewards with their carts, the deceased riding on the hind-board. The latter, he had let down to form a seat for that purpose. When they got into King's-road, the horse in deceased's cart started suddenly, by which the deceased was thrown with violence to the road. His companion immediately went to his assistance, and he was driven to the Royal Free Hospital, where he was received and attended to by Mr. Jackson, the house-surgeon. That gentleman made a minute examination, but could discover no further injuries than a few bruises on the back, for which he prescribed. On the Sunday Glover complained of pains, and was seen by the surgeon two or three times, who considered that his illness was but slight, and that he would shortly be sufficiently recovered to leave the hospital. On Monday morning, however, he suddenly expired, no dangerous symptoms having previously been apparent. Mr. Jackson then made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and discovered the cause of death in the neck, which had been completely broken, the result of the fall. Having seen a case similar to this exposure he had never known so extraordinary a duration of life under such circumstances. It was his opinion that there had been merely a fracture in the bone, until the deceased became restless in bed, which moved the bone from its former position, and so caused immediate death. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death by a broken neck, caused by a fall from a cart."

THE CENSUS.—The official routine preparatory to taking the census of the population of Great Britain on March 31, 1851, has now commenced, and a suite of offices has been taken in commodious houses in Cra.g's-court, Charing-cross, whither some of the clerks of the registrar-general's department, Somerset-house, have migrated, in the duties of the census, have proceeded, acting under the superintendance of Mr. Farr and Mr. Horace Mann, the newly appointed assistant commissioner. The census was last taken and calculated under the direction of a commissioner at Somerset-House, and took upwards of three years to complete, the results being published in a compendious blue book.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT SPIRITS OF NITRE MANUFACTORY AND TWO STILLS.—On Saturday, Messrs Elmy and Forgeter, detective officers of Excise, made a seizure of an extensive illicit establishment, No. 1, Cook's-grounds, Chelsea. On entering the house they discovered that it was fitted up as a chemical manufactory, with two stills in full operation, each capable of containing 100 gallons. Besides the stills there were several cooling-tubs, containing spirits. About 200 gallons of molasses wash were in a state of preparation for continuing the operation of the stills. The officers found three persons in the house—one named Cook, upon seeing them, seized a large iron chisel, and struck a carboy with it, breaking it into pieces, and the whole of the contents were lost. This would have destroyed the rest had he not been prevented. The persons found in the house gave the names of Sawyer, Smith, and White, who were all given into custody. The value of the spirits seized is considerable, and would form a revenue of upwards of £5000 annually. On the previous day the same officers seized another still at a house in York-street, Bethnal-green.

OMNIBUS ACCIDENT AND ROBBERY.—On Saturday afternoon, a boy, carrying a box, hailed a Paddington omnibus at the corner of Little Queen-street, and as two omnibuses belonging to rival companies were on the look-out for passengers, they both drew up together in front of the path. He got on the one nearest to the curb, and, having left the set of skating fixed upon the roof, when the sudden jerk of driving on threw him over the railings on to the ground; and before he had time to get up, the other omnibus, which had drawn in behind, ran over his chest, and broke it. He was cut off, and all the four wheels passed over the boy's two over his chest, and two over his legs. He was placed in a cab as speedily as possible, and conveyed to King's College Hospital, where he remains in a very precarious condition.

ALARMING EXPOSION OF GAS AT ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CORNHILL.—Last Sunday evening, shortly before the commencement of divine service at St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, an occurrence took place, which, had it been a few minutes later, would in all probability have been attended with disastrous consequences. At the usual hour the men proceeded to light the gas preparatory to opening the sacred edifice. After some of the gas lamps had been lit, it was found that the flare was not equal in height to what it had previously been, and a strong smell of gas having attracted the attention of one person, he traced it to the churchwarden's pew, when he incautiously took a lighted candle to the spot. He had no sooner done so than he came in contact with the gas which was escaping, and an explosion took place, which knocked the man down, and set fire to the flooring of the pew. Fortunately, the damage done is not considered serious, but the churchwardens issued a notice that no service would be performed in the church in consequences.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Allen, a shoemaker, residing in Union-street, Chelsea, was taking a walk with his wife on Battersea-fields, when observing a number of little boys playing upon some logs near the Equitable Gas Works, and suddenly heard a cry that one of them had slipped off into the water, upon which he let go the arm of his wife, and ran down to save the child; but, unfortunately, he got upon the same log, which turned over, and he fell into the river also. An alarm was made, and assistance quickly rendered, but to no effect, as both man and boy perished together. The screams of the wife, who stood looking on all the time, were heart-rending. The bodies were taken to the parish for inquisition, and after searching for upwards of an hour, the body of Mr. Allen was brought out, but that of the boy had not been found up to a late hour.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in London in the week ending Saturday, September 7. Males, 724; females, 750: total, 1474. Deaths during the same period: Males, 466; females, 433: total, 899. The mortality is, therefore, near the average; and the births registered exceed the deaths by 575. In the first week of September last year, 1849, persons died in London 273 by diarrhœa, and 2026 by cholera. It was the week in which the mortality was highest. In the corresponding week of the present year, the deaths by diarrhœa have been 75, by cholera 8. The deaths from diarrhœa are now rapidly declining; cholera was fatal in 8 instead of four cases, the numbers registered in the previous week. Two of the deaths from cholera were in the parish of Mary-lebone. On the 3rd September, at 2, Silver-street, St. Giles's, the wife of a porter, aged 30, "low fever (7 days), cholera Sirius (16 hours)." Mr. Yardley states that "this woman had been delivered of a still-born child about ten days before her death," and informant states that "she vomited continually, but suffered no pain. The situation is airy, and not badly drained." On the 2nd September, at 403, Oxford-street, the son of an optician, aged three years, "malignant cholera morbus." The father of the child states that "the house is ill ventilated; there is a constant smell arising from a privy under the kitchen stairs; and his family have all been ill from this cause." On the 3rd September, at 13, Bacon-street, Bethnal green, the son of a hawker, aged three months, "cholera infantum (2 days)." On the 31st August, at 1, Claremont-place, Greenwich West, the son of a hairdresser, aged 23 months, "cholera infantum (10 days)." 35 persons (chiefly children) died of scarlatina or putrid sore throat, 48 of typhus. The deaths from the latter disease have been 35, 37, 33, 40, 48, in the last five weeks. 99 males and 49 females died in public institutions, which is less than the usual proportion.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—By the Greenwich observation, the mean reading of the barometer was 29.196 inches; the mean temperature of the air in the shade was 56.5 deg. through the week, or 2.4 deg. less than the average of the last seven years; the mean temperature of the 7 nights was 59 deg. Nearly an inch of rain fell on Sunday and Tuesday. The wind blew chiefly from the west and north, and passed over Greenwich at an average rate of 19 miles a day.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE RUE ST. JEAN, AT CAEN.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AT CHERBOURG.

The preliminary "moves" of a high game are being carefully adjusted at the present moment in France by Louis Napoleon and his adherents, and the whole country, watching with intense interest, is patiently awaiting the playing it out; prepared to applaud the skill of the parties if success attend their manœuvres, and ready, with characteristic fickleness, in case of failure, to turn their regards to other aspirants after the perilous distinction of being the head of the executive.

The progresses of the President of the Republic through the departments, for the purpose of ascertaining with his own eyes and ears the feasibility of his retaining the highest office in the State for a longer term than that fixed by the new Constitution of the Republic, are accompanied by an almost simultaneous movement amongst the great municipal bodies of France—the Departmental Councils—a large number of which have pronounced definitively in favour of such a revision of the Constitution as might, amongst other changes in it, enable the President to remain for a more lengthened period than four years at the head of the Government. From this it may be inferred that the majority of the "governing classes" are favourable to Louis Napoleon's pretensions, and his "progresses" do not in the main exhibit that a contrary feeling animates the great body of "the people."

Last week we noticed that the President, indefatigably pursuing his object, had set out from Paris for the Western departments, the ostensible object being a visit to the important naval station and dockyard at Cherbourg, and the French squadron lying there. He arrived at Caen *en route*, on Wednesday evening (the 4th), shortly before nightfall. He was received by the Prefect and the authorities at the Demi-Lune, the junction of the three roads leading to Lisieux, Pont-l'Evêque, and Trouville, and which forms a crescent. At that spot a magnificent triumphal arch was erected, with banners and suitable inscriptions. The houses were decorated with banners and garlands of flowers; the streets were lined with troops. The President was received with cries of "*Vive le President!*" "*Vive Napoleon!*"

Immediately on his arrival several addresses were presented by the authorities and the clergy, to which the President having given suitable replies, proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, where he had invited the members of the Corporation, the officers of the troops and National Guards, the principal inhabitants, &c., to the number of 300, to meet him at a sumptuous banquet. At the banquet the President's health was proposed in flattering terms by M. Thomine Desmasure, representative of the people. The toast was received with immense applause, all the guests standing up, and shouting "*Vive le President!*" After silence was restored, the President of the Republic rose, and replied to the speech of M. Desmasure in the following terms:—

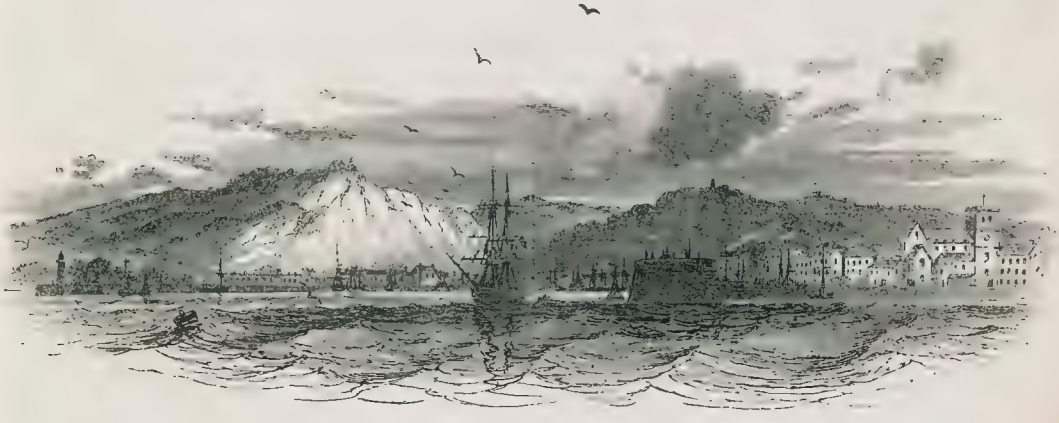
"The benevolent, sympathetic, and, I may say, enthusiastic reception I have met with in the east, as well as in the west of France, has indeed produced a profound effect upon me. feel, however, no overweening vanity at this reception, I attribute the smallest share of it to myself personally. What you applaud in me is the representation of order, and of more happy days for the future. (Applause, cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*") While I traverse your country, surrounded as I am by men who merit your esteem and your confidence, I feel proud at hearing it said: 'Our evil days have passed away, and we hope for better ones.' (Applause. While on every side prosperity seems to reappear that man would indeed be guilty [illegible] who would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] changing what now exists, to sever imperfect it may be. Brave [illegible] in such manner, if stormy days be destined again to appear and that the people wish [illegible] to pose a new [illegible] as the Chief of the Government, that Chief, for his part, would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SKETCH EN ROUTE TO CHERBOURG.

and classes to Cherbourg, which, from being one of the dullest and most insipid of French seaports, had been all at once transformed into one of the most bustling. The population of the town was nearly doubled. The vast harbour, which, in ordinary times, seldom possesses more than one or two ships of war laid up in ordinary, with a sprinkling of coasters, fishing-vessels, and other small craft, now contained the finest fleet of ships of the line ever brought together in France, a considerable number of magnificent steam and other frigates, and smaller ships. Besides this, there was a numerous fleet of English yachts—no less than sixty-three, and among them were some of the finest belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and the Royal Western Yacht Club, besides representatives of almost every other yacht club in the United Kingdom.

THE PRESIDENT EN ROUTE TO CHERBOURG.

The French fleet was under the command of Admiral Parseval-Deschenes, and had been brought from the Mediterranean for the sole purpose of being reviewed by the President of the Republic. As it lay in the roads, it presented a magni-



HARBOUR AND TOWN OF CHERBOURG.

ficent sight when viewed from the Quai Napoleon. There were no less than eight first-rate line-of-battle ships moored in two lines.

The weather line consisted of the *Valmy*, 144 guns, 1000 men, Vice-Admiral Dubordieu

	Guns.	Men
Henry IV.	100	850
Jena	100	850

The lee line consisted of the

	Guns.	Men.
Jupiter	120	1000
Jemmappes	100	860

Steamers:—

	Guns.	H.P.
Magellan, frigate, paddle	18	500
Descartes, frigate, paddle	16	450

The *Inflexible* (Rear-Admiral Romain-Desfosses, Flag-Lieutenant Cochrane), 100 guns, 850 men; *Reserve* (frigate), 60 guns, 650 men.

The *Friedland*, 120 guns, 1000 men (Bearing a Rear-Admiral's flag).

	Guns.	H.P.
Caffarelli, frigate, paddle	18	450
Caton, steam-sloop	16	220

The *Bucephale*, 20-gun corvette guard-ship, was also in the roads, but not considered as belonging to the squadron

This fleet of ships, the sailing-vessels of the line being two three-deckers and six two-deckers, may be safely considered the most powerful squadron afloat. They all mount guns along their gangways (carronades), and may be, therefore, considered to be two three-deckers and six three decks; they are all well painted, appear exceedingly well manned with young stout able men, with a good portion of *esprit* in their composition. Their boats are well rigged and fitted, and are admirably clean and well manned. In this squadron are at the least 10,000 men, with ships ready for service at a moment's notice.

With respect to Cherbourg itself as a naval station, it is a most important harbour, and consists of three parts, namely, the merchants' or inner harbour, which is commodiously situated at the mouth of the Divelle; the Government dockyard and arsenal, which are quite distinct from the above, and are situated to the north-west of the town; and the great outer harbour, or roads, through which the vessels must pass in order to reach either the mercantile harbour or the Government dockyard. The outer harbour is a large bay, the extremities of which are formed by Cape Levy on the east, and Cape Point Omanville on the west. Being exposed to the full force of the north winds, it was exceedingly dangerous till Louis XVI. began, and every Sovereign who has since reigned in France has continued, the works, which have made it one of the safest, most commodious, and most important ports in Europe. The principal of these works is a huge digue, or breakwater, which extends between the Ile Pilée and the Pointe de Querqueville, for a length of nearly two miles and a half, leaving only openings at each end for the entrance and exit of vessels. For a long period the history of this breakwater was a mere catalogue of disasters. The work of years was several times swept away by the storm of a night, and it was for a long time a problem of great doubt whether or not it could be completed at all. These doubts now no longer exist. Under the active government of Louis Philippe, the works were brought to such a state of forwardness that the real difficulties are at an end, and the digue may be considered done for their completion is the finishing off of a small portion of the upper masonry, which can be easily accomplished whenever the money is forthcoming. The effect of this great Digue is to enclose the bay of Cherbourg in such a manner as perfectly safe from whichever direction it may blow. The extent of the harbour thus gained from the ocean is upwards of four miles in length, by two in breadth. It has excellent anchorage throughout, and is so capacious as to contain more than fifty ships of the line could ride at anchor in perfect safety. In fact, between the outer harbour and the two inner harbours, Cherbourg could contain nearly the whole of the French navy.

The morning after his arrival (viz. Friday) the President held his levee at nine o'clock in the Maison de Prefecture de la Marine. He was courteous and pleasing to all, though the numerous persons, of all ranks, that attended it made the individual presentations very short indeed. The Admirals, the Captains, and officers of the fleet; the Colonels, officers, and others of the different regiments; the civil authorities, and other persons of the town, were presented. The President had also notified that he would receive any English officer of the navy or yacht squadron; consequently numbers were presented, amongst whom were Rear-Admiral Berkeley (who had landed that morning from the Admiral's yacht, the *Black Eagle*), Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, Captain Sir Charles Napier, Captain Michael Seymour, Captain W. H. Hall (*Nemesis*), Captain Eden, Captain Chads (of the *Excellent*), with about forty officers belonging to that ship and the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. A number of yachtsmen were also presented: The Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Yarborough, the Earl of Orkney, Lord Middleton, Mr. Ackers, the Hons. Captain and D. Pelham, the Duke of Marlborough, Earl De Grey, Lord J. Churchill, and a host of others. The business of the levee was concluded at eleven, and shortly afterwards the general review of the troops took place, when the 9th and 26th regiments of the line, about twelve companies of artillery, about the same number of the battalion of sharpshooters, and the National Guard of Cherbourg and the surrounding district (some of the latter appearing in the ranks with musket and bayonet, but without uniform), and a few mounted gendarmes, who kept the ground, and cleared away the crowds as required, were assembled: altogether, there were about 4000 troops present, and about 50,000 spectators. The President was well received, and seemed highly pleased with the greetings from the people, to whom, as in rode round, he constantly bowed in acknowledgment. The troops having filed past and given three cheers, were marched off to their several quarters.

Upon the whole, the feeling displayed at the review was by no means so warm as might have been expected. No symptoms of hostility or dislike appeared, and the prevailing silence seemed to be the effect of mere indifference.

At three o'clock the grand banquet given by the Municipal Corporation of Cherbourg took place in the great Salle de Gabarets, which, for the occasion, was splendidly fitted up for the occasion with a profusion of military flags, arms, and trophies. The number of guests was not less than 600, including, besides the President and his suite, the Admirals, Generals, and field-officers of all the ships in the harbour; the civil, municipal, military, and naval authorities, and a considerable number of the most distinguished strangers. Among our countrymen, the following were honoured with invitations:—

The Earl of Wilton, Commodore Royal Yacht Squadron; S. Talbot, Esq., Vice-Commodore; Earl of Cardigan, Commodore of the Royal Southern, Thomas Legh, Esq.; Vice-Commodore; G. Ackers, Esq., Commodore Royal Welsh; Lord Alfred Paget, Vice-Commodore; Marquis of Conyngham, Commodore Royal St. George's; J. W. Freed, Esq., Vice-Commodore; the Duke of Marlborough, Commodore of the Western; Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane; Admiral Sir Charles Napier; Marquis of Ormond, *The Mirage*; Colonel Bowers, *Storm Fiend*; Captain Smith, *Talisman*; Joseph Wild, Esq., *Alarm*; M. Gee, Esq., *Curaçoa*; Colonel Markham, *Merlin*; Lord Alfred Churchill, *Wyvern*; T. le Marchant, Esq., *Aurora*; Capt. Mackinnon, *Julia*.

Besides the above, the following were also invited:—Mr. Turnbull, the British Consul at Avranches; Captain W. W. Hall, who came from Portsmouth in command of the *Lightning* steamer; — Hamborough, Esq., and Vaughan Allan, Esq.

The Mayor of Cherbourg presided at the dinner, which was remarkably well served. At the dessert the chairman proposed the health of the President of the Republic, which Louis Napoleon having acknowledged in a neat speech, then proposed the following toast:—

In presence of that sea which we have dominated; . . . presence of that fleet which has so . . . d the flag of France in the East, and which is ready to carry it with glory wherever the nations glory may respond to its summons, I propose a toast to which these foreigners, to-day our guests, who may convince themselves to-day that if we wish for peace it is not because we were disarmed, but through all sides and cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" "*Vive l'Empereur!*"), but by that community of interests and by those sentiments of mutual esteem, which unite together the two most powerful nations. To the Port of Cherbourg! Loud and prolonged acclamations, with cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*")

These were the only toasts given.

Immediately after drinking the last toast, Louis Napoleon rose, and his example having been followed by the rest of the company, the party immediately dispersed. The feeling displayed at the banquet formed a striking contrast to that at the review. Indeed, nothing could be more cordial or more unanimous than the reception given to Louis Napoleon

In the evening, Admiral Desloffres, the maritime prefect, gave a splendid ball at the prefecture, which was attended by all the principal residents and visitors in Cherbourg, and of the latter by the English ladies who arrived in the Yacht Squadron. The President entered the ball-room shortly after nine o'clock, and remained for about two hours. He was accompanied by his cousin, the Princess Demidoff, and his usual suite. The ball, which was very brilliant, was kept up till a very late hour.

BRITISH SQUADRON OF YACHTS

In the course of the day (Friday) the squadron of English yachts presented the visitors a species of entertainment perfectly new to the French; and which none but Englishmen have the means for displaying, namely, a cruise of all their handsome yachts, accompanied by a variety of beautifully-executed manœuvres of the line of the evolutions of the great broadsiders, which they worked round, returning by the other again to manœuvre in the bay, to the great delight and surprise of the French of both sexes, who could hardly credit that such a scientific display of seamanship could be made, even in a Lilliputian fleet, by men not all of the naval profession. The manner of executing their evolutions and getting up to their anchorage in two lines, gave so much satisfaction, that they were loudly cheered by the people of the port. The captain of the French line-of-battle ship *Jemappes* avowed his admiration by exclaiming that the display of their prowess and tactics was "*Superbe et très-délicieuse.*"

At eleven, A.M., the yachts got under weigh by signal, and stood out to the westward of the harbour mouth, where, by signal, they formed into two lines.

STARBOARD DIVISION.—1. *Xarifa*, schooner, Commodore, Earl of Wilton; 2. *Brilliant*, schooner, G. H. Ackers, Esq., Commodore, R. V. R. C.; 3. *Alarm*, cutter, J. Weld, Esq.; 4. *Fair Rosamund*, schooner, W. Lyall, Esq., the Hon. H. T. L. Corry on board; 5. *Coral Queen*, schooner, Earl of Mountcharles; 6 *Amazonia*, schooner, Sir G. Buxton; 7. *Arrow*, cutter, J. Pearse, Esq.; 8. *Freak*, schooner, Lord Alfred Paget; 9. *Wyvern*, cutter, T. le Marchant Thomas, Esq.; 10. *Rival*, cutter, 11. *Aurora*, cutter, J. Le Marchant Thomas, Esq.; 12. *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, cutter, 13. *Harpooner* cutter, H. Stanley, Esq.; 14. *Cygnet*, cutter, R. Hamilton, Esq.; 15 *Lauderdale*, — —

PORT DIVISION.—1. *Alarm*, schooner, Commodore Talbot, M.P.; 2. *Constance*, schooner, Marquis of Conyngham; 3. *Julia*, schooner, — —; 4. *Merlin*, schooner, Colonel Markham; 5. *Lotta*, schooner, — —; 6. *Martin*, schooner, Colonel Mark — —; 7. *Ariadne*, schooner, Colonel — —; 8. *Rowers*, 9 *Coatsel*, schooner, — —; 10. *Medora*, cutter; 11. *Bertha*, cutter; 12. *Bertha*, cutter; 13. *Forest Fly*, cutter; 14 *Phantom*, cutter 15. *Ewen* cutter

Reaching to the eastward till four P.M., when, by signal, they bore up in succession, entering the east end of the breakwater on return to their anchorage. All did past their colours to the flag-ship, the courtesy being returned; the bands of several of the fleet playing while the yachts of each line were passing, that of the Admiral occasionally with "God save the Queen." Each line throughout the manœuvres preserved with wonderful regularity, considering the difficulty of restraining the speed of several of the cutters in relation to the schooners which they had to follow according to station. The last signal from the *Xarifa* was in acknowledgment of the zeal displayed by all.

In addition to the Royal Yacht Squadron were four vessels from Portsmouth, with the British pendant; they arrived on Wednesday evening, and were—the *Lightning* steam-vessel, with Admiral Sir J. Ommanney, K.C.B., Captain H. Hall, and Captain Rodney Munday; the *Fire Queen*, steamer, with Captain Chads and the officers of the College at Portsmouth; the *Portsmouth*, yacht, with Captain C. Eden and others; and the *Nemesis*, which was in this vessel; and the *Fanny*, tender, with Commander Ogle, Flag-Lieutenant Cochrane, &c.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Saturday broke with as favourable a promise of fine weather as the preceding days. The first active movement afloat was the simultaneous dressing of the ships, at a few minutes after eight—the French fleet, according to their fashion, bringing their flags no further down than the lower yards, and totally omitting to decorate the stays from the bowsprit end to the spanker-boom end; the yachts, according to the more tasteful English custom, wore the colours of all nations—the tri-colour, however, in honour of the French, formed the most numerous and most conspicuous. The French had only signal-flags, with the exception at each mast-head, and also at the peak. Yachts now began to weigh, boats commenced to ply, steamers, with crowded freights of all classes, and apparently of all countries, steamed out from the harbour, round the fleet, and through the yachts, and all the quays assembled on the jetty, wharfs, roofs, and shores. First, there was a regatta commenced at nine o'clock in the morning. The first race run was open to all gigs, and several of the gigs belonging to the English Yacht Squadron were entered and ran for the prizes which, however, was won by the French boat *Maquis*. The course was run twice round, which is about a mile and a half in length. The second race was for pinnaces, being boats belonging to the French fleet, and ran also twice round the same course. This was, as the former, stoutly contested, and afforded much amusement to the immense crowds which had congregated on every spot in the town, on the fortifications and esplanade, and which elicited a good deal of laughter from the Frenchmen at the expense of the English.

The President and staff then proceeded to the arsenal, a royal salute from the batteries welcoming his arrival. Every department of this magnificent establishment, still incomplete and in its infancy, was visited, and industriously inspected; the basin, the finest work in the world capable of holding forty sail of the line; the seven superb building slips, on one of which was a large frigate half finished, the immense range of furnaces, all of which were in full work at this time, and the admirable machinery and workmen, with their invaluable contents, formed the subject of inquiry, comment, admiration, and congratulation of the President.

The Prince was received at the dockyard by the maritime prefect, who accompanied him all over the works; but, on quitting the establishment, at half-past twelve, under another salute of the seaward battery, the Vice-Admiral commanding the fleet proceeded to the arsenal, and left the state barge, a very handsome boat, painted white, with scarlet awning and gilt decorations, rowed by sixteen oars. The procession of boats then rowed out towards the flag-ship, and, on nearing the guard-ship *Bucephale*, the first salute was fired from that, accompanied by the yards of all the ships that were also manned them, and the others manned their rigging. The most rapid firing was made by the line-of-battleships; every gun was fired on both sides, to the number of 21 each, and with the most excellent time. The flag-ship *Friedland*, in particular, fired with such regularity and celerity, that her massive sides appeared in one sheet of lurid flame. The yachts also, that had guns, fired salutes of twenty-one guns; and amid the thunder of the cannon and the roaring cheers of the crews, caught up from ship to ship, and running for many miles, from the breakwater to the town bridges, and from the eastern side to the dockyard shores, the President boarded the *Friedland*.

After staying for two-three-quarters of an hour, the Prince proceeded to the breakwater, a mighty and stupendous work (exceeding in length the breakwater of Plymouth), with a battery of heavy guns in the centre.

On the breakwater the Prince visited the fort, and battle-ship in succession, and though each ship cheered a little, his reception was decidedly cool. The President minutely inspected every one of the fleet, and did not quit the last vessel the *Veneres*, 84-gun frigate, until fifty minutes had elapsed. When on board some of the vessels, the crew were exercised hoisting topsails, topgallant sails and jib, and dropping courses. They did not, in the estimation of the English, perform this evolution quickly as they had been led to expect. Whilst on board the *Inflexible* frigate, three targets were placed on to seaward, and sixty rounds of shot were fired with good aim, several being hit at 800 yards distance

On leaving the frigate, the President came in through the yachts, and paid a visit to the noble Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the Earl of Wilton, on board of his splendid schooner the *Xarifa*, and then went on board the *Enchantress*, to pay a visit to the Earl of Cardigan. On leaving these vessels, both Lord Wilton and Lord Cardigan manned yards and fired Royal salutes; and as the Prince then passed through the line, every yacht's crew on the yards, in the rigging, and on the decks, gave him three hearty English cheers.

The procession now returned, and the Prince on his return took his leave of a most glorious day. This was the moment for a parting salute, as it was also the time for undressing the ships, when a scene was produced of which it is impossible to give a faint description with mere words. The most luxuriant imaginary beautifully dispersed their golden tints across the roads, brightening every object that stood out in relief against the horizon, from the dark-frowning sides of the line-of-battle ships, and white-veiled transports to the graceful yachts, bedecked within the vast expanse of the sparkling deep blue ocean waters, when the lightning flashes of nearly 2000 pieces of ordnance crashed forth with a tremendous roar; short, sharp, and decisive were the reports, enveloping each vessel in a thick smoke curling up to masts' heads, and only now and then dividing or clearing to allow the beautiful flag of the tri-colour to be seen; 50,000 voices on the yards and decks added, and on the wharfs and piers, swelled the gladdening din, and as if by magic, the bulky ships and the slender yachts having been stripped of their flaunting colours, reposed in silent unostentatiousness on their own shadow.

In the evening the Earl of Wilton, the inhabitants of Cherbourg to the visitors generally in the arsenal, the buildings having been handsomely fitted, and tastefully decorated for the occasion. It was, of course, a crush, like the ball of the preceding night, but was by no means so select.

Late in the evening the Earl of Wilton announced to the squadron that it was the intention of his Lordship to weigh at eight o'clock on Sunday morning for England; but by daylight every boat had manœuvred the tune of starting, and at the hour appointed most of the yachts had their anchors up.

The Government steamer *Lightning*, however, with Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., and the *Fire Queen* steamer, with Captain Chads and the College officers, remained, in order to witness some evolutions.

SHAM SEA-FIGHT.

On Sunday, the President of the Republic was on board the fleet the whole day. He left the town for the roads at eight o'clock A.M., accompanied by General La Hitte, Admiral Roman-Desfosses, M. Baroche, M. Rouher, Prince Lucien Murat, M. de Persigny (who arrived the day before from Berlin), and the rest of the suite, and went directly on board the *Friedland*, where he remained until after the review. A mass was said on the upper deck, by the Abbé Audubert, the almoner of the fleet, in presence of the President and the whole of the crew of the ship. For this purpose an altar was fitted up between the main and mizen masts, which had a very imposing and picturesque effect. The clerks who assisted the clergyman were four of the youngest midshipmen. The President, the Admiral, and his friends were seated in front of the altar, while the crew were drawn up on each side, with the officers between them

After the mass, the President, together with a large party of the authorities of different descriptions, and principal officers of the fleet, breakfasted with Admiral Parseval Deschesnes. Immediately after breakfast the President proceeded on board the *Locarne* war-corvette, which is navigated by aspirants to the rank of midshipman, which was sent from the fleet for the purpose of being inspected. The boys went through a great number of evolutions in presence of the Prince, such as furling sails, manning yards, &c., and the quickness and precision with which they performed them excited great admiration. The Prince next visited the *Triton*, the *Caffarelli*, and *Descartes* steamers, and examined their machinery and fittings-up with great attention. The *Descartes* is one of the largest steamers in the French service, and her engine, which is particularly fine, is of 450-horse power. On every one of the ships visited, the President decorated several of the officers with the cross of the Legion of Honour.

Immediately after the return of Louis Napoleon to the *Friedland* a sham fight took place, in which all the ships of the fleet took part. Up went a signal, and, with a tremendous and terrible roar, the floating cradels poured forth their broadsides; and without the smoke, the scene was grand and sublime to view. Each ship fired 500 times, and the effect of firing 5000 cannon in a quarter of an hour was very tremendous, as far as the sense of hearing was concerned; but it afforded little gratification to the sight, as the whole of the ships were rounding objects were enveloped in a cloud of smoke during the whole operation, [illegible] arable as a London fog

After this general engagement a more interesting spectacle took place. Suddenly, a fleet of boats darted out from under the sterns of the great ships, and, armed with howitzers, commenced an attack upon the *Descartes* and her consort. Several thousand rounds of musketry were fired, and the steamers responded with their huge pivot guns, and they been charged with the usual ambuscade of eighty-pound shot, would have made sad havoc with the attacking flotilla. At length the steamers were supposed to have beaten off their assailants, the smoke cleared away, and the *Descartes* got under weigh, and sailed about through the fleet, coming up close-hauled alongside the *Friedland*, when she saluted the President. She then sailed about the roads, and afterwards left for Brest.

These different operations had occupied the whole day till six o'clock, which was the hour fixed for the great dinner given by the President of the Republic to the admirals and captains of the fleet, and to which all the public authorities and the suite of the Prince were also invited. The dinner was not of a public character, and there were no speeches. Among the English visitors invited to the dinner, were Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane (whom, by the bye, the French mistake for Lord Cochrane), Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Commodore Chads, Captain Eden, R.N., Captain Mackinnon, &c. In the evening, a splendid exhibition of fireworks took place, in which not only the ships but the town and the Digue participated. The only one of the English yachts which let off fireworks was that of the Marquis of Ormonde.

(*Continued on page 232.*)

CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, NEW ZEALAND.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE BISHOP DESIGNATE OF LYTTLETON.

On Tuesday, another interesting advance in the prospects of this new settlement was made in the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Bishop Designate of Port Lyttleton, and late principal of the Training College at Battersea. The gift emanated from the masters, students, and office-bearers of that establishment, in grateful acknowledgement of the eminent services and unvarying kindness of Dr. Jackson, through a period of six years; and the presentation took place at a *déjeûner*, given in the grounds of W. H. Fownes, Esq., almost within the shade of the beautiful new church at South Battersea. Here a spacious marquée was erected for the festival; and in an emigration tent, presented by the students to the Bishop Designate, was exhibited the testimonial, an elegant silver epergne, bearing upon the three faces of the pedestal the following inscriptions:—

Presented to the Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, D.D., Bishop Designate of Lyttleton, New Zealand, and late Principal of the Training College, Battersea, by the masters, students, and officers of that College, Sept. 10, 1850.

This offering is respectfully made by the masters and students of the Battersea Training College, in grateful remembrance of valuable talents and services devoted to the training of schoolmasters for the Church of England during a period of six years; they survive in parting, but, whilst they remember his persevering zeal and the distinguished blessings which have attended his labours as principal of a large college, they fee the assurance, that, in his extended situation, he will be as favoured and successful as he has been in England

Testimonial Committee, Treasurer, G. W. Martin, Esq.; Secretary, C. F. Zorbach, Esq.; J. F. Visser, Esq.; J. I. Kenworthy, Esq.; Mr. G. J. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Marriot, Mr. W. Wilkins.

Resident Students.—Mr. J. P. Glass, Mr. A. Hilton, Mr. W. Blatchford, Mr. R. Hanley, Mr. C. Statham, Mr. W. Humphreys.

The *déjeûner* was excellently served to about 150 guests, parents of Battersea College, and friends of Dr. Jackson, among whom were several ladies and many clergymen. Lord Ashley was expected to preside, but was prevented by illness in his Lordship's family; and the chair was taken by the Rev. C. B. Dalton, Rector of Lambeth.

At the close of the repast, the toast of "Church and Queen" was drunk with enthusiasm. The reverend Chairman then announced that the office of presenting the Testimonial had devolved upon Mr. Tate, Professor of Mathematics in the College. The Chairman next spoke of his long friendship with Dr. Jackson, the unostentatious fervour of his piety, the unwearying ardour of his labours in the cause of education, and the great benefit and humbleness of Mile End, where not only was he loved for the affectionate solicitude of his ministration to the poor, but he was greatly admired for the soundness of his teaching, and the power with which he set forth the truths of the Church's doctrine. At the examination of the College, he was appointed by the Bishop of London Principal of the Training College at Battersea, and how far he was beloved by the students was testified by that day's proceedings. (Cheers.) Great zeal, great disinterestedness, great gentleness of spirit, and great devotion to the work that he believed in his heart to be right, and a thorough love of his work—these were the most remarkable attributes of his character, and there could be no doubt that they would be displayed at least as effectively in the new and more elevated sphere of duty to which he was about to be called as they had been in that sphere which he was now about to leave. (Cheers.)

Mr. Tate then addressed himself to the Bishop Designate, who was seated apart from the general company, and having read a brief address, spoke in high terms of the talents and energy of Dr. Jackson, to which the success of the College was mainly to be attributed. He had endeared himself beyond expression to all as a Christian and a kind-hearted gentleman. (Vehement applause.) He treated the students with paternal care, and the masters with respect; for he was too manly and too noble-hearted to imagine that the degradation of any of the office-bearers would tend to elevate the system. (Loud cheers.) With heart and soul they wished him "God speed." Mr. Tate then presented the Testimonial, the students, who were ranged upon his right, evincing an enthusiastic participation on the occasion, which was delightful to witness.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson, who was received with the warmest applause, then acknowledged his deep sense of the exceeding great kindness of his friends, and assured them that the masters, office-bearers, and students of the College, had the beautiful present they had bestowed upon him should grace the centre of his table so long as he lived a Christian bishop; and when he was about to be gathered to his fathers, he should wish it to be an heir-loom to his eldest child, who, if was to be hoped, would, as often as he looked upon it, be reminded of the traditions with which it was associated, and of the duty which had been imposed him of preparing the sons of the working classes according to the maxims of the Gospel of God, as interpreted by the Reformed Church of England. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Jackson then spoke with the most affectionate remembrance of his long connexion with the College, hoping that its present members would vindicate to posterity the character of that institution, not only by their zeal in that admirable institution, not only by the earnestness of their professions, but also by their persons, piety, and the practical benevolence of their lives. The Rev. Dr. then adverted to the Bishopric of New Zealand in connexion in mathematics, as followed in Battersea College, adding that there was scarcely a quarter of the world in which the preceptors who had been trained in this institution were not now employed with efficiency and success. He had been in barbarous seas, in the central schools of Quebec as in those of Sydney, they were to be found working zealously and ardently and successfully in their noble vocation. In conclusion, Dr. Jackson most cordially accepted his testimonial with gratitude. his family, and his work, to the special blessing of that God who was alike their Father and his Father.

The rev. gentleman resumed his seat amidst the most cordial applause. The students then sang, with admirable effect, the glee entitled "Canterbury Pilgrims," the words by M. F. Tupper, Esq., D.C.L., and the music by Mr. W. G. Martin, resident singing-master of the college.

Mr. Gladstone, one of the Council of the College, then proposed "Health and Success to Dr. and Mrs. Jackson, and their family." The Rev. H. Moseley, Government Inspector of Schools, expressed his cordial approbation of the sentiment, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. Dr. Jackson returned thanks, and then proposed "The health of his dear and valued friend, their reverend Chairman." The Chairman briefly responded.—The health of Mr. Edgington, who had attended the entertainment to superintend the refreshments for his kind superintendence of the festival; and of Mr. Fownes, who had placed his grounds at the disposal of the College authorities; were then duly honoured. The students sang their parting g.ee, and the company separated, after a day of unmixed gratification.

It is expected that the Bishop Designate will sail for New Zealand on Tuesday next. We trust that the College at Battersea, of the success of which such abundant testimony was given throughout the whole proceedings, will continue in its good and great work of national benefit.

[An Engraving of the Mansion at Battersea appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 24, 1848.]

THE LOCHLOMOND HERRING, OR PROVAN.—We were (says the *North British Mail*), through the politeness of the manager of the Dumbarton Railway, favoured with some specimens of this fine fish, which had just been received from Lochlomond. At first sight they appeared to be very herring, in general appearance, but, on comparing them with the more common fish, marked differences appear. The provan has a crescent tail, forked like that of a trout; and the fins are more delicate and stronger; the fish is firmer, the fins are larger in proportion; and there is an additional caudal fin near the tail. It would appear as if it was a cross between the trout, the herring, and the salmon-trout, combining the qualities of all. When we found that they resembled in flavour the eel, with the delicacy of the sole. We believe they neither take bait nor the fly, and are only to be caught with nets. They are, at present, abundant in Lochlomond.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The Society of Arts has just issued the following notice in reference to the Exhibition:—"The intimate connexion of the Society of Arts with the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, in 1851, will be a sufficient explanation to the members of the Society, as the successful enlargement of an idea the Society has long cherished to realize, has appeared to the council to render altogether superfluous any further notice on the part of the Society. The ordinary course for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, by the offer of its annual prizes for the session of 1850 and 1851. The council have, therefore, considered the present session might most usefully apply that portion of the revenue of the Society to the particular circumstances of the year. The council are of opinion that the most useful work they can undertake, and one they believe to be strictly ancillary to the views of their Royal President, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, will be to encourage the production of philosophical treatises on the various departments of the Exhibition, which shall set forth the peculiar advantages to be derived from each to the arts, manufactures, and commerce of this country. The council accordingly order, in the name of the Society, the large medal and £25 for the best, and the Society's small medal and £10 for the second best treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of raw materials and produce; the large medal and £25 for the best, and a small medal and £10 for the second best treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of machinery. A large medal and £25 for the best, and a small medal and £10 for the second best treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of manufactures. A large medal and £25 for the best, and a small medal and £10 for the second best treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of fine arts. Each treatise must occupy and not exceed eighty pages of the size of the Bridgewater treatises. The Society has also award his large medal and 30 guineas for the best general treatise upon the Exhibition, treated commercially, politically, and statistically, and small medals for the best treatises on any special object or class of objects to be named. The treatise for which awards are given are to be the property of the Society; and, if deemed suitable for publication, should the council see fit, they will cause the same to be printed and published, and will award to the author the net proceeds of any profits which may arise from the publication after the payment of expenses. The treatises to be delivered at the Society's house on or before the 30th of June, 1851. In announcing this list, there is no intention on the Society's part to confine the attention of the society to the subjects named there, though, for the reasons given, they do not anticipate that communications of interest on other subjects will be submitted."

The pictures lately purchased at the King of Holland's sale have just been placed in the Louvre. They are to be exhibited in a short time.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have directed Mr. G. Cornewall Lewis, one of their secretaries, to acquaint the Commissioners of Customs, that their Lordships are pleased to authorize, in all instances when pearls are imported into a country, to charge the duty upon the setting only (the stones themselves being admitted free of duty), as is now the case with respect to diamonds, under an order of their Lordships, dated April, 1817, on the subject.

FINE ARTS

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

It is to be regretted that the older members of the profession have not contributed to the Exhibition, which is now open "free" to the public, at 53, Pall-mall, for the promotion of a popular taste for architectural beauty. About a hundred professors, however, have contributed their various designs, and among them there are not a few which, if not entirely satisfactory, are at least suggestive. We recognise, to begin with, an exceedingly appropriate elevation for a new church now in progress of erection at Ambleside, by G. Gilbert Scott; and a very pleasing design for a schoolroom to be erected at Lacey Green, Bucks, the cost being limited to £130, by J. P. Seddon. Mr. Ashpitel's selections from the Palladio are instructive Mr. Britton has exhibited several copies, such as the Scott Cenotaph, at Edinburgh, and a design for a Naval Cenotaph Gallery by himself, which are attractive. The designs submitted in competition for the Royal Arch, Dundee, are various in merit and character. Those by Mr. W. Young are elegant and ornamental; that by Mr. Fripp is massive; while that by Mr. E. B. Lamb combines the grand with the embellished. Messrs. Fergusson's and Allom's designs for a new National Gallery or Royal Academy, on the site of the present, are both meritorious. The improvement in King-street, leading to Westminster, by Mr. Wyatt Papworth, demands consideration. We have not, however, space to set forth at large the merits of the Exhibition, which we trust may meet with the encouragement that it evidently deserves.

We are happy to find that the public already resort to it, and that the numbers daily increase.

NEW SCULPTURE.

M. S. Raffaelle Monti has brought from Milan to Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-Mall, some statues by himself, which will well repay inspection. A head of a maiden at first communion is an exquisite and ideal of a veiled vestal, very skilfully manipulated. There are two full-length portraits of maidens fishing, in one group, remarkably pleasing and expressive; and a statue of Eve meditating, after her transgression, on the forbidden fruit, which indicates epic power: a cherubic serpent is most poetically twined about the base and back of the pedestal. The artist has, indeed, to a certain extent, in all his pieces, accomplished the beautiful, but has not attempted the sublime.

STATUETTE OF JOHN WESLEY.

An exquisitely executed statuette, reduced from the Wesley statue in the Wesleyan College, Richmond, has been recently completed by the original sculptor, Mr. Samuel Manning. This marble miniature is only sixteen inches and a half high, the pedestal being about ten. All the measurements are in exact proportion to the original, and the manipulation is everywhere elaborate in the extreme. It may be viewed at the sculptor's studio, Union-place, New-road.

BUSTS OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Two Cabinet busts of this lamented Statesman have lately appeared, and are acknowledged to be in every respect truthful memorials.

The first has been modelled from Mr James Palmer's popular portrait of Sir Robert Peel, by Mr. T. S. Westmacott, and cleverly executed in Copeland's statuary. The likeness is strikingly characteristic.

The second bust, issued by Messrs. Hedley and Co., of Soho-square, was modelled by Mr. George Blackett, at the time Sir Robert Peel was sitting as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of Investigation on the Evesham Election. It has thus the recommendation of being from the life.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing campaign is now beginning to draw towards a close, and in another fortnight will have only the three Newmarket October meetings, and some autumnal gatherings at Epsom, Liverpool, and Chester, to attract the public. Steeple-chasing will be combined with the legitimate sports at the three last-mentioned places, and will be followed by the commencement of the season for racing "across the country." The fixtures for next week are, Walsall, on Monday and Tuesday, and three following days; Tenby, on Tuesday; and Brecon, on Wednesday. Of this small batch Doncaster alone excites public attention; it promises to be a brilliant one in the great essential of sport, and, from the extraordinary facilities offered in the shape of special trains from the metropolis (and the Great Northern), as well as from all the sporting districts, will be fully attended. The St. Leger will be the "feature" of the second day, and the Cup of the last; the first of these events will be contested by a strong field, and the Flying Dutchman, if well at the post, cannot lose the other

The cricketing appointments are confined to a match on Monday, at Brighton, between a eleven of England and sixteen amateurs; one on the same day, at Copenhagen House; and one on Wednesday, at Kennington Oval, between Kennington and Epsom.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The sudden appearance of Minimum, and his elevation to the premiership, gave some interest to the betting, which, in other respects, was flat in the extreme. Bolingbroke and Muldew were sent to the right about for the St. Leger; and the Irish lot, saving Whistlejacket, found little favour; the "cracks" maintained their position.

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

5 to 1 against Minimum	7 to 1 agst The Castle	8 to 1 agst Post tempore

ST. LEGER.

11 to 10 agst Voltigeur (t)	8½ to 1 agst Roi Hantar	25 to 1 agst Russborough
11 to 1 — Buford (t)	15 to 1 — Cyprus	25 to 1 — Bolingbroke
7 to 1 agst Windischgrätz (t)	20 to 1 — Chatterbox	35 to 1 — Marchioness d'Ra
		40 to 1 — Mildew

CESAREWITCH

40 to 1 agst Clothworker	40 to 1 agst Montagu (t)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

50 to 1 agst Turnus (t)	50 to 1 agst Officious (t)

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Prime Minister (t)

THURSDAY.—The betting was so extremely flat this afternoon, and with so little effect on the prices, that any introductory observations are uncalled for:—

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

9 to 2 agst Mark Tapley (t)	5 to 1 agst Strongbow (t)	6 to 1 agst Minimum
	5 to 1 agst The Castle	

ST. LEGER.

11 to 10 agst Voltigeur (t)	13 to 2 agst Bolingbroke	16 to 1 agst Cyprus
5 to 1 — Pitsford	8 to 1 — Bashaster	25 to 1 — Chatterbox

CESAREWITCH

25 to 1 agst Knight Errant	33 to 1 agst Legerdemain	40 to 1 agst Bookstor

DERBY.—15 to 1 agst Prime Minister

LICHFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

The PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Fowler's Zack Briggs (Whitehouse), 1. Mr. Minor's Modestina, 2.

The STAFFORDSHIRE STAKES of 15 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Copeland's Candiewick (Sharpe), 1. Mr. Meeson's Doubt (Whitehouse), 2

The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 30 added. Mr. G. Barton's Madame Wharton (Oates), 1. Mr. Palmer's True Love, 2

The WILTON CUP of £100, added to a handicap of 15 sovs each. Mr. Reid's Clothworker (J. Haw), 1. Mr. Osborne's Lady Hyde (Abdale), 2.

SCULLERS' MATCH BETWEEN SAVAGE AND WIGGETT.—

The scullers' match between Savage and Wiggett, both of whom belong to the lower part of the river, for £20 a side, took place on Wednesday. The distance selected was from Putney-bridge to Mortlake, and Savage was slightly the favourite. The men went to their stations in the presence of a tolerable muster of spectators, and effected a very good start. They were scull and scull up to Messrs. Searle's yard, both rowing very capitally, but here Savage began to draw away from his opponent, and continued to gain considerably to the finish. Wiggett made some strenuous efforts to better his position, but without effect. At Hammersmith-bridge he was three or four lengths astern, at Chiswick Eyot considerably more, and a long way behind at the finish.

THE HERTFORD SEASON IN WARWICKSHIRE.—Preparations for an extended hunting establishment in Warwickshire have just been completed, of which Leamington is to be the central point of attraction to sporting men during the forthcoming season. Mr. Barnard, the gallant master of the "Old Warwickians," has liberally consented to hunt this pack six days in each week—north and south of Leamington, and especially has he undertaken to secure the visitors at that place meets within a convenient distance four days out of the six. To render this arrangement more satisfactory to the town, and more effective in its operation, commodious and complete kennels have been provided in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, which, taken in connexion with those already in existence at Kineton, hold out to the lovers of the "noble science" in Warwickshire, promises of the most brilliant and continuous sport in drawing the well-preserved coverts of that celebrated country.

HOLYHEAD AND DUBLIN MAIL BOATS.—Four steamers are employed by the Holyhead Company for the mail service between Holyhead and Kingstown, viz. the *St. Columbia*, one of the Admiralty packets, and purchased by the contractors; the *Ebiana* and *Iron Duke*, built of iron, at the expense of the company; and the *Llewellyn*, also purchased from the Admiralty. In consequence of the latter vessel, however, undergoing some repairs, the *Banshee* has been lent by the Admiralty until the *Llewellyn* is ready for service again. The following is the official statement of the working of the contract boats:—*Banshee*, 37 passages: shortest, 3h. 30m.; longest, 4h. 48m.; average, 4h. 7m. *St. Columbia*, 41 passages: shortest, 4h. 11m.; longest, 5h. 26m.; average, 4h. 31m. *Ebiana*, 44 passages: shortest, 4h. 20m.; longest, 4h. 50m.; average, 4h. 34m. The *Iron Duke*, one passage, in 4h. 59m., with a light air. The greatest speed of the *Banshee* was 14.61 miles; lowest, 11 666 miles; the average speed being only 13.6 miles per hour. The average rate of the *Ebiana* was 12 4 miles; and that of the *Ebiana* and *Iron Duke* is under the contract speed, which is 12 knots per hour, the *Iron Duke* having attained little more than 11 miles per hour.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPE TOWN will probably favour us with his address, and at the proper time full particulars of the measures in progress for carrying out the assemblage shall be forwarded to him

C G.—According to the modern rules, stale-mate makes a drawn game

W T. Guildford.—In a game of Chess, by correspondence, our opponents send us as their move "Castles;" now, as they are legally able to Castle on either the King's side or the Queen's, what should be our course? Refer the move back to your adversaries for amendment, requesting them to state on which side they have Castled We do not think you can enforce a penalty for the omission

MAG M.—Our correspondent "Judy" is a lady; and, however incredible it may appear to "MAGM," the first party who furnished us with the true solution of the extremely difficult Problem, No. 340

KING FIPPS.—The solution of Enigma No. 664 is as follows:—1. R to Q 8th (ch); 2. R to K 8th (dis); 3. B takes P; 4. K to B 7th; 5. B mates

W H E, Bradford.—I Have the goodness to send us a diagram of the Problem in question, and we will give the solution next week. 2. The other position you have sent is not admissible, the Black King being already in check of the White Queen

A RETIRING CHESSPLAYER'S little shilling "Manual," published by Bogue, of Fleet-street

SUBSCRIBER ALDOVER.—A knight's tour is chess in the best workmanship and material, of Leuchars, at Brady's, 244, Regent-st., or Piesse and Lubin, 2, Hanover-st., Hanover-square. 2 Your question respecting the Set-to at a Chess Club is under consideration

R B W, Oxford.—The game is promising; yet it does not promise as well as your problem, which is peculiarly neat and amusing

DERVOS.—Your former letter never reached us. If, after a few more days' examination, you fail to discover the modus operandi in Major Jenisch's three positions, we will supply you with the key

MORRIS.—Apply to the Chessmen manufacturer at the Polytechnic Institution

CANTAB-DIENSIS.—Try and put it into better shape: the idea is amiable, but the composition is by no means. How could the White King ever get into such a position as he occupies?

EXONIENSIS; PHILO CHESS; MURPHY. Too obvious, though not without merit

G Pratt seems to be ingenious; but the Pieces are too numerous, and most inartistically arranged. Send a complete solution of it next week

J. H is—Perfectly correct, as far as we at present see, and very clever also

R D M Sutherland has shown to "King Fippis"

SOLUTIONS of the fine study by Messrs Horwitz and Kling, by CAPE TOWN and R V, P, Bolton, M P, FERRET are correct

SOLUTIONS of No. 846, by R H T, K, Yarmouth; R V, CAPE TOWN, F G R, M P, DIGORY, F E S, MILO, HENRICUS JOSAPHEUS, KING FIPPIS, E D M, ARGUS, SIMPLE SIMON, LYEN VICAR, G P, TYRONIUS, SY EDMUND, BATH DUO, DERVOS, JUVENTUS, PERIDUS, FERDNS, OXONIENSIS, CAMILLA, MINOR, JACOBUS, HERMIT, CAROLUS, are correct. All others are wrong

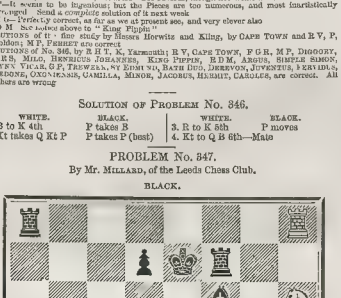
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 846.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 4th	P takes B	3. R to K 8th	P moves
2. Kt takes Q Kt P	P takes P (best)	4. Kt to Q B 6th—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 847.

By Mr. MILLARD, of the Leeds Chess Club.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS-CLUBS OF BERLIN AND POTSDAM.

For the previous moves, see our Journal for June 29th of the present year.

WHITE (Berlin).	BLACK (Potsdam.)	WHITE (Berlin).	BLACK (Potsdam).
14. K to Q Kt sq	K to Q 2d	19. R takes R	B takes Kt
15. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to his 3d	20. B to Q B 7th (ch)	K to K 2d
16. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes K B P	21. P takes B	Kt to K B 3d
17. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q sq	22. P to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 3d
18. B takes Q P	R takes R (ch)	23. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q 2d

Berlin has to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. STAUNTON gives his Queen's Rook to an Amateur.

(Evans Gambit.)

(Remove White's Q Rook from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. P to K Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	16. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B to Q Kt 2d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	17. Q Kt to his 5th	Q to her B 3d
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt's P	18. P to Q 5th	Q to her 2d (d)
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	19. Q B to Q Kt 2d	Q Kt to K B 4th (e)
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	20. K Kt to K 4th	Q R to Q sq
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Q to her sq	P to Q R 3d
8. P to K 5th (a)	P to Q 4th	22. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
9. P takes P (en passing)	Q takes P (b)	23. Q to K R 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
10. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to K B 3d	24. Q to K R 6th	P takes B
11. R to Kt sq (ch)	Q Kt to K 2d	25. B takes K Kt P	Q Kt takes B
12. Q B to Q R 3d	P to Q 3d (c)	26. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
13. P takes Q P	Castles	27. Q takes K Kt, and wins	
14. Q to her Kt 3d	K B to Q B 2d		

(a) This variation first occurred in a game between Mr. Staunton and Mr Cochrane, and was afterwards elaborately analysed by the Hindostanee player, Ghulam Kassem.

(b) In Ghulam's analysis, the following result is given as the consequence of the second player taking the Pawn with Pawn

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
9	Q R P takes P	13. Q to K R 6th	Q R to K 3rd †
10. R to K sq (ch)	K Kt to K 2nd	14. Q to K Kt 7th	K to Q 2nd
11. K Kt to his 5th	P to Q 4th	15. K Kt takes B	P takes Kt
12. Q to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3d *	16. K B to Q Kt 6th	Q to K B sq.

and white has lost the attack and two Pawns

(c) Not K B to Q B 4th, on account of White answering with Kt to K 4th, and winning a Piece.

(d) Taking the Pawn would cost Black an officer.

(e) Again, it would not take the Pawn without great loss.

* Better than taking the Bishop † A prudent and essential move

BRILLIANT LITTLE GAMBIT BETWEEN CAPTAIN EVANS AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NESBITT.

(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Col. N.)	BLACK (Capt. E.)	WHITE (Col. N.)	BLACK (Capt. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. K to Q B sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. Kt to K 2d	P takes Kt
3. Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	14. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	15. Q takes B (ch)	K to Q B 2d
5. B takes K B P (ch) (a)	K takes B	16. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	B to Q 3d
6. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to his sq (b)	17. Q takes R	Q Kt to K 2d
7. Q takes P	Q to K B 3d (c)	18. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt 3d
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to his 2d	19. R to K B 3d	R to K sq
9. Q to K B 3d	P to Q B 3d	20. R takes Q (d)	R takes Q
10. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	21. P takes R	
11. Q B takes P	Q takes B	And Black surrenders.	

(a) This mode of pursuing the attack is not nearly so forcible as the ordinary way, of giving up the Kt by Castleing

(b) If he play K to his 3d, with the view to win the Kt, he must lose the game.

(c) Leading to a fine game but it is proved now to be inferior to P. K Kt to B 3d

(d) White must win in this manner, by dint of large force; but we should have preferred the more scientific termination arising from 20. Q to K Kt 3d

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 606. By "JUDY."

White: K at Q B 3d, R at Q sq, B at K B 8th, Kt at K 5th, Ps at K B 3d and Q 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, P at E 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 607.—By H T., Tunstall.

White: K at his Kt 2d, Q at K 3d, R at Q 4th, Bs at K R 6th and Q R 6th, Kt at Q 2d.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at her 8th, Rs at Q B 3d and 8th, B at Q Kt 3d, Kt at Q 2d and K 4th, Ps at K 5th and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have arrived at Ostend. The stay of their Majesties is intended to be prolonged to the end of the present month, in the hope of improving the health of the Queen.

On Saturday the fund of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels was considerably increased by the munificent bequest of £500 from C. S.

Very important news has reached Liverpool from Rio Janeiro (*sic* Bahia), dated July 18. It appears that the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has passed a law declaring the slave trade to be piracy, and seems altogether to be in earnest to terminate the inhuman traffic. Sickness was very prevalent all round Rio

South Shields has just received a charter of incorporation. The whole of the parliamentary boroughs in Durham and Northumberland have now municipal corporations.

The inauguration of the Saxon Coronation Stone at Kingston-upon Thames will take place next week, in the presence of a large body of Freemasons, some of the county members, &c., who will afterwards attend a public breakfast. A grand display of fireworks, by Southby, will be exhibited on the river in the evening.

Thomas Lang, of Nenthal, on Alston Moor, Scotland, whilst shooting on Greenhill Moss, started a covey of 15 grouse, about 30 yards off. Six fell by the first barrel and four by the second, seven of which were shot dead, and three lamed. The day before he shot 12 brace in succession.

The Court of Queen's Bench have sanctioned a change in the dietary of the several prisons of Ireland, for persons under short sentence, so as to equalise it to that of the poor-houses. This will prevent so many leaving poor-houses and committing larceny to get into gaol.

The Bishop of London has licensed the Rev. Conrade Making Wimberley, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the curacy of Isleworth.

The Bishop of Manchester has consecrated a new church at Lytham, near Blackpool.

The Empress of Russia, it is said, is about to go to Italy for the benefit of her health; she is to be accompanied by the Emperor. Dr. Jungken, one of her Majesty's physicians, has recommended a residence at Palermo, from the climate of which her Majesty formerly derived great advantage; and Dr. Mann, another of her physicians, has already gone to Italy to prepare for her reception

Mr. Lillingstone, of Lochalsh, Inverness-shire, has introduced the planing of tobacco on his estate, and fields which formerly grew potatoes now bear a luxurant crop of this plant. It remains to be seen whether the plant will decline in autumn or "end in smoke."

The negotiations for the purchase of the *Great Britain*, to carry on a trade between Panama and San Francisco, have failed, and this noble vessel is destined, for a time at least, to remain idle in her present quarters.

An arrival in the Thames has taken place by a vessel from Guernsey of 27 casks of black currants, preserved in spirits

A contract has been entered into by the Lords of the Admiralty for the supply of 11 tons of cocoa, including about one ton of screenings, for the service of the Victualling Department of the Royal Navy

In the hop market of Worcester, last Saturday, a number of packets of hops were sold as the following high rates:—Growth of 1846, 31s.; 1848, £2 2s.; and 1849, £4 12s.

On Monday morning, shortly before eight o'clock, in the vicinity of Salmon-lane, Limehouse, a fire broke out in the works belonging to the Patent Metallic Composition Company, in Gloucester-place. The flames originated in the mixing shop on the ground-floor; and owing to the combustible nature of the stock therein, the fire spread with great fierceness, at one time threatening destruction to the surrounding property. The mixing shop was burnt out, and the contents consumed; part of the roof was also destroyed.

The extension line of the East Lancashire Railway, from Lostock Hall to Preston, was opened last week.

Accounts this week from Canada state that a very destructive fire has taken place at Montreal, consuming property to the amount of 500,000 dollars.

In Mexico the cholera has nearly ceased, but the deaths in the capital by its ravages had been no less than 18,000. The Mexican Congress had been variously installed, and urgent measures set on foot to replenish the treasury and restore the credit of the Government

In California, new and rich mines continue to be discovered in seemingly inexhaustible numbers.

A revolution—or rather an insurrection, for its result is not known—recently broke out in the Ecuador (South America), and General Egaldi was beaten, and forced to retire on board a British vessel for safety; but he again landed and assumed command of a considerable force, with the intent to re-assert his supremacy.

Miss Weld, a member of the family of Cardinald Weld, recently "took the veil" at the convent at Westbury, near Bristol.

It is not true that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been elected an elder brother of the Trinity House corporation, in the room of the late Sir Robert Peel. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade, has succeeded to that vacancy.

The passenger trade between Southampton and Madeira is rapidly increasing. The last packet took out thirty passengers for that salubrious island.

The rate-payers in Lancashire, with whom originated the movement for applying the representative principle to the nomination and election of county financial boards, are preparing to take the field with a view to renewing the agitation of that question.

On Saturday morning last, David Griffiths, shoemaker, Cornelly (Wales), undertook for a wager to hand-reap one acre of wheat in one day, which task he accomplished in a very creditable manner.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that henceforth the British and North American Royal Mail steam-ships, sailing between Liverpool and New York, shall cease calling at Halifax on their outward and homeward passage. The company's ships sailing between Liverpool and Boston will continue to call at Halifax, both out and home, as usual.

At Lowestoft, preparations are now being made for the herring-fishery voyage. Not more than 20 of the large boats will go to sea. One of the boats went to the north a week since, and came up with six lasts of herrings, which realised £120 at Yarmouth.

The influx of stranger visitors into Ireland, arriving from England and Scotland, in the last three months, has been calculated at upwards of 7000, many of whom, it is stated on their own authority, came for the purpose of seeing for themselves the capabilities of the country, and the most eligible places to locate as future residents.

The sailors stopping at the Dublin Sailors' Home, during the last three months, from time to time deposited in the hands of the superintendent, for safe keeping, no less a sum than £140, all of which would most probably have been squandered in dissipation, or stolen from them, had they not this refuge to protect them.

The Poor-Law Commissioners have ordered an inquiry into the general management of the Limerick union for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, in accordance with a resolution of the board of guardians to that effect, and forwarded to the commissioners.

Two additional regiments (the *Limerick Chronicle* says) will shortly be despatched to Australia, where the malcontents are anxious to separate from the Government of Great Britain.

On Sunday morning a destructive fire occurred in the farm-yard of Mr Fellis, innkeeper, Rutherglen-bridge (Glasgow). Much was done in checking and confining the progress of the flames; notwithstanding which, a considerable amount of damage was inevitably effected by them. The origin of the disaster is imputed to incendiarism.

A committee has been appointed in the United States to receive subscriptions for the erection of a monument to Goethe, over the remains of John Wilson, the Scottish vocalist, who died in that city last summer.

The Brussels papers of the 8th instant announce the arrival at Verviers of General Haynau, on his way from London to Cassel.

The Bavarian Government has issued a decree prohibiting subscriptions and collections in aid of the cause of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein.

The hills and ravines around Nevada (Mexico) have every appearance of abounding with gold. It has lately been found scattered over the hills, mixed with the top soil, which is light and dusty like ashes.

A thriving trade has sprung up between San Francisco and South America, most of the substantial vegetables in the market being supplied from the latter place.

During a gale of wind on the 29th ult. two boats belonging to Yell, in the Orkneys, while crossing Otter Sound, by some unaccountable cause were swamped, and three men, a boy, and a man and a boy, perished.

A letter from Constantinople of the 26th ult. states that great sensation had been caused by the wife of Mehemet Pacha having strangled one of her eunuchs, assisted by a groom and some other servants. She had been arrested, She pretended that by law she had a right to kill him if she pleased. She was formerly the wife of an English physician named Milligen, but was divorced from him. It was believed that in spite of her high rank she would be condemned

A French paper states that regulations have just been issued by the Prefect of Le Seine with respect to the admission of persons who desire to send their goods to the Exhibition. All persons who have obtained gold or silver medals at French exhibitions are to be admitted of full right.

Four white deer, a present from his Majesty the King of Denmark to the Marquis of Breadalbane, arrived this week at the North British Railway station, Edinburgh, from Hull, in charge of two of his Majesty's keepers, and were forwarded by railway to Perth, on their way to Taymouth.

Another of the splendid lionesses contained within Wombwell's Royal Menagerie gave birth to two remarkably fine cubs on Tuesday last in Edinburgh, and, strange to say, they are pure white. Mr. Wombwell states that he has bred lions, &c., for upwards of 40 years, but never knew or heard of such an occurrence previously.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON IN POSITION.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AT CHERBOURG.

(*Continued from page 230.*)

The President, during his visit, distributed 30,000 francs among the crews of the ships. The only cry uttered by the sailors in saluting Louis Napoleon was that of "*Vive le Président de la République!*" orders having been issued from head-quarters forbidding any other cry.

On Monday morning the President left Cherbourg at nine o clock, for St. Lo, whence he proceeded *viâ* Avranches and Evreux to Paris, where he was expected to arrive on Thursday night.

The President will shortly proceed to canvass the southern departments.

M. de Salvandy, late minister of Louis Philippe's Government, has, it is said, by his visits to Wiesbaden and to Claremont, effected a complete reconciliation between the Bourbon and the Orleans families.

General Cavaignac is suffering from severe indisposition, and it is considered very doubtful if he will ever again be able to take a part in the public services of his country.

The returns from the departments give fifty-three as the number of Councils General who have adopted resolutions in favour of the revision of the constitution; nine against; and thirteen who have separated without adopting a resolution for or against. There now remain only eleven whose decisions are unknown.

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON SALUTING THE FRENCH SQUADRON.—SKETCHED BY THE HON. DUDLEY PELHAM.

SHIPS' BOAT-RACE AT CHERBOURG.

MUSIC.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GLOUCESTER, WEDNESDAY.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—THE SUPPOSED PILGRIM'S DOOR.

THE history of the origin and progress of the gatherings of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, if carefully compiled, would supply a very interesting work to be added to the musical library of art progress. With the exception of Lyson's book — a very imperfect review of these ancient meetings, and which only extends to the year 1811 there are no published records as to the early struggles of the lovers of music to establish these annual performances on a permanent basis. A few amateurs assembling originally only for practice and recreation, prepared the way for the festivals, exchanging, as they did, visits between the three towns at stated intervals. And this musical fraternity was gradually enlarged, until a charity collection was organized. The amount, in 1724, at Gloucester, was £31 10s.; and, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Bisse, Chancellor of Hereford, the annual meetings soon rapidly increased, to the "exaltation," as he once preached, "of holy worship, to the improvement of the choirs, the credit of the foundations, the benefit of the cities, the comfort of the fatherless, and the delight of mankind." The institution has been invaluable for the cause of music and this country, as well as for the cause of charity. It is to the grand combinations of sacred and secular music at these celebrations, that the capital towns of Great Britain are indebted for the formation of choral societies and orchestral associations, thereby improving national taste and enlarging musical knowledge. How far the Musical Festivals of the three choirs have kept pace with the marked advance of late years, it is not now the time to discuss; and whether the quality of the performances, considering the amelioration of metropolitan execution, may not be vastly improved under experienced control, is a vexed question that we shall not open at present, the details of the doings of the actual assemblage exacting already a heavy call on our space and attention.

The 127th anniversary is now in full progress, under her Majesty's especial patronage; the presidency of the Duke of Beaufort, and the vice-presidency of the respective county Lord-Lieutenants, Earls Fitzhardinge and Somers, and Lord Lyttelton, and of the Diocesan Bishops of Gloucester (who is in residence), Worcester, and Hereford. The stewards who have undertaken the financial risks are T. G. Parry, Esq., High Sheriff, the Rev. Lord Saye and Sele, the Rev. [illegible] the Hon. T. Evans, D.D., the Rev. W. L. Darell, the Rev. H. B. Evans, the Rev T. Peters, Sir Martin H. C. Brevoy, Bart., W. Deal, W. H. H. Hartley, E. Sampson, T. Turner, J. W. Walters, and J. Yorke, Esqrs. This is an unusual number of stewards, and shows that the determination to maintain the festival is strong. It should be explained that the collections, each day, at the Cathedral, are appropriated without reduction to the charity—that is, for the exclusive benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergymen of the three Dioceses, the receipts from the sale of tickets being devoted to the expenses, any deficiency in the receipts being paid by the stewards. According to present indications the deficit will be little or nothing; and the weather is so fine and brilliant, that the acceptable, but rare word, a surplus, is even whispered. May it prove so, for it is too bad to tax the local gentlemen with an annual loss in each town, especially when, by the exercise of a proper combination in the three counties, a mighty musical meeting could be ensured, of vast results for art and artists, and financially prosperous. It is, however, astonishing how antagonistic is the spirit of each Cathedral city; and, as regards the meetings, the feuds of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, of the Montagues and Capulets, of the white and red roses, were as nothing compared with local animosities and jealousies; the only union being between the three respective organists, who are quite satisfied with the existing order of things, musical as well as administrative.

On Saturday, signs of activity in the town were manifested. Artists were seen rambling in the streets, and huge placards announced the attractions of the week in shopocracy. Madame Sontag, accompanied by her daughter and the Count Rossi, arrived on that day. Madame Castellan, who, on her way, sang at two services on Sunday at St. Swithen's Church, Worcester, for the benefit o the organist and choir, the Rev. R. Sarjeant, M.M., the rector, preaching excellent sermons, reached here on Monday, with Miss Dolby, who has been on a tour with Jullien's band. The rehearsals in the Cathedral and Shire Hall, on Monday, were, as usual, long, as in our railroad musical system one day suffices for such purposes. On Tuesday, the ringing of bells announced to the population, native and foreign, that the Festival had commenced. The aspect of the interior of the Cathedral at the morning service was truly grand. Our artists come to our aid to depict the noble nave, and here we claim a marked advantage over our contemporaries of the pen. We are not called upon to present to the mind's eye the characteristics of this sublime spectacle: there it is—the scene of devotional and musical grandeur. The large circular pillars separating the nave from the aisles will be recognised as of the Norman style, with semicircular arches connecting them at the top. The raised amphitheatre at the western window is, perhaps, the best spot to view the assemblage of amateurs seated on numbered forms in the nave until within a few feet of the orchestra, with the organ at the summit, beyond which may be seen a portion of that exquisite specimen of pointed architecture, the choir. The organist (Mr. Townshend Smith, of Hereford Cathedral) is not seen, because his seat is on the choir side; but, through the agency of a mirror, fixed at one of the slender columns of the ribs of the vaulted roof, he is enabled to follow the [illegible] of the conductor's baton. Mr. [illegible] the organist of Gloucester Cathedral, has each side the conductor's desk. Between are ranged the principal singers and the choralists, in raised seats, up to the platform for the instrumentalists. In the centre of the group is Mr Henry Hugues, the leader, with Willy as principal second, and Messrs. J. Loder, Cooper, Dando, A. Griesbach, Watkins, Marshall, Betts, W. Blagrove, Thirlwall, Banister, E. Chipp, Watson, Zerbini, Kelly, &c., first and second violins; Messrs. Hill, Glanville, R. Blagrove, Thompson, Trust, &c., violas; Messrs. Lucas, Hatton, Phillipps, W. Loder, Chipp, &c., violoncellos; Messrs. Howell, Severn, Pratten, Rowland, Winsor, &c., double basses; Card, sen. and jun., flutes; Nicholson and Horton, oboes; Williams and Egerton, clarionets; Baumann and Larkin, bassoons; C. and E. Harper, Bae, and Kielhach, horns; T. Harper and Irwin, trumpets; Smithies, sen. and jun., and Healey, trombones; Chipp, drums, &c. The Mayor and Municipal Councillors came in state, and the Bishop occupied a chair at the right of the nave, looking at the orchestra, opposite the pulpit. The service began at eleven, but did not end till near three o'clock. Nothing could be finer than the *coup d'œil*, with the splendid flood of sunlight through the pierced and highly ornamented windows, so rich in the pointed style. The service was intoned by the Rev. Mr. Kent, and the Rev. Mr. Luscombe read the lessons of the day, "Micah 2," and "Matthew 11." The *preces* and *responses* were from Tallis, the giant of English ecclesiastical music; but the use, or rather abuse, of the organ in the responses was a mistake. Nothing can be more grave and solemn than the responses in their simple state. There were many thrilling points in the execution of the service—the broad harmonies of Tallis, and their massive grandeur, accord with the colossal proportions of the sacred locality. There are sensations experienced from the devotional associations, not to be felt in profane edifices. The "Te Deum," of Handel, composed for the Dettingen victory, was, on the whole, well rendered, the solos were sung by Miss Byers (in the absence of Miss Lucombe, from indisposition), Miss Williams, the contralto; Mr. Lockey, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Barnby (who sang Miss Dolby's part for the same reason), and Mr. Phillips. The choral singing was [illegible]. The trumpet playing of Messrs. Harper and Irwin, whose duties yesterday were so onerous, and the oboe and bassoon of Nicholson and Baumann, deserve especial mention. Handel's "Jubilate" might have been dispensed with; it is very inferior to the "Te Deum" as a composition. The "Esther" overture was steadily rendered, and Handel's coronation anthem,

THE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—THE PORCH.

"The King shall rejoice," is very elaborate. Dr. Boyce's anthem, "Blessed is he," with the interpolated duo "Here shall soft charity," is a stereotyped piece at these meetings, and finds ardent admirers even in this fast age: except to praise the singing of Miss Williams, Lockey, and Phillips, it is not requisite to discuss how far Mr. Boyce's reputation is justified, but an invitation to a modern English composer to write an anthem for these meetings would be both politic and graceful. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Townshend Selwyn, Canon of the Cathedral. His text was 2d Corinthians, 9th chapter, 12th verse: "For the administration of this service not only supplieth the wants of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God." The eloquent preacher was unfortunately inaudible to the greater portion of the congregation. The collection at the doors was £: : s. 8d., of which £50 came from the Worcester funded property, the only contribution of that kind; and £50 from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral.

The attendance at last night's concert was more numerous than had been anticipated, the first evening programme being generally scantily patronised. The ball at the close probably had considerable influence in the attraction. Spohr's "Last Judgment" was the first selection, and took a more than usually solemn character from the "Trompeta," and took a more than usually solemn character from the "Trompeta," and took a more than usually solemn character from the "Trompeta,"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W Batty. 80th Night of Mazeppa — On MONDAY, September 16th, 1850, and during the week, the Entertainments will commence, at 7 o'Clock, with MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. Mazeppa, Mr. N. J. Hicks. The Spectacle will be succeeded by the EQUESTRIAN LADIES' FETE, the SCIENCE of the CIRCLE. To Conclude with Fitzball's popular Drama, entitled WARLOCK KENNELWIN. Box-office open from 11 till 4. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS.—MONSTER DISPLAY of FIREWORKS.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. MONDAY, September 16th, Tuesday 17th, Wednesday 18th, and Thursday 19th. The View of the Alps by Daguon, and the Passage of the Army of Napoleon Buonaparte will be exhibited. Promenade Concerts by the most complete Military Band in the Kingdom conductor, Mr. Godfrey, concluding with a brilliant Display of Fireworks by Southgate. The Gates open from 9 A.M.; Feeding of the Animals at half-past 4; Concert half-past 5; Fireworks half-past 9. Admission. 1s

IRELAND.—Miss CATHERINE HAYES.—That celebrated Vocalist being engaged early in December next at Rome, will make her LAST APPEARANCE in IRELAND in OCTOBER and NOVEMBER next, previous to her departure for Italy

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT. MR. John Parry will give his NOTES VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at the GOLDEN COLUMN, Fleet-street, at St Leonard's on Friday, October 4, and on Tuesday, the 24th, at Brighton.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'Clock, at the GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at Four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING, on Mondays SIXPENCE.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL DIORAMA. [illegible] Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY, Morning, Two and Evening, Eight, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each Performance.

COPPERB EXHIBITIONS of ART, ADJOINING the ADELAIDE GALLERY. This matchless Exhibition [illegible] and Assassins Belfringer, the size of Life; Lady Organist, size of life; Serpents and Palm Trees; Gorgeous Temple of Fountains, Splendid Pearl Entree, Jewelled Theatre, Machines Singing-Bird in a Cage of Pure Gold, &c., 2000 feet of Needle-Work Pictures, Exquisite Ornamental Vases, Hatching Chickens by the Origina, Dissolving Views, Model of a Railway, &c. Open Daily. Admission, One Shilling; Children Half-price. Lectures 3d. each. Open in the Morning from 11 till 5; Evening from 7 till 10.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. —The ALPINE SINGERS from Styria, perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight.—LECTURE on the HYDROELECTRIC MACHINE by Dr. Bachhoffner, daily at Two, and in the Evenings at a Quarter past Nine. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY by J. H. Pepper, Esq., daily at a Quarter past Three, and in the Evening at Eight.—MODEL of WESTON'S PATENT NOVA-MOTIVE RAILWAY at work daily.—NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS by DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

GREAT EXHIBITION in 1851.—Her Majesty's Commissioners have decided that demands for space for exhibition must be returned by the Local Committees by the 31st of October. The Westminster Local Committee, therefore, urge upon the Inhabitants of their district to send in their applications by Monday the 27th of October, otherwise they may not be able to obtain the space they require. Forms of application may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. G. L. DREW, No. 28, Parliament-street.—Sept. 11, 1850.

GUY'S.—The MEDICAL SESSION COMMENCES on TUESDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER.—The Introductory Address will be given by BRANDISH CODDER, Esq., F.R.S., at two o'clock.—Gentlemen who desire to become Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their character and morals. They are required to pay £40 for the first year, £40 for the second year, and £10 for every succeeding year of attendance; or the sum of £100 in one payment will entitle a Student to a perpetual ticket.—Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Assistants, and Resident Obstetric Clerks are selected, according to merit, from those students who have attended a second year.—Mr. STOCKER, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, is authorised to receive the names of Students, and to give further information, if required

GEOLOGY.—Elementary Collections, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had, from Two Guineas to Fifty, formed, of J. TENNANT, Mineralogist to her Majesty 149, Strand, London

A LADY having three daughters with Miss HAMMOND, who has high references of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of England, has much pleasure, with other Parents of Pupils, in RECOMMENDING her ESTABLISHMENT to the attention of those Parents who are seeking a first-rate EDUCATION for their DAUGHTERS. Address, free, 17, Ludbrook Villas, Kennington-park.

CRAUFURD HOUSE CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and CHEMICAL SCHOOL, Maidenhead, Berks. The Number of subscribing Pupils now present is full. Mr. J. D. M. FEARCE, A.M., intends, in order to render his usual advantages more complete, to erect a Laboratory, where he pupils may be able, after Christmas, to pursue those branches of study which are essential to the Agricultural Manufacturer. Englishmen are selected, according to merit, from those students who have attended a second year.—Mr. STOCKER, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, is authorised to receive the names of Students, and to give further information, if required

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DECORATIVE PAINTING. MR. FREDERICK SANG, from the Royal Academy of Munich, Decorative Artist to the Principal and other Palaces of Painting whose works may be seen in the principal public buildings of the metropolis, begs to inform his patrons and Architects in particular, that he has considerably increased his establishment, and is now enabled to undertake, on the shortest notice, the embellishment of private and public buildings, in any part of the United Kingdom, on the most reasonable terms, and in the style of Classical, Mediæval, or Modern styles.—Apply to F. SANG, Decorative Artist, 58, Pall Mall, Lond.

BIRCHER, HEREFORDSHIRE. To be LET immediately, Furnished, a most desirable residence, called the KNOLL, for a small genteel family; a good walled garden well stocked with fruit trees, and land adjoining sufficient to keep a horse and two cows, and more may be had if required. It is situated four miles from Leominster, and one from Bircher Common Post Office. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS DUNNE, Esq., Barcher Hall, Leominster

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 30th Instant the Chief Office of the Company in London will be REMOVED to Nos. 29 and 31, POULTRY BENJN HENDERSON, Resident Secretar

Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, September 5, 1850

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PATENT ALBERT NIGHT LIGHTS.—Patented 30th January, 1844.—CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS, registered December, 1849.—The Queen, Royal Family and Wax Chandlers throughout the country, at 6d per box. The sale of the above, now at its zenith, presents a favourable opportunity to the public that they meet with the approbation of the public. Any description of [illegible] The object of this advertisement is to request purchasers to examine the name of the Patentee, &c., so as to insure their getting what they intend

N.B.—These articles are not to last the time that they profess (frequently going out an hour or two after lighting) to be afforded by the impervium of the rooms they are burnt in; so to be injured by any any length of time; and to have an unpleasant smell.

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THE COMING CHRISTMAS TALE.

FRANK MEANWELL, or Mistaken Purposes, a Tale of the Manse, is now ready, and forms the Parochial Page of THE FAMILY FRIEND, price 2d each.

The Number for September 15 will contain, in addition to many other matters, an article upon the Laying-out of Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper Tables, with New Designs for Folding Dinner Napkins, illustrated by Twenty-nine Wood Engravings. The same number will contain the bountiful pictures for an open-worked Knitted Stocking for a Child, and a Baby's Cap, with an illustrated Mrs. Wrapper.

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

IN THREE LANGUAGES

The Proprietors of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have pleasure in announcing to the public generally, that they have made arrangements for the publication of a complete, where fully written, and profusely Illustrated History and Description of the GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, to be held in London in 1851. During the whole period of the Exhibition there will be published, in the form of SUPPLEMENTS of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the fullest and most authentic Reports of the Progress of the Building, and of the Articles of Art and Manufacture, with Illustrations designed by the most competent Artists, and executed in the highest style of the engraver's art.

No expense will be spared to make the Publication, in all respects worthy of the great undertaking, of which it will form the Permanent Record; and no pains will be taken to render it as useful as it will not only be a possible competition, but place it within the reach of all classes of the community.

In order, also, that the Artists and Manufacturers of Foreign Nations, who shall send their productions to the Exhibition of the World's Industry and Skill, may have the full advantage of a permanent and extensive record of their exertions, an extra SUPPLEMENT of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be published in FRENCH and GERMAN LANGUAGES, as well as in ENGLISH.

GRANDE EXPOSITION DE 1851. ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS EN TROIS LANGAGES

Les Propriétaires de THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ont l'honneur d'annoncer au public français, qu'ils ont disposé avec de grands soins une complète, intéressante et riche relation de l'Industrie Universelle de toutes les nations de la GRANDE EXPOSITION DE 1851. Pendant toute la durée de l'Exposition, il paraîtra des SUPPLEMENTS à L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, contenant les plus complètes et les plus authentiques Rapports de l'Exposition, et des Articles de Manufacture, avec des Illustrations dessinées par les premiers Artistes, et exécutées avec la plus grande perfection, en Gravure sur Bois.

Comme ces Suppléments seront publiés en Publication en trois langues—de la grande Exposition, de la quinzaine—de la grande Exposition, de la quinzaine—de la grande Exposition, de la quinzaine

THE AFRICAN EXHIBITION, AT THE COSMORAMA, REGENT-STREET.

AFRICAN EXHIBITION.

A VERY interesting exhibition of three natives of Southern and Eastern Africa has just been opened at the Cosmorama, Regent-street, and is worthy of visit, perhaps, from more sight-seekers than happen to be in London at this moment.

These individuals are a Kaffir man and an Amaponda woman from the south, and "Larcher," a Zoolu chief from the eastern coast, bordering on the Mozambique Channel. They speak, however, the same language, but with different dialects. The exhibition-room is hung round with skins and horns of wild animals of Africa, and with various weapons, and on the tables are some specimens of their domestic implements.

The Kaffir, Bonzaquai, is a fine athletic fellow, twenty-five years of age, of middle stature, with a copper-coloured skin, heightened in places with red clay: his features are unmistakeably African, in the large jaw, the broad nose, the dark eye, and the woolly hair. These are, also, the characteristics of the Zoolu-man—but he is larger in stature, and quite black. They are both dressed in cow-skins. The mantle of the Zoolu is, however, decorated with a profusion of animals' tails, and his head is dressed with ostrich feathers. The Kaffir wields the light and sharp assegai, or lance, with great dexterity; and his prowess was often proved against the British in the late war. He hurls the assegai, while the Zoolu uses a shorter implement, with which he stabs. They go through a sham fight, in which the shaking of shields is very prominent; and howling and stamping strive to outvie the report of gunpowder.

Homcaumba, the Amaponda wife of the Zoolu, is usually introduced carrying a water-jar on her head, after the manner of her country. She is about twenty-five years of age; her costume is of cowskins; and her short hair is rolled into small tags, kept stiff by means of red clay, rubbed into them as freely as any vendor of bear's-grease could desire.

The Kaffir is quickest of apprehension, and has already picked up some words of English, the others are either duller or more lazy. In common with most Africans, they have no notion of time, cannot tell their own age, or fix a date for any event in their lives. They have very odd snuff-boxes, and most curious receptacles for them. The snuff-boxes are either small horns or hollow reeds, and these they carry in their ears, in lieu of ear-rings.

From their performances our Artist has selected a native dance, such as is common daily during the ripening of the grain, and at the period corresponding with the English harvest-home. The Zoolu is dancing before his wife, and stamping most violently with his feet on the floor, at the same time that both sing a wild and monotonous chant, the burthen of which is "Azshee, azshee!" whilst the wife, with her body bent forward, keeps time by clapping her hands. This dance is a considerable exertion; and after it the chief is evidently exhausted.

The Africans have been brought to this country by Mr. Cawood, subject to a bargain made with them before leaving the Cape, with the consent of Sir Harry Smith, the Governor, and their chief. The agreement is for two years. Their behaviour, since their arrival, has been unexceptionable; they seem pleased with the change, and enjoy English living, giving preference to mutton as food.

Altogether, this is a most attractive exhibition, and entitled to special encouragement.

WHIRLWIND AT EXETER.

WE have been favoured by an accredited Correspondent at St. David's, Exeter, with the accompanying Sketch and details of an extraordinary phenomenon, witnessed by many persons of respectability, among whom were Mr. Webber, landlord of the Port Royal Inn, and boat-builder; besides other persons whose testimony can be relied on. Mr. Webber states that on Saturday afternoon last, between the hours of three and four, whilst working in his shed, his attention was arrested by a loud rushing sound, which proceeded from a path immediately outside the building. On hastening thither, he saw large stones, dust, &c. taken up as in a whirlwind, from a space on the ground as large as a coach-wheel. This revolving column gradually drew towards a small punt afloat in the adjacent river, and moored to a post by the bank; the boat was then lifted as high in the air as the painter would allow, and was held there by the force of the wind, spinning round like a top. The column then moved on towards a four-oared gig, moored in a similar manner; when, simultaneously, the punt fell, and the gig was elevated precisely in a similar manner, the painter holding her head down to four or five feet from the water, whilst the stern was raised about fifteen feet. The column then seemed to have expended its strength, and fell, so to speak, in water, with the noise of a ton weight, dashing and stirring up the bed of the river with foam. The gig is thirty feet long, and had in her, at the time she was taken up, from twelve to fifteen gallons of water; she has been rendered quite useless. What renders this occurrence the more remarkable is, that at the time scarcely a breath of wind was stirring, and the sky was nearly cloudless.

WHIRLWIND AT EXETER.

THE SEA-SERPENT.

The mysterious stranger has been again seen by Mr. Travers and his enterprising yachtsmen. They have brought four rifles to bear upon his left eye, which, it seems, he most merrily winked at his pursuers. He would have laughed in his sleeve at the pleasant conceit, but we learn that he had just put off his coat. He, however, wished them a polite good morning, and descended to unknown depths.

"On Saturday last," writes Mr. Travers, "the weather having the appearance of being settled fine, I put out to sea, determined, as far as the capabilities of my little craft would permit, to go any length in finding out the position of the stranger, hoping, by keeping a constant look-out in every direction, to discover him. Nor was I disappointed, the animal, lured no doubt by the dense masses of fish now off the coast, having remained within a comparatively short distance of the land. At about eleven o'clock a.m., when off Dunworley Head, one of my crew on the look-out sang out, 'The sea-serpent on starboard bow!' and on looking in the direction indicated I had the pleasure of at once recognising the same monster that I had before seen; and greatly do I regret indeed that you, or some party conversant with natural history, were not on board with me. We drew as close as I thought consistent with safety, and had ample proof of the creature being plesiosaurus, he being at the time engaged in bolting a number of large hask, or conger eels. I had now for the first time a view of his tail, which entirely differs from the usual form of that extremity in most descriptions of fish, being furnished with no fin, but somewhat resembling a huge elephant's trunk or proboscis, the end long drawn out, and curling and twisting in a very remarkable manner. I really feel afraid to hazard expressing in figures what I judge to be the dimensions of the animal, but I do believe that if it were stretched straight from head to tail that it would be rather over than under thirty fathoms long, and of that length I am satisfied fully half is seven feet in diameter. The mouth is a most capacious organ, and opens something like that of an alligator. The small size of the gills—for I could discern nothing like the blowing holes of a whale—rather surprised me. The nose, I think, is formed of a soft flesh-like substance, not bony; and from the broken condition of the external coat of scales, I am satisfied, as before observed, that the beast is now in its 'casting' state. After a little time it appeared evident that he had fallen asleep, as we could perceive him rapidly drifting on the shore, at the east side of Dunworley Head; and I once more, although I now feel with more rashness than discretion, resolved to try the effect of fire-arms in capturing him. Four rifles were prepared, brought simultaneously to bear on the animal's head, and, giving the word myself, and directing all to aim for the eye turned towards us, bang went the pieces in a volley, the shots taking evident effect. His first movement was to shake his head and wink the wounded eye in a rapid manner and then, as if to cool the painful wound, he suddenly dived, since when I have't had the slightest trace of him, either by my own observation or through others."

The *Cork Constitution*, referring to the foregoing, says:—"Since the above letter was received, the following information on the same subject came to hand. Monday last, a party of gentlemen, belonging to this city, were enjoying a sailing excursion in the *Antelope* yacht, belonging to Mr. Wheeler, along the coast from Glandore to Kinsale. Passing the Old Head of Kinsale, the day unusually fine, they observed an extraordinary commotion of the sea, apparent to every one on board. The bay of Kinsale was at the time filled with fish. In a few moments they perceived a large serpent-like fish on the surface, that could not be less than 120 feet in length. In shape it resembled a long funnel of an immense steamer. Unfortunately they were not sufficiently near the monster to give a description of the head and body. After lying on the surface for a few minutes it suddenly dashed ahead, with a velocity, as far as could be seen for a distance of two miles, of at least sixty miles an hour. It then disappeared. It was believed that the sea-serpent must have been in pursuit of the shoals of fish that throng the bay. It is a singular circumstance, that, notwithstanding the unusual quantity of fish that was observable, the Kinsale hookers were most unsuccessful, as it was stated they did not obtain a single take during the evening. The gentlemen who have witnessed the visit of this monster, and whose statement is detailed above, may be relied on as above all suspicion."

PRIZE MEDALS.

THIS interesting Medal has been designed and executed in gold and silver, by Mr. Aronson, of Bangor, for distribution to the successful candidates at the Rhuddlan Royal Eisteddfod and North Wales Musical Festival, to be held at Rhuddlan Castle, on the 24th instant and three following days. The Illustration shows the obverse of the Medal, with a view of the ancient Castle, which has been roofed and otherwise fitted up for the performance, at an expence of £800. The reverse of the Medal bears a portrait of the Right Honourable Lord Mostyn, President of the Festival. The Prizes will be awarded for the best poems, essays, and musical performances; for proficiency in education, and the best productions in useful arts and manufactures.

THE RHUDDLAN ROYAL EISTEDDFOD PRIZE MEDAL.

SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM.—On Tuesday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a fire of rather a serious character broke out in the premises in the joint occupation of Mr. Child, a private gentleman, and Mr. Solomon Stern, an importer of foreign cigars, in Matthew-terrace, Hackney-road. On the neighbours entering the building, they found one of the rooms on the second-floor, which was used as a warehouse, and filled with cigars, in one mass of flame. The heat at that time was so intense, that it was impossible to approach near the place to render the least assistance in checking the fury of the fire. The flames speedily reached the roof, and were not extinguished until Mr. Stern's property was nearly all destroyed, and the building partially gutted. From an inspection since made, it is the opinion of Mr. Stern that the premises were wilfully fired. Fortunately his loss will be covered by an insurance in the Scottish Union Fire-Office.

THE SHOOTING SEASON IN BELGIUM.—So strange and perplexing is the operation of the game-laws in France and Belgium, that the sportsman, especially the foreigner, is sadly puzzled to know when he may legally enter upon the enjoyment of dog and gun; for, whilst the law would hold him harmless for enjoying his love of the same at a certain time in one particular spot, it would amerce him in heavy penalties were he to venture on the practice some two miles distant. Thus, for instance, in Belgium, whilst shooting legally commenced in the province of Brabant, Eastern and Western Flanders, Limbourg, Namur, and its provinces on August 31, the law strictly forbids the same sport in the provinces of Anvers, Liege, the provinces on the left bank of the Meuse, and Luxembourg until the 8th instant. In the province of Hainault, and some others, the sportsman must remain quiescent until the powers that be in those parts give him leave to shoulder his gun.

The wife of General Avezzana, the distinguished Italian patriot, lately met with a shocking accident, in New York, from the effects of which she will not recover. While attempting to shut an open window-blind, at her residence in Broadway, she was precipitated into the street upon the pavement. The window, which extended to the floor, was in the second storey, about 12 feet from the ground. Madame Avezzana fell upon the side of her head, and was taken up senseless.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 447.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.

ONE of the most prominent social characteristics of the present time is the growth and progress of pleasure-travelling among the people. It is not so very long ago, that to make the "grand tour" of Europe was a thing to boast of, even among the rich. Since the peace of Waterloo, the rich have not contented themselves with the grand tour of their ancestors, but, having exhausted Europe, have spread themselves over every part of the civilised, and even of the uncivilised, world. From Lapland to the Cape—from New Orleans to Canton—wherever there were sights to be seen, the English travelling class, in possession of the means of locomotion, turned their idle or their adventurous steps, in search of health, of novelty, or of excitement. The introduction of the railway system, and its extension over Europe, increased the facilities of travelling, and rich foreigners began to imitate the example of the rich English, and to visit us as we had visited them. The middle classes were next seized with the love of locomotion, and, not content with visiting the watering-places, the mountains, the lakes, and the coasts of their native land, thought themselves in arrear with the world's knowledge, and with the world's pleasures, if they had not seen the gay life and beautiful thoroughfares of Paris, the glorious scenery of the Rhine and Switzerland, and made acquaintance with the architectural splendours of Rome and Naples, of Florence and Milan, and even with the remoter and less-known attractions of Berlin and Vienna. Within the last two or three years, the "people," popularly so called, have been enabled—thanks to the railways, and to the organisation of cheap pleasure-trips—to indulge in that love of novelty of scene and circumstance, which is so natural to the human mind, and to travel to distances which their forefathers had neither time nor money to undertake. The working classes of thirty, or even fifteen years ago, did not know their own country. Very few travelled for pleasure beyond a small circle around the places which they inhabited. The longest trip of the London mechanic or small tradesman was to Hampton Court on the one side, and to Gravesend on the other; and if he could occasionally indulge himself and family with either, he had acquitted himself to the utmost possible extent of a pleasurable duty. It was not for him to indulge in romantic and Utopian dreams of visits to such remote districts as the sea-shore or the Highlands. The chances and changes of life and business might possibly, at some time or other in his career, compel the working-man to change his residence, and send the inhabitant of a village or a small town to a larger town, or to the capital; but beyond these comparatively narrow limits money and time forbade him to stay. He could not afford to see the world, and he therefore remained ignorant of it. The case at present is, happily, very different, and travelling bids fair to become, not only the necessity of the rich, but the luxury of the poor. The great lines of railway in England, by granting facilities for "monster" or excursion trains at cheap rates, have conferred a boon upon the public, and have increased, let us hope, the dividends of their shareholders. The circle of men's vision has become extended. The villager can take a trip to London without making an enormous sacrifice; and the Londoner can see the villages, and inhale the fresh air of the fields without trenching too severely upon his scanty resources. The industrious men of the Midland Counties, whose forefathers never saw the sea that encircles these islands, are now enabled to gain physical as well as mental enjoyment by a view of its mighty waters. The dweller in the flat fens of Lincolnshire can, at small expense, be transported to the mountains of Wales, of Westmoreland, or of Scotland; and the man of the mountains may refresh his eyes with the luxuriant vegetation and rich woods of the lower landscapes, hitherto unfamiliar to him. By this new agency Ireland has been opened up to the middle classes of England; and it may be said that the happy thought of periodical excursion trains to Dublin, Cork, and Killarney, has done more to remove difficulties in the future government of Ireland than any other circumstance of our age. The English and the Irish for the first time begin to know each other, and the mutual knowledge cannot fail in due season to bring forth satisfactory results. To the traveller of small means, no place within the limits of the three kingdoms may be considered as really inaccessible. Once a year, if not oftener, he may make his choice of a place to visit; he may bathe in the sea, or climb the mountain-top, or wander amid scenes that are celebrated in history. In whatever direction his taste may lie, cheap and ready means of transit are at his command. Among the excursions of the present season there have been many from all parts of the country to London inwards, and from London outwards to places quite as numerous. Holiday folk have started to Birmingham, to Liverpool, to Manchester, to Wales, to Windermere and the mountains, to Carlisle and the Border Land, and to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the Highlands. There have been excursions to our fine old cathedral towns, to enable the people to behold the wonders of the past. There have also been excursions to Stonehenge, to enable the working-man to inspect that rude and gigantic monument of his British ancestors. Trips of pleasure-seekers and health-seekers have been arranged to the hives of our actual industry, where working-men have beheld in full operation the mechanical marvels of the present day. Mountain and stream and lake—ruins of palace and abbey—moorland and manufactory—all have been visited during the present year by swarms of small traders and working-men, with their families; and the money but too commonly expended in former years in drinking and smoking, and perhaps in debasing and enervating amusements, has been applied to healthful recreation, and the gathering of the knowledge that usually results from travel. Should these excursions continue as popular as they are at present—and there is every reason to believe that they will become still more so—an effect upon the national manners and character must be produced which cannot be other than beneficial. The travelled working-classes of 1860 will rank as much higher in the scale of intelligence over the untravelled workmen of 1820, as those of 1820 ranked over their progenitors of a century or two earlier.

It has become a slang phrase of disparagement to talk of literature or any thing else "for the million;" but travelling for the million, however disparaged, must be productive of good. Though rival sects may impede the education of our young children, our young men and women will educate themselves, by acquiring a knowledge of their own country; and cheap and good literature will further aid the work which travelling has begun. Petty local jealousies, if not annihilated, will be reduced to a *minimum*; and the health and morals, as well as the knowledge, of the great bulk of the people, will be improved. Already the working classes in Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Birmingham, the Potteries, and the great iron districts between Glasgow and Airdrie, as well as other places, have commenced laying by their weekly

DONCASTER RACES.—THE DEAD-HEAT FOR THE ST. LEGER STAKES, BETWEEN "VOLTIGEUR" AND "RUSSBOROUGH."—"BOLINGBROKE" THIRD. —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

pence to form a fund for visiting the metropolis during the great Exhibition of 1851; and it is not the least gratifying of the many pleasant associations connected with that event, that it has been the means of eliciting such a praiseworthy organization among the working classes. Were it not for cheap excursion trains, this great source of amusement and instruction would have been unattainable by hard-working poverty, and the Exhibition would have lost one of its greatest attractions. The next step will be to enable the "million" to visit the Continent; and, in the course of a few years, we do not doubt that working men will think it as necessary to see Paris, the Rhine, and Switzerland, as they now do to visit the formerly inaccessible beauties of their own country, or of the sea that surrounds it.

Nationally and internationally, these trips are of social and political significance. The respectful salute paid, a few days ago, by a party of French excursionists to the Duke of Wellington, was an admirable commentary upon their benefits. Had these Frenchmen never seen England—had they never strayed out of the atmosphere of Paris—or had they never conversed with countrymen of their own who had made an English trip before them, it is likely that the name of Wellington would have excited their contemptuous sneers, or their more violent hatred. But their hearts, as well as their eyes, were opened. They had learned in a short visit to respect the country so long considered the natural foe of their own; and, in respecting the country, they respected the venerable captain who had made himself an immortal name by leading its armies to victory. There was a time, before railways were opened, when a Frenchman would have thought it a matter of conscience and duty to hate England and Englishmen, and of all Englishmen the Duke of Wellington most—but *nous avons changé tout cela*. The excursion trains have changed it, and feels more correctly. Such visits and such incidents are the great peacemakers. These, and submarine telegraphs, will make future Waterloos impossible.

THE "DEAD HEAT" FOR THE DONCASTER ST. LEGER.

THE race for the St. Leger of 1850 has been attended by one of those rare and exciting incidents denominated "dead heats!" Voltigeur, the winner of the Derby, and whose triumph upon the great northern course was looked forward to as a "dead certainty," and upon whom 6 to 4 was freely offered against the whole of the field, was run to a level nose by Russborough, an Irish horse, hitherto unknown to fame. The St. Leger is always an exciting race. Although by no means so heavy a betting event as the Derby, it possesses many features of peculiar interest for the connoisseur of the turf. It is not the same hap-hazard affair as the great three year-old scramble over the Epsom Downs; the horses engaged have, for the most part, had sundry opportunities of developing their qualifications, and have been so tried one with the other, that, to the judge of horseflesh, it is a mere matter of arithmetical calculation to "measure the length" of the respective nags, and, as a consequence, to pick out the winner. And very successful these sagacious gentlemen have proved themselves for three successive years (to say nothing of many former occasions), although this year the judge's fist of a "dead heat" for a brief time held the case in suspense, and pulling a Pelion on an Ossa of excitement, gave us two St. Legers instead of one. The effect upon the immense crowd of spectators, to use a good set phrase, "may be imagined better than described." Immense, we say,—for such a crowd was never seen on Doncaster Race-course as on the present occasion—thanks to the cheap trains, which poured in their thousands all parts. During the final struggle the whole compact mass heaved and swayed, one might almost say boiled over, with agitation; and the huge and confused roar of many lusty voices of "Voltigeur wins!"—"Russborough wins!"—"Vo! vo!"—"Russ!" "Vo! vo!"—"Hurra!" can be compared only to——we are at a loss to say what, so must leave the appropriate figure of speech to the ingenuity of the reader. Well, at length—for it does seem a long time while all this is going on, although only comprising a few seconds—the horses pass the chair. It is all over, one way or the other; but whether you win £10,000 or lose £9000 there, is still a slight question about, for it was "a very near thing." A very near thing indeed, for up goes the telegraph to announce nothing at all—in other words, a "dead heat." The agony of five months' conflict between hope and fear is not yet over. Like the man who has had his leg clumsily amputated, we have to undergo another operation. To the backers of the winner a dead heat is perplexing in the extreme. As the affair stands until the deciding heat is run off, he sees himself placed, like *Desdemona*, between "a divided duty:" and, should the owners not run it off, but agree to divide the stakes (such, however they never do on a great event like this), he would have a very complicated account to settle. For instance, in this case, having laid, we will suppose, £1000 even against Voltigeur and £500 to £250 against Russborough, he would have to receive £1000 on the former and pay £1000 on the latter, and,

COUNTRY NEWS.

CANTERBURY DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.—THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

On Tuesday afternoon the annual meeting of this association was held at the Sevenoaks; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. His Grace was supported by the Marquis of Camden, Lord Homesdale, Lord Sidney, the Earl of Romney, the Rev. Sir C. Farnaby, Sir B. Bridges, Sir Edward Deering, the Hon. and Rev. F. Noel, Mr. Deedes, M.P., Mr. W. Marsh, M.P., Archdeacon Harrison, the Rev. F. V. Lockwood, and other clergymen.

The report stated that the society had abandoned the training schools of Canterbury, but it had made grants for the support of pupils in the Training Institution of St. Mark's, Battersea, Whitelands, and Westminster, and that application had be received to learn the management of schools at the Maidstone and Canterbury model schools. In the financial department, £904 had been voted during the year for the erection of schools and the support of pupils in training. There were applications for grants to the amount of £845, and there was still a sum of £800 due for unpaid grants. The income of the association for the year had amounted to £1394 15s. 11d., and the expenditure had fallen short of that amount by £734 17s., which sum remained as a balance in the hands of the society.

On the motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by the Marquis of Camden, the report was agreed to; and after the appointment of officers for the ensuing year, the following resolution was carried unanimously

That this meeting has learned with satisfaction the arrangement which has been made by the board for the inspection by clergymen of the diocese, under the immediate authority of the archbishop, of such schools as may be desirous of such inspection

The Archbishop said he could not avoid thinking that this arrangement was a very wise one. It might be interesting to the meeting to know that the Battersea School at Battersea was likely to be given up for want of subscriptions. It was a school from which some of the best masters had gone forth, and one to which those interested in the education question looked as a very important feature in the system. It was intended to unite, if possible, that school with the school at Westminster. The schools at Westminster were essentially different from that at Battersea and St. Mark's, as they were intended to receive pupils not only for three or six months, and not to give a complete system of education, and therefore they were of less importance. The Battersea schools had been provided for the special purpose of providing efficient masters for the manufacturing districts; and Lord Lonsdale had been in a great degree provided for, and for some time past there had been more masters to send out than occupation could be found for. This fact would, at all events, be gratifying, as no such difficulty need be found in obtaining property trained masters as had been heretofore experienced. He hoped that the system lately commenced would, under the blessing of Providence, prove the means of materially altering the condition and habits of the younger classes of the country, and of the class of masters who emanated by the knowledge that the poor could only be reached at a very early age as they were so early called out to the active duties of life. Thus this obstacle, however, could be overcome; and he sincerely trusted that the zealous aid of the association, and of the promoters of education generally, would enable them to give to the children of the poor such complete and efficient instruction as would guide and help them in their after course through life.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, the officers of the association, and finally to his Grace the chairman, after which the meeting separated.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—The opposition to Mr. Cowling has assumed a definite shape, and active steps are now taking to secure the return of Mr. Loftus Wigram, Q.C., of Trinity College (9th Wrangler, 1825). It is understood that Mr. Wigram is opposed to allowing any but Christians to legislate for a Christian country, to all schemes which do not regard a man's religion as the most important part of his education, to refusing to members of the Church in Ireland the facilities for availing themselves of educational grants which Dissenters and Romanists enjoy in England, and also to the provisions of Mr. Sidney Wortley Mackie's Bill. He is opposed to the "experimental policy" of free-trade, to the recognised admission to our Universities of students who could not be required to join in the common worship, or submit to the religious teaching of the University, and in general to any course of policy not "animated by Christian principles." Mr. Wigram's supporters represent further, that they are led to bring him forward by a sense of duty "rendering it imperative upon them to do what they can for securing to the University a representative of sound and earnest for great principles, and of an ability and position to make him their efficient advocate in the House of Commons;" and also because, "with every respect for Mr. Cowling, and for the high place which (as a sound lawyer) he holds (by no means as an efficient advocate) he holds in his own profession, they are unable to be satisfied that he has not, on the present occasion, altogether mistaken the effectual discharge of which his undoubted talents and high legal qualifications fit him." Continuous committee meetings are being held on both sides, and it is likely the contest will be a spirited one.

POOLE ELECTION.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Gordon met an immense body of electors and other inhabitants of the borough in the Town hall, and, having stated his views as a decided convert to the principles of Free Trade, the result of his observation and experience as an extensive landowner in England and Ireland, a conviction that Free Trade would not injuriously prove disadvantageous either to the land-owner, land-occupier, or merchant, declared that he would not endanger the success of the Free Trade candidate by going into a contest, but was an opponent of offering himself when there could be no such result. His address was very well received; and, three cheers having been given for the cause of Free Trade, the assembly dispersed, evidently pleased that no further opposition would be offered by any one professing the same principles as those avowed by Mr. Seymour to his election.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—On Monday, the members of this society took possession of their newly-acquired estate at Kent Town, East Moulsey, in the western division of the county of Surrey. A train had been conveyed the members to the Hampton-court station of the South-Western Railway, whence they walked in procession to Kent Town, about a mile distant, preceded by a band. The estate consists of 30 acres, which is to be laid out in 230 allotments, each of which, it is expected, will realise between £2 and £3 per annum in the shape of ground rent. Each allotment will cost the purchaser between £35 and £40. [illegible] the members sat down to dinner in a marquée; Mr. G. Thompson, M.P. presiding. The chairman, after disposing of the loyal toast, said he was anxious to propose the health of Mr. James Taylor, the founder of freehold land societies, and in doing so took occasion to enter somewhat at length into the merits of the scheme. Mr. Taylor, in acknowledging the compliment, dwelt upon the social benefits of freehold land societies, and of their great national importance. Mr. Horton, Miss Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. G. Hargood, Mr. Bowyer, and other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Taylor proceeded to Uxbridge for the purpose of assisting at the ceremony of taking possession of another estate which the society has recently purchased near that town. The remainder of the company returned to town by special train.

THE ONE THOUSAND MILES MATCH.—Searles, of Leeds, still continues his walking match of one thousand miles in the same number of hours, at Tranmere. On each mile at the commencement of each hour, he runs; and at present appears as free from fatigue as when he started on Monday fortnight. Owing to difficulty of watching him during the night on the ground now enclosed near the Tranmere Hotel, he walks along the turnpike-road in company of two men, one of whom is engaged to watch his progress, and see that each mile is performed. He lives well, is in robust health, and sleeps well, especially in the night, when not engaged in walking. He performs each mile in nearly the same space of time, generally twelve minutes, though some have been accomplished in ten minutes. The odds are, however, against him, by two and three to one, and several wagers have been, at two to one, taken by himself within the last few days.

HUNTING PROSPECTS IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—Mr. Theobald and the gentlemen of Bath, it would appear, have completed their arrangements for staghunting in the neighbourhood of that ancient city, and after having undertaken to contribute £750 towards the expenses of Mr. Theobald's establishment during the hunting season. We congratulate the inhabitants of Bath, as they could not possibly have obtained a better man than Mr. Theobald, whose absence from Cheltenham during the ensuing winter will be sincerely regretted by many of our sporting characters.—*Cheltenham Looker-on.*

THE HOP-GROWERS OF KENT.—On Saturday last, a very numerous and influential meeting of the hop planters of Kent and Sussex was held at the Railway Hotel, Staplehurst, for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain a further abatement of the remaining moiety of the 1848 hop duty, payable on the 1st of October next. Among the company present we observed Sir E. Filmer, Bart., M.P.; T. L. Hodges, Esq., M.P.; A. E. Fuller, Esq., M.P. for East Sussex; Rev. W. H. Smith Marriott; W. P. Croughton, Esq.; Captain Patterson, Messrs. Punnett, F. B. Elvy, Parton, Elphick, Farley, Osborne, Sheppy, Snepp, Piper, Hilder, Neve (Benenden), Board (Boughton), Willis (Cranbrook), T. White (Maidstone), Bensted, &c. The principal resolution was expressive of the ruinous consequences that would ensue if the collection of the remaining half of the duty due upon the crop of 1848 were enforced at the present time; and requested the members of House of Commons connected with the hop-growing districts to seek an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and impress upon him the necessity of a further postponement.

EXTRAORDINARY GAME AT SKITTLES.—Mr. Ireland, a tradesman of Southampton, played skittles for twelve hours incessantly on Thursday week, at Mr. Woolferston's brewery, in St. Mary's-street there. The conditions were that the play was to commence at ten in the morning and last ten at night, during which time, as fast as the pins could be set up, Mr. Ireland was to throw at them till he got them down; for every time he knocked them down at twice he was to receive sixpence from Mr. Woolferston, and if he exceeded the twice he was to pay sixpence. Five minutes only was allowed for refreshment. The pins were set up by two men in a twinkling of time, and for twelve mortal hours Mr. Ireland kept up his play, throwing a ball above ten pounds weight accurately during the time, generally getting the pins down in what, in the language of the "alley," is termed "a twicer." At the close of the play Mr. Ireland was a winner of £14 and upwards.

REVIVAL OF STAGE-COACHES.—Two stage-coaches have been started to run daily between Cambridge and London.

The Liverpool Town Council have claimed £2100 from the parish as magistrates' clerks' fees, and threatened "to take steps for the recovery of the amount." This demand has caused some commotion. It has accrued by granting summonses for rates and passes for paupers

ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—NINE LIVES LOST.

A very melancholy occurrence took place on Thursday morning, about half-a-mile eastward of the Brentwood station, on the Colchester line, by which nine plate-layers, servants of the company, lost their lives.

It appears that these men, with about forty of their fellow workmen, had just unloaded a train of ballast-trucks, which was on the down line, and, to allow the engine and empty trucks to move on, stepped aside, some of them between the metals of the up line, probably not apprehending that any train of importance was at that moment due. This train arrived quite punctual to its time. The moment the engine-driver perceived the men on the line, he whistled loudly, and the guard of the foremost train of their approach. But it was too late; a violently became paralysed, and before the train could be stopped nine unfortunate creatures were run over and killed on the spot.

The shock of the ballast-train was blowing off its steam, which may, perhaps, have prevented the men from hearing the approach of the passenger-train. A fog prevailed at the time.

The spot on which the occurrence took place was a curve between cowbridges about 460 yards asunder.

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The Westminster Freehold Land Society held a public meeting at the Rochester Theatre last Tuesday evening; S. Steele, Esq., in the chair. Mr. James Taylor, the founder of freehold land societies, in a speech of an hour and a half's duration, excited great enthusiasm amongst the audience, and a resolution was unanimously carried approving of the objects of the society, and before the meeting separated a great number of shares were taken.

PEEL MONUMENT AT MONTROSE.—On Monday, a public meeting was held in the Guildhall, Montrose, Provost Mackie in the chair, for the purpose of raising a public subscription for erecting a monument in Montrose as a tribute of respect to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Provost Jamieson, Mr. C. H. Smith, Mr. Allan Barnes, Mr. Hampton, and Mr. Arbuthnott. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the opinion of the meeting of the great loss the country had sustained by the death of Sir Robert Peel, and their admiration of his splendid talents and patriotic conduct as a public man; and that to perpetuate his memory a suitable memorial should be erected in Montrose, for which a public subscription should be made by the inhabitants

POOLE SAVINGS' BANKS.—The accounts of this bank have during the last fortnight been under the investigation of Mr. W. H. Grey, of No. 48, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the accountant recommended by Mr. Tidd Pratt, the barrister. It is evident that the defalcation of the late cashier, J. B. Bloomfield, who was appointed to the office in 1831, commenced in 1835, and has, consequently, been continued during the long period of 15 years. The system purchased by the trustees appears to have been to appropriate certain sums to his own use, paying the interest regularly out of the funds of the bank, and keeping a private check-book of the sums thus appropriated, which book has been placed in the hands of the officials, and have thus always accounted for the profits on which the deficiency has been created. Had there been a proper inspection of the books at any period, the dishonesty must have been discovered before the death of the defaulter. The deficiency is about £36,000, and the sureties and the depositors will each receive a dividend of about 16s. 9d. in the pound, including interest. Since the exposé the bank has closed, and it is said that at present there is no intention entertained of opening the same again. It is hoped that property to the amount of about £2000 may be recovered from Bloomfield's estate, in which case the dividend would be increased.

SPORTING AT ENVILLE.—The Earl of Stamford had a shooting party on his estate in Staffordshire, on Saturday, the 7th inst. The result of the day's sport being as follows:—Earl of Stamford killed 146 partridges, 10 hares, and 6 rabbits; E. L. Gutacre, Esq., 146 partridges, and 1 rabbit; the Hon. S. Lyttleton and H. W. Foley, Esq. (who formed a second party), 157 partridges, 19 hares, and 5 rabbits; making a total of 449 partridges, 29 hares, and 12 rabbits. The shooting did not commence till eleven o'clock

HAY-MAKING AND THE HARVEST.—The fine weather of the past week enabled the agriculturists to get forward the whole of the grain in England; and the greater portion of the fields in Scotland have been cleared under very favourable circumstance.

STRATFORD MONUMENT.—The gentlemen who have originated the subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, have received from the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Brougham, and other noblemen and gentlemen of the country, letters expressing their desire to join the inhabitants of Leeds in accomplishing that object.

MALICIOUS BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE. A serious fire occurred on Sunday last at Comberton, in Cambridge-hir on the premises of Mr. Bonnett, one of the most extensive farmers in the district. The flames were first discovered in a pea stack, and, notwithstanding the speedy arrival of the Cambridge engines, the greater portion of the homestead was destroyed. An immense quantity of wheat, beans, barley, clover, &c., the produce of more than 150 acres, together with several carts and farming implements, was entirely consumed. Some of the out-offices were burned, but Mr. Bonnett's house and barn containing nearly £1000 worth of wool were saved. There appeared to be no doubt that the fire was the act of an incendiary. When all danger of a spread of the conflagration had subsided, a strict investigation of the circumstances attending it was entered into before the Earl of Hardwicke, but without any definite result.—On the night of Sunday some more stacks were fired in the same village, but the damage was but slight, plenty of assistance being procured at that time. Hayes of Barrington ought to be hanged, and the Rev. Thomas Breteton, at Steeple Morden, was fired, and all destroyed, except the newly erected brick house; damage £3000; premises and crops insured.—On Monday night Mr. Bonnett, one of the most extensive farmers in the district, had his barns, containing nearly £1000 worth of wool, burned down; damage £3000.

FATAL CATASTROPHE.—A fearful accident occurred on last Saturday morning at the convict establishment at Portland. A large number of convicts had been for some time past engaged in the construction of a pier for supplying material for the construction of the breakwater at Portland Roads. A powerful crane of a peculiar construction is employed at the works; the machinery of this crane was not properly attended to, and the whole framework of this ponderous machine fell, by which three of the convicts were killed on the spot, and fourteen others seriously wounded; of the latter, three or four are not expected to live.

DRAWING LIGHTNING FROM THE CLOUDS.—Some Belgian *savants* were engaged on Monday in making meteorological observations on the heights of Belleville (Paris). Having raised to a certain height some kites furnished with pointed needles, they drew from the clouds, although the weather was perfectly serene at the time, flashes of electricity similar to those of lightning in a storm. Suddenly one of the gentlemen, says the *Patrie*, was struck by a flash, and thrown to the ground, in a state of insensibility. He had, it appeared from evidence, held in his hand a wire which served as a non-conductor, and a fluid, descending by the cord, struck him. He was soon after restored to animation, but his right arm remained paralysed, and there is a doubt whether he will ever recover the perfect use of it.

REGATTAS took place at Havre on Sunday. They attracted a vast crowd, and the ordinary pleasure and an extra express train took down vast numbers of persons from Paris.

By an act of the late session (13 and 14 Vic., cap. 105), facilities are given for the union of liberties with the counties in which they are situate. It seems that there are various liberties having separate commissions of the peace, and justices may in general or quarter sessions petition for a release from such jurisdiction, and be united to the counties. There are twelve sections in the act respecting the trial of prisoners, and the procedure to be observed after the union is effected.

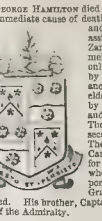
For the two weeks ending the 11th instant, there have been imported into Liverpool from America, France, and other parts abroad, the following quantities of food:—160,232 bushels wheat, 19,698 barrels flour, 8674 bags ditto, 24,896 bushels oats, 21,320 ditto beans, 2184 ditto peas, 12,206 ditto barley, 4500 ditto Indian corn.

Letters have been received from some of the pauper girls sent out to Australia from Kilkenny Workhouse in December last, stating that they had arrived safe, and experienced every care and attention on the passage, and were in the prospect of immediate employment as farm servants at from £10 to £15 a year. The passage was made in the remarkably short time of three months, the ship having arrived on the 31st of March.

The Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke d'Aumale have addressed a collective letter to General Changarnier, testifying in their names, as well as in those of the Queen and the Princesses, their gratitude for the service which he had rendered to be celebrated in the chapel of the Tuileries for the repose of the soul of the King, their august father.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR GEORGE BAILLIE HAMILTON, K.C.H., BRITISH MINISTER AT FLORENCE.



SIR GEORGE HAMILTON died at the Villa Normanby, Florence, on the 3rd inst. The immediate cause of death was the rupture of a blood-vessel in the chest, and the violence of the attack rendered the prompt assistance of his phy-cian, Dr. Harding, as Professor Zaneth, who was called in, totally unavailing. The melancholy event is deeply deplored at Florence—not only by his immediate relatives and dependants, but by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Sir George was born 4th October, 1798, the eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Baillie Hamilton, by the Lady Charlotte his wife, daughter of Alexander, ninth Earl of Home. He was grand-nephew of Thomas Hamilton, seventh Earl of Haddington, and second cousin, consequently, of the present Peer. The deceased received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, entering the diplomatic service, was for several years Secretary of Legation at Berlin, whence he was promoted, in 1846, to the more important position of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Sir George has died unmarried. His brother, Captain A. H. Baillie Hamilton, R.N., is Second Secretary of the Admiralty.

THOMAS THISTLETHWAYTE, ESQ., OF SOUTHWICK PARK, HANTS.

THIS gentleman, one of the chief landed proprietors in Hampshire, and formerly one of the county members, died at his seat, Southwick Park, on the 14th inst, aged 71. The Thistlethwaytes, a family of Saxon origin, was first settled in Yorkshire, but removed thence, in the time of Henry VII., to Winterslow, in Wiltshire, and have since been allied to the most eminent houses in England. The Sunderlands, the Pennefathers, the Pelhams, the Whitheds, the Nortons, the Bathursts, the Shirleys, &c.

Mr. Thistlethwayte, whose death we record, was son and heir of the late Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq., formerly M.P. for Hampshire, nephew of Selena, Countess of Chesterfield, and grand-nephew of Francis Thistlethwayte, Esq., of Norman Court, who received as heir-at-law after his uncle, Mr. Norton's decease the Castonville estate, which his wife bequeathed, in an extraordinary will, to Government. This Francis Thistlethwayte, the intimate friend of Horace Walpole, was to have been raised to the Peerage as Lord Castonvon, but died previously to the time of his intended elevation.

Mr. Thomas Thistlethwayte married, first, in 1803, Miss Guitton, by whom he leaves one son and several daughters, and, secondly, in 1827, Tryphena, daughter of Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Hampshire, and served as High Sheriff in 1805.

EXPLOSION IN THE CITY, AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

A frightful explosion of fireworks occurred in the metropolis, on Monday, at noon, which speedily laid in ruins a vast amount of property, besides seriously injuring the proprietor of the manufactory where it happened and one of his men; independent of which, a great many other persons, some of them many hundred yards from the immediate scene of the catastrophe, were badly hurt; and we regret to state that a lad, named Alexander Dupree Denning, who was passing during the progress of the engines to render assistance, was knocked down by one of the ponderous vehicles, the wheels of which passed over his neck and head, and caused his almost instantaneous death.

The scene of this dreadful disaster was Weaver-street, Spitalfields. The premises were in the tenure of Mr. John Clitherow, an artist in fireworks, who carried on an extensive shipping and wholesale business at No. 13 in that street.

The first explosion happened in what is termed the mixing-room, in which time only Mr. Clitherow and one of his men were at work therein. It is supposed that whilst engaged at their dangerous calling some of the rockets must have fallen to the ground, and that the force of the blow caused them to explode, for in an instant a series of explosions followed. Some hundred rockets shot through the roof and ascended many feet above the houstetops; whilst two men, who have since been ascertained to be Mr. Clitherow and one of his workmen, were blown from the building into the open yard. Another explosion then followed, and some scores of fireballs and maroons discharged their contents in every direction. Houses nearly a quarter of a mile distant suffered severely, whilst the buildings nearer were partially rent, the furniture destroyed, and the occupants thrown into an indescribable state of alarm

The noise occasioned by the second explosion had scarcely subsided, when the contents of the large workshops in the centre of the factory took fire in a line with the back fronts of the houses in Weaver-street, whilst Buxton-street bounded it on the other side. New Church-court, and another alley termed Harvey's-buildings. Where the third explosion took place has not been ascertained, although those buildings so closely surrounded the manufactory, they proved of infinite avail in preventing the work of destruction from being carried a further distance. Where the third explosion, which is described to have been the magazine as well as the store, occurred, the houses in Weaver-street, Spicer-street, Buxton-street, and New Church-court, were shaken to their very foundations; window-frames were forced from their bearings, the roofs broken in, and the furniture thrown into terrible disorder or broken into fragments.

Nearly every window in All Saints National School was forced in, and the glass sent flying amongst the children. In the lower school-room there were no fewer than 118 infants in the gallery at the time, and these were forced from their seats, with the exception of a few slight cuts occasioned by the shower of broken glass, they escaped unhurt. Mrs. Campbell, one of the teachers, who was sitting in the lower room, in the school-house at the time, was thrown down, and, the door, which was forced off its hinges, fell upon and injured her shoulder. The church of All Saints had also most of its windows demolished, and heavy pieces of timber were flung upon the roof.

Immediately after the explosions, the fire extended to the remainder of the manufactory. This, at one time, threatened destruction to Mr. Dew's timber-yard and carpenters' workshops, which, fortunately, were divided from the factory by a narrow space. Fortunately, the engine belonging to Messrs. Truman and Hanbury, the brewers, two of the parish, several of the London Brigade and West of England Company quickly attended, and, owing to the exertions of all present, the flames were prevented from extending.

The extent of the mischief done is considerable, and is stated to be as follows:—The premises of Mr. Clitherow, used as the firework factory, blown down, the contents consumed, and private residence very extensively damaged. The roof being displaced, window glass demolished, and furniture much broken. About 90 houses, belonging to Mr. Dew, the builder, in Buxton-street, are very severely damaged. The major portion of the large sheets of plate-glass in the goods depôt of the Eastern Counties Railway, in St. John's-street, a long distance off, is demolished. All Saints National School and the church are seriously injured, especially the former building, as scarcely a window is left entire. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Spicer-street, have the windows forced in, the roofs broken, and the furniture of the occupants destroyed. Nos. 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, in Weaver-street, are similarly damaged, besides seven others which have to be raised to the ground in Clitherow-place. On the other side of the same street, the houses numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, are extensively shattered and the furniture broken. The Spitalfields' Catholic Schools have also received their share of injury. The silk works of Mr. Jeffrey, in front of the factory, have also sustained great damage, and so has the costly stock in trade. The whole of the windows in Mr. Dew's carpenters' workshops are demolished, and the roof of his painters' shops forced in. Nearly the whole of the houses on the north side of Buxton-street are also more or less injured. In fact, as far as the eye can reach, nothing but broken glass and roofs displaced can be seen.

Scarcely a person who occupied any of the above houses escaped without being thrown down; but, fortunately, with one or two exceptions, they received but trifling injuries. Mr. Clitherow and his workman, John Wheeler, have been removed to the London Hospital, where they remain in a state of great suffering, though progressing favourably. The principal injuries which Mr. Clitherow received were owing to his attempts made to save the life of Wheeler, his workman. He states now that he saw the commencement of the explosion, and could have run out in time to avoid any injury; but, being anxious to save the life of his man, he stopped behind to pull him out, and whilst so doing the fireworks exploded, and both were terribly burned

Some idea of the power of the explosion may be formed, when it is stated that a cart laden with firewood, while proceeding along Church-street, near Bishopsgate, was completely overturned, and the contents scattered over the road. A child named Cornwood, living in Agnes-street, Bethnal-green, was thrown from a near Truman and Hanbury's brewhouse—his arm was broken and his leg terribly cut. A female named Potter, living at No. 14, in Clitherow-place, whilst dressing her children, was thrown backward by the power of the explosion from her chair and driven across her room; but knowing to some extent the dangerous nature of the materials in Mr. Clitherow's factory, she threw one child out of the window and its grandmother, and jumping out with another infant in her arms, her clothing caught a nail in the wall, and during two separate explosions the poor creature was suspended some feet from the ground. Fortunately, neither she nor the child sustained any material injury, but the whole of her furniture was demolished.

NEW POPULATION ACT FOR IRELAND.—There is a separate Act of Parliament for taking the census in Ireland. The census in Great Britain, it will be recollected, is to be taken on the 31st of March, of all persons living in the house on the preceding night; and by the act relating to Ireland (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 44), it is directed that the account shall be taken by the constabulary force as the Lord Lieutenant shall order, with other competent persons, "on the 31st of March, and one or more consecutive days." Some of the causes are similar to the Population Act for England. Parties are liable to penalties for giving false answers or obstructing the officers in obtaining information. In taking the census in Ireland, it is expressly declared that in the instructions to be filled up, no reference shall be made to the religion of any person or persons.

REPOSE IN CAMP.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.—ADVANCE OF THE HOLSTEIN TROOPS.

THE severest engagement that has taken place between the two armies since the battle of Idstedt, occurred on Thursday, the 12th inst., the Schleswig-Holstein troops having made a *reconnaissance* towards Eckernförde and Missunde in strong force, and attacked the bridge across the Schlei at the latter point, but without success. After cannonading the defences of the bridge on the north bank of the Schlei for more than an hour, the artillery was recalled, and the troops supporting it retired along the line of country by which they had advanced during the day, bivouacking to the north of their original positions. After the cannonade ceased, and as the troops sent forward with the batteries were retiring, the Danes issued from the entrenchments with several field-pieces, and for some time considerably annoyed the Holsteners, who were on the *chaussée* to Eckernförde, and immediately south of it; but they were in too great force to be pursued, and as soon as the Danes discovered the strength of the battalions which had not been engaged, they ceased the pursuit and regained their fortified position.

The *Times* Correspondent gives the following interesting sketch of the preparations for the attack:—

"It was known on the evening of the 11th, that a movement somewhat more important than usual was contemplated. A large number of waggons, put in requisition for the baggage, the knapsacks of the infantry, &c., left Rendsburg during the night; the head-quarters of the advanced guard, under Colonel Gerhard and Major Von Stutterheim, were at Holebunge, a little hamlet between the two lakes Wittensee and Bistensee. The waggons that had gone in the night were already packed with the knapsacks of the infantry and chasseurs, which are thus taken on without compelling the men to march under an oppressive weight. Further on, two pontoons were mounted on waggons, with others carrying the materials for bridging over a stream; but they were never used, and this part of the train did nothing but encumber the narrow roads. The first purpose of the movement was to clear all the country north from the head of the Wittensee Lake to Eckernförde, Missunde, and as far west of it towards Schleswig as might be possible, of the Danish troops encamped in the intervening space, but not entrenched. A force quite strong enough to effect it was taken; the whole of the advanced guard of Colonel Gerhard's brigade moved up through Damendorf to Osterbye; the 4th and 12th battalions of infantry formed the right wing of the advanced guard and took a parallel route, but more to the east, upon Kochendorf; a corps of Jagers, still more to the right, advanced on Westerthal and Eckernförde itself. I took the same road as the 4th battalion of infantry to Osterbye, since one route must needs be chosen, and cannot speak of what occurred on the left and centre except from report.

"For some time, our route lay along the shore of the Wittensee, close to the water's edge. It was a lovely morning, cool, with a brilliant sun—one of those days which make the early autumn one of the pleasantest seasons of the year. The lake shone like a sheet of silver, and the wooded banks were reflected clear and sharp in it to every minute detail in its depth. Beyond the village of Great Wittensee we turned off the Eckernförde road to the left, and by various indirect and crooked ways we got on the ground till lately within the Danish lines. It was anticipated that the Danish outposts would be found somewhere about Osterbye, and the calculation proved pretty correct. About half-past twelve o'clock, an irregular fire of small-arms to our right indicated that the Jagers, advancing in that direction on Westerthal, had come upon them, and it was equally as evident that the Danes were retiring; the same process was going on on the left, and we had nothing to do but speculate. We had got beyond Osterbye, and were approaching Kochendorf before anything was visible; but there we saw the last of a Danish company being driven from a wood to the right of the latter village. The Danes retired so readily, and were dislodged from point to point with so little difficulty, that they plainly acted on orders to fall back if attacked in any force, without exposing themselves to loss, and retire within the fortified position behind them, thus the advance was little more than a march. By three o'clock the whole staff were in Kochendorf, and the extensive camp constructed by the Danes to the north of the village abandoned. But the country between Kochendorf and Missunde was not quite cleared of them; a few flankers were still keeping up a fire on them as the 2nd and 4th battalions of the Holsteiners were coming up from the rear and forming a little in advance of the village itself.

"It was four o'clock before the force intended for the attack on the bridge at Missunde was sent forward, accompanied by the above-named battalions.

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"A cannonade in front indicated that the attack on the bridge had begun. The 2nd and 4th battalions were stationed to the south of the Eckernförde *chaussée*; the artillery was on the rising ground overlooking the Schlei, beyond Cissel, supported by a body of Jagers and infantry and cavalry.

The following details are from the Correspondent's subsequent letter:—

"The bridge was defended from both pounts at once; though the *tête du pont* being behind some higher ground could not be seen from our post to the west, and nearly parallel with the line of Count von Holstein and the Danish batteries were, indeed, firing across the water, but the bridge was not withdrawn, and the Danish guns on the *tête du pont* were fully engaged. The bridge itself is so completely covered by works, which must be constructed with great skill, that from no point the Holsteners reached could they fire with any effect on the bridge itself, or it must have been shot to pieces; only some guns far to our left were brought to bear on a portion of it, but did no damage. I was with a group of spectators on the high-road to Eckernförde, just at its junction with the country road to Kochendorf, when the Danes opened a smart fire on the 4th battalion, through which we had just come, and they had to bear the brunt of the onset, which luckily did not last long. The peasants with the waggons and wounded put their horses to the top of their speed down the sandy road; and for a quarter of an hour there was a curious race worthy of any ancient arena. I made my legs compasses over as pretty a piece of ground as I ever measured in the same space of time, and was by no means sorry when the whistle of the heavier balls became a little less sharp and distinct, though I knew that half of them were from our own guns, and that the other half were flying among my friends of the morning march. It was the only time they were under fire during the day. Some of the shots went right through the column, and, I understand, caused some loss and a momentary confusion; but the mass stood firm, and, as before described, the Danes did not pursue in the face of the superior force. They soon drew back again to their *tete du pont*.

"Thus was the close of the encacement. The Holsteiners, as they retired, set fire to the Danish camp at Kochendorf; and several Danes who could not get away soon enough in the morning, and had hidden themselves in nooks and corners under the straw, were turned out of their hiding-places by the flames, to the no small amusement of the Holsteiners, who did not suspect the place had any living tenants at least human ones. In two hours the camp was entirely destroyed. Other encampments at other points were given to the flames in the same manner, and our route southward was illuminated by several conflagrations on the hills behind us. The moon set calm and silvery, exactly opposite to the scene of destruction. The narrow roads were choked up by the waggons conveying the wounded and baggage and the artillery, but, as we were not pressed on, no casualties occurred.

HOLSTEIN CHASSEURS AND NIGHT FIRE.—SIGNAL-POST.

"The heavy firing at Eckernförde, to the east, continued after nightfal, it is said it was only intended to check the advance of the Holstein infantry on the town while the Danish troops were embarked in their ships and boats and taken across the bay, but I cannot answer positively for what I did not see. A mill behind the town was set on fire, and burnt for many hours. It is reported this morning that Eckernförde is in possession of the Holsteiners, but it is a question if they can hold it, as they are always open to an attact from the water.

"The artillery was brought back to Damendorf, and the infantry to other points south of it, but still in advance of their former position. The men bivouacked by their watch-fires, and appeared in nowise discouraged by the result of the day's proceedings, for they were singing and cheering merrily, as the waggons, laden with their wounded comrades, crawled along the road by the side of their posts towards Rendsburg.

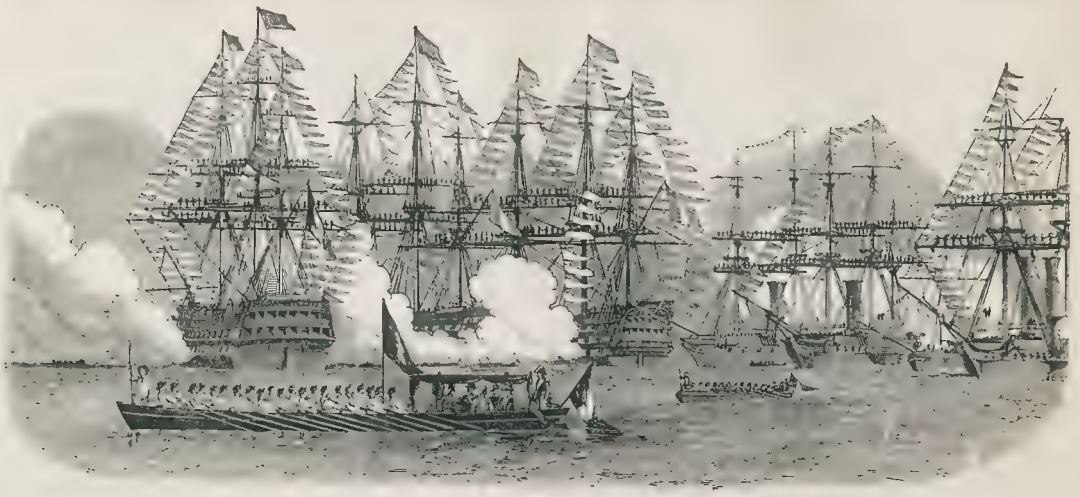
"The result of the affair may be briefly stated. If the object was to force the bridge at Missunde, it was decidedly defeated, as no impression was made on the works, and the Danes were able at the close of the day to become the assailants; if it was a mere *reconnaissance*, it only proved that the Danes are very strongly intrenched, which was pretty well known before. On the other hand, the Danes appear to have declined defending Eckernförde at all on the land side, and, assuming report to be correct, it is in the hands of the Holsteiners. Their loss is described by their own semi-official authority to be 120 killed and wounded; among the latter are five officers; an officer and 50 men of the Jagers were also taken prisoners, having been cut off from the main body by the sally of the Danes from the *tête du pont* at Missunde, when the Holstein batteries were recalled. Their total loss, therefore, is little less than 200 men.

"The opinion already expressed, that the Holsteiners could not long hold Eckernförde, proved correct, for the corps that advanced on it at mid-day of the 12th was withdrawn late in the evening. The firing from the Danish steamers in the bay during the afternoon and up to seven o'clock was heavy, though not rapid; the guns were evidently of large calibre, and their report can be easily distinguished from that of field-pieces. It is feared the town is much damaged

"Two English officers of artillery rode with General Willisen's staff throughout the day, and were present at the attack on the bridge. The action lasted from half-past four till nearly six o'clock."

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN CHASSEURS ON THE MARCH

OUTPOST DUTY.—THE VIDETTE.—HOLSTEIN CAVALRY-MAN.



THE FRENCH PRESIDENT QUITTING THE SQUADRON AT CHERBOURG.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AT CHERBOURG.

In our Journal of last week we fully described the visit of Louis Napoleon to the French fleet at Cherbourg. We now engrave the scene of his departure.

The following details of the principal vessels at Cherbourg on this occasion are interesting.

The *Friedland*, 120, flag of Admiral Deschenes, is an old but serviceable ship; she carries 1184 men, and stows all her provisions, water, &c., with ease; roomy between decks, but rather too little space between each gun. The Admiral is a mild, gentlemanly man, a kind good officer, who has seen service against Nelson in the old war. The armament consists of long and heavy French 30-lb. (equal to English 34-lb.) guns, with some 68's on the main deck. The *Valmy*, 120 (flag of Admiral Dubourdieu), is an immense vessel. Reckoning all her flats, she has no less than six decks (including the orlop and a lower orlop deck. She was originally pierced for 140 guns, but would not "stand up" at all when launched, so that they were obliged to double her, which gives her a swelling outline to the water line. She has a handsome round stern, with splendid galleries (the *Friedland* has a stern of the old cut), carries 1160 men, and has no less than eighteen 84-lb guns on her main deck. From her great height out of the water, she would give her opponent a great deal of trouble, not to speak of her other sources of annoyance. The cabins are nicely fitted up. The *Henri IV.*—an ominous name among all those Republican sisters has never yet been to sea, but is a very fine-looking three-decker of 100 guns, with 1021 men. Indeed, there is not one of them (the *Jena*, 92, 967 men, the *Jemappes*, 100, 1000 men, the *Jupiter*, 92, 980 men, *Hercule*, 100, 995 men, *Minerve*, 60, 600 men, for gunnery practice) which would not be able to take her own part in sailing or fighting. The *Inflexible*, 100, is the crack ship of the fleet, and is equal to our smartest vessels in most manœuvres in harbour. There is a great deal of brass-work about the ships, and a good deal of our old polishing system is still maintained. Admiral Dubourdieu, a stern, grim, silent old officer, who lost an arm at Navarino, when in command of a small frigate, is said to have a weakness in favour of rubbing up cannon-balls and nailheads. Certainly, his ship is as bright as a new pin.

The steamers are by no means handsome, but they are better—they are good. The use of long pivot guns on the upper deck is entirely discarded, if, indeed, it was ever adopted: instead, they have very heavy batteries at the bow and stern on the main-deck, so as to be very useful in sailing to or from an enemy in a direct line. The *Descartes*, the largest steamer they have except the *Mogador*, is of 540-horse power, can work up to 600; her engines, made in Holland, weigh 702 tons; consumption of coals, 60 tons *per diem*, steam for 10 days; has carried 2000 troops, it is said, and can go 10 knots an hour. Her ports are nearly six feet out of water with all stores on board. She has eight guns on deck; on upper-deck six 8-inch shell guns and two 22-pounders, on main-deck has the same armament; was pierced for 38 guns, but only carries 16; her scantling is 18½ inches (that of the *Terrible* is 2 feet). With the exception of the *Terrible*, *Sidon*, and *Retribution*, we have no such steamers in our service. The following are some *data* for comparison:—The *Retribution*, just commissioned at Portsmouth, carries on the upper-deck one 68 (solid) pound gun, nine 68 (hollow) pound guns; on main-deck, twelve 32-pound; scantling, 1 foot 8 inches; engine, 400-horse (can work to 1200-horse power). The *Mogadan* (engines by Cané, of Paris) is less than the *Descartes*, having been built for packet service, but has been found very serviceable. The other vessels call for no particular remark.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

M. Petin, an ingenious Frenchman, has just invented what is termed a "System of Aërial Navigation," by which he hopes to attain the long-desired power of rendering the balloon subservient to our will. As yet, we have but the instrument; it is necessary to know how to make use of it, to subdue it, to direct it in fact, else we shall continue to have nothing but a toy upon our hands. This, then, is the problem to solve which many illustrious dreamers have dedicated their studious hours, without having as yet obtained the results for which they labour.

We gather from an interesting paper in our Parisian contemporary, *L'Illustration* (whence the accompanying Engraving has been copied), that "to attain this end courage alone is not sufficient; M. Petin must inspire confidence, enforce conviction, make himself understood, in fact; and in this," adds the writer, "we must do him the justice to say that he has perfectly succeeded. No one among those who have been to hear him at the Palais National doubted as long as he spoke; so logical was all that he said, so strict were his deductions, so much had the wings the appearance of propelling his machine *par passe* with his demonstration, that if, at the termination of his lecture, he had thought proper to state that the Palais National was an immense aërial machine, which had been sailing in the clouds during the whole sitting, none would have been surprised, and none would have appeared afraid! Let us endeavour, then, following M. Petin, to give to those of our readers who have not heard him an idea of the principle of his invention, at the same time that we place before them the gigantic apparatus."

Up to the present time, those who have sought to direct balloons in the air have not properly investigated natural laws: this appears paradoxical, and yet nothing is more true. Let us explain. Some have studied the mechanism of the wings of a bird, and have sought to apply it to the balloon; others have looked for their model in the depths of the ocean, and with them the solution of the problem has been in the construction of an immense aërial fish: but no one, to our knowledge, has sanctioned the causes of the movement of the bird in the air or of the fish in the water; no one has recognised, or, at least, set out with this principle, that bodies, animate or inanimate, never move but by the combination of the action of the heavy body with the resistance of the surrounding medium. Such is the law which has served M. Petin for his starting-point. But in order that there may be motion, intelligence must direct the actions of the heavy body.

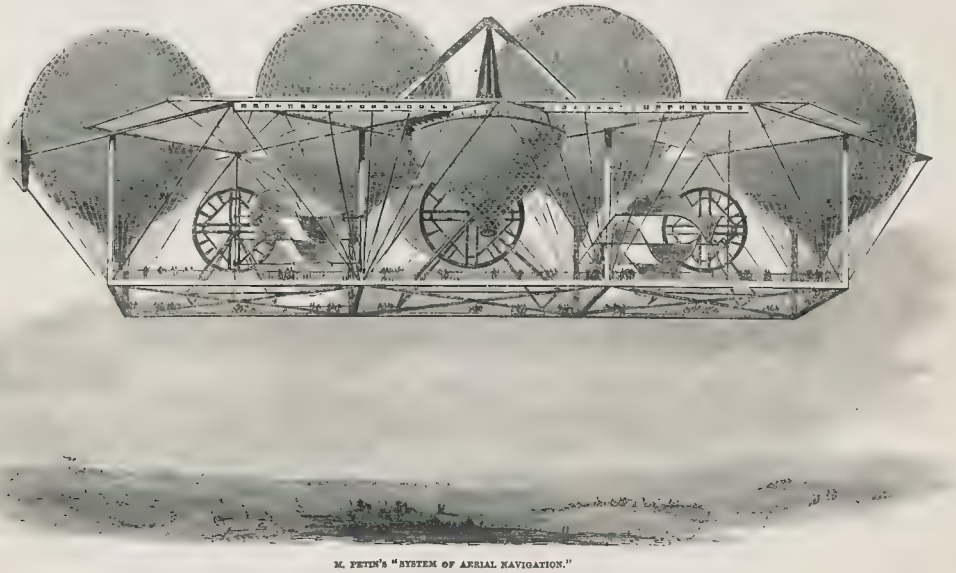
For locomotion, then, we require a lever and a fulcrum. Let us see how these are obtained in aërial navigation. There are in physics two simple machines the lever and the inclined plane: the lever, by means of a fulcrum conveniently placed, transmits to one extremity force which is exerted upon the other; the inclined plane also transmits force, but diminishes it. Behold, then, in three words, the whole system of M. Petin the lever, the fulcrum, and the inclined plane. The fulcrum is everywhere in nature—it is upon the earth for man and terrestrial animals; it is in the water for fishes; and, finally, it is in the air for birds; and the Creator, in his admirable foresight, has given to each animal the form best adapted to the fulcrum which must aid it in moving: thus, to select our examples from one class of animate beings, a cock, whose foot rests upon the earth, has the toes far apart; with the duck, the toes are united by a membrane which enables it to find a fulcrum in water; and, finally, with the bat, there is a large web, which, when spread out, supports it in the air. For the balloon, it is scarcely necessary to tell our readers that its fulcrum is in the air; and we will explain presently in what manner M. Petin establishes his lever upon this fulcrum, so as to be able to progress in the atmosphere.

Now, what part does the inclined plane perform in nature? We have said that it transmits force; we can conceive it at all inclinations from horizontal to vertical; and, according to inclination, the force which it has to transmit will act with different effect. A river runs upon an inclined plane—it is rapid or slow, according to the inclination of its bed. If we wish to obtain a powerful effect from it, we construct a canal which conveys it to a mill-wheel, and a whole manufactory is set in motion. Thus it is we are to understand that an inclined plane transmits force in lessening it: this same mass of water which would dash in a few seconds from a height of two or three yards, would take a considerable time to reach the same level lower down, if it continued to run upon the plane which formed the bed of the river. Let us suppose a heavy body left to itself upon an inclined plane: in the first second of its fall it would run through a certain space; then the motion would continue increasing; and this rule of nature is defined in mechanics thus:—The spaces passed over are to each other as the square of the periods employed in passing over them. It follows from this, that as long as a body is upon an inclined plane, its motion will increase; and it is only upon a horizontal plane that this motion can of necessity be diminished or stopped.

If our readers have clearly comprehended what we have endeavoured to illustrate—the nature of the lever, the fulcrum, and the inclined plane—they will easily understand what we have yet to say upon the aërial apparatus of M. Petin.

All bodies are heavy: they are only called heavy or light by comparison with a given medium. Thus, cork, which is heavy in relation with air, will fall; but being light in comparison with water, it will rise to the surface. The fulcrum is a force contrary to the actions of the heavy body united in a fixed point upon the lever: hence it follows that the fulcrum of light bodies is superior to the actions of the heavy body, and that for heavy bodies it is inferior.

M. Petin has sought to give to his apparatus the greatest possible power, while diminishing the resistance he has to overcome. This resistance is the surrounding medium the air. He has given himself great power by employing four spherical balloons of immense volume. Now, in the sphere, capacity increases as the cube of the radius, while the surface increases but as the square of the radius. Thus, a balloon which should be three times larger than another, would only present nine times greater surface, whilst it would give a capacity, or an ascensional power, twenty-seven times greater. M. Petin has, always with the view of diminishing resistance, placed his balloons one behind the other; and he has armed the prow of his ship with a conical appendage, that it may cleave the air more easily. His balloons, of which each, says he, should have the diameter of the Corn-Exchange of Paris—say 90 feet—are joined together by an immense framework, 162½ yards long by about 70½ yards broad, upon which the passengers will be placed. In the middle of this vast machine are found four kinds of parachute, two above and two below the middle plane, which act as



M. PETIN'S "SYSTEM OF AERIAL NAVIGATION."

follows: When the machine quits the earth, it is by reason of its lightness compared with the air: its fulcrum is then superior to the action of the heavy body (it is the column of air situated above the balloon). This resistance to ascent at last concentrates itself upon one point—the centre of the lever (the lever is the whole machine); then the parachutes situated below the plane of the apparatus open by reason of the resistance of the air, and the lever is complete—we have the fulcrum, the fixed point round which we must gravitate. If, on the contrary, the machine descends, the upper parachutes open, and our lever is again complete.

It only remains for us to show how M. Petin has realised, in his apparatus, the inclined plane. The vast framework, which holds the four balloons together, is so constructed that one portion, whether before or behind, can be exposed in an instant. Imagine a system of Venetian blinds, if you will, of which the splats are opened and closed by a very simple mechanism. When one portion of the apparatus is thus exposed, the resistance which the air offers to vertical movement is no longer experienced upon it, while upon the unexposed part it still exercises its force undiminished. The equilibrium is thus destroyed, the lever oscillates upon its fulcrum, the machine takes an inclination, and shoots forwards in the direction of the inclined plane; its rapidity of motion is thus increased, and it is enabled to pass through considerable spaces; then, by closing the splats, the lever becomes horizontal, and its motion can be used upon the horizontal plane. This manœuvre, which may be repeated as often as desired, either in front or in the rear, will enable the speed to be accelerated, and allow the machine to be directed towards any given point.

Up to this, we have supposed progression only to have taken place by virtue of the specific gravity of the balloons; but there is another element of which the aëronaut must take account, i. e. the wind, which directs all the wild will balloons launched into the regions of air: there is yet another case, where the machine shall have reached a region where the surrounding medium shall be in perfect equilibrium with the ascensional force of the aërial ship. We must then have recourse to other machines, capable of engendering the tractile force necessary for progression. M. Petin has established for this purpose two horizontal helices, which, being set in motion by the aëronaut, produce a rectilinear progression in the direction of their axis. They can also be employed with the atmospheric resistance of the ascensional force: they then transmit the motion to other tractional helices, which are placed vertically on the anterior and posterior quarter of each side of the machine, they screw into the air, as it were, and assist the act of progression. Our readers will perceive that lateral movements can be obtained from these helices, by stopping that of one side whilst the other continues in motion. Thus, by stopping alternately one or other of the helices, the whole apparatus can be manœuvred like a ship. It is easy to see that the movement of the horizontal helices (the effect of which will be to raise or lower the ship on a vertical line) will allow of progression or elevation in the air without casting out ballast or losing gas (means to be employed only when ascending or descending), without which all extended locomotion would be impossible, on account of the continual loss of power experienced by the machine. The helices, moved either by the hand of man or by a machine (and the dimensions of the apparatus allow of the supposition), would equally bore into an atmospheric current which might oppose its progress, just as a ship would make head against currents at sea.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 22.—17th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 23.—Autumn begins.
TUESDAY, 24.—Sun rises 5h. 49m.; sets 5h. 54m.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Mrs Hemans died, 1835.
THURSDAY, 26. St. Cyprian.
FRIDAY, 27.—Great fire at Constantinople, 1729.
SATURDAY, 28. Sheriffs of London sworn in.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 33	2 50	3 3	3 20	3 40	3 59	4 18	4 35	4 49	5 5	5 20	5 40	6 0	6 25

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E Y W J H, Holt: B; NEMO, Leamington—We are not in possession of the information required by your communications
A YOUNG HERALD.—The ducal coronet, or cap of maintenance, from which a crest may issue, does not of necessity denote the descent of the bearer from a noble house. The blazon of the arms sent is perfectly correct
F E, Bow-common.—The late Earl of Radnor died January 27th, 1828, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Viscount Folkestone
N M.—The Crest of the Myddeltons, of Chirk Castle, county Denbigh, is, "A bloody hand ppr. issuing out of a ducal coronet or"
T J. Wigton—Mr Haydon, the painter, died June 22, 1846. (See memoir and portrait in Number 216 of our Journal.)
A SUBSCRIBER, Dover—The penny postage came into operation on January 10, 1840
ANY OLD WAIF, and ANOTHER.—The Arms of the Cheshunts cut was the Artist's error
YOUNG CARS should consult the images to our volume
WILSON, Rochester, will, perhaps, favour us with a sketch
I S, Dublin, had better write to the journal in error
NEMO, Liverpool—The settlement will be valid, if the person be solvent at the time it is executed
K H should apply to a police magistrate of the district in which he resides
T F P. The School of Hydrotherapy at Malvern is closed. This is all we have space to reply to
MICHT UNDERGO—Hyperion was the son of Cœlus and Terra. He married Thea, by whom he had Sol, Luna, and Aurora. Nemo his name is frequently used to denote the Sun. A stereotype edition is printed from cast plates, not from movable type. The old saying is a case for the "Notes and Queries"
AIR-PUMP.—See the Treatises on PNEUMATICS in the "Cabinet Cyclopædia"
PETELL.—"And Hermes is an immortal man," in Mary Howitt's version over the body of Cebriones, is fine irony, to be increased by the speaker with each repetition of the line
Q, St Leonard's.—See The Printer, in Knight's London, vol. iii. p. 309
X Y Z, Erfurt—Apply to an agent for patents, as Mr Jabez Hare, Arundel-street, Strand.
EXHIBITION OF PERLE FINE.—The two wreaths of the Forth, with portrait of Sir Malcolm, was engraved in our Journal for March 17, 1849
SCHOLASTICUS, Oswaldtwistle.—We do not know anything of the individual or the association
J G.—The first Engraving of Mr. Paxton's design for the Great Exhibition building appeared in our Journal for July 6, 1850. There has since been added to the design, barely midway, a transept, with a semicircular roof, which is the only change in the ground plan, the elevation, and much out the central entrance. We have in preparation some enlarged Views of this stupendous building
G G, Great Milton, is thanked though we could not avail ourselves of his proposition.
H H M—Read Mackay's "Western World." See, also, the Emigration paper in our Journal for July 6, 1850
J B A, Adelaide, is thanked for the Lithograph
QUERIES.—See Mr Goldney Higgins's queries on the "Celtic Druids." The Rev Mr Duke's small volumes, the "Druidical Temples of the County of Wilts" contains considerable information upon Druidism, generally
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER had better send an impression of the coin. We cannot form any idea of the value of the pennies
W C H, Swallow, is thanked; but the subject is not adapted for our Journal
A C, Leamington.—The Sketch and Account of the Baths of Leamington
P E W, Gosport.—Any "Dry Paper" used in every street of London
JOHN HOWARD.—Apply to a respectable solicitor
STUDENT, Hemingford.—The Seal for the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London were made by Mr Eole, 29, Southampton-street, Strand, who designed all the robes belonging to that body, and makes the gowns, including the B.A. hood for 4s. 6d
AB ARMIGER, Liverpool—See "Outlines of Astronomy" (J. W. Parker, West Strand)
L C K had better provide himself with one of the useful. "Charts of Architecture," published by Mr. Bell, Fleet-street
COELEB, Huddersfield, had better read the large work published on Australia
M M, Swansea.—We shall be glad to see your Sketches of the church
O, Isle of Ely. is thanked, but we have not room for the epitaphs
PISCATOR.—See Carpenter's "Angler's Assistant," a practical book
TO THE POPE.—The marriage in question will take place in November, as an excalibur or. *Motto*: Sæt fortuna domus
R K.—It is not allowable to adopt a crest or motto without due heraldic authority In the absence of an hereditary bearing, the Kings of Arms would permit the assumption of a crest, properly differenced, derived from either the male or female ancestor of the mother
AN ORPHAN.—An illegitimate son cannot claim to be next-at-law in right of his mother
STRADIVARIUS.—I. The phrase is correctly printed as you have written it. 2. Mr Hill's name on an escutcheon of pretence, when he is married to an heiress or co-heiress; in other cases he impales them
F. Bolton We can trace no arms to the name in question
RHYS AP LLEWELYN.—A person, having no hereditary right to arms, cannot assume the armorial bearings and crest of his maternal grandfather unless under the sanction of the King of his matrimonial, permitting him to take the name and arms of that gentleman, or by grant from the Heralds' College
MILES.—You are not too old; but your application will require to be well-backed by influent al interest. Apply to Lord Fitzroy Somerset
ALPHA.—1 *Plumb* might be used; but *calamus stilus*, or even *penna*, would be more correct. 2. Maria Theresa Beatrice Gaëtana, Duchess of Gordonne. 3 Frederica Catherina Sophia Prisca, 4 Wurtemberg, left issue a son (Napoleon) and a daughter
G G. Under th. present state of the law, it is not permitted to a woman to marry two brothers
ARA, Sunning. The only means of obtaining a commission in the Army or Navy is by purchase or exchange. In application at the Horse Guards: and no money will enable an applicant to become a lieutenant or captain in the line without having served as Ensign
X Y Z. York—George II silver penny is worth about 3d
SAINT VI George III sovereign, in proof, is worth about 6d
E O W, Sa op James II crown, judging from the wax impression sent, is only worth its intrinsic value
S H S.—The arms of the Earl of Yarborough are, "Quarterly first and fourth grand quarters, quarterly first and fourth as three pelicans arg. valning themselves ppr. for PELHAM second, a lion, third as two demi-bats palewayz in fess, with buckles in chief arg., second and third grand quarters, arg. a chev between three crosses flory sa. for ANDERSON"
C H. ANTIS SPENCER asks, "To arms of the great Irish family of O'Conor, represented by O'Conor Don, &c.—Arg an oak tree vert." O Conor, of Kerry, bore—"Vert, a lion rampant or, crowned of the last." and O Conor, of Connaught, "Vert, a stag passant ppr." The *Crest* of O Conor Don is "An arm embowed, holding a sword arg.; pomelled and hilted gold, entwined with a snake ppr."
A CONSTANT READER.—The only printed lists of Yorkshire genealogies are to be found in the Indexes of the Local Histories. The "Visitations" have never been published
A BELFAST SUBSCRIBER. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is the higher dignitary

G C B.—A knight is not entitled to wear, with the Garter or Collar of his Order, the arms of his wife—only of the lady he an heiress
HARK. The crest required is "an eagle displayed with two heads ppr issuing from a ducal coronet, surmounted by a fiery sword in two snakes"
T J C.—The only sure mode of testing the arms is by reference to the Herald's Office. The fee is small
INQUIRER.—We can find no arms registered to the name of Straun Possibly the spelling is a corruption of Strahan The arms of the latter are "Az a buck passant or"
MELETES.—In the scale of precedence, Knights Bachelor are above Companions of the Bath, and these latter rank higher than Doctors of Divinity, Sergeants-at Law, Queen's Counsel, Admirals or Colonels in the army
F W.—Lord John Russell was born 18th August, 1792
A CONSTANT READER—The arms of Sir A. Buck were, "Ba. a bend erm between two cottises fleury, counterfleury or. *Crest*: Out of a mural crown, a maiden's head erm., purfled or, her hair dishevelled, of the same, and issuant, adorned with a chaplet vert, and garnished with roses ppr." Ramsbph de Mowbines bore "Or a lion rampant guardant arg."
GREENWICH.—We can find no arms on record to the name of "Smithett."
ENTHUSIAST. The inheritance of property has nothing to do with the right to quarterings. If a gentleman has daughters only, all their children will be entitled to quarter their grandfather's arms, even if they do not inherit an acre of landed property
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The arms in the first quarterly are clearly those of De Ros, but we will make a further research, and give our more decided opinion next week

ANTHONY, Burnley—Charles II passed, struck for India, of no value
OXFORD—Such marriage would be valid | G C—No it is not legal
J H.—We have not the pamphlet | MINER—Agreed
D.EDALUS—We have no faith in the matter | G V, Counsel—Declined

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, September 28 1850, will contain Engravings of the RHUDDLAN ROYAL EISTEDVODD, and NORTH WALES MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Also, Views of the GREAT EXPLOSION at SEAFORD CLIFF, on Thursday last.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

SPLENDID PRESENT TO SUBSCRIBERS
TO
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IN PREPARATION,
A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF
THE EXTERIOR OF THE VAST BUILDING
DESIGNED BY MR. PAXTON,
FOR
THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN 1851.

This View will be Engraved in a very superior style, and printed on a large sheet of fine paper: it will be published at the time of the opening of the Great Exhibition. The Print will be given to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Also in preparation,
A SPLENDID VIEW
OF THE
INTERIOR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

. Further particulars of these Prints, together with other Engravings in preparation connected with the Great Exhibition, will be duly announced.

198, Strand, September, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1850.

THE complicated affairs of Germany have received a new interest from the events that have just taken place in the electorate of Hesse-Cassel. Although that state is not much larger than Yorkshire, and only contains a population of about 800,000 souls, its situation between the two rival powers of Austria and Prussia, and the greatness of the principle for which its people have been contending, cause the present crisis within its limits to be regarded with much curiosity, if not anxiety. Hesse-Cassel obtained a free constitution after the events of 1830; and for about eighteen years its Sovereign seemed to delight himself to the task of annulling it. He restored, from time to time, to make encroachments upon the most valuable of the popular rights which had been wrested from, rather than conceded by, him; and was more than once placed by his own acts in a state of hostility against the public sentiment as well as against the law. On each occasion he yielded before his position became too perilous, but came out of every successive struggle with a loss of popularity and influence. The great point of dispute was that most essential of all points in any country claiming to be free—the power of the purse, or the right of voting the taxes. The Chambers of the Legislature, which were supported very quietly, but very firmly and generally, by the people, uniformly refused to relax their hold upon this privilege, their only safeguard for good government; and things were on, not comfortably, but without violence, until a new French revolution in 1848 aroused Europe. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel was startled, like all the other potentates of Germany; but finding in his subjects a feeling of determined hostility to the wild schemes of the German Red Republicans, and an intense love of order as the only possible basis of liberty, he took courage. Miscalculating utterly the temper of the Hessians, and supposing that a *régime* of Absolutism had commenced for all Germany, he judged it advisable to take advantage of the state of siege in which nearly all the States of the Germanic Empire were placed, to abrogate once for all the constitution that was still obnoxious to him. Aided by a congenial Minister, Herr Hassenpflug, he has been engaged for some months in a struggle to levy taxes without the consent of the Chambers. The Chambers have constitutionally, but peremptorily, declined compliance, and have been backed by public opinion in every legal act of resistance. Last week the dispute came to a head. The Elector was alarmed at the prolonged and calm opposition of all classes; at the defection of men upon whom he had counted for assistance; and at the wavering of the army. The result was, that he and his Minister fled secretly from the capital in the dead of night, and Hesse was left without a Government. The Elector, first of all, took refuge in Hanover; and the Hessians, without the slightest disturbance of public order, established a Provisional Government.

The King of Hanover declined the request of the Elector to intervene by force of arms for his restoration; and the Elector and Herr Hassenpflug proceeded to Frankfort, to urge a similar request. The King of Prussia is understood to have declared himself against the policy of interference by any party, or by the Confederation. Austria is not likely to interfere in his behalf, after such a declaration by Prussia; so that the ambitious rivalry of the Houses of Hapsburgh and Hohenzollern will possibly have the effect of leaving the Hessians to settle their own business.

The people of England, in whose history a similar struggle stands recorded as having laid the foundations of all the liberties they enjoy, will watch the progress of the Hessian cause with a friendly interest; but, considered with reference to the questions that agitate Germany, the whole of Europe is more or less concerned in the solution of the difficulty by the Hessians alone. Any interference from any quarter could not but embarrass all the Governments of Germany, destroy the present equilibrium, and lead to ulterior consequences from which no State could gain, but by which every State might suffer. Upon these and other grounds, it is to be hoped that the Hessians will be left to themselves. They have hitherto managed their cause with strict legality; and if Austria and Prussia both hold aloof, there can be little doubt that the end will do no discredit to the commencement.

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY, &c.
(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, Tuesday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert returned this afternoon from the Hut on Loch Muick. The Hon. Miss Lennox was in attendance on her Majesty.

The dinner party this evening will include her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness Speth, Lord James Murray, and Sir Edwin Landseer.

OSBORNE, Thursday. Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Helena, the Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur take their accustomed rides and walks daily, and continue in the enjoyment of perfect health.

GRAND EXPLOSION AT SEAFORD CLIFF.

The blasting a portion of Seaford Cliff—an operation which has for some time past excited much interest and attention in the scientific and engineering world in this neighbourhood—in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, Seaford, it may be stated, is a small town, or rather village, lying on the coast between Brighton and Hastings, and about three miles to the east of Newhaven. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and in the number of being represented in Parliament by Pitt and Canning. Its population scarcely amounts to 1000.

The extensive operations which have been recently carried on, and were on Thursday completed, at Seaford Head, have been rendered necessary by the changes which the sea is slowly, but perpetually, working in the aspect of the coast, and by the operation of which harbours and estuaries, in some places, are being filled up, and portions of the shore continually swept away in other localities. It is said that in the reign of Charles II. a 64-gun ship could float in the harbour of Rye, where now no vessel above 200 tons can enter.

Hastings, which formerly had a commodious harbour, now has none, and vessels lying off the coast are in hourly danger of being driven on the beach and wrecked. In like manner, Seaford, which, three centuries ago, was possessed of a convenient port, is now separated from the sea by nearly half a mile of low marshy shingle, and the Wash was, some dozen years since, the rise of Newhaven as a port. The coast from Newhaven Head to Seaford Head, a semicircular sweep of about three miles, is, for the greater part of the distance, below high-water mark, and was defended from the sea by the bank of shingle, which is being gradually, by the action of the waves, swept out of the bay; and if this barrier is once carried away, a vast tract of low-lying country will be inundated and rendered useless. It has been ascertained that the tendency of the shingle is to travel, by the action of the tides, from west to east, and the object of the blasting of the cliff on Thursday was to throw down a mass of chalk so as to form a groyne or breakwater, which would prevent the shingle being carried out of the bay. How far this will be to prevent the further encroachments of the sea, and preventing the beach travelling to the eastward, will be attained by the formation of this chalk groyne, remains to be seen; but it is confidently anticipated that the effect will be to preserve the extensive tidal mills erected at the mouth of Newhaven River by Messrs. Catt, and also the forts and martello towers on the coast.

During the whole of the forenoon of Thursday special trains were running from London, Hastings, Brighton, Lewes, and every point within fifty miles of the scene of operations; and the fineness of the day, and the vast scale on which the blasting was to take place, brought together several thousands of spectators.

At three o'clock (the hour appointed for the explosion), the flags were hoisted as a signal of preparation, and every breath was hushed—an unnatural stillness fell upon the vast multitude, broken only by the long heavy roll of the sea, as it swept over the shingle. Five minutes of anxious and almost painful expectation passed, and then the murmur went round that the wires had failed from some defect or breach of continuity, and this surmise became strengthened in the course of the next five minutes. When all were preparing themselves for a disappointment of their high-raised expectations, about twelve minutes after three a low rumbling sound was heard, like the muttering of distant thunder, or the appalling report of an approaching earthquake. Simultaneously with this the earth trembled beneath the feet of those who were nearest the cliff, although fully a quarter of a mile off. The whole face of the cliff moved outward, as if impelled by some invisible agency, the upper part at the same time toppling over. The immense mass fell with a roaring, crashing, deafening sound upon the beach below, crumbling into fragments, and rolling far out into the sea, which it drove before it in a high wave, the shock of which was felt by the boats stationed far out in the offing. From the surface of the mass a thick white cloud of finely pulverised particles flew out before it, like the smoke that follows the discharge of a piece of ordnance, and the whole atmosphere was at the same instant filled with a cloud of white dust, which, mixed with the stench of the gunpowder, almost choked the spectators. The moment the mass of rock reached the beach, a loud and hearty cheer burst from the spectators, which was taken up and repeated along the cliffs. It is impossible to estimate with anything like accuracy the quantity of rock that has been dislodged, but it presents a vast mound at least one hundred feet in height and twice as broad, running out to a point from 300 feet from the cliff. During the afternoon several additional masses were detached from the cliff, but this did not prevent many hundreds of persons climbing to the top of the mound and examining the fissures and extent of the chasm that had been effected, and an inspection of the summit of the cliff, after the explosion had taken place, furnished most satisfactory evidence of the accuracy with which the calculation of the engineering gentlemen who had been employed had been realised. The space defined by the trench had been entirely swept away by the force of the explosion, and deep fissures extend a considerable way back, one of them not many yards from the hut in which the batteries were placed. All the stones were carried over and buried in the sea, and some considerable masses of rock will probably fall in the course of the next few days. The result is highly creditable to the engineering skill of the officers employed upon this service, although it remains yet to be seen whether the action of the waves will not, in the course of a few years carry off the greater portion of the chalk thrown down, unless some additional means are resorted to to protect it from the sea."

CITY BANQUET.—On Thursday, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Messrs. Lawrence and Nicoll, gave a most sumptuous entertainment to the Judges and others at the Sessions House, Old Bailey. Covers were laid for 50. Amongst the distinguished guests we noticed the French Ambassador, the American Minister, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Talfourd, Aldermen Sir Jcy. Gibbs, Hooper, Hunter, Moon, Challis, and Finnis; the Common Serjeant, Mr. Commissioner Gurney, Q.C., Sir J. J. Hansler, Mr. Under-Sheriff Millard, Mr. Under-Sheriff Wyse, Colonel Reich, U.S., Mr. Philip, Mr. Rose (of the United States bar), Professor Davies, U.S., Messrs. W. Lawrence, Pawson, J. Lawrence, Alfred Dale, Campbell, H. J. Nicoll, G. Smith, Dr. Davidson (chaplain to Mr. Sheriff Lawrence), the Ordinary, &c.

We regret to announce the death, by fever, of Lord William Clinton, fourth son of the Duke of Newcastle, which melancholy event occurred at Athens on the 3rd inst. Lord William was in his 36th year, and had been for some time an attaché of the British Embassy at Athens.

SUICIDE BY A LOSER ON THE ST. LEGER.—On Thursday morning an eating-house keeper in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, was found drowned in the water-butt. He had lately been in the habit of betting upon races, and had heavily backed the bay that "if Voltigeur won the Leger, he should be a lost man."

ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday two fatal accidents took place on the river. The first was that of a boy named John Walker, aged ten years, who was employed on a barge which was moored off the Tunnel Pier, Wapping, and who whilst walking along the side of the vessel fell overboard. An alarm was raised, and every exertion made to save him, but he never rose to the surface of the water, and was consequently drowned. The body has not yet been found. The second accident happened to a man named James Conway, a mariner belonging to a vessel called the *Scarborough*, lying off Hermitage Stairs, near the London Docks. He by some means fell overboard, and before assistance could be obtained was carried away by the tide.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris state that the review in honour of the Neapolitan Ambassador is not to take place in a week, but at Versailles. The reason assigned for the alteration is to avoid a Republican manifestation, which would probably occur if this military pageant were to come off on the ground originally intended.

The cholera is revived that a change of ministry may shortly be expected.

At the Permanent Parliamentary Committee questions had been put to Ministers regarding the conduct of the Bonapartist society on the night of Louis Napoleon's return from Clarchemp. The Minister of the Interior explained by saying, that the society in question was not a political one, but was exclusively instituted for charitable purposes. He believed that the acts charged upon some of its members had been considerably exaggerated; but if any had been guilty of the crimes alleged against them, let them be punished according to law, but do not suffer the whole society to be disgraced for the offences of a few.

The *Constitutionnel* says, that the revenue for August exhibits an increase of 4,925,000f. over the same month of 1849, which this journal attributes to the greatly improved state of trade.

PATENT LAW REFORM LEAGUE.—An association is now in course of formation under this title, having for its object the promotion of the amendment of the Patent Laws, which it is needless to remind our readers, as at present administered, are found to operate to the injury of all inventors, and in the most oppressive manner against inventors of small pecuniary means (and they are the majority), principally on account of the great expense attending the obtaining and securing patents for the United Kingdom. The support of several gentlemen of influence is promised; and we trust inventors, whether mechanics or gentlemen, will not be found wanting in the matter, for all are interested—in fact, it is difficult to say who is not interested, either directly or indirectly, in this subject, when it is considered that this is an age of steam-engines, power-looms, electric telegraphs, and that even our social existence is every day improved by some new contrivance or design, tending to our greater comfort or convenience—all produced by the neglected class of inventors. On the eve of the great Exhibition of 1851, which is expressly designed to encourage the national industry, the powers that be cannot surely overlook the claims of inventors, more especially as the Government has so recently admitted their validity.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—A meeting of the managers and directors of the various railways connected with the metropolis was on Tuesday held in the New Palace, Westminster, for the purpose of conferring with the Royal Commissioners on the subject of the facilities to be afforded for the conveyance of the working classes to London during the Great Exhibition of 1851. Colonel Reid, R.E., chairman of the executive committee (who occupied the chair at the meeting), Captain Boxer (of Woolwich), Rebetson, F.R.S., Colonel Lloyd (on a special commission), Mr. Redgrave, A.R.A., and Mr. Dilke were present on the part of the Commissioners. The London and North-western Railway was represented by Captain Huish, the Great Western Railway by Mr. Saunders, the Brighton Railway by Mr. Frederick Slight and, Mr. George Hawkins, the South-western by Mr. Wyndham Harding and Mr. C. Stovin, the Eastern Counties by Mr. G. Richardson. The pressure of business on the Great Northern Railway in consequence, doubtless, of the Doncaster races, prevented the attendance of any representative from that company, and prior engagements alone prevented the attendance of the gentlemen deputed to represent the South-Eastern Company. The meeting lasted a considerable time, and broke up without coming to any final decision. It is understood, however, that the representatives of the different companies expressed themselves desirous of affording every assistance in their power, but declined to arrange any conclusion until they had had an opportunity of further discussing the subject among themselves. A meeting was arranged to take place in the ensuing week, when they expect to be able to communicate their decision to the Commissioners.

THE REGISTRATION.—The barristers appointed to revise the lists of voters in the election of members to Parliament for the cities of London and Westminster, and knights of the shire for the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, &c. hold their courts on the following days:—City of London: on Monday, the 16th inst., the list of parishes were taken alphabetically: East Surrey: on the 16th inst., at Reigate; the 17th inst., at Croydon; on the 18th inst., at Wandsworth: on the 19th inst., at Kingston; on the 20th inst., at the Horns Tavern, Kennington; on the 23rd inst., at the Vestry-hall, Camberwell: and on the 24th inst., at the Committee-room, Bermondsey. County of Middlesex: the 17th inst., at twelve, noon, at Brentford; on the 18th inst., at Bedford; on the 19th inst., at the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, at ten A.M., for the parishes within the city of London; on the 20th inst., at ten A.M., at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Westminster Hall, for Lincoln's Inn and the parishes and places in the city of Westminster; on the 21st inst., at twelve, at the Belvidere Tavern, Islington; on the 26th inst., at the New Globe Tavern, Mile End-road, at eleven A.M.; on the 27th inst., at twelve, at the Green Man, Bethnal-green; on the 28th inst., at eleven A.M., at the Albion Hall, Saffron-hill, and on the 30th inst., at twelve, at the King's Head, Enfield; on the 1st of October, at the Chandos Arms, Edgware; on the 2nd of October, at Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead-hill; and on the 3rdtof October, at the White Horse, Uxbridge.

THE RECORDERSHIP OF LONDON.—The Recorder of London and Judges, members of the long robe, for the vacant office of Recorder of the city of London, are in the field. Amongst them are Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., Mr. Gurney, Q.C. (recently appointed City Commissioner), Mr. Serjeant Merewether (City Town Clerk), Mr. Bodkin (of the Old Bailey bar), and Mr. Bullock (the Common Sergeant). The salary hitherto has been £2500 a year, besides fees received by the Recorder for certain City business, independently of the emoluments. The office, which is much sought after from the dignity which it confers on the occupant, is in the gift of the Court of Aldermen, but the Court of Common Council have the power of fixing the salary. The late Recorder had had, in addition to the salary of £2500 a year, an annual present of £500, making the income £3000; and on Tuesday last, a committee of the Common Council, to which the matter had been referred, having reported in favour of continuing the salary at £3000 in full of all fees, emoluments, &c. the recommendation was adopted by the Council, on a division, by a majority of thirty-five to twenty four, the minority being in favour of £2500

THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—On Monday, a large number of the shareholders connected with the above-mentioned company met at their works on Bow-common, for the purpose of inspecting the progress of the same, and reporting proceedings. Mr. Charles Pearson, City Solicitor, "greet, and sundry" also put in an appearance, and the whole party proceeded to view the enormous gasometers, four in number, now being prepared for the supply of the City, and the several subordinate works, after which they re-assembled in the commodious premises attached to the extensive retorting, refining-house, coal-sheds, and other necessary appurtenances. The site is close by the Blackwall (branch) Railway to Bow, from which point it may be seen to advantage. It was stated upon the ground that the whole of the works for supplying the city of London are now laid, and that such supply might be expected in the course of a few days. Both the quantity required and the quality of the gas has been tested, and the result has proved highly satisfactory. The directors and, highly pleased with the statements made by the engineer and his officers, by whom the shareholders were assured that they would receive their supply of gas by the time specified in their contract, viz. the 29th instant.

GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—INJUNCTION.—An application was, on Thursday made to the Lord Chancellor in order to get an injunction to restrain this company from further continuing their works to the injury of the Chartered Gas Company. The motion was ordered to stand over until Tuesday next, the Great Central Company undertaking in the mean time not to lay their mains in contact with the main or service pipes of the Chartered Company, and not to prosecute any works in such a manner as to interfere with the works of the latter Company.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the council of the National Institute of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery and other members of the medical profession, was held in their rooms in Hanover-square, Sir Charles Clifford, Esq., the president, in the chair, to transact business. sent to take measures to insure the passing into law the bill introduced into the House of Commons, at the end of the last session, by Mr. Wyld, M.P. "to the incorporation of general practitioners in medicine, surgery, and midwifery." The report of the council exhibited a mass of important documents bearing upon the case of the general practitioners, and the measures which had been adopted by the institute for securing the passing of the bill.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKING BY STEAM.—A new process of making and baking bread and biscuits by steam has been recently patented by Messrs. Lee and Robinson, of Wapping. By this process, the flour is placed in a hopper, in its descent through which it comes in contact with carbonated water, which immediately converts it into dough, in which form it issues from a cone below, and is cut off into portions of a given size, when, being received by an attendant boy, it is passed through other machines as it may be required for bread or biscuits, into which form it is almost instantaneously converted. The batch of bread or biscuits is then placed in an oven heated by the same steam machine, by which the whole of the machinery is worked, and within a few minutes (ten or twelve) is ready for table. This application of the powers of steam is most ingenious, and appears likely to effect a complete revolution in the baking trade, as two or three boys will be capable, under one man as an overseer, to conduct the baking operations of a pretty large establishment; while the baneful night-work, of which the journeymen bakers now so much complain, in watching the sponge, and preparing the morning's batch of bread, may be entirely superseded. The whole cost of the machinery for carrying on the process does not exceed £150, and a saving in the cost of bread-making of from 20 to 40 per cent. will be effected by it. Should any parties, desirous of availing themselves of the advantages to be derived from the machine, object to the use of the carbonated water, barm (as at present in use) is equally applicable by the machinery in the process of converting the flour into dough.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—We have received contradictory statements from known correspondents on the subject of the musical service. Our musical critic will take an early opportunity of hearing the service, to judge how far the cessation of the engagements of professional lady singers may have really affected the efficiency of the execution.

TESTIMONIAL.—The congregation of Bayswater Episcopal Chapel have just presented to their much respected pastor, the Rev. C. Smalley, M.A., on his cessation from his ministerial duties in that chapel, a very handsome silver centre-piece for the table: around the tripod base are figures, beautifully modelled, of Faith, Hope, and Charity; the stem is a palm-tree, the upper part of which is interspersed with foliage and flowers, surmounted with a richly chased vase (not unlike a Portland vase), filled with elegant wax flowers presented by some young ladies of the congregation. The weight of silver is 140 ounces. The design and finish is highly creditable to the manufacturer, Mr. C. Wilkinson, 232, Oxford-street. The presentation of the testimonial took place on Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. Smalley, by the committee.

REMOVAL OF THE OLD TELEGRAPH AND SEMAPHORE AT THE ADMIRALTY.—Instead of communication with the country by electric wires having superseded the old telegraphic system of conveying orders, &c., the building erected on the south-west corner of the Admiralty, together with the modern semaphore (altogether an unsightly object), has not been taken down, and in its place an admiralty flag floats at the top of the establishment. The building at the corner was erected in the year 1794, for setting up the first telegraph used in this country, and communicated with the dockyard at Chatham. It was the old-fashioned one, with six shutters, each divided into three parts. The building was increased in 1796, and extra shutter telegraphs were put up, communicating with Portsmouth and Plymouth. To the latter place, from the difficulty of obtaining proper elevations, and in order to avoid as much as possible the London fogs and thick atmosphere, the line was of necessity taken to a hill near Barnet, thence to St. Albans and Dunstable, and then the stations were worked back from the north to westward. All these, however, have been superseded by the electric wires, and the old telegraphs and semaphores having fallen into desuetude, the officers in charge have been paid off, and the stations and their assistants have been abandoned.

The wife of a coiner, residing near Farringdon-street, this week, poisoned herself by taking cyanide of potassium, the agent used for plating the base coin. Mr. Ross, surgeon, who attended the inquest, stated that so much case had before occurred in England, the only two deaths known to have resulted from cyanide of potassium having occurred in France.

On Tuesday night, a large building upon the premises of Mr. Thacker, cooper, near the Bricklayers' Arms station, was accidentally destroyed by fire.

The following inscription may be seen chalked upon a wall at Bankside, in the neighbourhood of Barclay and Perkins' brewery:—"Near this spot in the arms of the police, and covered with dirt, fell General Haynau, September 4, 1850 "The very stones do prate his whereabout."

A new church is about to be erected in the district of St. Thomas, Lambeth, contiguous to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in St. George's-fields

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—A public meeting of the supporters of this society took place on Wednesday evening, at the British School-room, Kingsland, and was numerously attended. Samuel Morley, Esq presided, and several resolutions were adopted, to the effect "that the National Freehold Land Society affords to the industrious classes a secure and profitable investment for their savings, and enables them, by their combined and accumulated savings, to work out their own political enfranchisement." Mr. H. Elkington seconded the resolution He stated that the society had bought land in that neighbourhood at £300 an acre, having expended £10,000 in the purchase. The society made the roads, investigated the title as a single title, and then contracted with their solicitor to whom the conveyance of all the allotments for 30s. each to their members. They could not deal thus liberally with the members, but for the funds received from those who paid up at once. Twenty houses might be built on one acre of ground, which cost, including the roads, £360; so that the cost of the land for each house was only £18, while in most other parts of the suburbs it was at least £40. (Hear, hear.) By letting the ground on a chief rent of 4s. or 5s. per each plot—a plan very generally pursued in Manchester, both the owner of the land and the owner of the house obtained votes; and this plan was far preferable to that generally prevailing in the metropolis, of granting 99 years' leases, whereby the property, at the end of all the leases, fell to the capitalist, or ground landlord, every twenty-five years. Nothing could more strongly show the iniquity of our existing legislation than the fact that the immense wedding was completely destroyed, leaving nothing standing but the outer walls, and they were in a very tottering condition. The premises of Messrs. Hayter and Howell, army packers, were also burnt down, and likewise those of Coverdale and Smith, merchants. The front of Messrs. Barber's warehouse was situated in Mark-lane, but the rear was in Seething-lane, the whole intervening area being occupied by them. When the flames were issuing out of the rear, they for a short time caught the front of the two houses on the opposite side of Seething-lane; but, owing to the judicious superintendence of Mr. Braidwood, the fire-hose was directed against the outer walls, which happily prevented their being burnt down, although Nos. 35, 36, 37, and 38 are considerably damaged. The flames took effect on the rear of the Corn Exchange, and quickly spread to the roof, which is destroyed, and several other portions of the interior of the building so much injured as must of necessity for some weeks put a stop to the regular transaction of business. As it was known that at least eighty butts of oil were in one of the cellars, it was feared that they would catch fire, when the damage must have been considerably increased; but this was happily prevented by the falling of the rubbish. The extensive wine-cellars of Messrs. Allnutts and Arbourn escaped without the slightest injury.

An accurate estimate of the loss which will, in the aggregate, be sustained has not yet been made, but it is supposed that it cannot be reckoned at less than £100,000. No personal injury was sustained by any one.

The house where the fire broke out was known by the name of Old Queen Elizabeth's House: it was standing at the time of the Fire of London, and was for some time occupied as the residence of one of the Spanish Ambassadors to this Court.

The following is a list of the damages, taken from Mr. Braidwood's official report

[illegible] Premises burned down

[illegible] Warehouses burned down.

[illegible] Premises burned down

Mr. H. Jones, wine-merchant. Stock in cellar damaged by water, &c. Insured in the Phœnix Fire-office.

The Corn-Exchange. Mark-lane. Roof of the Exchange damaged by fire and heat, and back premises burned down

[illegible] Insurance unknown.

Mr. W. Smith, bristle merchant, &c. Smaller damage. Insured.

Mr. James Coverdale, ditto. Insurance unknown

Mr. A. B. Bleaksley (private). No. 35, Seething-lane [illegible] premises scorched and cracked

[illegible] Premises damaged by fire and water

Mr. J. Stuchbury, tighterman, No. 38, Seething-lane. Premises damaged by fire and water. Insured

The fire was extinguished by firemen who had only a scanty supply of water.

The engines which attended belonged to the London Establishment, with those of the Custom House, parish, and West of England Office

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent, and Mr. Fogo the foreman of the Engines, and Mr. Commerell, of the West of England, and the men under them, for the manner they exerted themselves in getting the fire out speedily.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON. Notice is hereby given, the Corn Exchange will be opened for business on Monday next, as the damage done to the premises in Mark-lane not having materially damaged the building. By order of the Committee of Proprietors, THOMAS LEWIS, Secretary.—September 16, 1850.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending last Saturday were 929; the births in the week were 1409: the former being rather above, and the latter rather below the average. Assuming last year, in which the rate of mortality was excessive from a violent epidemic, the deaths at present do not differ much from the average of the corresponding weeks in previous years. Last week there were 7 fatal cases of small-pox, one of which occurred to a woman who had turned 26 and another to a child under 1 year; 5 of scarlatina 36 of hooping-cough 20; and of croup 7. None of these complaints seem to prevail to an unusual extent a the present time. But typhus numbers 47 persons as its victims, and this disease now claims a slight increase. The registrar of Kenton Old Town observes that it has increased considerably in his district during the last month. The deaths from diarrhœa diminish as is usual in this month, and last week they were 29. There were only 4 deaths from cholera; two of these happened to young persons, and two to men of somewhat advanced life. The following are the cases in detail: In Camden-town, at 7, Hertford place, on the 13th September, the child died, aged 4 years, "English cholera (24 hours), convulsions (4 hours)." Mr. Hoal, the registrar, adds that "the neighbourhood is crowded and dirty, and the stench from butchers' stables in Skinner's-place, close adjoining, is much complained of. Last year a mother and child died of malignant cholera in Hertford-place, Camden-town, which were shocked last year by the appointment of an inspector, are again appearing." In Holloway, at 4, Palmer-mews, on 7th September, a girl aged 11 weeks, "cholera infantum (24 hours), diarrhœa (2 days)." She was was brought up by hand, and fed on rice milk for the last 6 weeks, the mother having gone out as a wet-nurse." In St. Olave's, at 17, Webb-street, on the 12th September, a man, formerly a journeyman shipwright, aged 58 years, died of "cholera diarrhœa (3 days)." "He was of weak health, and had severe rupture." At 8, Newington-causeway, on 7th September, a hat-dyer, aged 58 years, "cholera (29 hours), inflammation of the bowels."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on every day of the week; it was highest on Sunday and Monday; the mean of the week was 30.117 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 55.7°, and less than the average of the same week in seven years by 4.4°. The mean temperature was less than the average during the whole week The wind blew generally from the north-east

DONCASTER RACES.

The "sympathies" of every racing man have of late been so completely enlisted by the "grand demonstration" at Doncaster, that the "past" and the "future" have alike been neglected. The Meeting attracted an immense an very respectable assemblage, and went off with brilliant success.

On Monday, several special and ordinary trains arrived, all of them being more or less overdue. They brought a very large accession of company. The Subscription-room was the rendezvous after dinner, but, although the crowd was great, there was very little disposition to speculate. The business turned chiefly on the Champagne Stakes, for which Storm, the Venus filly, and Hippolyta were severally in force. Mark Tapley and Minimus were in high favour for the Yorkshire Handicap, and Priestess was backed rather freely by a section of Dawson's party; 8 to 1 was offered against any other. Scarce, y anything was done on the St. Leger: but 5 to 4 was laid seven times, fives on the crack, and 8 to 1 taken in hundreds about Beehunter. The Irish horses were not in much favour, and the Marchioness d'Eu's starting was stated to be doubtful. It was subsequently the current of the morning that the stewards were of opinion that Clothworker was not disqualified from starting.

TUESDAY.

The continued fineness of the weather, and a vast influx of visitors from the manufacturing districts, gave an *eclat* to the commencement of the races. The assemblage on the course this afternoon was unusually numerous—a clear proof that the stewards, in strengthening the list with the Great Yorkshire Handicap, exercised a wise discretion. Of late years, the first day has been the least attractive. The Grand Stand was patronised by a large and fashionable company, and the enclosure was densely crowded by men of business from all the sporting districts

The subscription-room was thronged until long after midnight, but the business transacted was of a very limited character, and, with one or two exceptions, with scarcely any effect on the prices of the St. Leger favourites; 2 to 1 was laid once, and 7 to 4 currently, in the early part of the day, on the crack; but at the close 5 to 4 was bold to be put on by the fielders, 6 to 4 was the highest offer. 5 to 1 was laid aget Pitsford, and 9 to 1 aget Beehunter; 12 to 1 offered at Windsheargrat, and 20 to 1 each aget Chatterbox and Russborough. No offers were mentioned

THE FITZWILLIAM HANDICAP STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Sir C. Monck's Vanguard (Flatman), 1. Mr. W. P. Hobson's Gladiole (Osborne), 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each. Sir J. Hawley's Vatican (Templeman), 1. Colonel Anson's Don Jean (F. Butler), 2.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Sir J Hawley's f. by Bay Middleton out of Venus (J. Marson), 1. Mr Johnson's Confidence (A. Day), 2.

THE SELLING STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 40 added. Mr. Hewlett's Snowdrift (Osborne), 1. Mr. Dawson's Gardenia (Abdale), 2.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP of 25 sovs each. Mr. Dawson's Mark Tapley (Arnull), 1. Mr Sutton's Harriet (h. Harrison), 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each. Col. Anson's Satar to Sweetmeat walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

The number of railway lines which now communicate with Doncaster, and

DONCASTER RACES.—1850.

DONCASTER RACES.—THE ROAD TO THE COURSE.

the extraordinary inducements offered to all classes in the shape of cheap special trains, have driven nearly all the traffic off the road; hence, instead of having one's rest disturbed this morning by the constant rattle of wheels from daybreak, the town remained in a state of comparative repose until ten o'clock. The monster trains from Sheffield then began to disgorge their thousands. These as the day advanced were followed by others of equal magnitude from Liverpool and the great manufacturing districts in Lancashire and Yorkshire, from Newcastle, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Derby, Worcester, and the metropolis, and up to two o'clock, the hour at which the racing commenced, "the cry was still they come." The influx was continuous and immense, and we venture to say that what Doncaster has lost in the grade of its supporters was on this occasion amply made up in numbers. The streets for two or three hours were almost impassable, particularly in the vicinity of the betting-rooms, to obtain an entrance into which was a task of no ordinary difficulty. There the crowd was quite in keeping with that without, but business was the very opposite of what we have had so often to record on the morning of the St. Leger-day.

It would be in vain to attempt to give an idea of the concourse on the race-ground, we will simply state that it was "prodigious," and that both the stand and enclosure were so densely crowded as to materially interrupt the transaction of business.

The following is a list of the running:—

DONCASTER PLATE (handicap) of 15 sovs each, with 80 added.—Mr. Eddison's Eliza Middleton (W. Sharpe), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Slang (G. Brown), 2.

MUNICIPAL STAKES of 200 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Ban (Flatman), 1. Lord Stanley's Croupier (F. Butler), 2.

ST. LEGER STAKES

of 50 sovs each; the second to receive 300 sovs out of the stakes, and the third 100 sovs; the winner to pay 100 sovs towards expenses, and 25 sovs to the judge.

Lord Zetland's Voltigeur	..	..	..	(J. Marson) 0
Mr. Mangan's Russborough	..	..	..	(Robinson) 0
Mr. W. Edwardson ns Bolingbroke		..	..	(Boyce) 3

One of the most exciting struggles ever witnessed on Doncaster race-course issued in a dead heat between Voltigeur and the Irish horse Russborough. Bolingbroke, whose chance, as well as Italian's, was prejudiced by Russborough running against him, finished a bad third, and Italian fourth.

The details of this exciting scene, with an Illustration, and an Engraving of "The Doncaster Cup," will be found in page 252.

The following also ran:—Captain Archdall's Windischgratz, Lord Enfield's Beehunter, Mr. H. Hill's Pilsford, Mr. Jacques's Mildew, Mr. Meikiam's Italian, Mr. Watts's Chatterbox. Betting: 6 to 4 on Voltigeur, 5 to 2 agst Pilsford, 12 to 1 agst Windischgratz, 12 to 1 agst Beehunter, 20 to 1 each agst Russborough and Chatterbox, 25 to 1 agst Bolingbroke, and 40 to 1 agst Italian. After the horses returned to scale, an examination of Russborough's mouth was ordered by the stewards; he was found to be of the right age.

DECIDING HEAT.

Lord Zetland's Voltigeur	..	..	..	..	.. 1
Mr. Mangan's Russborough	..	..	..	..	.. 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Halford's Harriott (Whitehouse), 1. Mr. G. Hobson's Rhedycina (F. Butler), 2

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Campbell's Woolwich (Flett), 1. Mr. J. Brown's Haricot (G. Dales), 2.

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP of 10 sovs each.—Pirouette, 1. Brother to Ellerdale, 2.
HANDICAP.—Gladiola 1. Cantab, 2.
CLEVELAND HNDICAP.—Woolwich, 1. Achyranthes, 2.
TWO YEAR OLD STAKES.—Storm, 1. Azeth, 2.
SCARBOROUGH STAKES.—Voltigeur walked over.

FRIDAY.

The CUP.—Voltigeur, 1. Flying Dutchman, 2.
HANDICAP.—Strongbow, 1. Clothworker, 2.
The EGLINTON STAKES.—Black Doctor, 1. Beehunter, 2.
The PARK-HILL STAKES.—Tiff, 1. Marchioness d'Eu, 2. Brightonia, 3.

LATEST BETTING AT DONCASTER.

DONCASTER CUP.—6 to 1 on Flying Dutchman.

CESAREWITCH

12 to 1 agst Russborough	20 to 1 agst Melgrave	25 to 1 agst Chantrey
16 to 1 —— Backbiter	25 to 1 —— Landgrave	25 to 1 —— Nutcracker
20 to 1 —— Bon mot	25 to 1 —— Knight Errant	

The next week will be a busy one in the provinces—the fixtures comprehending Richmond (Yorkshire), Uttoxeter, and Basingstoke, on Monday; Sandbach Leintwardine, and Bedford, on Tuesday; Whitby, on Wednesday; Manchester on Thursday; and Cirencester, on Friday. Most of them will last two days.

An All England match at Louth is the only Cricket fixture; and the Aquatic register is "blank."

DONCASTER RACE-COURSE.

FESTIVITIES AT CHIPPENHAM.—THE HIGH-STREET, FROM THE BRIDGE.—ARRIVAL OF MR. NEELD, M.P.

FESTIVITIES AT CHIPPENHAM.

OPENING OF THE CHEESE-MARKET.

The town of Chippenham, the scene of the festivities illustrated in the accompanying Engraving, is situate on the Great Western Railway, ninety-three miles from London, and thirteen from Bath, and forms the junction with the Wilts and Somerset Railway. The name is derived from its market, for which it was long known. It is an important seat for the manufacture of West of England broad cloths; and is fast acquiring celebrity from its great monthly markets for the sale of cheese, corn, cattle, &c., which have been established about sixteen years. For these benefits the town is principally indebted to one of its representatives, Joseph Neeld, Esq., a gentleman well known for his munificent patronage of the arts; and whose seat at Grittleton, Wilts, is enriched with some of the finest works in the kingdom.

Among other boons which Mr. Neeld has conferred on the inhabitants, is the erection of a new town or Market Hall, with the addition of an extensive market yard and sheds for the pitching of cheese, corn, &c. The hall is situated in the High-street, and was built some fifteen years ago by Mr. Neeld, at an expense of about £12,000, and placed by him at the disposal of the town. It has been since extended by the same gentleman three times, at an additional outlay of from £4000 to £5000. The alterations and extensions, the completion of which the demonstrations of this day were intended to celebrate, consist of the erection of an entire new shed of most commodious dimensions, for the cheese market, a very convenient exchange-room, and additional accommodation in the yard. The Cheese-market has a substantial and tasteful freestone frontage to the High-street, surmounted by the old borough arms in carved stone, beneath which are the words "Unity and Loyalty." The hall itself is 90 feet in length by 33 in width, and 19 in height, with spacious auto-rooms. The whole has been designed and executed by Mr. Thomson, of London, the architect of the Polytechnic Institution; and who has also, we are informed, erected several entire villages and churches, with school-houses, for Mr Neeld on his extensive estates.

Chippenham is surrounded by some of the best pasture land in the county, and, with its facilities of railway communication, its market has rapidly grown in importance; and, to meet this increase, Mr. Neeld has provided additional room for the pitching of cheese, so that the whole area now covered in for that purpose contains 15,500 superficial feet. A handsome room, named the "Exchange," has also been added.

The inhabitants of the town, to testify their sense of the important public benefits conferred upon them by Mr. Neeld, took advantage of the opportunity which the re-opening of the market yard afforded, to invite that gentleman to a public banquet on the 12th instant, and the demonstration then made was very striking. The whole of that part of the town through which the procession was expected to pass presented the appearance of rejoicings for some great triumph. Fir trees, planted for the occasion, lined the streets and road; triumphal arches were erected at almost every available point; festoons of evergreens and flowers extended across the streets in thick succession, whilst almost every house was profusely ornamented with laurels, flowers, and mottoes of welcome: it was a universal jubilee. The church bells rang, cannons fired, business was suspended the whole town was an emblazonment of flags and banners; every man and every woman and child waved welcome to Joseph Neeld.

At two o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation assembled at the Market Hall, and thence proceeded with the inhabitants towards Grittleton. An extensive procession was formed along the Grittleton road to the north of the viaduct, where it met Mr. Neeld accompanied by a large body of his tenants, who had met at a luncheon provided for them at Grittleton House. After loud and hearty greeting, the cavalcade turned towards the town, in the following order of procession:—

OPENING OF THE GREAT CHEESE-MARKET, AT CHIPPENHAM, SEPTEMBER 12, 1850.—THE MARKET HALL.

A Marshal on horseback
Twenty Market Porters, with their badges, carrying union jack and banners.
The Clerk of the Market
The Band
The Workmen engaged in the erection and embellishment of the Market, walking five abreast.
Mr. Horton and Mr. Morrell, Mr Brewer and Mr Watts, the Tradesmen by whom the
decorations and erection had been executed.
Mr Thomson, the Architect.
Mr Bullock's Man, carrying large banner
Mr Brotherhood's Man, carrying flags
Mr. Scott, leading about Seventy of Mr. Neeld's Tenantry on horseback, four abreast.
The Beadle Gentry, carrying large Banners
The Inhabitants of Chippenham, walking six abreast.
The Pastors and Deacons attending the Market.
The Clergy
The Members of the Corporation of the Borough.
Six Junior Councillmen Six Senior Councillors. Four Aldermen
The Town Clerk. The Mace Bearer.
The Mayor.
Mr Neeld, in an open carriage drawn by four horses,
Followed by Captain Holdero, M.P., J. Neeld, M.P., J. J. Calley, Hon. S. Methuen, J. G. Mc.., W. Everett, A. Lovell, B. Trelawney, G. L. H. Holdero, Esqs., in a four-in-hand.

LEAVING behind us the various decorations of the Gritliston road, the lofty railway arch at the entrance of the town was gaily festooned with evergreens, and surmounted by the device of a crown in flowers and a large union-jack. The Great Western Hotel was also nearly covered with evergreens and banners.

Passing under the archway, the procession came to the display made by Mr. Brotherhood a square of banners, upwards of forty in number, comprising complete codes of colours, at an elevation of nearly seventy feet. A Royal standard and upwards of a dozen union jacks were also ranged in front of the house, whilst a festoon of evergreens across the road supported a gigantic "N."

In the roadway fronting Chippenham Mill was a beautifully-constructed arch, supporting the word "Welcome"

At the extremity of the bridge, and adjoining the North Wilts Bank, was another triumphal arch, surmounted by flags, and the word "Welcome" in flowers.

An immense Royal standard floated from the top of the Market Hall, from the roof of which to the top of Mr. Baliff's house was also suspended a line of evergreens, supporting over the centre of the street a very large union jack.

At the corner of the High-street, leading to Cook-street, was an arch of evergreens, with festoons, and a banner—"Welcome." Success to the Market;" and next, a festooned arch, with banner—"Truth ever was our rallying star, Humanity our aim," and the letters "J. N." in flowers.

The Wilts and Dorset Bank was very tastefully festooned, and a large standard and union jack floated from the summit.

The Angel Hotel was festooned with laurels; a pyramid of banners floated from the roof, and flags from nearly every window. The doorway was also surmounted by a beautifully-devised device of flowers, in the form of a harp.

Mr. Henry Gale, clerk of the market, had his house decorated very tastefully, and a large device of "Success to the Cheese-Market." The "Five alls" had also an arch of laurels, and was profusely decorated with evergreens.

The Procession passed up the High-street, and round the Market-place, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the people. On returning to the front of the New Hall, the carriage of Mr. Neeld was drawn up in front of the principal entrance, and the Town Clerk read an Address from the Mayor and Corporation.

The reading of the address was followed by loud applause.

Mr. Neeld, in the course of his reply, said that he trusted that the hall and market-buildings which he had erected, would long remain memorials of his gratitude to the inhabitants of the borough, alike useful and advantageous to them, and to the agriculturists of the surrounding districts. Mr. Neeld then addressing Mr. Goldney, the Chairman of the Market Committee, said, "Mr. Chairman, I place these keys in your hands, as Chairman of the Committee appointed by me for the management of the affairs of the market, and I request the favour of you and of the other members of the committee to make such orders and regulations respecting the same as will best promote the interests and convenience of all persons attending the market." (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

The Hall having thus been formally opened, the parties retired to prepare for dinner.

The dinner took place in one of the new sheds, which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. It is about 150 feet long by 25 wide, and lighted by a raised roof with fluted glass sides in the centre. On this occasion gas was also introduced. The walls, roof, and the iron pillars by which the roof is supported, were covered with laurel and other evergreens, interspersed with ribbons, flowers, streamers, and mottoes. A table extending the entire length of the building was placed on one side, in the centre of which was the Mayor's chair. From this thirteen tables were arranged transversely, and then, leaving an aisle up the length of the shed, an equal number of tables were placed to match, extending to the opposite side. Behind the Mayor's chair was a banner, with the motto "Unity and Loyalty;" and on the opposite side several banners were arranged, on which were emblazoned "Nomen extendere factis," "Factum vire dignum," "Pro bono Publico," "Good Luck to the Flock and the Fleece," "Good Luck to the Hoof and the Horn," and "Good Luck to the Growers of Corn." There were two bands in attendance. The Chippenham Harmonic Society also contributed to the pleasures of the evening, by the performance of several pieces of vocal music. The place was quite crowded, and we should imagine not less than 500 persons sat down to the dinner, which was provided by Mr. Lawes, of the Angel Hotel.

His Worship the Mayor, R. Little, Esq., presided, supported on his right by the guest of the day, Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P. Amongst the gentlemen at the upper table, were John Neeld, Esq., M.P.; Captain Boldero, M.P.; Mr. Goddard, M.P.; Mr. Sotheron, M.P.; Hon. S. Methuen; the Rev. C. Law, Rev. L. Philpotts; Rev. — Coates; Rev. R. Mayo; Colonel Estcourt; Colonel Methuen; Captain Rooke, R.N.; Captain Budd, R.N; Mr. Sergeant Merewether; Henry Merewether, Esq., Recorder of Chippenham; G. M. M. Esmeade; J. R. Mogg, Esq.; — Calley, Esq.; — Trelawney, Esq.; — Long, Esq.; &c. Mr. Wilson occupied the seat of Vice.

The cloth having been withdrawn, and the customary loyal and national toasts duly honoured, the Mayor in a most charming manner proposed the health of Mr. Neeld. In the course of his address, he particularised the liberality of Mr. Neeld, in building for the inhabitants of Chippenham, on the ground formerly occupied by a set of dwelling-houses, the handsome building in which that day's meeting had assembled market under it. (Loud cheers.) Then a cheese-shed was also erected by the honourable gentleman, and their business so increased that it was discovered that they ought to have accommodation for as much as 400 tons of cheese in their town. Accordingly, for the first time, a requisition was sent to Mr. Neeld to assist them in their necessity, and the result was the erection of the splendid Market in which they were now assembled. (Cheers.) The chairman added, that since the establishment of the Corn Market [illegible] tons of cheese had been pitched in it (hear, hear), ranging from about 200 tons in 1835, to 1020 tons last year. (Applause.) Calculating the price of cheese at 50s. per cwt., which had been about the average, it gave the large sum of £102,000 as the value of the cheese pitched in their town since the Market was [illegible]. It was calculated that the farmer had gained an increase in the price equal to 74 per cent., by having a Corn Market, or a bonus of £35,000 on the total produce brought to that town. (Applause.) And it was estimated that, in future, they would have, on the average, 1000 tons per annum pitched in the Market, and that, at 74 per cent., would produce £2750.

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm

Mr. Neeld returned thanks in a speech replete with amiable feeling; and, in referring to what he had accomplished for the town, he said, it was fresh in his mind, and it was, perhaps, in the recollection of many of the present years ago he said he would do all he could to benefit the neighbourhood in which, under Providence, he had fixed his abode. (Hear, hear.) That same Providence had influenced the heart of a kind master to place at his disposal a handsome fortune, free from restrictions as to its use, by which he was enabled to keep his promise to a great extent. (Loud applause.)

Song "The Old English Gentleman"

Mr. Sergeant Merewether proposed the health of "the Members for the Northern Division of the County," whom, together with the honoured guest, he highly eulogised, and referred to with approbation the characteristics of Wiltshire men, in selecting their representatives from gentlemen in their own neighbourhood, whose sympathies and feelings were in consonance with their own. The toast was drunk amidst loud cheering. T. H. S. Sotheron, Esq., M.P., responded, and drew an elaborate picture of the virtues of Mr. Neeld, whom he held up to the admiration of the company as the model of an English gentleman.

A tenant farmer having acknowledged the benefit conferred upon his class, in the neighbourhood of Chippenham, by Mr. Neeld, in the erection of the markets,

The vocalists sang the "Market Chorus."

After a variety of other toasts and been drunk, the dinner party broke up; and a numerous company retired to the large room in the Market Hall, where dancing was kept up till near midnight; thus appropriately concluding the day's festivities.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. GALE, THE AERONAUT.—In our Postscript of last week we noticed this lamentable occurrence. It appears that on Sunday week, Lieut. Gale made an ascent with the Royal Cremorne Balloon, on the back of a pony, from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, at Bordeaux, in the south of France, which he unfortunately terminated in the death of the adventurer. The ascent was a capital one, and the pony was perfectly calm, with his legs hanging and the neck bent. After having been in the air about a quarter of an hour, the aëronaut descended without danger, between Morignac and Cestas. His horse was detached from the car by some peasants, who hastened to his assistance on hearing his cries, and who held the ropes of the balloon; but misunderstanding the instructions given by the aeronaut, let go, and the balloon, having still sufficient gas in it to give an ascensional force, after losing the weight of the horse, rose suddenly, and the anchor, which held by a tree, long loosened by the sudden motion, the shock upset the car, and the balloon proceeded for the distance of nearly two miles. During the night the balloon was found half empty in the town inn of Cestas; and the lifeless body of Mr. Gale was found at some distance amongst the trees, where he had fallen. The unfortunate man has left a [illegible] children.

The inhabitants of Hertford and Hatfield have memorialised the Great Northern Railway Company to construct the railway between those points [illegible] which they already have parliamentary [illegible].

CONFESSION TO ROME.—Intelligence has reached England, that the Rev. Henry W. Wilberforce, Vicar of East Farleigh, and brother of the Bishop of Oxford, was, a few days since, received into the Roman Catholic Church at Brussels

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

PART V.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND WILTSHIRE.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THERE exists a great variety in the climate and soils of Gloucestershire: the temperature of the Cotswolds being occasionally severe, as compared with the mild and rich vales of Gloucester and Berkeley. The Tortworth district in the last-named is an exceedingly favourable locality for studying the effects which certain underlying rocks exercise upon the agricultural economy of a country. It is amongst "the Vale" farms that the celebrated Gloucester cheese is produced. It is, also, in the vale of the Severn, extending from Tewkesbury through Gloucester and Newnham, to the Avon, that the cider manufacture is carried on. The best orchards in this, as in the adjoining counties, are found in those portions of the old red sandstone known as corn stones—so called in consequence of having nodules of argillaceous and magnesian limestones interspersed throughout the red sandstone rock; their united decay giving rise to a rich, impalpable soil, not difficult to work, but, from its finely divided form, apt to "run" or "sett" after rain.

The Forest of Dean and Rowland district is more valuable for its mineral than its agricultural productions, and does not contain any particular feature worthy of notice.

The Cotswolds, so called from the ancient practice of cotting sheep on the Gloucester wolds—a custom followed in this and the adjoining counties centuries ago; for Camden states that cots were long ranges of buildings, three or four stories high, with low ceilings and a slope at one end of each floor, reaching to the next, by which the sheep were enabled to reach the topmost one. The Cotswold is a large sheep, and is the stock from which the improved Oxford is sprung. Folding sheep at night on fallows in preparation for wheat is still followed here. Paring and burning is much practised. A singular practice prevails in the wolds of not ploughing more than four or five inches deep; for, say the farmers, if the surface soil is penetrated by the plough, and an opening made into the subjacent porous rock, the first rain that descends will wash the soil into the rock, together with the richer portions of the manure. We surmise that on such light soils the absence of moisture during seasons of drought is the cause of barrenness, rather than the obstruction of manure from this cause. We would recommend deep ploughing and the growth of clover and sainfoin, breaking the land up at long intervals, as a more profitable practice. The vale of the Isis or Thames is celebrated for its excellent water meadows. In the rich stiff lands of the vale of Severn, beans are grown for the use of the cloth manufacturers. Gloucestershire occupies an area of 790,470 acres.

WILTSHIRE naturally comprises two districts of almost opposite agricultural character, which may be denominated North and South, but which would be more properly be defined as North-West and South-East. The entire county comprises 868,060 acres. North Wiltshire consists principally of enclosed pasture lands, and its dairies are of great excellence, whereas South Wilts has much unenclosed arable and down land, grazed by extensive flocks of Southdowns. In no county has so complete a change taken place in the character of its live stock as in Wiltshire: forty years ago the sheep stock were almost wholly composed of large sheep with long horns, that were not fit for market until they were five years old; these are now almost if not entirely extinct, being replaced by Southdowns; the long-horned cattle have also given place, in a great measure, to the short-horns, and other breeds that come to maturity at an early period.

Few counties present a greater variety of geological features; for, without going out of the county, there may be enumerated the lias, marlstone, inferior oolite, fullers'-earth, great oolite, Bradford clay, forest marble, Stonyfield clay, coinbrach, Oxford clay, calcareous grit, coral rag, Kimmeridge clay, lower greensand, gault, upper greensand, chalk marl, lower and upper chalk.

In South Wiltshire, farms extend from 100 to 2000 acres; the celebrated Salisbury Plains are in this district. The arable soils principally consist of flinty and chalky loams, with occasional chalk marl, greensand, and gault. It is traditionally related that irrigation was practised in the vicinity of Salisbury in the time of the Romans. The combined existence of a dry soil and climate renders this valuable adjunct to the farm of more value in this and the adjoining county of Dorset, than to one placed where the rain-fall is greater or the soil more retentive

NORTH WILTS contains some inferior cold pasture, situate on the Oxford Clay, the widest extent of arable land being found on the stonebrash. There are rich gravelly loams on the alluvial banks of the Avon and Thames. We attribute the mildness of North Wiltshire cheese to the fact of great care being taken in extracting the whole of the whey; the small size also greatly facilitates this operation. The cause of cheese being strong-flavoured generally arises from decomposing caseine, facilitated by the moisture and sugar present in the uncurded whey.

The most prominent points of Gloucester and Wiltshire agriculture being the manufacture of cider and cheese, which will form separate articles, we have necessarily abridged our notice of these two counties.

T. R.

CHEESE-MAKING.

CHEESE and the curdling of milk are mentioned in the book of Job. David was sent by his father, Jesse, to carry ten cheeses to the camp, and to look how his brethren fared. "*Cheese of kine*" formed part of the supplies at David's army at Mahanaim during the rebellion of Absolom. Homer states that cheese formed part of the ample stores found by Ulysses in the cave of the Cyclop Polyphemus. Euripides, Theocritus, and other early poets, mention cheese. Lndolphus says that excellent cheese and butter were made by the ancient Ethiopians; and Strabo states that some of the ancient Britons were so ignorant, that, though they had abundance of milk, they did not understand the art of making cheese. There is no evidence that any of these ancient nations had discovered the use of rennet in making cheese, but they seem merely to have skimmed the milk to sour, and to have formed their cheese from the caseous part of the milk, after expelling the serum or whey. As David, when too young to carry arms, was able to run to the camp with ten cheeses, ten loaves, and an ephah of parched corn, the cheese must have been very small.

As butter is formed from the oily part of milk, cheese is composed of the curd or caseous portion. The perfection of cheese making consists in separating the curd and butter in one mass from the watery sugar: these last ought to be wholly taken out in the whey. In well-made cheese, such as the North Wilts, Cheddar, and some double Gloucester, this is effectually performed, as may be easily tested by toasting; whereas in many Cheshire, and particularly rich American cheeses, the casein and butter are seen to separate on toasting. Age also causes this separation. The strong flavour of Cheshire cheese is attributable to the whey not being so well separated as in the North Wilts, Gloucester, &c. Using too strong rennet, or putting the latter to the milk whilst too hot, produces the same effect

Rennet is the substance with which the cheese-maker "breaks" the milk. It is formed from calves, technically termed "vells;" those obtained from Ireland are preferred. The cause of this is not generally known, and may therefore be here stated The greater part of the calves in Ireland are killed before they are three days old, and the stomachs of these "stink kalves" are said to be much more powerful in breaking the milk than if older. Vells of more mature growth are, however, used

Colouring.—Cheese of a uniform yellow appearance called annatto: the species called roll annatto is the kind that ought to be used; the quantity is regulated by the richness of the milk and the height of the colour desired. If much cream has been taken from the milk, a proportionate additional annatto will be required to obtain the same colour. In Cheshire, one pound of good annatto is deemed sufficient for a ton of cheese; in Gloucester, double the quantity is used. If would be well if the public taste would so far change as to prefer uncoloured cheese, such as the white Cheddar. A piece of annatto of the requisite size is folded in linen, and placed over-night in a half or quarter of a pint of warm water, to dissolve; this infusion is poured into the milk; the linen bag is also dipped in and squeezed until the colouring is discharged.

Gloucester Cheese-making.—The cheese-tub being put in its place in the dairy, the ladder is put across it, and a large thin canvass cloth covers the tub and ladder to catch any of the milk that may run down the pail, and to prevent dirt from falling into the tub. Above this, and upon the ladder, is placed the sieve, through which the milk is strained. If the milk should not be of a temperature of 80 degrees, a portion of it is put into a deep tin, and set by the pump, and placed in a boiler used as a hot-water bath, by which means the whole is warmed to the proper degree. It is of the utmost moment to attend to this; for, if the milk is not warm enough when the rennet is put into it, the cheese will be "tender," and will bulge out in the edge, which spoils its appearance, and a great quantity of sediment of small curd will be found in the whey leads, which is so much curd lost. If, on the other hand, the milk is too warm, it will cause the cheese to "heave" or ferment, which injures both its appearance and quality.

When the milk is sufficiently warm, the colouring and the rennet are put into it. One pound of annatto is considered sufficient for half a ton of cheese

The rennet being added immediately after the annatto is put in, the tub is covered with a woollen cloth for at least an hour.

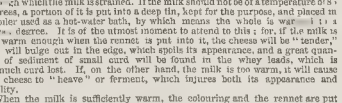


FIG 1

CHESHIRE CURD CUTTER.

When the curds sufficiently firm for breaking, it is gently and slowly cut across at right angles with a three-bladed knife, about fourteen inches long, close to the bottom of the tub, and around the sides of the tub The cuts should be about an inch apart. When it has stood five or ten minutes to allow it to sink a little, and the whey to come out as clear as possible, some of the whey is taken out with a bowl, and the curd is cut a second time very slowly to begin with: if the cutting is done hurriedly, a considerable sediment of very small curd will pass through the sieve, and be found in the whey leads; at the same time, a quantity of butter will escape—thus impoverishing the cheese. As the operation proceeds, the cuttings are made more rapidly and at a less distance; lastly, one hand, with the skimming-dish, keeps the whole in motion, turning up the lumps suspended in the whey, while the other with the knife continues cutting them as small as possible: this continues till no more lumps are brought to the surface, the whole mass being reduced to one degree of fineness. This occupies about a quarter of an hour.

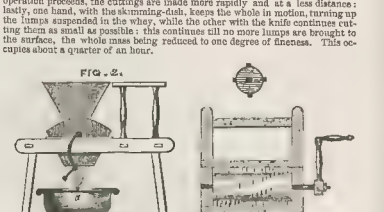


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3

REVOLVING CURD BREAKER.

The curd being allowed to stand a quarter of an hour to settle, and the whey being taken out in a great measure, the dairyman4 folding over a portion of it, and beginning at one corner, cuts the curd into lumps, and lays them on the principal mass, by which means the greater part of the remaining whey exudes between the cut fragments. From time to time the whey is taken from the tub. The curd is now put into vats, and pressed with the hand, the vats being covered with cheese-cloths of fine canvas, and placed in the press for half an hour, when they are taken out and the curd cut into slices and put into a mill fixed on the top of a tub, which tears it into small crumbs as small as vetches. Some scald the curd in this pulverised state, with hot whey; others, with more propriety, at once place it in the vats, pressing it closely with the hand in filling, to squeeze out any remaining whey, the vat being filled and rounded up in the middle so far as the whole can be pressed into the vat: cheese-cloths are spread over, and a little hot water thrown on it, which tends to harden the outside of the cheese, and prevents it from cracking. The curd is now turned out of the vats into the cloths, and the vats are dipped into whey to wash out any crumbs of curd which may cling to them;

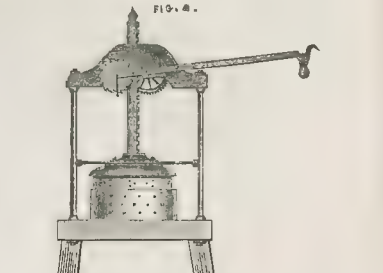


FIG. 4.

IMPROVED LION CHEESE PRESS.

the curd inverted, and, with the cloth around it, is again placed in the vat. The cloths are then folded over and tucked in, and the vats, as they are filled, are put into the press one upon another. The bottoms of the vats are smooth and a little rounded, so as to answer the purpose of cheese-boards, which are only wanted for the uppermost vats, or when the other vats are not quite full. The vats are allowed to remain under the press about two hours, when they are taken out, and dry cloths are applied, which, with double Gloucester cheese, should be repeated some time in the day: in this state they are removed to the salting-press. They are generally salted at the end of twenty-four hours. The salting should not commence till the skin is all closed, for if there is a crack in the skin of the cheese at the time of salting, it will not close afterwards. The salting is performed by rubbing both sides and the edge of the cheese with finely powdered salt; after which they are returned to the vats and put under the press, the newest cheese being placed uppermost, and the oldest uppermost. The salting is repeated three times with the single and four times with the double Gloucester, twenty-four hours elapsing between each salting. After the second salting, the cheeses are returned to the vats without cloths, that the marks of the cloths may be effaced. Double Gloucester remain in the presses five days, and the single four, but in damp weather they should remain longer. The quantity of salt generally used is about three pounds and a half to a cwt. of cheese. When taken from the salting presses, they are put on a shelf in the dairy for a day or two prior to removal to the cheese-room. In the cheese-room they are turned once a day on the floor or on the cheese-rack. In about a month they are ready for cleaning, which is done by scraping both sides and edge, after which it is covered with red paint made of Venetian red and small beer. It is rubbed on with a woollen cloth. They are subsequently turned twice a week, and oftener in damp weather, until fit for market. Other methods of cheese-making will be noticed in their respective counties.

CHIPPENHAM GREAT MONTHLY MARKET.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13. Many persons anticipated, from the large supply of cheese at the previous market, that the present one would not show so great an increase. These anticipations, however, were not realised; for full 400 tons were brought in to this day's market, and the great bulk sold readily at the following quotations: Brand Cheddar, 42s. to 51s.; prime Cheddar, 50s. to 57s.; ditto, thin, 36s. to 40s.; ditto, loaves, 50s. to 56s. per cwt. The town, as on the preceding day, presented a most animated appearance. The immense quantity of waggons, carts, gigs, &c., which came pouring in, and the throng of business persons traversing the streets which remained gaily decorated, as on the preceding day, with brilliant banners—rendered the scene strikingly beautiful and picturesque.

An admirably executed statue, in marble, of the late Sir Michael O'Loghlin, by Moore, has just been received in Dublin, to be erected in the Solicitors' rooms, in the Four Courts.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London has accepted an invitation to the banquet of Free and Accepted Masons of Southwold, Lodge Fidelity, No. 813, on Monday next, the 23rd instant, at the Town Hall, Southwold. The Grand Master and other distinguished members of the craft are also invited.

On Saturday was printed a bill, introduced in the House of Commons at the close of the session, of 187 sections, called the Merchant Service Consolidation Bill. It is connected with the Mercantile Marine Act, which was passed last month. The object of printing the bill is that it may be considered before the next session. It is proposed to form a complete registration of all seamen and others employed in the merchant service.

The Rev. Dr. Lingard, rector of Lauriston, has received into the Roman Catholic Church on Wednesday last by the Rev. Mr. Newman, at St. Wilfred's, near Cheadle. The Rectory of Launton is in the gift of the Bishop of London, and is of the value of £618 per annum. Mr. Allies was appointed to the living in 1842

GENERAL HAYNAU AND BARON ROTHSCHILD.—Baron Rothschild has addressed the following letter to the morning papers:—

"SIR,—I have just been made acquainted with the various remarks which have appeared, during my absence from London, in some of the leading newspapers, respecting a letter of introduction which was given by my firm to General Haynau, and I hope you will find room to insert these few lines: not that it is my intention to offer any opinion on the attack on General Haynau, but I think the correction of the case ought to be made known. General Haynau introduced himself with a letter of credit on my firm, and having received some money, requested an introduction to Messrs. Barclay and Co., and a letter (a copy of which I enclose) was given to him

I hope I shall be excused for drawing your attention to this subject so long after it occurred, but a severe domestic affliction and absence from home prevented me from doing so sooner.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

New Court, 18th Sept., 1850. LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD.

[COPY.]

New Court, Sept 3, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—We know the honour to introduce to you the bearer of these lines, Baron Jeremy Baron Haynau, and shall feel particularly obliged by your allowing the Baron and his friends to view your brewery.—We remain, gentlemen your obedient servants.

(For S. M. Rothschild and sons) B. G. HEN.

For Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., Southwark.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

This theatre has been running a race with the Haymarket, and has certainly gained on the first heat, having, without previous underlining, produced on Thursday week the "Giralda" of MM. Adam and Scribe, minus the music of the former, as a drama for the stage. Further, as it would seem, to antagonise the rival establishment, the new farce was advertised for Monday, Mr. Bourcicault's version of the same piece having been announced for production at Mr. Webster's theatre on that evening. We very much doubt the policy of such manifestations: that the system of enacting translations from the French gives rise to this unanimable kind of competition, is one of the strongest arguments against the practice, which, in other respects also, is highly objectionable, particularly as it tends fatally to the discouragement of native talent. Let it be amended altogether.

The drama of "Giralda," divested of its music, depends entirely on plot. *Don Manuel de Galvados* (Mr. Murray) rescues from robbers *Giralda* (Mrs. Stirling), a village maiden about to be married to a miller, *Pegnillo* by name (Mr. Compton). The rescue takes place at night, so that *Manuel's* person is unknown to the bride, who besides, by an arrangement made by him with *Pigullo*, is furtively married to the *Don*. Still maintaining his invisibility, the latter contrives to acquaint *Giralda* that he is her Manuel; and proceeds to invade other parties most amusingly in the intrigue, until, working upon the jealousy of a Princess of Arragon, he is himself enabled to declare his marriage with safety. The piece was very nicely acted throughout, and well put upon the stage—a moonlight scene, by Mr. Shailers, presenting a view of a Spanish city under lunar influence, being especially deserving of praise.

The farce on Monday was entitled "The Oldest Inhabitant." It is a translation, the French "Le Fere Turlurette" being the work adapted. It brings Mr Farren into comparison with M. Bouffé, and is precisely suited to his style, and even to his infirmity, inarticulate delivery being a main feature in the character. The defects of senility, combined with the habit of cunning, were never better portrayed. Mr. Farren, indeed, is entitled to record a triumph on the occasion.

HAYMARKET.

The translation of "Giralda" at this house is, as we have said, effected by M. Bourcicault. The dialogue has more point than that on the rival stage. Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam is inimitable in the heroine. She sings, too, a song composed by Mr. A. Mellon, entitled "The Heart's Appeal," very charmingly.

NEW STRAND.

Mr. Bolton has again revived Vanbrugh's comedy of "The Relapse." Why thus retread his old ground? He might do something new, if he would secure his hold on the public.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Shakspere's tragedy of "Coriolanus" has been revived at this theatre in the same costly style which marked its production two seasons ago. There has been little alteration in the cast of the principal characters, save that Mr. Waller is invested with the part of *Aufidius* Mr. Phelps seemed to put on energy in the interpretation of the patrician hero, and, on occasions, abandoned himself to the constitutional irascibility of the character with striking effect. But reverence to his mother is the root of *Coriolanus's* greatness, and was the one quality which Mr. Kemble was the proudest to exhibit. His by-play with this object, on meeting *Volumnia*, on his return from the wars, in the second act, was elaborate and admirable. When receiving her rebukes, in the third act, touching his behaviour to the people, the great actor, notwithstanding the passion of the scene, still showed the respectful son; and, indeed, but for the final sentiment, the result both of that situation and the catastrophe of the entire tragedy itself, as foreshadowed in it, would be unaccountable. We would recommend Mr. Phelps to bestow particular attention to this point. The *Volumnia* of Miss Glyn is both artistically conceived and executed. Her attitudes in the last scene are well studied, and full of dignity. The various phrases of her appeal were delivered with pathos and discrimination. The house was well attended.

ADELAIDE GALLERY.

A new exhibition, in the rooms adjoining the Adelaide Gallery, has been opened. It consists of articles of *vertu*, and divers mechanical curiosities, originally belonging to George IV., when Prince of Wales. These were designed for presents to the Emperor of China, and were intended to have been sent out with Lord Macartney. Much money was wasted on these gewgaws. Some of them, however, are of rare excellence; others of remarkable elegance. Among the latter, we may mention an automaton singing-bird in a cage of pure gold, the notes of which are delicious. No nightingale or canary can more sweetly descant. A lady organist, of life-size, also plays the "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Auld Lang Syne," and other airs. A large bronze elephant, swayed by a figure in a splendid car, looks costly; and a gorgeous temple of fountains has an imposing effect. A little jewelled theatre is really beautiful. The cosmoramic views of the private apartments in Windsor Castle cannot fail of being highly interesting to the public; and the rich needle-work tapestry with which the rooms are adorned, has much in it to repay the careful examination of connoisseurs. At present, the exhibition appears to be somewhat crude; but we doubt not, that, when fully arranged for general inspection, it will prove attractive. To the thoughtful, it reads a lesson of Royal vanity, highly instructive.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF JENNY LIND AT NEW YORK.

The enthusiasm of Jenny Lind's reception in America far transcends that of the leave-taking at Liverpool. She arrived in the *Atlantic* steam-ship, on Sunday, the last day, as she is thus described in the *New York Tribune*:—

"On the top of a light deck-house, erected over the forward companion-way, sat the subject of the day's excitement—the veritable Jenny Lind—as fresh and rosy as if she had not been tossed about for ten days on the wide ocean. She was aware of everything she saw, with an apparent unconsciousness of the observation she excited. At her side stood Mr. Jules Benedict, the distinguished composer, and Signor Belletti, the celebrated baritone. They came from the steamer with Mr. Barnum, who had by this time climbed on board, with a choice bouquet carefully stuck in the bosom of his white vest, was taken forward and presented by Captain West. Mr. Barnum then stolen a march on his rivals, having got on board in advance, and presented Miss Lind a bouquet about three times the size of Barnum's.

"The immense crowd was kept away from the immediate neighbourhood of the vessel by the gate across the pier, inside of which about fifty persons had been admitted. Mr. Barnum's carriage, with his pair of beautiful bays, was in readiness at the foot of the gangway. Just inside the gate a number of triumphal arches of evergreens and flowers had been erected. The first arch fronting the water bore the inscription, 'Welcome to Jenny Lind;' after which came another, with the American eagle in the centre, and the words, 'Jenny Lind, welcome to America,' in large letters around the span. The landing-place from the steamer to the gates was overhung with the stars and stripes, with the flags of various other nations tastefully disposed on either side. The beautiful display was got up under the direction of Messrs. Davidson, Stevens and Delmano, *attachés* of Barnum's Museum. A large number of the Muse ' people were on the ground, most of them carrying bouquets. We learned from those who boarded the *Atlantic* that the crowd on shore was most dense and suffocating, and that five or six persons had been pushed into the dock in the struggle, but were rescued without injury. Many had been in waiting on the ground for several hours.

"As soon as Capt. West had conducted Mdlle. Lind to the gangway, the rush commenced. Mdlle. Ahnansen, with Messrs. Benedict and Belletti, followed, and all four took their seats in the carriage, Mr. Barnum mounting to the driver's seat. The crowd inside the gate immediately surrounded the carriage, clinging to the wheels and crowding about the windows, cheering all the while with an enthusiasm we never saw surpassed. The multitude outside began to press against the gates, which were unbolted in all haste to prevent them being forced in. Scarcely had one gate been thrown back, however, before the torrent burst in, with an energy frightful to witness. The other half of the gate instantly gave way, the planks snapping like reeds before the pressure. The fence most rudely forced down upon the floor, and those behind, urged on from without, were piled upon them till a serious loss of life seemed almost inevitable. The spectacle was most alarming; some forty or fifty persons lay crushed by the inexorable weight, crying out their hands and crying for help. In the midst of this tragic affair we could scarcely restrain a laugh at the sight of a man hurriedly squeezed under the mass and hardly able to breathe, holding out his hat at arm's length, and imploringly soliciting to take it and prevent it from being smashed. Finally, some of the police-officers, and some of the gentlemen who happened to be near, succeeded with great difficulty in driving back the crowd and rescuing the sufferers. Many were severely bruised, none came off with bloody noses, and two boys, about twelve years of age, appeared to be seriously injured. Had not the rush been checked in time, many lives would have been lost."

We learn from the *New York Herald* that on Sunday afternoon the population of New York became so excited, that "after church hours we were obliged to issue an extra, which sold immediately." Her arrival at the Battery, Staten Island, where apartments had been prepared for her, is thus chronicled by the *Tribune*:—"Her arrival created nearly as much excitement in the Irving-house as in the streets. There are at present 800 guests in the house, and each several one is anxious to get a glimpse of her. All the passages leading to her apartments were crowded. The great flag of Sweden and Norway was hoisted on the flag-staff of the Irving-house immediately upon her arrival. Throughout the evening crowds continue to collect about the hotel; and so incessant were their calls, that she was obliged to appear twice again at the windows. Finally, being quite exhausted by the excitement of the day, she retired, and her faithful Swedish servants kept watch to prevent disturbance."

A serenade was given to the fair vocalist immediately after midnight by the Musical Fund Society of New York. The musicians performed a number of airs, among which "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" were predominant. Jenny requested a repetition of the latter.

On Monday, 800 American ladies paid their respects to the Swedish Nightingale. Mr. Barnum was in attendance to convey her to the principal sights. After all this, we are not surprised to learn that she proposed to spend a few days at Fish-hill, on the Hudson, with G. G. Howland, Esq. The time for commencing her concerts had not been fixed. The tickets are to be sold by auction.

During the voyage, Jenny and Messrs. Benedict and Beletti gave a concert for the benefit of the sailors and firemen, and the receipts are said to have amounted to £64.

MUSIC.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our notice of the meeting was brought down to Thursday morning's performance inclusive in our last publication. At the third and last concert of that evening there were no less than ten encores:—Madame Sontag, in Rode's variations; Madame Castellan, in the "Sonnambula" rondo finale, and in Rossini's romanza, "Ange gentil;" Mr. Parry's harp obbligato; Mr. Lockey, in the "Minstrel Boy," Mendelssohn's "Wedding March;" Miss Lucombe and Miss Dolby, in Scotch ballads; Herr Formes, in Rossini's "Largo," and Morley's madrigal, "My bonny lass," in which the Worcestershire choral singers won deserved glory. By special desire of the stewards, Madame Sontag gave "Home, sweet home," in addition to the music assigned to her in the programme. Phillips's fine singing of Handel's "Revenge! Timotheus cries," must not pass unrecorded.

On Friday morning, the cathedral was filled in every part of the nave and aisles, for Handel's "Messiah." The oratorio was finely executed on the whole, although exception might be taken to the dragging of the time in many choruses. Madame Sontag gave the airs, "Rejoice greatly," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth:" Madame Castellan sang "There were Shepherds," "Come unto Him," and the air, "But thou didst not leave;" Miss M. Williams had the air, "Behold a Virgin;" Miss Dolby that of "He was despised;" Miss Lucombe, "How beautiful are the feet," and "If God be for us;" Mr. Sims Reeves was allotted the whole of the tenor parts; and Messrs. Lawler and Phillips divided the bass parts. The collection amounted to £344 3s. The Festival ended on Friday night with the fancy ball at the Shire Hall, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. There were about 250 present, but there were only two or three fancy costumes, and a few officers in uniform. The band for the two balls was selected from the festival orchestra. Amongst the players were Zerbini, Watson, Bourlay, Smithers T. Harper, jun., Irwin, Healey, Ras, C. Harper, Egerton, and Griffith. On the Friday night, Mr. T. Adams was engaged to play the flageolet.

Our musical readers will have seen that Tallis's name was incorrectly printed in our last week's Number.

The total receipts of the morning collections amounted to £864 6s. 6d., at the last meeting the sum gathered was £686 12s. 11d.; so that the charity has materially benefited. In Hereford, in 1849, it was £835; and in Worcester, in 1848, £959. The pecuniary results, as regards the sale of tickets, are confidently anticipated to secure the patriotic stewards from any loss. In an artistical point of view, the meeting left much to be desired. Admiring the improvement evinced in the selection of an effective band, and the care and attention bestowed on the choral singing, there was yet ample room for amelioration, if such materials had been at the command of an experienced conductor. When the orchestra was solely composed of the London players, as at the evening concerts, the advantages of their discipline and of their knowledge of the Mozart symphony and overtures were strikingly developed. Whenever there was occasion to accompany the voice with tact and delicacy, the total inadequacy of the local organists to accomplish their task was unmistakeable. And it is no imputation on the zeal and general ability of those fairly professional, thus to state the plain truth: it is but a definition of

TEMPORARY BARRACK AT BALLATER FOR THE QUEEN'S GUARD OF HONOUR.

TEMPORARY BARRACK AT BALLATER.

About eight miles distant from her Majesty's Castle of Balmoral is the delightful village of Ballater, where a temporary Barrack has been provided for the accommodation of the guard of honour in attendance upon the Queen, consisting of a detachment of the 93rd or Sutherland Highlanders, which is quartered in the village.

The house and enclosure used as a Barrack is situated in the centre of the village: it forms one of the sides of a spacious grass square, in the middle of which stands the church.

Ballater is most beautifully situated on the left bank of the river Dee, and lies embosomed in the hills; the blue summit of Loch-na-gar closing in the distant view. The appearance of the place, approached from the high-road from Aberdeen, gives one much the idea of a Swiss village. The surrounding neighborhood forms a favourite drive of her Majesty and the Royal children.

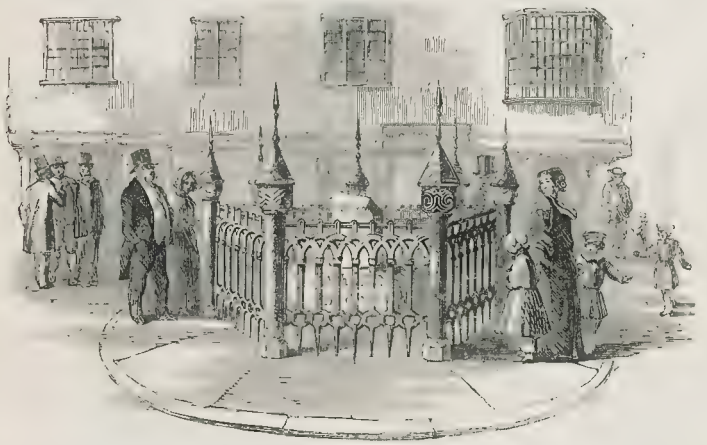
Birch Hall, now the property of Prince Albert, is distant from Ballater about two miles and a half.

INAUGURATION OF THE CORONATION STONE OF THE ANGLO-SAXON KINGS, AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

This ceremony took place on Thursday last, in the presence of a large number of spectators, amongst whom we noticed J. W. Freshfield, Esq., High Sheriff of Surrey; G. Harcourt, Esq., M.D.; Sir G. Smart, W. J. Evelyn, Esq., M.P.; Sir E. Sugden, J. Sim, Esq., J. Cook, Esq., Mayor of Guildford; Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Col. Smythe, 16th Lancers; Capt. Cameron, &c. Owing to the great interest excited, the ranks of the Freemasons, who attended to take part in the ceremony, were swelled to an unusual extent. At one o'clock a procession was formed, which proceeded to the Monument in the following order: -

Banners—Lodge of Odd-fellows—Band—Surgeons, two and two—Stewards of the Odd-fellows—Sergeants at Mace—Mayor of Kingston—High Sheriff of Surrey—Corporation of Kingston—Freemasons, two and two.

Upon arriving at the monument, the Mayor and the principal visitors ascended a low platform, and the Grand Master of the Freemasons having taken his place on another erected at a short distance, at a signal from the Mayor the covering was removed under a salute of seven guns, the bells striking up a merry peal, and the band of the Lancers playing the National Anthem. After formally inaugurating the Monument, the Master of the Freemasons thus addressed the Mayor:—"Sir,—In discharging the office which has this day fallen to my lot, I can only say, that I find the Monument has been erected according to the rules by which we are guided in our art, and I trust that as long as you retain the office which you now so worthily fill, you will take all due care of this valuable relic, and that those who succeed you in your office will also preserve it with the greatest care." The Mayor replied that he accepted the trust with pleasure, and it should be his care to preserve it.



AT KINGSTON UPON THAMES.

Most of the gentlemen having been joined by their families, then proceeded to the grounds of Charles Rowles, Esq., where a handsome *déjeûner* had been prepared, to which upwards of 450 ladies and gentlemen sat down; the Mayor of Kingston in the chair

At the close of the repast, the Chairman proposed the "Health of the Queen," saying, that having met to-day to inaugurate the throne of her ancestors, they drank with the greatest pleasure the health of the greatest Sovereign of the world.—Air, "God Save the Queen."

The health of "Prince Albert" having been duly honoured,

Sir Edward Sugden rose and said, it was with great pleasure he proposed the "British Army." They had always been the protectors of the country and the safeguard of the liberties of the people, and he had great pleasure in coupling with the toast the health of Col. Smythe, of the 16th Lancers, and he was sure that, when the company remembered the gallant bearing of that regiment in the late war in India, they would drink his health with great pleasure.

Colonel Smythe, in returning thanks, said that he had the greatest confidence in his regiment, and that, although an Irishman himself, he hoped they would always go hand in hand with the English.

The Mayor then proposed the "Health of the High Sheriff," who, on rising to return thanks, said he should be wanting in gratitude if he did not acknowledge the pleasure he felt on being present on this occasion. In almost every country some person had had a monument erected to his memory; but here they commemorated not an individual, but a race of Kings.

The Sheriff then proposed the "Health of the County Members," regretting that only one was present. W. J. Evelyn, Esq., M.P., returned thanks, saying he was sorry the old stone had not been noticed before.

The "Health of the Freemasons and their Grand Master" was then proposed, — Doby, Esq, returning thanks.

The "Health of the Ladies" was then given; and the meeting broke up.

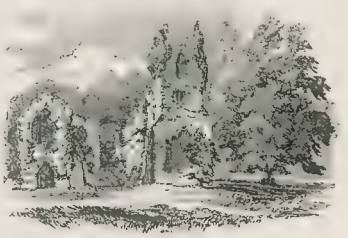
The town was enlivened throughout the day by continual peals from the church bells, and some excellent music from the band of the 16th Lancers, who attended by the kind permission of Colonel Smythe, and from another good brass band. At half-past four the school children of the neighbouring parishes, to the number of 650, were each presented, at the Monument, with a small book and a medal, and were afterwards regaled in the Cricket-field with coffee and cakes. During the afternoon boat-races and various aquatic sports took place; and at seven o'clock a grand display of fireworks, by Southby, closed the festivities of the day.

The Stone thus inaugurated is a "Druid's Stone," and similar to those used in the construction of Stonehenge: it is of a very irregular shape, and has always been buried in the ground to the depth of about a foot, as it will not stand upright; it is 22 inches square at its widest part, and about 3 feet 6 inches in height. It was afterwards removed from its resting-place under the the Town Hall, and taken to a yard adjoining the New Courts; prior to that it stood in an old chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which fell down in 1730; in which was also a portrait or bust of each of the Kings crowned at Kingston: these were—Edward the Elder, crowned A.D. 901; Athelstane, 924; Edmund, 940; Edred, 946; Edwy, 955; Edward the Martyr, 975; and Ethelred, 979. The stone remained in the court-yard unnoticed, except by a few, till October last, when H. H. Young, Esq., a gentleman residing at Leamington, commented upon its neglected state, and succeeded in opening a subscription to remove it to its present site, in which he was ably assisted by Mr. S. Banyard and other gentlemen; a penny of each of the Kings was given by W. Hawkins, Esq., and J. D. Cuffe, Esq., for the purpose of being inserted in the monument, and thereby rendering it complete, both as a work of art and as a valuable national memorial. The pedestal is of Bath stone, and of an heptagonal shape, and on each face is engraved the name of one of the Kings crowned on the stone. The bronze railings are let into columns of polished Purbeck stone.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

PRIORY OF MOUNT GRACE, EAST HARLSEY, YORK.

In the parish of East Harlsey, near the village of Osmotherley, in the county of York, is Mount Grace, the site of the beautiful and extensive ruins of a Carthusian Priory, founded A.D. 1396, by Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey, Earl o



RUINS OF THE PRIORY OF MOUNT GRACE, EAST HARLSEY, YORK.

Kent, and Lord Wake, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas. The pious founder not only endowed it with his own manor of Sordelby, but also succeeded in obtaining from King Richard an additional grant of the lands and possessions of three alien priories. Subsequently, however, having conspired against Henry IV., Thomas de Holland was beheaded in the early part of that monarch's reign. As a natural consequence of this event, the building of the Priory was at a stand for some time, and even the right of the monks to their possessions became matter of question until A.D. 1440, when Henry was pleased to confirm in Parliament all previous grants made in their favour. After this act of Royal justice the building was rapidly completed, and the establishment flourished until the general dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was granted to James Strangwaies, Esq.

The secluded situation and romantic gloom of this monastery seem to have been particularly adapted to the austerities of the rigid order of the Carthusians, of which there were only nine houses in England. A Gothic archway forms the entrance into the chief quadrangle, the outer walls of which enclose about three acres of ground, and are still standing fantastically covered with ivy. The inner court is surrounded by double walls, where we may still detect, in spite of the masonry of a later age, the cells, fourteen in number, of the sterner devotees, or the delinquents of the order.

The church, which is now in ruins, was in the form of a cross; the tower, yet perfect, rising from the centre, and supported by four arches.

On the summit of the hill which shelters the Priory on the east, are the ruins of an ancient building called the Lady's Chapel, the ascent to which is steep and difficult.

The description of the Priory of Mount Grace, and the history of its fortunes, in Pierson's poem, are, for the most part, perfectly in accordance with the statements of Dugdale, Burton, and Tanner; but the poet commits the ludicrous blunder of mistaking for three separate persons the one and sole founder, with his three titles of rank; nor is he right in supposing that nuns ever inhabited this place.

The present owner of Mount Grace is William Mauleverer, Esq., of Armcliffe Hall, county of York.

Curious Circumstance.—On Saturday week, as the cook in a family residing in the parish of St Leonard, Exeter, was preparing a duck for the spit, her eyes were considerably dilated on seeing a large shining mass of a golden hue embedded in the contents of the duck's gizzard, and no doubt visions of "treasure trove" passed through her mind. With a great deal of anxiety, the unexpected but welcome something was released from its coating, and *sans cérémonie* submitted to "analysation" by the heads of the family. After mature deliberation, it proved to be nothing more or less than a brass tip belonging to a cow's horn. The tip weighs about an ounce and a half; and, from its appearance, has never been used for the purpose intended.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. EDWARD, AT ROMFORD.—CONSECRATED ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. EDWARD, ROMFORD, ESSEX.

The foundation-stone of this beautiful Church was laid on the 26th of July, 1849, by Mr. Branston, M.P. for the county; and the sacred edifice was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, in the presence of a great number of the neighbouring clergy and gentry, with great solemnity, on Thursday last, the 19th instant.

The Church, which is of Middle Pointed Gothic, of the fourteenth century, consists on plan of nave and aisles, 81 feet long, by 54 feet wide, and 55 feet high; chancel, 30 feet long, and 45 feet high; with north and south chapels on each side, for the children and organ. The tower is placed on the south side, facing the road and entrances: it is 21 feet square at bottom; it contains a peal of eight bells, and is surmounted by a spire. The tower and spire are together 150 feet in height. The walls of the Church are built of rubble, faced with Kentish rag-stone, and with Bath stone for the tracing and dressings of the windows, doors, &c. The roofs are of open framing, and, with the other deal fittings, are stained of an oak colour and varnished. The chancel is divided from the north and south chapels by rich oak screens and stalls on each side, and has a richly carved Caen stone reredos, filled in with illuminated texts, monograms, &c.; and the floor is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles. A corona lucis, of twelve lights, suspended from the roof, will light the chancel. The whole of the capitals of the columns to the nave, the corbels to the chancel arch, and also those supporting the nave roofs, are beautifully carved, with foliage, figures, &c., and various Christian emblems of appropriate character.

The pulpit (shown in our Engraving of part of the chancel) and font are of Caen stone: the first of rich design and elaborate execution, with statues of the Evangelists at the corners, standing on corbels having their respective symbols carved on them. The font, which stands on a raised step, is also richly carved and panelled, surmounted with an oak cover, enriched with ornamental wrought-iron work.

A hot air apparatus has been fixed for warming the Church. All the ornamental gas standards and branches for the gas-lighting are also fixed.

The new Church is enriched with various gifts, provided by the liberality of those connected with the parish. The fine east window, by Clutterbuck, of Stratford, and two others, were presented by three individuals in memory of departed friends. Three in the South Chapel, by Wailes, of Newcastle, likewise in memory of deceased relatives buried in the Church, were the gift of two ladies. The elaborately-carved reredos was a joint contribution of two ladies. The font is another offering of devotion. The velvet furniture of the communion-table, the encaustic tiles for the chancel, the oak screens, the service books, &c., have been also contributed by parties desirous of rendering the Lord's house the receptacle of the best offering they could make.

All that is now wanting to render the Church complete is the removal of the hideous stalls in front of the chancel, and the lowering of some of the tombstones in the church-yard: and, with this improvement, the edifice may compete with almost any of the modern churches in the beauty of design and the elaborateness of execution, which confer the greatest credit upon the architect, Mr. John Johnson, of John-street, Adelphi; and the contractor, Mr. Kelk, of South-street, Grosvenor-square.

The funds for building the Church are supplied by the sum of £2800 borrowed upon the rates; by the munificent gift of £1000 from the patron, New College, Oxford; by grants from the Church Building Societies; and by a long list of liberal contributions from private individuals. The cost will be about £8000.

The silver communion plate, presented by Mrs. Laurie, of Marshalls, is from an ancient design, richly engraved and part gilt, introduced by the Camden Society, and manufactured by Messrs. Turner of New Bond-street.

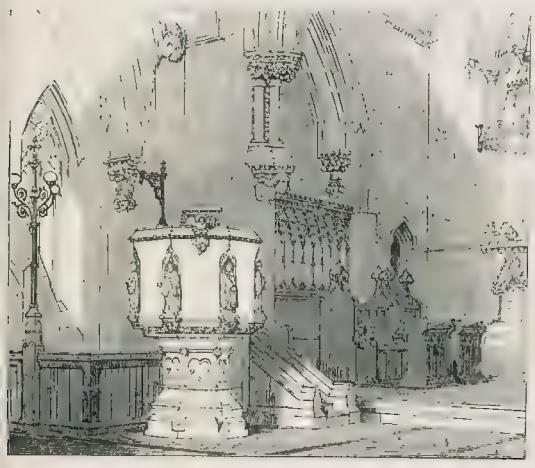
We add a few interesting particulars of the site of the new Church, formerly occupied by the old chapel. St. Edward, Romford, was built in 1407, by permission of Henry IV., who gave the land, situated then at the east end of the town, but now in the centre of the market-place, and some oaks growing on the soil, towards the building. In digging the foundations of the new tower, the roots and some branches of oak trees were discovered at the depth of sixteen feet beneath the surface, confirming, in a remarkable manner, the document which conveyed the grant to the parishioners.

In the reign of Richard II., the advowson of the whole liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, comprising the Mother Church of Horn Church, and the chapels of Romford and Havering, were sold by the monks of St. Bernard to William of Wykeham, who enriched his new college at Oxford with the patronage and tithes. In this body the patronage is now vested, and Romford has been erected by them into a distinct benefice, the present incumbent being the venerable A. Grant, Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

The old Chapel of St. Edward was in a very dilapidated state, the dry rot prevailing throughout the whole building. Some unsightly stalls or shambles were erected some forty years back, on the churchyard wall, fronting the market-place. These still exist, hiding the present beautiful structure; but it is hoped that the Lord of the Manor, David M'Intosh, Esq., will not permit such disgraceful erections to disfigure this ornament of the town. Some monuments of interest existed in the ancient chapel, the principal one being that to Sir Anthony Cook, the Preceptor to King Edward VI., his sons, and three learned daughters, two of whom were married to Lord Burghley and Nicholas Bacon, the father of the great Lord Bacon.

The interesting ceremony of the consecration of the new Church, on Thursday, was very numerously attended. The clergy began to assemble from an early hour at the Vicarage, and shortly after eleven o'clock proceeded thence in procession, to the Church—the parochial clergy and those engaged in the services of the day being in the front. They took their seats in the chancel and in the eastern part of the nave. At about half-past eleven the Bishop of the diocese (Rochester) arrived at the Church gate, attended by his chaplain, the Chancellor, and Registrar. He was there received by the parochial clergy, the churchwardens, and the members of the building committee. His Lordship having entered the Church, and taken his seat at the altar, the forms usual on such occasions were proceeded with; after which the Church was set apart by the Bishop, the clergy following his Lordship down the nave. Divine service was then performed, prayers were said by the Venerable Archdeacon Grant, Vicar; the lessons being read by the Curate. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Williams, Warden of New College, Oxford, who selected Isaiah 58, 12th verse, as his text. The Psalms and the hymns of the church were effectively chanted by a local choir, strengthened with some additional voices: the musical arrangements were presided over by Mr. Kinkee. At the conclusion of the sermon, the sum of £200 was collected, during the reading of the Offertory sentences. The Church was completely filled.

After the service, the Bishop proceeded, accompanied by his ecclesiastical officers and the clergy, to the consecration of a handsome Cemetery Chapel, recently erected in the new burial-ground at the extremity of the town. The architect of this elegant structure is John Johnson, Esq., who supplied the design for the Church. The company, to the number of about 150, then repaired to a spacious and handsomely-decorated tent, in the vicarage garden, and partook of a collation. Besides the Bishop, there were present, T. W. Braunton,



CHANCEL OF THE NEW CHURCH AT ROMFORD

NEW CORN EXCHANGE AT IPSWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Esq., M.P., the Hon. R. Denman and Mrs. Denman, the Hon. and Rev. E. Liddell and Mrs. Liddell, W. Cotton, Esq., John Laurie, Esq., of Marshall's; Thomas Mashiter, Esq.; Octavius Cooper, Esq., and Mrs. Cooper; J. Davis, Esq; Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay; Rev. E. W. Childe, and a large body of clergy. Several appropriate toasts were proposed and responded to.

Nor were the poor forgotten in the midst of this festive meeting; a dinner was prepared in a suitable edifice for about seventy poor men and women, and to as many boys and girls, who thus felt that the interest shown in providing for their spiritual wants extended also to their bodily necessities.

An evening service, at which an eloquent and interesting sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. M. Anderson, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, to a crowded congregation, closed the proceedings which distinguished a day long to be remembered in the quiet town of Romford.

IPSWICH NEW CORN EXCHANGE.

THE opening of this building was celebrated on Tuesday week, by a public dinner, to which about one hundred of the gentry, tradesmen, and agriculturists of Ipswich and its neighbourhood sat down; the worshipful the Mayor, T. B. Ross, Esq., in the chair. The dinner, an excellent one, was supplied by Mr. Harrison, of the Crown and Anchor; and Mr. C. Christopherson furnished a very fine dessert.

Among a variety of toasts, the healths of the architect and builder were not forgotten.

The New Exchange is a neat edifice, with a handsome portico, surmounted by an appropriate emblematic figure. The whole has been erected from the designs of Mr. H. Woolnough, architect, of Ipswich; the builder being Mr. Robbans. The building is about 77 feet by 66 feet inside, and has a central light 23 feet by 37 feet. The whole of the entire area is for the use of the merchants.

The New Corn Exchange was opened for the first time for business on Tuesday last. The hall-keeper is a meritorious sergeant from one of her Majesty's foot regiments, whose staff of office is of oak, surmounted by a sheaf of wheat, cleverly carved by Mr. Wringham, and gilt. The Exchange, we understand, will be opened from twelve to three o'clock.

IRELAND.

THE ADDRESS OF THE SYNOD ON THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.

On Saturday last, there was laid before the public, in the shape of a moderate-sized pamphlet, the "Synodical Address of the Fathers of the National Council of Thurles to their beloved flock, the Catholics of Ireland." This official document of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is chiefly remarkable for the unqualified condemnation which it pronounces on the system of instruction adopted at the Queen's Colleges, and an announcement that the Synod have determined upon the establishment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland. It is set forth at the close, that "this Pastoral Address was read in full Synod, and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published." In the opening it is declared, "Our enactments we shall immediately submit, with the profoundest reverence and submission, to the Holy See, to receive the seal of its sanction; and we will not publish them until we shall have obtained the necessary approbation." The address then refers to the state of religion and education, observing that:—

[illegible]

The following are the passages of the Synodical Address, condemning the Queen's Colleges as "a miserable delusion and a snare," against which the Pastors warn the laity with all the energy of their zeal, and all the weight of their authority. The University of Dublin and Trinity College are referred to in the second of these paragraphs:—

It is by the strongest sense of duty—by a paternal but irresistible feeling of necessity that we are compelled, dearly beloved, to announce to you, that a system of education fraught with grievous and imminent danger, has within the last twelve months been forced upon your very doors. It is presented to you, we deplore to say, in these collegiate institutions which have been established in this country, and associated in the minds of many with the most cherished and beloved Sovereign. Far be it from us to impugn for a moment the motives of its originators. The system may have been devised in a spirit of generous and liberal policy; but the statesmen who framed it were not acquainted with the inflexible nature of our doctrines, and with the jealousy with which we are obliged to avoid everything opposed to the purity and integrity of our faith. Hence, those institutions are regarded by us with feelings of fear and lasting gratitude, had they been framed in accordance with our religious tenets and principles, must now be considered as an object of anxiety and dread, which it at once imperative duty to warn you with all the energy of our zeal and all the weight of our author [illegible]. In pouring out the dangers of such a system we only pay the tribute of gratitude [illegible] given to us by the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

The solemn warning which we address to you, against the dangers of those collegiate institutions, extends, of course, to every similar establishment known to us replete with danger to the faith and morals of your children—to every school in which the doctrines and practices of your Church are hypocritically, and in bad faith, professed to be taught to your children. Alas! our country abounds with too many public institutions of this kind, which have been [illegible] curses of ruin to thousands of souls! [illegible] our flocks with which they are replete inscribed upon their front, [illegible] all is the most deceitful exterior. It is not necessary, nor [illegible] to raise our voice against establishments so avowedly hostile. It is when the wolf assumes the clothing of the sheep that the pastor has most reason to tremble for his flock, and to exert all his courage and energy for its defence.

In guarding you against the perils of error—warning you against those deceitful lights which lead to the [illegible] of eternal ruin, we would not, dearly beloved, leave you in the dark of ignorance—you cannot fail to recognise that character of true enlightenment and zealous concern for the real interests of knowledge which have invariably distinguished the religion to which you belong.

In reference to the Roman Catholic University, the address observes:—

As a pledge of the sincerity of these sentiments we have determined to make every effort in our power to establish a sound and complete education for you and your children. We accomplish all that is practically useful in the peasant system with all that is pure and edifying in the aristocratic system. We accumulate the treasures of both, and reject the dross of each. [illegible] important project, and to carry it into execution. The difficulties to be [illegible] great indeed, but [illegible] we meet them in the spirit of faith—if we act with Christian unions those will soon disappear.

The address is thus signed at the close:—

✝ PAUL, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and Delegate of the Apostolic See, President of the Synod.
✝ JOHN, Bishop of Clonfert, Promoter of the Synod.

The signatures of the three secretaries of the Synod follow. In an appendix, the two rescripts of the Pope respecting the Queen's Colleges are inserted, with translations, and also a letter from the Propaganda, addressed to the Roman Catholic Primate, on the subject.

It would appear, from statements in some of the Dublin papers, that the condemnation of the Colleges was not unanimous on the part of the Bishops, and that the minority will take steps to advocate their views, by a protest laid before the Holy See: this latter announcement, however, does not seem to be very probable.

The official organ (the *Evening Post*) gives a prominent position to the following announcement:—

"THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.—We are enabled to state that the Senate of the New Nations, University, founded by the Queen's charter, and to be called the Queen's University in Ireland, has been appointed, and that the letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland are being prepared, under the authority of the Queen's Letter, which received her Majesty's signature previous to her departure for Scotland. The following distinguished and eminent persons, we hear, have been thereby appointed:—*Chancellor*: His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, K.G. *Senate*. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Most Reverend Richard Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Reverend Archbishop Daniel Murray, the Earl of Rosse, the Lord Monteagle, Chief Justice Blackburne, the Master of the Rolls, Chief Baron Pigot, Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.; the Presidents of the Queen's Colleges, Belfast, Cork, and Galway; in Richard 3rd fifth, LL.D., Dominick J. Corrigan, Esq., M.D., Captain T. A. Larcom, R.E., and James Gibson, Esq., barrister-at-law."

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AT BELFAST.

At the civic banquet given to Lord Clarendon in Belfast, on his recent visit there (Thursday week), his Excellency, referring to the great progress of Belfast of late years, said:

Gentlemen, it is now upwards of twenty years since I visited the north of Ireland, and you must permit me to offer you my heartfelt congratulations upon the improvements of every kind which, during that period, have taken place in your town. I have had the gratification to have observed myself, and to have learned from authentic and official sources, that this improvement is almost, if not altogether, without parallel in the history of commercial enterprise. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I understand that in 1839 the first spinning factory was established in Belfast—that magnificent one of Messrs. Mulholland's, and which within the [illegible] (Hear and cheers.) Since that time I understand that more than twenty million pounds sterling have been invested in the establishment of power factories and that between 30,000 and 40,000 spindles are now at work in Belfast. From the year 1839 to the year 1847 the increase in the number of persons employed in flax-spinning, and in the linen trade, was 30 per cent, and in Ireland—by which I suppose is meant the north of Ireland ("Hear," and cheers) it has been no less than 58 per cent. (Loud applause.) I believe that the experts of those from Ireland are upwards of four million pounds sterling, and that, directly or indirectly, 300,000 [illegible] livelihood from this unrivalled national manufacture. (Loud cheers.) And [illegible] I have reason to believe that the imports and exports of Ireland are nearly one [illegible] enter during the last year than the year before, and that the shipping of this port has now [illegible] three times greater than it was twenty years ago, and that within the eight months of the present year it is 60,000 tons greater than during the corresponding months of the last year; and that the increase of the customs' duties for last month is, that within the last thirty years the population of Belfast has considerably more than trebled—I think that all this presents an astonishing [illegible] of the energy and prosperity of Belfast.

On the vexed question of the conduct of Irish landlords, he observed:—

With respect to the landlords of Ireland—who, I must take the opportunity of saying, have been most unjustly condemned as a class ("hear, hear," and cheers), without due allowance, or, I should rather say, without any allowance for the extreme and unavoidable difficulties of their [illegible]. I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted with many of them, who for kindness and moderation towards their tenants—for the real and unresting benevolence with which they exercise—for performing their duties, are second to none in the world (cheers), and are deserving of the highest praise. Among a class so numerous, it is impossible but that some [illegible] must exist, but it is the example of good men that will prevail, and is always [illegible] and I believe the time is not far distant when we shall see the duty of association, and when each landlord will find his own interest advanced by not overlooking the judicious influence of capital, and that, by the sacrifice of those enjoyments procured elsewhere, he will be more than rewarded by promoting the welfare and the social improvement of those whom Providence had placed under his care; and, by constant residence, and upright example—such as I have seen the effect of since I came to the north (cheers)—by encouraging enterprise—by bringing the people to the knowledge of their own interests and their own efforts—you will foster and aid the development of those middle classes, the want of which now constitutes [illegible] weakness; for all experience shows that [illegible] and virtue of a nation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Monaghan (Attorney-General) has been appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, at the reduced salary of £4000 a year. Mr. Hatchell is the new Attorney-General, and there is little doubt that Mr. Serjeant Green is to be Solicitor-General. The promotion of Mr. Hatchell will, as master of course, compel him to resign his seat for Windsor, for which he will be again a candidate.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—It is not to be concealed that since the sinking of the first wire circumstances have greatly contributed for a short time to retard the carrying out the project to completion, seeing that, in order to the complete establishment of an integral line of telegraphic service between London, Paris, and the Continent, the promoters have to obtain a grant from the French Government of the eighteen miles of line extending from the coast to Calais, from which point to Paris the wires are erected. To secure the concession of this section, in the way of which stood difficulties presented themselves, Messrs. Brett, Wollaston, and Edwards, directors of the undertaking, are now in Paris, awaiting the return of the President of the Republic, who granted the original decree, and to negotiate with the government authorities on the subject. Complaints are made by the fishermen, both on the English and French coasts, that their delicate nets will interfere with their deep-sea fishing and subsistence, and that its track over the Varne and elsewhere is in the way of places most frequented by fish. It is intended, however, as stated by Mr. C. W. Brett, the originator of this species of submarine communication, to pay these people an annual rental, and to establish for their families a philanthropic fund, to induce them to unite in the protection and conservation of a great national enterprise. The assistance of the Admiralty has also been secured for the issue of prohibitory orders against fishing on the route of the electric sea-line, and against shops, unless in unavoidable stress or storm, dropping or dragging anchor over its site. The authorities of Calais and Boulogne have intimated that they will send drummers round the town to advise fishermen not to fish in these spots; and the company will apply for powers to punish, as a misdemeanour, any attempts at injuring the wire. In order to meet all existing or conjectured difficulty, the character of the undertaking, so far as its magnitude and solidity are concerned, will now assume quite an altered complexion. The electric wire, thin as a lady's staylace in itself, will now, it is determined on, be encased either in a 5 or a 10-inch cable of the diameter of those that placed the Britannia tubes in position, and these will be submerged by the aid of enormous heavy weights, almost sufficient to resist the raking of anchors. The wire will be encased in this gigantic coil or cable, to be composed of what is called whipped plait with wire rope, all of it chemically prepared, so as to protect it from rot. It is the intention of the promoters, should such the French Government, to proceed, to carry on the communication to Marseilles, the chief seaport of France.

RAILWAY EXCURSIONS FOR THE MILLION.—The railway excursions projected to take place in all parts of the kingdom are unprecedented. Nearly every railway company has projected pleasure trips for the middle and working classes, and the result has been to create a comparatively new species of traffic. The Great Western Railway have taken a prominent part, and have, in addition to their numerous excursions to Windsor, run weekly-dated trains in and out of London, &c., to and from Oxford, Bath, Bristol, and all other places on their route, at what is termed one fare, or, in other words, half the usual fare, there and back. The trains that go Gradington, Brighton, Bath, and Oxford, took 2300 persons, and returning 2300. Local trains between Cirencester and Bath conveyed 1000 persons, and between Bath and Bristol 4000. The London and North-Western Railway have projected pleasure trips for the Isle of Wight, and a wholesale autumn excursion from the north to London. The London and South-Western and Brighton announces excursions to the various bathing-places on their route; the South-Eastern, a 30s. trip to Paris, and an eight days' sojourn on the Rhine; the Great Northern, a cheap through trip to York, Leeds, Hull, and those districts; and the Lancashire and Yorkshire, between the manufacturing districts and the riding on every Saturday. The new system of excursions is found to be productive of more than the mere saving of money from the kingdom where the inhabitants may not, on economical terms, reciprocate pleasure visits. About 200 excursionists left Salisbury on Monday week for Brighton, which is only seven hours' ride by railway. An excursion train from Brighton brought about 700 visitors into Salisbury on the same day.

COMPLETION OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE, MENAI STRAITS.—After some years of unremitting labour, the engineers connected with this great work safely lowered the "last" of the Britannia tubes to its permanent resting-place on Friday week. The Carnarvonshire end of the tube was lowered three feet. Its opposite end being already in its position, the tube in the interior of the tower on the Britannia rock, and, obedient to the law of the novel operation, the centres of both tubes, as before, were raised up several inches. The [illegible] of the tube was then accurately [illegible] by the proper engineers preparatory to its permanent opening. Nothing beyond a mere fractional deflection has been observed to take place in the tube that has been opened since March, and which is subjected to the constant transit of heavy trains and traffic. Some curious acoustic effects have been observed. Pistol shots, the sonorous notes, are echoed within the tube half a dozen times. The cells of the men and boys employed by the engineers as speaking tubes, and they can carry on conversations through the tube with perfect ease. The progress of the works converse through the length of the bridge—nearly a quarter of a mile. The following (not hitherto published) is an official return of the cost of the entire structure:—Preliminary expenses, £10,000; Parliamentary charges and Lords' counsel, £28,626; Britannia tower, £38,671; Anglesey tower, £31,430; pedestals and abutments on Anglesey side, £40,470; Irons, £2048 [illegible] Wrought-iron tubes, £118,946; cast-iron for tubes and towers, £30,619; construction of tubes, £226,234; pontoons, ropes, capstans, paining materials, £28,096; mising machinery, £5783; carpentry and labour in floating, raising, and completing bridge, £35,498; experiments, £3986: grand total, £601,865. The total weight of each of the wrought-iron roadways now completed represents 12,000 tons, supported on a total mass of masonry of a million and a half cubic feet, erected at the rate of three feet in a day.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

At the Bank of England meeting of proprietors on Thursday, a dividend of 3½ per cent was agreed to free of income-tax, the warrants to be ready by the 31st of October. A sum of about £27,000 is added to the "rest" over and above £3,000,000, and the Governor announced that the directors would divide the excess above the million every quarter, if they could see their way to do so.

The English funds opened buoyantly on Monday, registering ¼ improvement on Saturday's prices, which was steadily maintained on Tuesday, until nearly the close of the Market, quoting 99¾ for Money, and 99¾ for Account. The settlement was being disturbance in Hesse Cassel. On Wednesday the Market opened heavily, but recovered towards the afternoon; and prices, after having declined ¼ per cent, became 99⅝ for Money, and 99¾ for Account. The Market was dull on Thursday, Consols for Account having been done at 99⅝. Exchequer Bills, 64s. The close of business left the price of Stocks remaining open heavy from absence of transactions, quotations being as follows:—Consols, 99¾, New Three-and-a-Quarters, 99⅛; Three per Cent. Reduced, £100¾, 99¾;

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c. Eighty-seventh Night of "Mazeppa," and the last week of its representation this season. On MONDAY, Sept. 23, and during the week, the Performances will commence at Seven o'clock, with MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE; after which Miss Annie Hardie will sing a favourite Ballad. In consequence of the immense success of the Lessee last, it will be repeated, the Scenes of the Circle being performed and conducted by the highly-talented female artistes of the establishment. To conclude with Fitchall's popular Melo-Drama of WALLOCK KENSHOW.—Box-office open from Eleven till four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on Tuesday evening next, at Brighton; on Wednesday, at Worthing; on Friday, at Ryde; and on Monday, Sept. 30th, at Portsmouth.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'Clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform for the last time this season on Saturday next, September 28, at Four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.—NOW OPEN, the DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, by new SCENES. OPEN DAILY, Morning, Twelve, Afternoon, three, Evening, Eight. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour previous to each representation.

THE NILE WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.—The Proprietors beg to call attention to the Panorama from London, which will exhibit for a short period at the Hall of Egyptian Antiquities, Egyptian Gallery, 61, Piccadilly. Stalls 2s.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Daily at Three and Eight.

LAST WEEK OF THE ALPINE SINGERS

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The ALPINE SINGERS from Styria perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight.—LECTURE on the HYDRO-ELECTRICAL MACHINE by Dr. Hoddinbett, daily at Two, and in the Evenings at a Quarter past Nine. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY by J. H. Pepper, Esq., daily at a Quarter past Three, and in the Evenings at Eight. MODEL of WESTON'S PATENT NOVA-MOTIVE RAILWAY at work daily.—NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. Admission, to the whole Establishment, One Shilling.

GREAT EXHIBITION in 1851.—Her Majesty's Commissioners have decided that demands for space for exhibition must be returned by the Local Committees by the 31st of October. The Westminster Local Committee, therefore, urge upon the inhabitants of their district to send in their applications by Saturday, the 26th of October, otherwise they may not be able to obtain the space they require. The necessary forms may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. H. THEW, No. 26, Parliament-street.—Sept. 14, 1850.

MARGATE REGATTA, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26 and 27, 1850. First day: A Cup or Purse of £25, value of 20 tons and upwards. Time for second day: A Cup or Purse of £25 for Yachts not exceeding 20 tons. Time for tonnage. In each case three yachts to start, or no match. Entrance fee, 5s per ton. Matches for Luggers, Sprittail-boats, Galleys, &c., each day. Further particulars to be obtained on application to the Secretaries' Committee-rooms, Duke's Head Hotel, Margate.

RICE GILES HIGGINS, } Hon. Sec.
JOHN WILL. FRIDE }

PREPARATION for COLLEGE, the ARMY, &c.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, M.A. of Cambridge (residing in a healthy situation, eighteen miles from London, who takes four BOARDERS, has a VACANCY for a respectable youth, who will find his pupils receive every attention.—Address, Rev. M. A., 31, Southampton-row, Russell-square

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PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED without loss of time, inconvenience, or Expense, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which saves 50 times its cost in other remedies.

A FEW OUT OF 50,000 TESTIMONIALS

"Twenty-five years' Nervousness, Consumption, Indigestion, and Debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD in a very short time.—Mrs. H. Reeves, Peal Antbury, Tiverton." "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by DU BARRY'S delicious Health-Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.—Rev. John W. Reed, Eddington Rectory, Norfolk." "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by DU BARRY'S Health-Restoring Food.—Rev. T. C. Smyth, Rector, Bidston, Cheshire." "Upwards of 50,000 cures of the above, and many other complaints, are given gratis by Dr. Barry and Co. Sold in canisters, with full instructions, weighing 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 10s. 6d.; 10lb., 20s.; 24lb., 42s.; 50lb., 84s.; 100lb., 160s.; and 240lb., 320s.; by DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Fortnum, Mason and Co., Piccadilly; and through all Grocers, Chemists, and Booksellers.—Caution.—The health of purchasers has been seriously injured by spurious compounds of peas, beans, lentils and ground, and other cheap imitation of the name, such as Arabica Revalenta, Revalenta, Lentil Powder, or called similar by their unscrupulous venders. It will be necessary to note that the name—a cure of health—a name on each canister, in order to avoid being imposed upon by hawkers and knavers

TRY that FAMOUS REMEDY, PARR'S LIFE PILLS. It is a fact beyond dispute, that most of the diseases with which the human race are afflicted are the result of a disordered state of the blood. To remedy this, the occasional use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS should be had recourse to, as thousands proclaim who have tried. In the operation they so divest to the disease [illegible] the system subject the fac-simile of the signature of the proprietors, T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street,

THE DONCASTER RACE-CUP.—1850.

THIS superb prize cup, run for at Doncaster on Friday, has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (successors to Storr and Mortimer), of Bond-street, from a model by Mr. Alfred Brown. It consists of an elegant cup, of the Cliqué Cento form and style of ornament. On the cover are two groupes of horses—wild and domesticated; surmounted by a figure of Victory crowning a horse with a wreath On the bowl of the cup are four compartments, filled with designs on low relief, representing four different styles of racing—the English, the Italian, the ancient Roman, and a race by torchlight. Around the foot of the cup are cleverly grouped horse-furniture and stable implements. The pedestal is of ebony, and bears the names of the Stewards of the Races, and "Doncaster, 1850," inscribed in silver. The height of the whole is between three and four feet, and the value upwards of 300 guineas. It is, altogether, a magnificent plate.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India.

NEW PRACTICE RANGE AT WOOLWICH MARSHES.—The inconvenience experienced, and the repeated stoppages of practice in the present state of the artillery practice-ground at Woolwich, owing to the constant passage of vessels on the river, has induced the authorities to decide on having a new practice-ground on the Woolwich and Plumstead Marshes, which will not be liable to any interruption. The direction of the new range will be to the eastward, and will extend to about three miles in length, with an average breadth of half a mile enclosed, so as to prevent the chances of accidents during the practice. It is also intended to construct a mound at 1900 yards range, against which objects will be placed when making experiments, and for the usual target practice of the Royal Artillery.

WORCESTERSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—Last week, 42 officers and 690 men assembled for training at Worcester, preparatory to the inspection of the regiment on the 19th inst.

ADMIRALTY VISIT TO THE OUT-PORTS.—The *Black Eagle*, Admiralty steam yacht, master commander Cook, with the Board of Admiralty on board, arrived at Queenstown, from Devonport, at six o'clock on Saturday morning, and immediately after breakfast their Lordships landed at Haulbowline, and inspected that establishment throughout; from thence they proceeded to the *Ajax*, 58, screw guard-ship, Captain Quin, flag of Rear-Admiral H. M. Dixon, Commander-in-Chief, and afterwards to the *Wizard*, apprentice brig, Lieutenant Commander Barnard. The Board of Admiralty having concluded their inspection at Queenstown, left that port in the *Black Eagle*, at five A.M., on Sunday. Their Lordships arrived at Milford, and inspected the Dockyard and Admiralty establishment there on Monday last, and on Tuesday morning proceeded to Holyhead to visit the packet station, whence they returned to town.

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL, BARON MACKAU.—Special orders from the Admiralty have been received at Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, and other ports, directing the authorities to allow the gallant ex-Minister of the French Marine to view the dockyards, and to pay every attention to this distinguished officer. Admiral Mackau, we believe, is the only French officer living who, in a fair fight and on equal terms, captured an English brig of war.

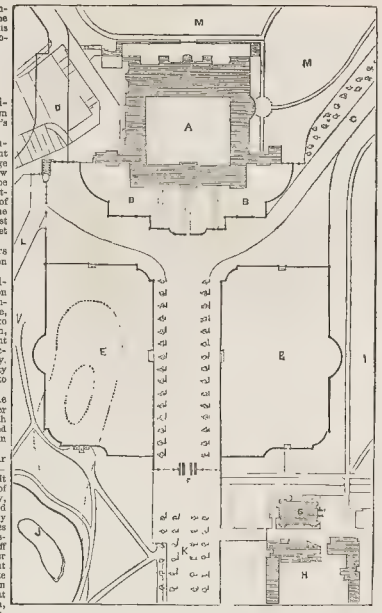
DUTIES OF DISTRICT STAFF SERGEANTS.—The following circular letter has lately been issued to inspecting field officers on the above subject:—"It having been brought under the consideration of the Secretary at War that it is very desirable that the district staff sergeants, when detached on the duty of conducting recruits, should return with all convenient speed from their journey, so as to be available for other duties at the district head-quarters, I am directed to acquaint you that in all cases in which the distance recruits are conducted by railway does not exceed 100 miles from the district head-quarters, or in cases where the distance is only slightly above 100 miles, as between London and Bristol, and London and Birmingham, Mr. Maule considers that the conducting staff sergeants should be sent by the first morning train, and, after delivering over the recruits, should return to their station the same day, by which arrangement the sergeants will be available without loss of time for other duty. The route for the staff sergeants when on this duty, instead of directing them to return without delay, should in future specify the hour of starting, and the hour at which the sergeant should return to his station according to your discretion, with a due consideration of the distance to be travelled, the hour of starting, and, if possible, return upon the same day, together with the nature of the duty, &c.; and the Secretary at War requests that you will cause such routes to be so prepared accordingly.—(Signed) L. SULIVAN.—War-Office, 10th Sept., 1850."

INVALID DEPOT AT CHATHAM.—Since the 1st of last May, 1358 invalids, from all military stations (including the men badly wounded in the Punjaub campaigns), have arrived at this *depôt*. Of these 1196 have been discharged the service, 159 who will be discharged on the 24th inst., 157 have been sent back to their regiments, having been found fit for further service, 33 have died, and the remainder are either at the *depôt* or in this general hospital. On the 7th inst. there was not one man at the *depôt* who had not been examined, his case recorded and decided, and the necessary document for his discharge completed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

IN our Journal of last week we detailed the improvements now in progress in St. James's Park. We now engrave the ground-plan, from the Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th June, 1850, for an Estimate "of the Expense of Making an Ornamental Enclosure, and forming a Public Garden in St. James's Park, in front of Buckingham Palace."

In our Illustration, the dotted lines show the extent of the ornamental water in the Park as it is at present; and it will be seen, the portion to be filled up is not of any very great extent. There can be no question that a garden, laid out as the proposed one will be, and available for the public to walk in, as it is intended they should do, will be not only a great improvement to the Palace, but to the Park also. We have specimens of extensive fine *landscape gardening* in our Parks, but no example of a *flower*-garden; and certain we are, that those who *now* so declaim against this innovation, would hail such a garden as a proof of national taste, if it were to be seen in Continental Palace; but simply because it is proposed to make what has not hitherto been done in London, an outcry is raised, which bids fair to keep the Park and the Palace as ill-arranged as they are at present.



PLAN OF THE IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

A Buckingham Palace
B B Railing proposed to be placed round the front
C Constitution-hill
D Houses in Stafford-row
E E Gardens proposed to be formed in the Park
F Site to which the marble arch is to be removed
G Stafford House
H St. James's Palace
I The Green Park
J Proposed termination to the ornamental water in the Park
K The Mall, in the Park
L Birdcage-walk
M Buckingham Palace Gardens

The termination of the Mall *now* is not nearly so elegant as it might and ought to be, and very far from the beautiful arrangements of the proposed plan.

We do not know Mr. Nesfield, the gentleman who has designed this plan; but we know enough of his works to believe he will materially improve the Park; and we feel sure that fountains, statues, and other elegant additions to the flower-garden, are amongst the adornments destined for the spot.

On Wednesday, two new entrances were opened into the enclosure, one from the North Mall nearly opposite Sutherland House, and the other into Birdcage-walk. The old Pimlico gate is entirely closed. In the course of a few days the passage of pedestrians in front of Buckingham Palace will be stopped; and the thoroughfare through the enclosure be kept open in lieu of it, night and day.

Annexed is the estimated expense of these improvements:—

ARCH	Removal and rebuilding of the Marble Arch; the Marble to be fine-sanded only, and not polished	..	£ 3900
PALACE	Iron Gates, Railing, and Stone Piers connected with the Arch ..	..	1696
	Iron Gates, Railing, and Stone Piers, to enclose the Front Court of the Palace	..	6116
GARDENS	Iron Railings, Gates and Kerb on Dwarf Stone Walls to enclose the two Gardens	..	10,20
	Stone Piers and Granite Steps at the three Entrances of each Garden ..	..	1463
	Earthwork in levelling and preparing the Surface of the two Gardens for details	..	2330
LAKE.—Excavation for the formation of the Head of the Lake		..	450
			25,175
Contingencies at 7 per cent			1762
			£26,937

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W and J.—In a case of "double check," such as the one mentioned, Black was equally checked by both pieces, and was bound to remove out of check of *both*

A M.—The solution we gave of Problem No. 343 is perfectly correct, and the point you object to the most beautiful feature of the Problem. Look at it once more, and you will perceive that the Rook in question cannot move without leaving his King en prise of the adverse White Rook

PIMLICO.—The line in the "Odyssey" to which you refer,

Πεντηκοντ προταροιθε θυραων θυραων ετερηφιν,

only shows that Penelope's suitors amused themselves at some game with *pebbles*. But, although Pope renders πεσσοισι *Chess*, there is nothing to inform us what the game really was. In the "Archæologia," vol. 9, there is an interesting disquisition on this subject, which you will do well to study

M'M, Pimlico.—That M'M of Pimlico should be so ignorant of chess as to be incompetent to solve a three-move Problem, he is not to be reproached; but when, knowing so little, he makes pretensions to know so much, and ventures with coarse flippancy to censure productions at "humbug," merely because they are above his very limited reach, he renders himself ridiculous. The enigma, No 695, by a lady, is as correct and beautiful as M'M's remarks upon it are impertinent and foolish

JURY, J F C, and others.—The Enigma of G O C, No. 694, can, undoubtedly be solved in four moves, by first playing the B to K 5th

CAPT TOWS'.—The positions we have given by Major Jasmisch are correctly copied, but you have not yet hit upon the principle of their solution. Let us us suppose, in the First—

Q takes P (ch)	P takes B	P to K 6th	
1.	2.	3.	4
R takes Q	P to K 7th	P to K R 8th	K to K R 6th

and, if White makes a *Queen*, his opponent is stalemated. What then must he do to win?

C M J.—The Problem is below par, but the game, though feebly defended, has one or two very lively features. Why not give the name of your antagonist?

B W F—1. Supposing my adversary is in a position of stalemate unless he take a Pawn *en passing*, is he obliged to take that Pawn? This *crux quoad* still remains undecided. Our own opinion, repeatedly expressed, is, that the act of taking a Pawn in passing being optional, he is not obliged to take the Pawn. 2. Your Problems are not forgotten

C B C.—The game between King's College School and Shrewsbury School shall be reported in our next

EXCELSIUS.—1. Your four-move Problem, admits of a glaring mate in two. 2. No 690 is affected thus:—1. Kt to B 7th (dis ch). 2. R to Q R 5th, and mates next move

J R E.—You played very well. In the next game, try the effect of taking his Bishop at once

F. Bolton.—Where is the mate, when the king plays to his 5th?

JUDY.—1. The arrangements for the projected assemblage next year are not yet matured; when they are completed, full particulars will be published. In the meanwhile, all parties (our friend "Judy" included) wishing for information on the subject, should put themselves in communication with the Editor of the "Chess Magazine." (See notice below.) 2. The Game and Problems she has reported next week. 3. Enigmas Knights 607 once more

CANTABRIGIENSIS.—Decidedly better. Look over it again attentively, and if no further improvement occurs to you it shall appear among our Chess Enigmas.

F E G.—Mr Greenaway's solution of Mr Holton's Farewell Problem is perfectly correct, and reflects great credit on his Chess powers

LUDUS LAYENCULORUM.—Surely, an obvious mate in *two* moves, by—1. [P to K B 4th (ch); and 2. Q to B 3d, Mate

LANGHAM.—We have not room. See our advertisement page, and apply to the maker of Chessmen at the Polytechnic Institution

IRISH QUERIST.—The replies to your thirteen (!) queries would engross one-half of all the space we can afford for Chess. Enquire of any respectable dealer for the "Staunton Chessmen," and see the advertisement headed "Chess," in our last page

SOLUTIONS of Problem No 317 by SIMPLE SIMON, JURY, J B, of Worcester; YARMOUTH DUO JUNIORUM, F G H, CAPE TOWN, M P, REVIT, CROMER, P R S, J A W, BERKELEY, T B, H W F, ST EDMUND, J M, FORBES, LYONIENSIS, TREWEER, LYONIENSIS, CIRCUS, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of the Study by Messrs Klein and Horwitz, No 345, by CHESSLING, J A W, ARTIST, MUNGO, are correct. All others are wrong

* * The gentlemen of King's College School would be happy to play a Game of Chess, by correspondence, with any College or School. Address, C B Clarke, King's College School, Somerset House

* * Very many Chess Correspondents must remain unanswered until next week

Q B—Your Solution of 343 will do

THE B—No 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars

CIRCUS—Next week, if we have room

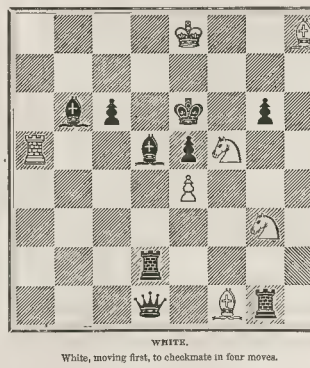
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 347.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)	P takes Q	4. B to Q Kt 3d (ch)	Q takes B
2. R to K B 5th (ch)	K moves	5. P to K 4th	
3. Kt to Q B 8th (ch)	K moves	Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 348.

By E. H. C., of Worcester.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 608.—By M LOQUIN.

White: K at his B sq, R at K Kt sq, B at K B 4th, Kt at K 3d, P at Q B 2d.
Black K at his B 7th, P's at K 4th and K B's 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

STROEBECK, THE VILLAGE OF CHESS.

THERE exists in the Chess world a phenomenon as singular in its kind as that of the Republic of St Marin in the midst of the political states of Europe: it is a little German village, completely devoted, since the eleventh century, to the worship of Chess, and faithful even to this day to the rules and traditions which it originally received. Throughout the rest of Europe the laws and theory of the game have undergone considerable revolutions, and made immense progress; but in this almost imperceptible point of the German soil, these revolutions and advances are utterly unknown. This village is called Stroebeck (formerly Stroepke), and is about a mile from Halberstadt, in the district of Magdebourgh. Among the little community of this place Chess is not, as everywhere else, a relaxation, a luxury of the intellect, a pleasure of the imagination, a privilage of riches and leisure, but a serious and important occupation, a family duty, and an absolute element of social life

The study of the game, indeed, constitutes an integral part of public education. At school there is a *course of Chess*: the people being convinced that the theory and practice of this game are as efficacious in the development of the intellectual faculties as grammar, or history, or arithmetic. At the end of each year, on the eve of the vacation, a solemn course of Chess is opened. Forty-eight pupils are generally chosen to take part in this tournament, the adversaries being decided by drawing lots. The parties defeated in the first instance, retire from the combat. The victors are then pitted against each other, until the last survivor is proclaimed the conqueror of conquerors, and bears away the prize, which is usually a handsome Chess-board and Men. From the arena he is then conducted in triumph to his family, of which thenceforth he is considered the glory and the pride.

When a young girl of Stroebeck marries a stranger, she is compelled, before her departure, to play a game of Chess with the chief magistrate of the village, for the purpose of showing that she has not forgotten the old *traditions* of her native home, and is worthy to transport the rules and taste for the game into the new family which she is about to found elsewhere. This interesting ceremony usually takes place in one of the halls of an inn which bears on its sign the impress "CHESS." During the progress of the farewell game the invited guests surround the betrothed, at her expence drink her health, and are lavish alike of their applauses and censures accordingly as she plays with ability or otherwise

Extraordinary as these customs certainly are, the regulations of the game at Stroebeck are no whit less so. In the first place, the position of the men at the beginning of a game differs from that which is adopted elsewhere The Pawns of the Rooks and the Queens are advanced on each side two steps, and each Queen placed at her 3d square.

Secondly. After the preliminary moves just mentioned, the Pawns never advance more than one step at a time.

Thirdly. The King never Castles.

Fourthly. When a Pawn has arrived at his 8th square, he does not at once assume the powers of a Queen or other piece, but is obliged first to make three back ward leaps, called *freudensprung*, two squaresat a time, until he reaches the square on which he originally stood. For example: suppose a Pawn to reach the King's 8th sq., his first leap will be back to the King's 6th sq.; his next to the King's 4th, and his turd to the King's 2nd, on reaching which, he becomes a Queen, or any other piece the owner may choose. While a Pawn remains on the 8th sq. he cannot be taken, that square being for him an inviolable asylum, but, so soon as he commences his retrograde march, he is liable to capture, like the other men. These rules, so different from ordinary Chess, are, of course, embarrassing to strangers who encounter the heroes in the village of Stroebeck; but when the visitors are masters of the first order, as Bledow or Silberschmidt, they easily carry the victory.*

The reader will naturally desire to know how this singular devotion to Chess, in an obscure country village of Germany, was brought about. The tradition regarding it is this. At the beginning of the eleventh century, the Emperor Henry II. sent a prisoner, named Count Giuncelin, to the Bishop of Stroebeck, with orders that he should be imprisoned and guarded strictly. The Count was shut up in an old tower, which is still pointed out. Being passionately fond of Chess, Giuncelin constructed a board and chessmen, and endeavoured to beguile the long years of his captivity by the study of its infinite varieties. At first he played only by himself, but he subsequently taught the peasants who were employed to guard his dungeon. Through these men a knowledge of the game was soon disseminated, and are long Chess became a passion and a necessary among the inhabitants of the place: it mingled in all the habits of their life—penetrated into their schools—became a part of every one's education—and was thus transmitted, without change of any kind, from generation to generation down to the present day.

When Giuncelin left his prison, his first care was to send, as a memento to the people of Stroebeck, the Chess-board which he had constructed and played on during his captivity, and the precious relic appears to have been preserved with religious veneration for many centuries.

* In our next we shall give a couple of games which were played by Mr. Lewis, one of our best players, a few years since, against one of the villagers of Stroebeck

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 448.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

BOURBON OR BONAPARTE?

THE French Revolution begins to narrow itself to this issue. The days of the Constitution are evidently numbered. Nobody has a good word to say for it, and all parties take liberties with it whenever it suits their convenience to do so. There never was such an unlucky document in the world, since the days of political strife began. It was inaugurated as the most democratic of all possible charters. It gave a vote to everybody, women and children excepted. It affirmed liberty with so wide a latitude of interpretation as to leave nothing to be desired by the reddest Republican that ever wore pistols in his belt at the heels of the redoubtable M. Marc Caussidière, or expressed faith in the social Utopia of the enthusiastic M. Proudhon. Freedom to speak, to write, to assemble, and to vote—all were secured to all Frenchmen by this marvellous charter. But no sooner had it become the law of the land, than everybody began to nibble at and destroy it. The right of speaking was speedily reduced to the narrowest limits, amid the applauses of a parliamentary majority elected by, but by no means favourable to, the revolutionary charter. The liberty of the press was pared down to the merest shadow of what would be considered liberty in that England which Frenchmen suppose to be so aristocratic and exclusive. The right of meeting was placed at the tender mercies of the Prefect of Police; so that, if a score of slop-tailors, discontented with the prices of the Hebrews, had wished to detail their woes to one another or to the public, they would not have been permitted to do so, lest a new revolution should be effected. The right of voting was attacked with even more zeal and fervour, and the seven or eight millions of electors that nominated the Legislative Assembly to save the country, and earn 25 francs per day per man as their reward for the achievement, were at one fell swoop reduced to about a million. The Revolution proved more voracious than Saturn himself, in devouring its children. It made short work of men and reputations. It reduced Messrs. de Lamartine, Armand Marrast, and General Cavaignac into nothingness; sent Messrs. Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, and Caussidière into the dreary exile of Leicester-square and Regent-street; and consigned the fiery Barbès, the vindictive Blanqui, the impatient Raspail, and a host of other regenerators of the human race, to the fastnesses of Vincennes. Having done this, it got the Constitution itself between its hungry jaws, and has finished by making a meal of it. Scarcely a vestige of it remains—nothing beyond a few crumbs that have fallen at its feet, to prove to the incredulous that such a thing once existed.

Three singular incidents in its history have just occurred, and doubtless they are about the last that will transpire ere the luckless document shall be finally numbered among the things that were, and become as defunct and as utterly dead and buried as any constitution of the three hundred and upwards that ever emanated from the official pigeon-holes of the Abbé Sieyès. The Councils-General of the departments, bodies that have been gaining strength while every other public function in France has been gradually losing it, have all but unanimously declared themselves in favour of the immediate revision of the constitution of 1848, as essential to the well-being and good government of the country. Out of eighty-three Councils-General of the Departments, fifty-two have energetically protested against the theory of the Constitution, which has been destroyed in practice, and have urgently called for its immediate reconsideration. They desire that its last poor shreds and remnants should be swept ignominiously from the statute-book. The President and his friends are of the same opinion. The only rag of the Constitution that is left is that which fixes the periodical election of the chief magistrate once in every four years. Within the last few days, the organs of the President in the press have authoritatively declared, in terms even more explicit than the President employed in his famous address to the people of Lyons, that, in this respect, the Constitution must be forthwith annulled. This last poor tatter is to be consigned to destruction, or to live only in the mournful remembrance of the mournful Marrast, or the plaintive elegies of the tuneful Lamartine. In twenty months the Legislative Assembly would have run its natural, and the President his political, course; and although, in all probability, that section of the Assembly to whom twenty-five francs a day are highly agreeable, if not absolutely necessary, would be well content to cling to the last moment to their salaries, they stand alone—a miserable minority, with the public opinion of the country against them, together with the self-interest of the President and all other conflicting pretenders to the supreme power. *Delenda est Carthago.* The Constitution is virtually dead. The twenty months will not be allowed to expire—perhaps not twenty weeks—before the tomb will be opened to receive it, and the curtain will fall upon the first act of the great revolutionary drama of 1848.

If we are to believe the journals which are known to promulgate the views of the President, the plan for bringing about the catastrophe has been duly arranged. Supported by the strong opinion of the Councils-General, the President is formally to propose to the Assembly the revision of the Constitution, in the interest of order, confidence, and credit; and to satisfy the *bourgeoisie* of the capital and of the departments, who prefer a stringent despotism with a good trade to the most democratic liberty with empty purses, the question of the perpetuation for life of the authority of the President is to be duly proposed. Should the Assembly prove recalcitrant, the Prince, remembering that he was elected to his present office by six millions of voters, and believing that his name and person are more popular than they were at that time, will appeal from the Assembly to the universal suffrage of the people, and risk his power, if not his safety, upon the result. Such is the programme of the performances which the world is credibly informed are about to commence among our neighbours. Judging from all appearances, they will be both attractive and successful.

The President seems, if we may borrow a once popular phrase from the believers in astrology, to have been born under a lucky star. Conduct and fortune are alike in his favour. The one advances him on his own merits; the other removes competitors out of his path, not by his acts, but by their own folly. The Count de Chambord, whose misfortunes, and the interest that always attaches, both in romance and in history, to the "rightful heir," made him a most dangerous rival, has done more than Louis Napoleon or any living being but

MLLE. JENNY LIND—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN LATELY BY HER DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA, BY MR. KILBURN, REGENT STREET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION, WITH FRIDAY'S LONDON MARKETS.]

himself and his advisers could have done, to weaken and destroy his own chances. He has quarrelled with his warmest, if not with his most discreet, friend, and has advanced the high pretensions of his pure legitimacy in a manner that has already alienated from him all but the antediluvian or unteachable bigots of his party. M. de la Rochejaquelin is of opinion that France, if polled to-morrow on the great question of Republic or No Republic, the Count de Chambord or any other pretender to the Kingly or Imperial power, would pronounce itself, by a vast and overwhelming majority, in favour of the Count de Chambord, and bear him in triumph to the throne of his ancestors. Against such a doctrine as this the responsible advisers of the interesting "Pretender" have protested with the utmost vigour. They declare the rights of the legitimate heir to be rights divine, superior to, and utterly irrespective of, the popular suffrage, and have formally snubbed and reprimanded M. de la Rochejaquelin for his heresy. With Henry V. and his friends, his pretensions to the throne are a matter not of politics, but of religion. They are not to be debated upon, but to be accepted. Such opinions, as influencing conduct, would have been admirably in consonance with the spirit of the twelfth, but are woefully misdated in the nineteenth century. M. de la Rochejaquelin—chivalrous as he is, and deeply imbued with a personal as well as a traditional attachment to the head of the House of Bourbon—has expressed his determination to take no future part in a restoration that is not to be effected by human means. Henceforth, the Legitimist cause will have no aid from him, unless his good wishes should be of service. The friends of the President rub their hands with glee at the schism; and their joy is not diminished at learning, through the same channel that has conveyed this information, that all hopes of a coalition between the elder and junior branches of the Bourbons are finally at an end.

Thus, the prospects of Louis Napoleon are brightening day by day. No competitor has a tithe of his chances. He has the advantage of possession—which in politics, as well as law, always counts for something; and he is the only man whom the Revolution has called into the foremost rank, who has not lost character by gaining power. Those who scoffed at his pretensions, have learned to admire his prudence; those who denied his possession of common sense, have been compelled to do homage to his ability; and those who considered him hair-brained, impulsive, and reckless, have been forced to admit that he is a wary and skilful tactician, who never misses a chance, and never has a chance that he does not skilfully but quietly turn to the discomfiture of his opponents, and the furtherance of his own objects. On the other hand, the Count de Chambord has made but one movement, and that has proved a ridiculous failure.

Whatever may be the case in France, no one out of that country will envy Louis Napoleon his success. With his election to the Presidency for life, his real troubles will begin. The French love, though they do not understand, Liberty, and will assuredly not be contented with the mere shadow of it which they now possess. If he enlarge that liberty, he will open the door to new revolutions; and if he deny it, his extended powers will fasten upon him an extended responsibility, and, like Louis Philippe, in his evil days, he will have to walk in the shadow of death and in constant peril of the assassin. We trust, however, that the prudence which has hitherto guided will continue to befriend him; and that, if he do not fail in the object of his high and honourable ambition, he will know how to prepare the French for future freedom, and how to yield it at the proper time. Unless he do this, every man of common sense would rather be the humblest *boutiquier* on the Boulevards of Paris, than Louis Napoleon.

JENNY LIND IN NEW YORK.

FIRST SALE OF CONCERT TICKETS.

On Friday (says our Transatlantic contemporary) the auction of tickets for choice seats at Jenny Lind's first concert took place at Castle Garden, and a most amusing scene it was. Instead of advertising speculators to buy up tickets at par, and then sell them at a premium, Mr. Barnum sold them to the highest bidder himself, and thus put the profit in his own pocket instead of theirs.

We had imagined that the weather being so unfavourable on Tuesday morning, the attendance at the auction for the choice of seats at the first concert of Jenny Lind would have been thin, but before the appointed hour Castle Garden was crowded with some 3000 or 4000 persons, notwithstanding the heavy rain, and the charge of 1s. at the gate for admission, which was complained of as an unjust exaction. A fleet of umbrellas might be seen sailing steadily through the Battery for a full hour, between six and seven o'clock, and the attendance did not seem to be affected in the least degree by the storm. Such is the power of excitement over the human mind. The *furore* was at its height on Saturday, and old, grey-haired men might be seen there as anxious to secure a ticket for the first night as any youth of twenty. To hear her first strains in public appears to be the great ambition of thousands. We know one man, a tradesman, too, who declared, after seeing Jenny Lind on the night of the serenade, he should go to hear her the first time, and bring his wife with him, if he had to ticket him 100 dollars. Whether his ardour has cooled down since we know not, but certain it is that the public enthusiasm at the auction on Saturday was just as great as it has been at any time since the Swedish warbler arrived on our shores. There were no ladies present, else the excitement would have been vastly increased

The seats were all numbered and divided in sections by means of flags of different colours. The auction was occupied by the clerks of Mr. Barnum and the auctioneer, and by the reporters.

Mr. Leeds, a member of the firm of Henry Leeds and Co., 8, Wall-street, then ascended the stand that had been erected in front of the orchestra, and said that he was now standing on the spot where Jenny Lind would stand. (Laughter.) He then proceeded to sell the first ticket, having the right to the first choice seat in the first concert of Jenny Lind in America. The first bid was 25 dollars, and for a long time the contest was between the Irving House and the New York Hotel, each bidding very spiritedly, to the great amusement of the spectators, the auctioneer, Mr. Medlis, the clerks, Barnum, and the Brandreth also offered for it; but it seems, Genin, the hatter, was determined to have it, and instructed a clerk of his to offer 500 dollars for it, rather than lose it. At length it was knocked down to Genin, for the enormous sum of 225 dollars—more than was ever given for a ticket before. When the clerk announced the name, there was the most enthusiastic cheering, and the people under him stood up on a seat to have one more look at the man. The next choice ticket was sold to Mr Robinson for 25 do lars, and then the price came down to 15 dollars, 13 dollars, 12 dollars, 11 dollars, and 10 dollars. The first large purchase was by Mr. Howard, of the Irving House, who purchased 10 front centre seats in the gallery, at 11 dollars each, and 10 more adjoining them, at 10 dollars each. But the seats for which the highest prices were paid, next to the first choice, were four in Jenny Lind's private box over the stage. The two principal competitors were the Irving House and the New York Hotel. The latter obtained them at 35 dollars, or 140 dollars for the four. After selling about 50 choice seats, which were curiously selected here and there in the building, and not with regard to any advantage they really possessed, there were just as good seats sold afterwards for five and six dollars as those that cost 15, 12, and 10 dollars. There are some as good seats yet to be disposed of as any that have been sold. The auction went off slowly, and with some little confusion in the beginning, for want of a diagram of the seats. However, after the choice seats and chairs had been disposed of, the auctioneer proceeded in the regular order according to the numbers, of course admitting all that had been sold as choice seats, and then matters went on rapidly and smoothly. He sold the first row of the lower floor, and the first row of the gallery, and then the second of the lower floor, and the second of the gallery, and so on till the whole were disposed of at three o'clock, and the sale was then adjourned. Messrs. Hall, and Son, of the music store, Broadway, have purchased a large number on speculation. The last ticket sold was for five dollars. The average is six dollars 28 cents. The total proceeds of the tickets sold amount to 9119 dollars. Not one-fourth of them have yet been disposed of; so that, if the house be filled, a very large sum will undoubtedly be realised. Even at three dollars per ticket, the space yet to be filled would amount to 20,000 dollars.

The adjourned auction for the sale of choice seats to Jenny Lind's concert proceeded at ten o'clock on Monday morning, in Castle Garden; Mr. Leeds, the same auctioneer as on Saturday, knocking them down in the usual rapid style that it was no easy matter to accompany him. The stand was fixed in the gallery, which was more convenient. The house was crowded as before, and, what was very remarkable, it was not the same class of men, but the people, who contributed the great bulk of the assembly. The excitement was intense. Owing to the time being limited, and the rehearsal having to come on at two o'clock, it was necessary to give the purchaser the privilege of taking 20 tickets instead of 10, as on the former day; and when the time pressed still more close they were sold in lots of fifty each; and, finally, the privilege of taking the balance was given to the purchaser of the fourth lot from the end. The sale wound up with Hall purchasing 193 in one lot; and then it was announced that the promenade tickets, amounting to from 400 to 600, would be sold for 3 dollars each, at the office of the American Museum. Several tiers of new seats were erected under the gallery, which sold at from 3 dollars to 4½ dollars. A portion of the upper tier of the gallery was reserved for the press, the portion in the lower part of the house allotted to the reporters having been sold by mistake. It will be seen that Hall and Jollie, but especially Hall, bought largely. Mr. Hall had orders for 1800 tickets, and towards the end of the sale he was offered 2000 dollars for his profits, which he refused.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Count de Chambord, or Duke of Bordeaux, as he is sometimes called, has shown himself a true scion of the Royal house of whom it was justly observed, on their restoration to the throne of their ancestors, that "they had forgotten nothing, and had learned nothing." This veritable Bourbon has startled all France by issuing a Legitimist manifesto, in which the "Divine right of Kings" to reign and misrule (if for them it so seems meet), despite the popular will, is insisted upon with absurd pertinacity and insensate blindness to the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. The manifesto is dated August 30, from Wiesbaden (the seat of the Legitimist Conference); but it was not permitted to see the light until Saturday last, when a vast number of copies were sent for distribution into the departments, by M. Barthélemy, secretary of the Club of the Rue Montmartre, of which M. Berryer is the president. After dwelling upon the numerous adhesions which the Prince received at Wiesbaden, the manifesto declares that the Count de Chambord is directly opposed to, and will not countenance, the appeal to the people as suggested by M. de Larochejaquelin; and that the Duc de Levis, the Duc des Cars, General de St. Priest, M. Berryer, and the Marquis de Pastoret are authorised by him to discountenance and frustrate, by all means in their power, any attempted appeal to the people, as destructive of the hereditary indefeasible right of "the Bourbon" to the throne of France!

M. de Larochejaquelin has published a long letter in reply, in the Republican paper, the *Debarrard*, in which he says, that he consents to accept excommunication for his party; that he thinks the publication of this manifesto must be fatal to the cause which they have all supported at such cost and sacrifice; that he still advocates the cause of the nation, and that he thinks they should be invited to choose between a Monarchy and a Republic.

The subject has almost wholly engrossed political circles in Paris during the week, and the general opinion appears to be that, by promulgating, in an official act, the right of the French people to decide upon their form of Government, Legitimacy has shelved itself entirely for the present.

Meanwhile, Louis Napoleon does not fail to profit by the stupidity of his opponents in the game of sovereignty. In an article in the *Moniteur du Soir* the following passage occurs, and it has been thought to be a kind of manifesto from the Elysée; viz. "If the National Assembly, forgetting that France desires, above all things, to be tranquillised, should refuse to adopt a measure imperatively demanded by public safety, Louis Napoleon would not hesitate to make an appeal to the entire people, from whom he has received his mission." Although the character of the article has been denied, it has not been disavowed, it is still believed that Louis Napoleon was fully aware of its intended publication, and that it had his full assent.

A grand review at Versailles took place on Tuesday. The President of the Republic, accompanied by the Nepaulese Ambassador and suite, the Minister of War, and a grand *cortége*, arrived on the ground between ten and eleven o'clock, when the military evolutions were performed in a most brilliant manner. A sham fight followed, which was equally attractive. The President was greeted with "*Vive Napoleon!*" "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and some cries of "*Vive le Rétablissez*"

All the "leading articles" published in the Paris journals of Tuesday and the succeeding days had attached to them the names of the writers, pursuant to the new law, which was fixed to come into operation on the 24th inst. The *Journal des Débats*, singularly enough, for the first time during its long existence, was issued without any political remarks, and consequently without any signature. The other newspapers, with one or two exceptions only, had the names of the authors appended to their productions. It would appear, however, that the law was not thoroughly understood by the editors of the public journals, or, if so understood, had not been carried out as the Legislature had intended, some of the articles including hardly only the initials of the writers, instead of their names, appended to them. To prevent, therefore, a recurrence of this violation of the law, the *Moniteur* of Wednesday contained an official hint, to the effect that every paper, in future, will be prosecuted, in which the contributions are not signed in full by their several authors.

HESSE-CASSEL.

From Frankfort, the seat of the Austro-German Diet at present, we learn this week that the first step taken by the Elector of Hesse and his Ministry, on their arrival at Frankfort, was to declare to the Diet that they had not comprehended of the differences which now agitate Hesse, at the same time declaring themselves incapable of terminating them by themselves. The Diet did not, however, entirely accept this vote of confidence, but demanded certain explanations. These were according.y made, and the Diet having discussed them, resolved to lend the Elector federal aid, by virtue of articles 57 and 58 of the final act of Vienna, and of the resolutions taken by the Diet in its twenty-second sitting, in the year 1832

The Diet has also declared the refusal of taxes in Hesse-Cassel an offence calling for the intervention of the Federal Power, and summons the Electoral Government to restore the legal situation, reserving the right of adopting further measures.

In case of opposition to the collection of taxes under the new decrees, 10,000 Hanoverian and Wurtemburg troops are to march into the Electorate. The chiefs of all the Government departments have protested against the late ordinance calling upon them to execute former decrees. The Council of Hanau has addressed a spirited remonstrance to the Elector.

The seat of the Hessian Government has been removed to Wilhelmstad.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 16th inst., brought by the fine steam-ship *Arctic*, which safely effected the passage across the Atlantic in eleven days, having left New York on Wednesday, the 11th instant. She made the usual *détour* to Halifax, where she landed a portion of her mails and passengers on the 12th inst.

The principal item of general news is the increasing excitement connected with Jenny Lind's appearance before the New York public The first concert was to come off on the evening of the steamer's departure, and consequently we have no details; but up to the period of her leaving the port, five thousand tickets had been sold, producing 30,000 dols.

The House of Representatives have rejected all amendments or modifications proposed by the Senate to carry into effect the proposed measure of admitting California in its entire and free state into the American Union, and have recognised it as the 31st state of the republic. The senators nominated at the late state election in the territory have also been admitted to Congress. In addition, after a series of protracted efforts and delays, the great question before Congress in regard to the new territories of the United States has at length been disposed of. The bills for the boundary between Texas and the territory of New Mexico, and the organisation of the former as a regular territory, for the admission of Utah (the country occupied by the Mormons) as a territory, have passed both Houses of Congress, and have received the signature of the President Compromise Bill of Mr. Clay have thus been adopted by the legitimate authorities.

The Fugitive Slave Bill has passed the Lower House by a majority of 109 to 76. The bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade in the district of Columbia still remains to be acted on by the House.

In the senate nothing of importance has transpired since our last reports.

Both Houses were to be adjourned on the 30th instant.

The resignation of the Hon. Mr. M'Clelland, as Secretary of the Interior, in consequence of the duties being too arduous for his "nervous temperament," has given rise to much conjecture as to who his successor will be.

Mr. Stewart, of Virginia, has accepted office.

Our last advices from Texas state that the country was still in a condition of great excitement on account of the controversy with New Mexico. The joint committee of the Legislature have reported a bill providing for the levy of 3600 troops to march forthwith to Santa Fé. The arrangement for the boundary passed in the Senate of the United States, according to Mr Pearce's bill, had been announced at Austin. The Texan Legislature, it is said, has no authority for the purpose of the territory of the state, but the subject must be referred to the sovereignties of the people. Colonel Pragg, late Adjutant-General of the Hungarian army, is now in Texas, with the view to obtain a small section of land on which to settle 200 or 300 of his late companions in arms.

CALIFORNIA.

Our news from California is to August 1st, three steamers from Chagres having arrived since the issue of the last Number for Europe. The intelligence from the mines is of the most flattering character. The gold is found in greater or greater every day, as the waters recede. In less than seven weeks, a company of seven men took out over 15,000 dollars in gold dust, in one spot. Another company of six took forty pounds weight of gold dust in one week at the same spot. The excitement at the mines against foreigners is still strong. Several murders have been committed by adventurers of Spanish descent, and it is the general determination to expel them from the country, or leave them to suffer the consequences

The overland emigrants to California have suffered incredible privations and sufferings, and great numbers have perished for those now upon the route, perishing, it is supposed, to nearly 100,000 souls. There is scarcely a party which has not been on short allowance; the road is said to be lined with dead animals, and the stench from the putrefaction of the carcasses used for food, and partly consumed; and great numbers of women and children are exposed to death from starvation, unless relieved by charity. Public meetings had been called for their aid in the Californian cities

BRAZIL.

We have intelligence from Rio Janeiro to the 29th of July. The fever at that date was again prevailing with great violence, on account of the heat of the weather.

The English cruisers continue to take Brazilian vessels on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, even entering the ports, and seizing them under the guns of the forts. Great excitement in consequence of this had been produced at Rio de Janeiro. Several foreigners, masters of English ships, have been beaten by the Brazilians in the streets, and the whole affair has been carried before the Assembly. From the changes that have taken place in public opinion, it is supposed that the Brazilian Government will take serious measures for the suppression of the slave trade. No direct importation of Negroes has been made for some time at Rio, but blacks landing in coasting vessels, although provided with passports, have frequently been sold without the interference of the authorities. Recently, however, an attempt has been made to put a stop to this coastwise slave-trade, and the decided measures adopted will probably prove successful.

An attack from Rosas was apprehended, and the Government was concentrating all the troops that could be spared at Rio.

AUSTRALIA.

We have accounts from Sydney to the end of June. Dr. Lang had commenced his threatened agitation in good earnest by projecting the "Australian League." The rev. gentleman's lectures were numerously and respectably attended, and for the time was sufficient to rouse the dormant energies of the colonists to struggle for the attainment of their freedom. One thing would appear very clearly the effect of Dr. Lang's agitation the apprehensions of the Government, and its attention to the improvement of the condition, strength, and efficiency of the police force. Dr. Lang, however, is manifestly not the man to lead a great movement; he is not popular among any class—all look upon him with distrust, although the principles he has enunciated and the plans he has proposed for radical reform are approved by many. By the moral power of the League, Dr. Lang contemplates the obtaining of universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equalisation of electoral districts, and a shorter period for the duration of the Legislative Council. The provincial council of the League had been nominated, but it was expected that it would fail of accomplishing its objects, and the reverend doctor had got at loggerheads with his principal supporters. The Sydney *Morning Herald* openly accuses Dr. Lang of obtaining money for land orders under false pretences, and holds up the apostle of the League as an instigator of rebellion.

Mr. Donaldson, the great champion of steam communication in the legislative council, was again agitating the subject, and condemned in strong language the inactivity of the imperial government in carrying out the project, notwithstanding the very liberal support afforded by the colonial legislature. On this subject Mr. Donaldson was seeking for the nomination of a committee to inquire and report upon the following points connected with the important subject. The papers have been called for, and the colonists will soon find out by the delays and apathy apparent on the part of the administration:—

1. The expediency of withdrawing the vote of £6000 a year which has now for four years been held at the disposal of the home government for this purpose without effect.
2. The propriety of appropriating £6000 in a year out of the general revenue of this colony as a bonus to any person or body of persons who will accomplish this great object by private enterprise.
3. The expediency of appropriating all the postages directly derived from the mode of communication with India and Europe to the same object from now and
4. The modifications necessary in the present postage law of New South Wales for this purpose.

The committee to consist of Captain P. P. King, R.N. Commander John Lamb, R.N., James Macarthur, Esq., the Secretary, the Colonial Secretary, and William Charles Wentworth, Esq.

From the continued series of experiments on the production of cotton in the Maitland district, a satisfactory result has been obtained. The staple is described as very white, remarkably elastic, of sound strong fibre, longer and finer than the good average American cotton imported into Liverpool. At the present time, now that the attention of our mills is directed towards the raw material, the cotton experiment in Australia is worthy of public attention. The kinds experimented on have been confined to Bourbon and Sea Island seed, and the success of the trial appears to have satisfied many of the leading colonists that the climate of the colony is extremely congenial to the cotton-tree.

Another step towards the introduction of railways into the colony had been taken, the directors of the Sydney Railway Company having paid into the treasury the sum of £10,000 required by the act of incorporation before the company could acquire a legal title to land and commence operations. The amount already actually paid up by the shareholders is nearly £12,000.

Our accounts from Melbourne extend to the 10th of June. In addition to the mineral discoveries formerly noticed, we observe that lead ore had been met with. The appearance of catarrh among the sheep in the western district had caused considerable alarm. A public meeting had at Melbourne, convened by, and under the presidency of, the Roman Catholic Bishop, it was resolved that the character of the Irish orphans had been maligned, and that a continuance of emigration of that description was desirable.

INDIA.

The accounts by the Overland Mail, the arrival of which at Alexandria were telegraphed last week from Trieste, have come to hand. The dates are Calcutta, August 8; Bombay, August 5. The intelligence thus brought is of little interest

The men of the Calcutta militia quartered at Alipore, in the suburbs of the city, have recently been concerned in a serious and disgraceful riot, during which they committed the grossest outrages on the persons and property of some villagers with whom they had a sudden quarrel. The first reports gave the affair the aspect of a massacre, and though official inquiry is said to have proved it to be less serious than was first taken, it is still a fact that women were lavenoted.

There has been a second blow-up of Government powder-boats on the Ganges, but happily with less disastrous results than those of the one at Benares. It occurred near Chunpuk, and the fire was put out with such promptness that only a large fleet exploded, but without any loss of life, so far as could be ascertained. The conductor in charge, by his promptitude and activity in cutting the burning boats adrift, appears to have saved the rest of the fleet. There is reason to suppose that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Governor-General and his lady are still enjoying the delightful climate of Darjeeling, near Trebet.

Sir Charles Napier continues at Simlah. He is expected shortly to "come out strong" on the subject of duelling in the army. A duel has lately taken place between two young officers of the 48th Native Infantry at Bandah, of the facts of which, after various contradictions, we have now ascertained, nothing is known certainly, further than that the combatants both broke their arrest to meet each other. It was at first reported that one or both the parties had been killed, but it now appears that no harm or damage was suffered on either side. Of course, the affair will be the subject of a court-martial, and of "remarks" by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Another case of a kindred nature has arisen in that of Lieut. Phillott, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, who is to be, or has been, tried for falsely declaring to a third party that Mr. Lang, the editor of the *Mofussilite*, was drunk at a ball, and for seeking the protection of the civil power when Mr. Lang threatened him with personal chastisement.

The Governor of Bombay has been suffering rather severely from fever, but last accounts from Poonah tell us that he was recovering, and that he was to be able to take his usual drives in a few days. There is just now a good deal of sickness at the presidency, and during the past month 36 of the European inhabitants (chiefly, of course, soldiers of the 78th and sailors) have been cut off by the greater number by cholera. The total number of deaths in July was 1378, of which 326 were from cholera. During the past seven months the mortality has amounted to 9798.

ACCELERATION OF THE NORTH MAILS.—The following acceleration is to take place on the 1st proximo, on the north mails from Perth, viâ the Scottish Midland Railway to London. The despatch from Perth will take place at 2.50 P.M., as at present, but the arrival in Aberdeen will be at 6.5 P.M., in place of 7.45 P.M., which will allow of an evening delivery. The return from Aberdeen at 6.5 P.M. will be in time for the 8.45 P.M. despatch from Aberdeen to Inverness will take place at 7.13 P.M., in place of 8.45 P.M., and the arrival at Inverness will be at 6.43 A.M., in place of 8.45 A.M. The return from Inverness will be at 5.44 P.M., in place of 3.43 P.M., and the arrival in Aberdeen will be 5.10 A.M., instead of 3.39 A.M.—*Scotsman.*

PARIS EXCURSIONISTS.—A large party, consisting of about 400 citizens of Perth, left that city on Saturday evening last, by special train on the Great Northern, for Paris, by way of Hull and Hull to London. The party arrived in London, viâ Calais and Dover, on Monday evening. These excursion trips between our own metropolis and the French capital have become so deservedly popular, that it is intended to continue them throughout the remnant and succeeding month of October. The very moderate charge of 30s. entitles each passenger to the journey to and from Paris, without any extra cost whatever.

ACCIDENTAL SUFFOCATION.—On Thursday evening (last week), the wife of a respectable tradesman, residing in the neighbourhood of Tottenham, accidentally suffocated her infant during her return from a pleasure excursion to Hammersmith, by wrapping it up too closely under her shawl. The catastrophe was not discovered till the party reached home.

THE LONDON BALLAST-HEAVERS.—On Tuesday night, the ballast-heavers in the port of London held a public meeting to protest against their present mode of payment, under which, they stated, they are compelled to expend the bulk of their wages in drink, their paymasters being the publicans, who, in most instances, were the tenants of the shipowners, who, by that means, received a considerable portion of the ballast-heavers' money, which, in fact, was an infringement of the spirit, at least, of the Truck Act.

Forty-two years ago, the annual crop of coffee in Brazil did not exceed 300,000 bags, and in 1830 it had increased to 500,000 bags. About that time the high price of coffee in England, superadded to the diminished production in Cuba, stimulated the Brazilian planters to extend its cultivation, and in 1840 it went to market 600,000 bags, or 64,000,000 lb.; and in 1847 the enormous quantity of nearly 300,000,000 lb.

On Friday morning week, Miss Dolling, the daughter of the late Captain Dolling, R.N., who was on a visit at the residence of J. E. Elworthy, Esq., at Bovisand, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound, went down to the beach for the purpose of bathing a favourite dog. After an absence of nearly four hours, the little dog returned without its mistress. Mr. and Mrs. Elworthy became alarmed, and caused a search to be made, and on the beach the body of the unfortunate lady was found floating amongst the rocks, from which it is supposed she must have slipped in reaching to catch the dog

Between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday morning, a lofty scaffolding, erected in front of the house No. 24, Commerce-place, Brixton-road, occupied by Mr. Airey, stationer, came down with a terrific crash. There were two bricklayers and a labourer on the upper platform, all of whom fell on to the footway pavement. The labourer, who escaped with some slight bruises, was taken to his own home; but the bricklayers received such serious contusions that they were immediately removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where one of them, named Cooper, died in the course of the day [illegible] skull is fractured, is considered in a very precarious st[illegible]

* The Portrait upon the present page is from a Photograph beautifully executed by Mr. Kilburn, of Regent-street, for Mr. [illegible], a few days previous to his departure for New York.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is understood that Sir Dennis Le Marchant will succeed the late Mr. Ley as clerk of the House of Commons, on a reduced salary of £2000 per annum. Mr. Booth, the Examiner of Recognizances and Counsel to the Speaker, is likely to succeed Sir Dennis Le Marchant as legal secretary of the Board of Trade. Mr. Booth's office will be abolished. These changes will cause a considerable saving to the public.

The committee appointed by the Court of Common Council, for carrying into effect the act of Parliament for boarding, clothing, and educating 100 orphan children of freemen, have elected Mr. W. S. Hale chairman of the committee, and agreed to have plans and elevations prepared forthwith for the intended school

The *Little Western* steamer left Ramsgate at ten o'clock on Monday morning, called at the different piers, and arrived at the London-bridge Wharf at three o'clock in the afternoon, thus making the passage, including stoppages, in five hours.

It is said that the memoirs which M. de Pasquin, formerly president of the Chamber of Peers (France), is preparing for publication, contain a letter from Talleyrand, which will blot the memory of that statesman deeply for the part which he took in the tragedy of the execution of the Duc d'Enghien.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 12th publishes a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Studies, directing that henceforward academical degrees shall be granted without any expense to whatever to the candidates. The Universities are to be indemnified by the State for the loss they will sustain in consequence of this decree.

The Austrian Government has prohibited the circulation of the *Cologne Gazette* in Vienna during the state of siege.

The committee of the National Assembly of Wurtemburg has just protested against the Royal decree of August 28, which prescribes the temporary collection of certain taxes, on the ground that the Government is not in an exceptional position, which would alone warrant such a course of proceeding.

Five men, belonging to Tullich of Abernethy, discovered, on Friday week, no less than 400 pieces of the precious Cairngorm stones.

A young man named Richard Cox, employed in the corn grinding mill of Messrs. Guest, at Newport, in the county of Tipperary, met, a few days ago, with the awful death of being ground to atoms, by his arm having been caught in the machinery, and his whole person shortly dragged in.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ship Company at Liverpool were about to direct the construction of another steam-ship to reinforce their fine squadron. She will be of large size and power.

On Thursday last week, a fire broke out in a wood on the estate of Melkleour, immediately to east of the village of Blairgowrie, and before the flames were arrested about an acre and a half of the wood was destroyed. The fire was caused by some boys who had been burning a wasp's nest.

The *Portal Monitore* denies that any agent has been sent to England by the Minister of War for the purchase of horses for the French cavalry, or that any horses have been purchased for that object.

The number of Irish paupers who have entered Scotland, *viâ* the Clyde, this year is estimated at more than 2000

The partial strike of factory workers in Glasgow is not yet terminated.

The cattle dealers and farmers of Glasgow are devising measures to establish a new cattle market beyond the bounds of the municipality.

The Newcastle and Gateshead Gas Company have just divided eight per cent. for the year out of profits.

The Liverpool cab question, it is thought, will be "amicably arranged," the committee recommending an increased rate of fares and certain regulations for the better government of the vehicles and drivers

Among the passengers by the *Indus*, which left Southampton on Friday week with the Indian mail, was the young African snake charmer, whose daring feats with snakes and serpents in the Zoological Gardens have excited so much attention for the last few months. His home is at Grand Cairo.

Two pieces of heavy artillery have been presented to the Berks yeomanry.

The Eastern Counties Railway Company are prosecuting several country carriers for an extensive robbery of turpentine from the railway, amounting to about £100

We are glad to be enabled to state that the Hon. Amias Poulett, who met with so serious an accident, is going on favourably, and it is hoped he will soon be out of danger.

A party of emigrants to California have purchased the *Union*, cutter yacht, of 45 tons, belonging to Abraham Morris, Esq., of Cork, and propose sailing in her to their destination direct from that port.

The culture of the flax plant has been most successful in every part of Ireland this year where it has been sown, and promises a very remunerative return to the growers.

At Workington, the extensive iron foundry upon the quay, formerly occupied by Messrs. Ralph Clay and Son, has recently changed hands, and is about to be worked with vigour and spirit, thus furnishing an important source of employment to the operative population.

On Monday a public meeting was held at Brighton for the purpose of taking steps in respect to the construction of a yatching or refuge harbour, or breakwater, off that town

Additional baths and washhouses are about to be erected at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the expense of the corporation. The existing establishment, so far from being a burden, has paid its expenses, including interest on capital, and left a surplus.

A range of three iron warehouses, calculated to contain many thousand tons of goods, has just been completed by a firm in Liverpool. They are intended for California.

On the application of Mr. J. A. Carran to Mr. Justice Crampton, in Chambers at Dublin on Saturday, a conditional order was granted to restrain the plaintiff in six actions against the Lord Mayor of that city, for penalties, from proceeding with those actions until he should have given security for costs.

Monster railway excursion parties are now in weekly movement all over Ireland where railways go. From Cork to Dublin, Limerick to Dublin and Cork, Dublin to Drogheda and Navan, &c., and *vice versâ* They start on Saturday and return on Sunday night, so as not to interfere with business.

The very Rev. Dr. Peel, Dean of Worcester, has subscribed £40 towards the erection of the proposed window in the cathedral in memory of her late Majesty Queen Adelaide Canons Cooke, Fortescue, and Cradock have also severally contributed the liberal sum of £20 to the fund.

Last week there arrived in one day at Queen's Town, Cork, six vessels freighted with wheat, eight with maize, and three with beans; and in Cork itself the *Lucanus*, from Galatz, with 813 quarters of wheat.

The wife of a poor man, named Eagles, a coachman, residing in Cumberland-mews-north, Brunswick-square, presented her husband on Friday evening week with three boys, all strong and healthy. We are sorry to say that the father, having been out of employment for the last 14 weeks, with a family of three young children previously and a sick wife, is quite unable to procure them the necessaries of life.

The Paris *Presse* says, in allusion to the glorification of Haynau in certain organs of the English press which has followed the martyrdom of that hero among the vats of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins: —"If this demonstration was reprovable, it must be granted that it has been justified by the scandalous gratification which braves this justice of opinion. Whatever may be done or said, if it is a wrong to have struck the butcher of Bathyany, it is a crime to glorify him."

The French Minister of Commerce has extended to the 31st of October the term for inscription of the French producers who wish to take part in the universal Exhibition of London.

An exhibition hall is intended to be erected in Birmingham. The site is in Broad-street.

There are some reports of disease exhibiting itself amongst the potatoes in several portions of the United States

A snuff-box of a novel construction, and designed to supersede the necessity of using the fingers in taking snuff, has been registered at Birmingham. The box is inverted, and, upon being turned up, two small cups are found charged with the titillating mixture, and ready to be applied to the nose. Snuff in this literally by machinery.

The diligence from Toulouse to Perpignan was last week overturned, in consequence of the floods at La Valals, and was overwhelmed by the torrent. The passengers were fortunately saved

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Algiers on the night of the 10th instant. It lasted fifteen seconds. This makes the sixth shock which has occurred within sixteen days.

The number of emigrants who arrived at New York during the month of August last was 18,091, a decrease of 16,385 as compared with the previous month. The total emigration thus far, up to September, 1850, is 144,836. During the same period in 1849 it was 172,126; and in 1848, 127,291.

A vessel from Calcutta has brought fifty hogsheads of brandy as a portion of her cargo We have never known an importation of foreign spirits to this extent before from the East Indies.

Captain Dickson, late 13th Light Dragoons, has undertaken the management of the Limerick County Hunt for the ensuing season, and the members will take the field next month under the most favourable auspices.

After four years' labour, the great tunnel through Mount Carloso, on the Florence and Leghorn Railway has just been completed.

The collection of the remaining moiety of the hop duty of 1848 (for which bonds were taken by the officers of Inland Revenue, due on the 1st of October) will commence at Battle, on Monday, October 14, terminating, so far as will rest in that district, at Tonbridge Wells, on Friday, the 18th. The collection for the Lewes district will not take place till Friday, November 1.

A destructive fire occurred at Renfrew on Saturday. A large shed, used for purposes connected with the French railway from Paisley, situated immediately adjacent to the wharf, was burned down, together with a dwelling-house and stable which abutted on one side, and a stack of hay that stood close on the other. In the stable were seven horses belonging to Mr. Adair, the lessee of the line We regret to say it was found impossible to rescue any of them

ROBBERY AND EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

One of the most atrocious, ingeniously planned, and coolly executed acts of robbery and attempts at murder was perpetrated in Aldersgate street on Friday afternoon, last week. The circumstances read more like a chapter in romance, than an actual occurrence in the heart of a capital city.

For a considerable time a gentleman named Cureton has lodged in the house of Mr. Wilson, a tailor, 81, Aldersgate-street. Mr. Cureton is connected with the British Museum, and buys coins and medals for that establishment. He has been in the habit of keeping a quantity of easily-convertible property at his lodgings, and this fact appears, from the event, to have become known to some of the higher class of London thieves. On Friday afternoon, three men, dressed in first-rate style, entered Mr. Wilson's shop, and inquired for Mr. Cureton. Mr. Wilson admitted them, and directed them to the second floor. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards they came down stairs, without showing the least sign of hurry, and left the house. Shortly after their departure Mrs. Wilson had occasion to go up to Mr. Cureton's room, and she found him lying on the floor, insensible, his face black, and blood running from a wound in his forehead. She thought he had fallen in an apoplectic fit, and sent at once for a surgeon. It was many hours before Mr. Cureton was restored to consciousness, and as soon as his strength permitted, he gave the following account of the attack made upon him:—The three supposed gentlemen pretended that they had called to inquire whether he had a brown piece of William and Mary. He replied in the affirmative, and asked them to be seated. As he was in the act of handing a chair to one of the men, the other two got behind him and quickly placed some instrument round his neck, which squeezed him like a vice. Almost at the same moment one of them struck him a blow over the right eye, and he remembered nothing more. Mr. Cureton saw the movement of the instrument towards his neck, and attempted to throw a small box through the window, hoping in that way to give an alarm.

The thieves probably thought they had murdered Mr. Cureton. They removed the instrument from his neck, and carried off coins and medals valued at £300.

On Sunday Mr. Cureton had rallied considerably, and was able to communicate the following details of the manner in which the outrage was committed, and to give a minute description of the property abstracted. He stated that two of the three men appeared deeply engaged together, and after minutely examining the coin which they had enquired about, they desired to be shown half-a-crown of the same reign. At that moment the unfortunate gentleman noticed that one of the men did not enter beyond the step of the door. There is now no doubt in the mind of Mr. Cureton that that party was watching to see whether any one came up or went down the stairs, in order to signal the others. Mr. Cureton thinking that probably he was a friend of the others and not at all interested in the purchase of antiquities, very politely asked him to be seated, and at the same time he turned round to hand him the chair he had been sitting on a few minutes previously. The instrument was at that juncture passed round his neck. From the inquiries subsequently made by the police, and the description given by Mr. Cureton, it is thought that it was formed by lashing two lifepreservers together; the flexibility of the handles and the glance he obtained of the article warrant such a supposition.

The property taken away by the thieves was deposited in sundry cabinets. The enumeration of the articles may probably have the effect of leading to the apprehension of the would-be murderers. A silver lever watch, with double bottom, engine turned, open face, capped and jewelled in eight holes, steel balance, going fusee, hard enamelled seconds dial, number stamped in cases and engraved on watch, 7304; maker's name, John Hux, Percival-street, London. A large gold curb chain, and three seals, one a Persian, attached to the above. A diamond pin. Anglo-Saxon coins of Alfred, and very many others. Crowns from Edward VI. to Victoria, in great variety of types and dates; the Victorias were proofs, with plain edges. Half-crowns from Oliver Cromwell to George III., in great variety of dates and types. Shillings from Henry VIII. to Victoria; a very extensive assortment; many of great variety. Groats from Edward IV to Charles II., including some of Richard III.; a very large collection. Scotch coins—including three shillings of Mary, with her portrait, and a sixpence of the same type, but with a countermark, and various others, from Charles I. to Anne. Some dollars of Mary and Henry, and some specimens of the coins of James VI., three-quarter length. A very large collection of siege coins of Charles I., Newark, Pomfret, Carlisle, Scarborough, &c.

A reward of £50 has been offered for the apprehension of the villains. Should the parties offer the coins for sale, there is no doubt but that they will be apprehended; and although the property is worth from £300 to £400 to Mr. Cureton, yet should it be transferred to the melting-pot, will probably not realise as many shillings for old silver. The police have as yet been unable to obtain any tidings of the guilty parties.

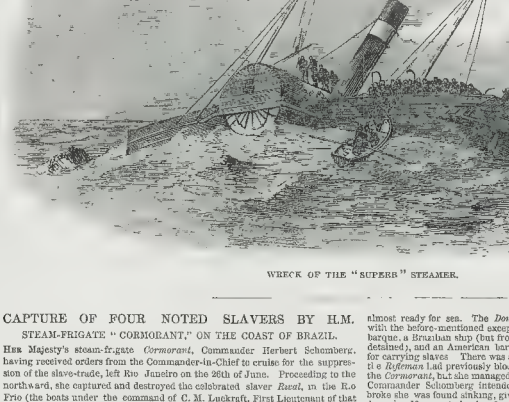
WRECK OF TWO EXCURSION STEAMERS, "LA POLKA" AND "SUPERB," AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Monday, the 16th inst., the *Superb* steamer (the fatal loss of which on Tuesday last is noticed below) was to have started from St. Heliers, Jersey, on an excursion trip to St. Malo; but, in consequence of her machinery requiring some repairs, *La Polka* was substituted, and started with between 30 and 40 passengers. When within six miles of the Minquiers Rocks she sprang a leak, and the captain had barely time to run her within a quarter of a mile of the easternmost rock, called the Matrielle, and land his crew and passengers, before she foundered in deep water and entirely disappeared.

After passing a dismal night on the bare rocks, the passengers were picked up by the steamboat *South Western*, Captain Goodridge, from Weymouth for St Malo; the captain having luckily perceived through his glass something unusual in the appearance of the rocks, and, imagining that it might be a wreck, steered for them, and took them off. They had been 24 hours on the rock, living on two 4-lb. loaves and some biscuits and water, furnished them by the three poor fishermen living on the rock. They lighted a blazing fire in the night, without attracting any assistance. The passengers, on leaving, subscribed £10 for the poor fishermen, and gave the crew 10s. each; and, at St. Malo, presented a lady passenger, who had the distribution of the rations, a handsome bracelet

The wreck of the *Superb* occurred on the Minquiers Rocks (the locality abovementioned), on Tuesday last, and resulted in the loss of eleven persons, who perished in smooth water and in broad daylight. The particulars are drawn up by some of the survivors, who have reached Southampton by the *Courier* steamer, and are as follow:—

"We regret to have the painful duty of announcing the loss of the steamer *Superb*, Captain Priaulx, and of eleven of the passengers and crew, on the Minquiers Rocks, and very near to the identical spot on which the excursion steamer *Polka* was run to save the lives of the passengers a week ago. The *Polka* was also under the command of the same master. The *Superb* left St. Malo for Jersey at half-past seven o'clock, on Tuesday, and did not take the usual course; but, it is believed, with a view to making a shorter passage, took the course so



WRECK OF THE "SUPERB" STEAMER.

distressingly fatal. She struck violently at half-past nine A.M. on the sunken rocks, and immediately filled with water; her bows having been thrown on the rocks, caused her to heel over, throwing the passengers on the starboard side of the vessel. The captain, it is said, immediately ordered the boats (of which there were only two) to be lowered The fire at the same moment was extinguished by the water, and an immediate rush was made for the other boat; but all who entered it found a watery grave, for there is reason to believe that the plugs were not in the boat, and that it got off without an oar. The consequence was, the boat was seen to be gradually sinking, without possibility of relief, and the circumstances of those unhappy persons presented a scene of horror beyond description, for they sank shortly in smooth water. Fortunately, the ebb was falling fast, which soon left the ship high and dry on the rocks: but the scene of anguish and alarm baffles description. By the exertions of the master and Mr. Hamilton, both of whom displayed great coolness, signals of distress were successfully made to the cutter *Jupiter*, about five or six miles off. The wind being light, two hours elapsed before she could reach us, but she succeeded in doing so, and saved the lives of all excepting those who rushed to the boat, and two children, who were unfortunately thrown overboard by the shock as the vessel struck. The shock having burst upwards with the blow, and thus thrown them over. The *Courier*, which had just come from Shoreham, having her steam up, came off to our assistance, with her owner, Mr. Maples, on board, and took us all from on board the cutter at about five in the afternoon. But on approaching St. Heliers harbour in the dark, she was touched the Oyster Rock, to the further alarm of the surviving passengers, already exhausted by their fearful sufferings. Captain Priaulx and some of the crew remained on board the cutter in the vicinity of the wreck. The cordial reception given to the passengers on their arrival at St. Heliers by hundreds congregating on the pier, excited the warmest thanks; and a more providential escape is perhaps hardly on record. The passengers lost were—Mr Gossett and wife, Mr. Jackson, son, and daughter; Mr. Rattenbury, Miss Price, Mr. Sedgwick, Belot Cook Palmer, a fireman; and Patrick, a boy. The survivors are about 40 in number.

"It is due to a lad, one of the crew, to mention that he behaved with great gallantry and courage. When others were giving way to despair, he set to work to make a raft, which he accomplished in less than half an hour. He also ascended to the masthead to give signals. We regret we cannot give his name, but he was saved."

CAPTURE OF FOUR NOTED SLAVERS BY H.M. STEAM-FRIGATE "CORMORANT," ON THE COAST OF BRAZIL.

HER Majesty's steam-frigate *Cormorant*, Commander Herbert Schomberg, having received orders from the Commander-in-Chief to cruise for the suppression of the slave-trade, left Rio Janeiro on the 26th of June. Proceeding to the northward, she captured and destroyed the celebrated slaver *Raval*, in the Rio Frio (the boats under the command of C. M. Luckraft, First Lieutenant of that ship), and performed this service with great promptitude. After the destruction of the slaver, the *Cormorant* had to run the gauntlet at the entrance of the river, under a sharp fire of musketry from hundreds of persons assembled on the beach. She then steered to the southward for the Bay of Paranagua, distant about 400 miles, off which she arrived on the morning of the 29th; and, passing the fort (mounting 14 or 15 guns) at the entrance, between which and the *Cormorant* the usual civilities passed, the *Cormorant* proceeded up the bay about 15 miles, and at noon opened several large vessels lying at anchor off an island inhabited only by slave-dealers, the trading-port being some four miles further up the bay. Abreast of where these vessels were lying at anchor were erected large sheds, surrounded by lesguers, slave-decks, &c. The *Cormorant* having manned in as close to these vessels as she could possibly get, the channel being very narrow and circuitous, and surrounded by shoals, Commander Schomberg anchored with a spring on the cable, to cover the boats, at five minutes after 12, and immediately despatched the two cutters and gig, under the command of Lieutenant C. M. Luckraft, Lieutenant de Kantzau, Mr. C. W. Buckley (midshipman), and Mr. Haubly (assistant-surgeon), to overhaul suspicious vessels.

One of the two legal vessels lying near immediately weighed and left the anchorage, not wishing to remain among the black sheep. The boats then boarded and examined the brigs and took possession; the first cutter boarding another brig, and the gig a large ship, both of which were also taken. The boats were now employed towing and warping the two brigs towards the *Cormorant*; but, unfortunately, owing to the intricacy of the channel, they soon took the ground, which occasioned much delay, the *Cormorant* then weighed, and endeavoured to close, but having only fifteen feet water, was obliged to desist; she, therefore, as the two brigs were now afloat again, dropped a little further out, and brought up about a mile from them. Both paddle-box boats were now hoisted out, and, together with the whaler, sent to the assistance of the other boats; the captain visiting and examining them in one of the former boats. The ship was then got under weight, and by ten P.M., after a hard day's work, the three vessels were anchored under the *Cormorant*'s lee.

The detained brigs were then found to be the noted slavers *Serea* and *Donna Anna*, and the ship the *Camperdown*, all fully equipped for the slave-trad The two beautiful brigs, unfortunately, had no sails on board, but, otherwise, were almost ready for sea. The *Donna Anna* had cargo and everything on board, with the before-mentioned exception. There were also at anchor a Portuguese barque, a Brazilian ship (but from having landed her fittings, she could not be detained), and an American barque, which, no doubt, only lay there to be fitted for carrying slaves There was also a large brigantine, called the *Astro*, which the *Rifleman* had previously blockaded in Santos for some ten days, as also had the *Cormorant*, but she managed to elude their vigilance, and escape to this port. Commander Schomberg intended taking her in the morning, but when day broke she was found sinking, giving a lift to starboard and then to port, going down headforemost, having been scuttled by her own crew during the night to prevent capture. The captain and master went up to examine and measure her; she had gone down in six fathoms water (soft mud), and numerous boats were then employed landing sails, &c., which had been taken out of her.

All Sunday, June 30, Commander Schomberg was employed preparing his little flotilla for sea, &c. The two brigs were surveyed, and found, in their present state, unfit to make a voyage across the Atlantic. On ripping some painted canvass off the stern of the ship, there was found *Lucy Ann*, of Greenport, in large letters: and from her being American built, and having the flag of the United States on board, and carrying the Yankee jack at her quarter, she might have been passed by our cruisers a thousand times at sea without the slightest suspicion The whole of this day it rained and blew very hard from the S.W.; it was therefore, deemed advisable not to start until the next morning, but the time was not thrown away, for the vessels were prepared for towing, and a prize crew, &c., placed on board the ship, so as not to be detained when they got outside; at sunset were all ready for a start.

On the morning of July 1st the *Cormorant* weighed, and by eight A.M. had got the little squadron in tow, proceeding down the bay. On opening the fort at about 10, and when about a mile off, the Commander was astonished at a blank gun being fired at him; the engines were immediately eased and stopped, and a boat left from under the fort, but immediately returned: at the same time, a shot from the fort fell close under the bows. The *Cormorant* beat to quarters, but refrained from returning it, although perfectly ready: in about two minutes a second shot fell close under the counter, followed by a third, which flew across the forecastle netting. The *Cormorant* went on at full speed (not being built for a target for the Brazilians), and opened fire from starboard broadside, with shot and shell, firing as the guns would bear, going through a very narrow channel, with three large vessels in tow. At this period the action became general on both sides, the fort firing grape occasionally, which fortunately fell short of us in the *Cormorant*, although not 400 yards from it At fifty minutes past ten having passed the front of the battery, unable to return the raking fire from the sea face of it, in consequence of the vessels in tow, but throwing shot occasionally from starn gun, as the opening between the vessels in tow would admit of, the *Cormorant* ceased firing, the fort still continuing, until their last shot fell short of the ships in tow The bar not being passable, the

H. M. STEAM FRIGATE "CORMORANT" PASSING THE FORT OF PARANAGUA, AND ENGAGING.

THE "CORMORANT" AT ANCHOR, DESTROYING THE SLAVE-BRIGS "SEREA" AND "DONNA ANNA."

ECKERNFORDE, ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 12—13.

Cormorant anchored. A party was then sent to destroy the brigs *Donna Anna* and *Serea*, which were shortly in a blaze: and, drifting into the breakers, soon went into a thousand atoms. In performing this service, the second cutter unfortunately was drifted near the breakers, and in great danger; a whale-boat was sent to her assistance, and she was shortly released from this imminent peril. The casualties of the affair were most fortunately small—one killed and two wounded. Five shots were fired through the hull, one of which was picked up on the lower deck. The *Cormorant* was barely three miles at anchor from the fort, as they had a good view of her proceedings. By four P.M., the tide having sufficiently risen to enable the *Cormorant* to pass the bar, she weighed, and, having the ship in tow, proceeded to sea, casting her off next morning for St. Helena, and then proceeded herself with all despatch to join the Admiral off Rio, calling *en route* at Santos, for Captain Crofton (whose life in that slave haunt could scarcely be called safe), and arrived at Rio on the evening of the 5th. The flag ship arrived next day.

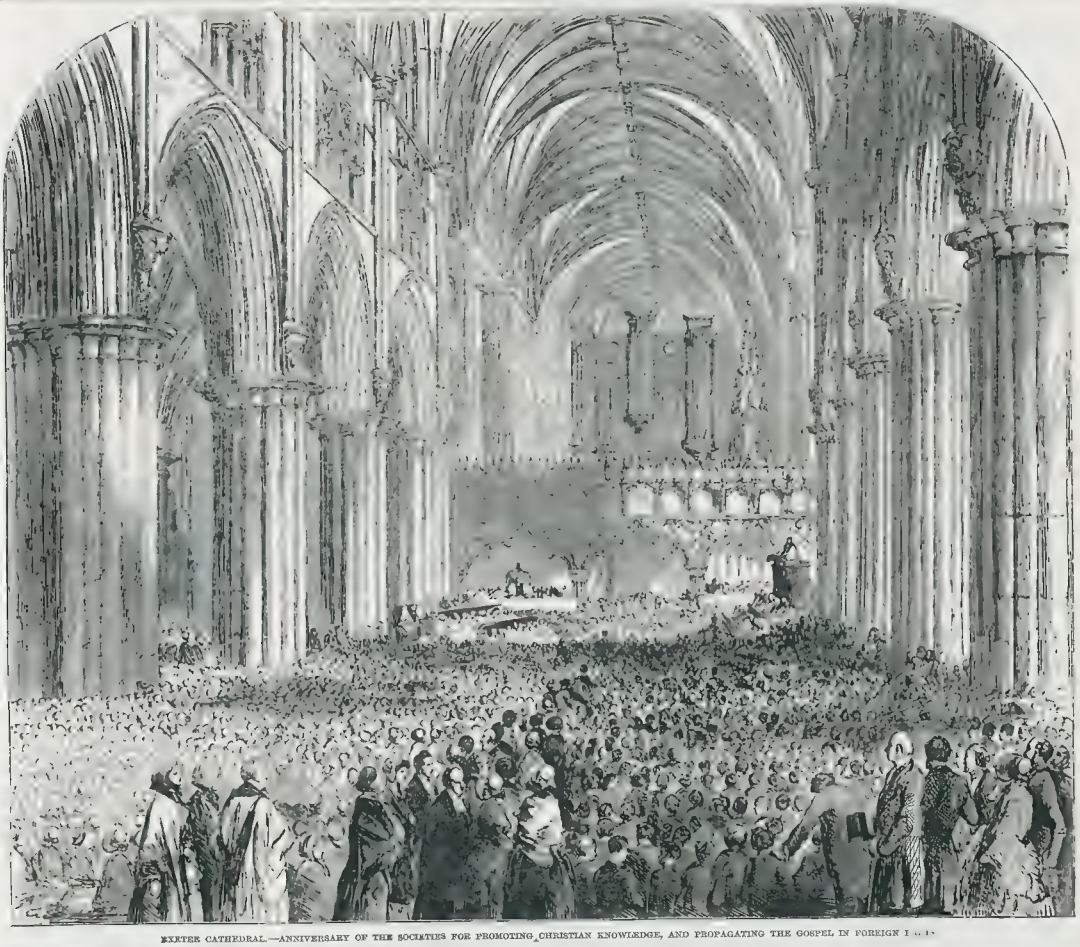
We are enabled to add, that the conduct of Commander Schomberg in capturing these slavers, and avenging the insult to the British flag by demolishing the fort that fired at him, has not only been approved of by the Admiral on the station and the Admiralty at home, but has been justified by the authorities at Rio.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

We are this week enabled to engrave the conflagration at Eckernforde on the night of the 12th inst., described in our Journal of last week. We quote a portion of the semi-official account since published:—

"The Schleswig-Holstein army, advancing by Breckendorf and Kochendorf, with a side corps detached towards Eckernforde, a violent engagement took place in the eastern part of the Duchy. It concluded speedily at Eckernforde with the capture of three strong fieldworks thrown up by the Danes south of the town, and was then carried on by the ships lying in the port. The Danes having been expelled from Kochendorf and Westerthal, one column advanced from thence on the north side of the Noer towards Borby, which discovered that the town had been given up by the Danes. The appearance led to a sort of bombardment of the town by the Danes, in which, as the place was not occupied out of consideration for the fate of its peaceful inhabitants. But the Danish men of war nevertheless found on their approach a good excuse for firing the large wood-yard, and for sending a few cannon-balls into the *Gefion*. The latter was quitted by her Prussian guests, who are said to have encamped in the market-place." The firing of the mill, and its burning for many hours, were mentioned last week.

From our accounts it is week we learn that the Danes have taken possession of the islands on the west coast of Schleswig, after a sharp action which took place on the 17th instant, between some Holstein gun-boats and two Danish steam-ships.



EXETER CATHEDRAL.—ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETIES FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, AND PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN [illegible].

SOCIETIES FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE AND PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS

The anniversary of these venerable [illegible] was [illegible] on Tuesday week (the 19th), by the performance [illegible] and the delivery of a sermon, in the Cathedral, followed by a meeting at the Guildhall.

The service, which was performed in the nave of the Cathedral, was attended by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, for whom a temporary throne was placed under the organ screen. His Lordship was surrounded by the following dignitaries:—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Exeter, the Rev. Chancellor Harington, the Rev. Prebendary Ellicombe, the Rev. Prebendary Luney, the Rev. Prebendary [illegible], the Rev. Prebendary Browne. [illegible] the opposite side of the entrance to the choir, were the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Exeter and other members of the corporation, with their usual attendants.

A striking and interesting feature in the congregation was the attendance of the children of the various schools in the city and its suburbs who receive or use books from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The boys numbered 1091, the total being composed of the following numbers:—St. John's Hospital [illegible] Hele's School, 30; Episcopal School, 148; Central School, 140; [illegible] Exeter), 182; Blind Institution, 8; St. James's School, 100; St. John's Sunday School, 60; St. Sidwell's School, 80; Exeter Workhouse School, 31. Alphington School, 76; Woodbury School, 5; St. Thomas' Parochial [illegible] 63; St. Thomas' Union School, 54. The girls present were 1068, viz.:— [illegible] Episcopal School, 114 [illegible] Sunday School, 40; [illegible] Sunday School, 80; Sunday [illegible] School, 100; St. Mary Major's [illegible] Hele's Charity, 11 [illegible] St. Thomas' Parochial [illegible] St. Thomas' Union School, 100. Total [illegible] children present [illegible] were conducted to and from the Cathedral [illegible] Misses Rice of the St. James' School [illegible] procession, in particular, was heightened by the boys bearing banners, with appropriate devices, and a crown in flowers.

The Rev. Dr. Slatter and the Rev. J. Knight, Priest Vicars, intoned the Prayers, and the Lessons were read by the Rev. J. Corfe and the Rev. J. H. S. Kaye, Priest Vicars [illegible] ice was Croft in A; and in this, as well as the anthem, "Oh, where shall wisdom," *Boyce*, the [illegible] were executed in about forty members of the Exeter Church Music Society, which added great additional effect to these portions of the solemn worship of the day. At the conclusion of the service, the Hundredth Psalm (o. v.) was sung by the children in very creditable time and tune; but here criticism would be out of place, as, independently of other drawbacks, from the means of excellence, the mere want of a *rehearsal* together beforehand would have been sufficient to have excused any amount of imperfection. But their hearts were in it, and He, in whose service they were then engaged, required no more.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Prebendary Browne, from St. Luke xvi., 9: "And I say unto you, Make to yourselves friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness; that, when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations."

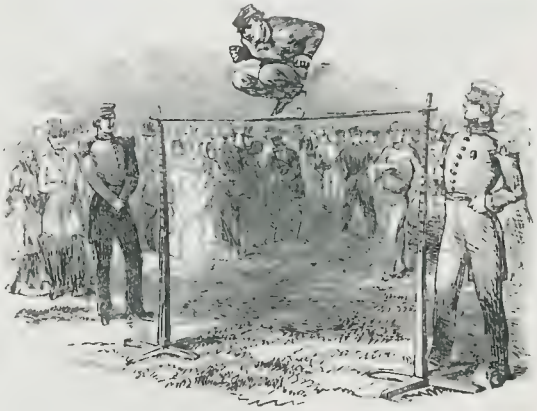
After the sermon, the benediction was solemnly pronounced by the Bishop: and the sum of £76 14s. 4½d. was collected at the doors.

ATHLETIC GAMES AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

On Saturday, the 25th, the Gentlemen Cadets at Woolwich amused themselves and a large party of their friends, by contending in various athletic exercises and feats of strength on the ground in front of their barracks. The sports consisted of foot-racing, hurdle-racing, the long and high leap, vaulting, putting iron shot, chopping pigs (of lead) in two, &c., for prizes. These were of many grades, from a "Blaine's [illegible]" to [illegible] but were all competed for with equal spirit. The leaping was first-rate, and the "vaulting ambition" of one gentleman who cleared the bar at [illegible] an inch or so above his own height, gained great applause. This extraordinary feat, and the "Cutting Lead," are pourtrayed in the Illustrations.

The sports were kept up until dusk, and the party broke up evidently much gratified.

CUTTING LEAD, &c.



ATHLETIC GAMES AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 29.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30.—St. Jerome.
TUESDAY, October 1.—Remigius. Pheasant shooting begins.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Sun rises 6h. 3m., sets 5h. 38m.
THURSDAY, 3.—Old St. Matthias.
FRIDAY, 4.—277th day of the year.
SATURDAY, 5.—Horace Walpole died, 1717.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER , 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 50	7 25	8 0	8 43	9 30	10 13	10 57	11 40	Title	0 10	0 40	1 0	1 21	1 50

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

SPLENDID PRESENT TO SUBSCRIBERS
TO
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IN PREPARATION,
A MAGNIFICENT VIEW
OF
THE EXTERIOR OF THE VAST BUILDING
DESIGNED BY MR. PAXTON FOR
THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN 1851.

This View will be Engraved in a very superior style, and printed on a large sheet of fine paper: it will be published at the time of the opening of the Great Exhibition. The Print will be given to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Also in preparation,
A SPLENDID VIEW
OF THE
INTERIOR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

*** Further particulars of these Prints, together with other Engravings in preparation connected with the Great Exhibition, will be duly announced.

198, Strand, September, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R S Y Richmond, Yorkshire, is thanked; we shall be glad to receive the report early
S T—Nos. being imperfect. The Dimensions of London robes are made by Mr Corr, 39, Southampton-street, corner of Bow, as stated last week. Mr Cox supplies all the robes belonging to Holborough, including the Q.C. hood in question.
H L S (Gloucester) is thanked, though we cannot avail ourselves of the MS Tab-
X Y Z—No, for the register on which his name would appear would not be complete and in force until the 1st of November
REGISTRAR, Oxford—The Archbishop of Canterbury has early English
W M—In rings and seals the coronet is the mark of the [illegible]
A B Z The Lord Lieutenant of [illegible] publishes [illegible]
W. S. S.—Mr Britton's "Beauties of Wiltshire," Vol. No. 3, is very copious and a variety of useful information of publications on Wiltshire is to be seen in exemplary subjects, will be found in Mr. Britton's "Essay on Topographical Antiquities," of which many fifty copies were printed, in 1825, for the Wiltshire Topographical Society, formed for the excellent purpose of illustrating the very interesting history of the county
M T, R N, Athens, is thanked for the copy of the "General Night Signals," which requires more space for illustration than we can devote to a letter of this class
EOLIPILE, Alexandria, is thanked for the sketch, though it is too slight for the Engraver
J B, Maidstone—We do not possess any further information upon the process
A SUBSCRIBER—A list of the societies may be had in Dorset-street now
GLASGOWIENSIS—We do not contribute in your locality to the Royal Society's Museum
ITALIANO—Apply to Mr. Thomas, news-agent, Catherine-street, Strand
MUSICAL CRITICISM—"Notre-dame" and "Norma" are two operas, by Bellini.
J V, Chesapside—You refer to the remains of the great Dreadnought Leviathan, in Wiltshire (discovered by John Aubrey, in 1649), which a thoughtful some antiquaries to be more ancient than Stonehenge. In the same locality. They consist of ponderous masses of granite and quartz or cannibone, named boulder-stones. See the Rev. Mr Duke's "Druidical Temples of the County of Wilts," page 66—72
A Y S—No CHEMIST (High Holborn—Apply at Messrs Highley's, publisher, Fleet-street
A Y—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, "Cambridge" and "Norma" are two operas, by Bellini.
A SUBSCRIBER—A list of the societies may be had in Dorset-street now
CONSTANTIA—The exact information is recorded in books and pamphlets of the day
PANTECHNICON will, perhaps, favour us with the passage of the Chambers, Paris, or Volumes
H N G—The prize, we understand, is to be given by the London Society for the Protection of Young Females; office, 26, New Broad-street, where the particulars may be learned
I P, Dover—Our Journal may be had from the commencement, 6 Numbers, Parts, or Volumes
T W A—We could not find room for the cricket score
F R H M, Dorchester—H. M. S. *Fury*, Captain Edward Sorrell, sailed from Harwich on a surveying cruise, and was lost next day in a violent gale, off the coast of Norfolk, Nov 13, 1849
H S. S from Wallen, is thanked for the Illustrations
E P, Bradford—At the North and South American Coffee-house. New York papers cannot generally be purchased abroad in London
T G W—The oil book in question is out of print
SYLVANUS—See Wales's "Rivers, History of a Picture," for some remarks on the growth of trees bearing upon your enquiries
AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER, Fulham—Address 198, Strand
G T L, Chiswick, is thanked. The subject is not at all times interesting, but not adapted for a newspaper
EGLIS DE CHENDI address the application to the Lord Chamberlain
A SUBSCRIBER, Liverpool—See the "Transactions of the Geological Society," for valuable contributions to the geology of India
J U, Bonsall—The inscription upon the tomb of Louis Philippe at Weybridge states that his remains are deposited under the stone there built. It is are transferred to his native country. After the same manner date is a cross, and "May he rest in peace"
THEOL. CANT—The Number and Supplement are not chargeable separately
J K, Navy-time, &c.—To apply to the Private Secretaries of the Lords
S H R, Leicester—Your oath is a Nave inning counter, countersing and cubicles
P, Bolton—A Wisdom Hi orum is worth from 5s to 10s
A W, Newport—We cannot give opinions upon the stability of newly formed companies
UNITED, Brighton—The prisoners of Port Dreyton of the Chatt-houses are admirable at fifty years of age, and must be natives of Great Britain, and Protestants of the Church of England, reformed, as given to those who have experienced some days. They must be tended by the governors in addition. (See Jones's very useful volume, "The Charities of London.")
WOOLWICH—Anthony's Dual le-action Patent Churn is described and engraved in No 123 of our Journal
SYLVANUS—As to dimensions and ages of remarkable oaks, see Strutt's "Sylva Britannica;" or Loudon's "Arboretum." We shall be glad to receive the Sketch and details of the great oak in your neighbourhood.
INQUIRER—Ask the French law is so now, and it extends to real and personal, or, as the French term it, to immovable and movable property
U E D—If a horse, which, of course will pay tax to be put into a four-wheeled carriage, it does not matter whether the wheels be above or under thirty inches diameter; the tax will be the same. There appears to be no exemption in a private carriage with four wheels, and, then fore, the painting of the name would be immaterial
TRIFLER—We know of nothing except the Law List and the Red book
J L—We are not aware of arms being registered to either of the families named

C A B—Any post-master will inform you	LIZZY—Castleton
BARCAROLA—We do not understand	ELIZA, St Ives—Cayenne lozenges
BOARDER, Dublin—The flower of the sweet flag	J W W, Lewes—Thames

BOOKS, &c RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

The Poor—Antiquities of Richborough—Carrington's Poems—Natal. By J. Christopher.—The Century Question.—Three Days in Paris.
MUSIC—"The Wave."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

THE affairs of Hesse-Cassel have assumed a new aspect. The fugitive Elector has returned to his states, but not to his capital; and his unpopular servant, Herr Hassenpflug, still remains the nominal Minister. The Elector has proclaimed martial law, but has not enforced it; and the Minister has summoned the several functionaries of the Government to meet him at Wilhelmshad, instead of at Cassel. The invitation has not been complied with. The people, who in this case comprise not merely the lower, but the middle and upper classes, remain quiet, but firm and united, and have not made a single movement which can be considered even by the Elector as a breach of the law or of the constitution. The army, also, avows its sympathy with the nation; and the opposing parties virtually resolve themselves into the Elector and Herr Hassenpflug on the one side, and the whole of the Hessians on the other. The determination of the Elector to persist in the unconstitutional policy which has brought him and his country into such a dilemma, looks so like madness, that the politicians of Germany, who are still willing to give him credit for sanity, believe that he is encouraged in his resistance by the Austrian Government. It is obvious, whatever may be the reason of his conduct, that the actual state of affairs cannot last. The Elector must either advance or recede. At present he has no more real power than the Roi d'Yvetot, or the Monarch of Dalkey.

California continues to supply the world with gold, and with the records of astonishing adventure. The most important item of intelligence connected with it, which we derive from the last despatches from New York, is, that that State is at length admitted into the Union, upon the terms originally proposed in the compromise of Mr. Clay. California is, therefore, an independent state. Her immediate neighbours—New Mexico and Utah (the latter better known as the Deseret of the Mormons)—are acknowledged as "territories" of the United States. The question of slavery, as regards them both, has been left to the decision of the people; and, from the steps already taken in New Mexico, and the known feelings of the Mormons, who form the great majority in Utah, there can be little or no doubt that, when these two states acquire by immigration the requisite population of 60,000 souls, two free states will be added to the Union.

As regards the gold of this marvellous state, every successive packet confirms and strengthens the previous reports of its abundance. The last letters state that the surface of the mines has been merely "scratched," so that it would appear that all the treasures which have been gathered are but little more than the crumbs which have fallen from the groaning table of its plenty. San Francisco, the capital, having suffered so severely from fire, is being rebuilt of brick, quantities of which arrive from England, and find a ready sale. The security of life and property is much greater than might be expected in such a condition of society as exists in the land of gold; but every man is his own policeman, and relies more upon his own bowie-knife and revolver than upon the law. Many murders have taken place in the San Joaquin mines; all, or nearly all, of which have been traced to men of Spanish and Portuguese extraction. The Anglo-Saxon miners have, in consequence of these repeated acts of assassination, and of the impossibility of teaching these Celto-Iberians the impolicy—to use no more appropriate term—of resorting to the knife and the pistol on even the slightest occasions of quarrel, have resolved to clear California of all foreigners. Whether Englishmen are included under this term, is not very distinctly stated; but it is chiefly with the men of Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian blood that the Californians refuse to fraternise. The settlers and miners in one district have held a meeting *en masse*, and resolved that in fifteen days every foreigner shall be expelled, if he do not previously take his departure quietly; but a sub-committee, subsequently appointed, has been charged with the task of deciding what foreigners of English blood shall be allowed to remain. In the meantime, the overland route to California presents a remarkable scene. Large companies of immigrants for the gold mines travel by ox-teams across the prairies, feeding their cattle on the road, and living by the produce of the chase. Many of these companies are 500 or 1000 strong; and it is estimated that altogether the detachments now on their way to the gold regions number upwards of 100,000 persons, chiefly men and lads. The number of women is supposed to be scarcely one in a hundred. These travellers and their oxen have almost exhausted the game and the grass of the prairies; and fears are entertained in California that many thousands of them will perish ere they can reach their destination. Every available ox has in due time a prey to the necessities of these wandering hordes. "There is scarcely a party," says a letter from California, "which has not been on short allowance. The road is said to be lined with dead animals, that have either perished from exhaustion, or have been slaughtered for food and partly consumed; and numbers of women and children are exposed to death from starvation, unless supplies be sent to them from the western side of the Sierra Nevada." In a short time, however, the route of the prairies will no longer be the favourite, as the Nicaragua route was to be opened for traffic on the 15th of September. Greytown, formerly known as San Juan de Nicaragua, the Atlantic port of this line, can be reached from Southampton by the West India mail-steamers in twenty-six days, and by the packets from New York in about a fourth of the time. We may, therefore, expect to receive, by the spring of next year, still more extraordinary accounts of the progress of the auriferous regions, and to hear of still larger and more wonderful lumps of treasure than any we have yet been informed of. Some people allege very gravely that the present age is unromantic. They surely cannot have read the stories that reach us from California.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

The only variation from the ordinary routine of Court life, during the past week, has been the visits of a Privy Council at her Majesty's Highland home, on Tuesday last, when nearly the whole of the Ministry were present.

Her Majesty has taken daily exercise with the Royal children, and continues, we hear, to be in excellent health. His Royal Highness Prince Albert goes out shooting daily, accompanied by the noblemen and gentlemen of the Royal suite.

Lord John Russell arrived at Balmoral on the 18th instant, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince. Sir Edwin Landseer has had the honour of enjoying the Royal hospitality during the past week.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort on Friday last, when the Prince took leave, on his return to the Continent

On Tuesday the Queen held a Privy Council. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord John Russell, the Hon Sir Francis Baring, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 15th of October, until Thursday, the 14th of November. The Hon William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen arrived at the Euston-square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway on Saturday morning, from Abergeldie, the residence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. In the afternoon the Prince, attended by Sir George Couper, proceeded to the London-bridge terminus, and took his departure by the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, *en route* to the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset received a large circle of friends at dinner on Saturday, at their mansion in Park-lane. There were present his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Inverness, the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, &c. In the evening the Duchess received a small party of the members of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy at present resident in London.

The Duke of Devonshire will receive a succession of distinguished friends at Lismore Castle until December. The noble Duke has lately expended a very large sum in the re-decoration of the principal apartments of this baronial seat.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador has left town *en congé* for Constantinople.

The Countess Reventlow and the Countess Hilda Reventlow have left town on a tour in Italy.

His Excellency Baron Brunnow has returned to Ashburnham House from St. Petersburgh.

The Viscountess Seaham gave birth to a daughter on Monday last, and, with the infant, is going on very well.

A LIONESS FOR THE QUEEN.—Among the passengers by the *Madrid*, which arrived this week at Southampton with the Peninsular mail, was a fine young Lioness, about a twelvemonth old, from Lisbon, and which has arrived in this country as a present from the Queen of Portugal to the Queen of England. The lioness was in a large cage on deck, and was so tame that its keeper used to go into the cage during the voyage to play and wrestle with the animal.

PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SESSION OF 1850.—It appears, by a parliamentary return printed on Tuesday, that the total number of private bills introduced into the House of Commons during the session of 1850 was 198, of which 29 were brought from the Lords. The number of private bills treated as opposed was 51, and unopposed 74. The total number of private bills which received the Royal assent was 145; of which, 35 related to railways; 16 to roads and bridges; 13 to waterworks; 7 to ports, piers, harbours, and docks; 2 to enclosure and drainage; 20 to paving, lighting, and improving markets; 4 to enclosures and exchange; and 23 miscellaneous. Every railway-bill, without a solitary exception, was opposed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—On Monday morning, the Rev. John Wilson, B.D., F.R.S., a fellow of Trinity College, was unanimously elected President, in the room of the late Dr. Ingram. Mr. Wilson took a first class "In Literis Humanioribus," in Michaelmas Term, 1809. The living of Garsington, Oxon, is annexed to the headship.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. George Bellamy M.A., to Charles' Chapel, Plymouth, Devon, diocese Exeter; value £109, on the nomination of Miss Courtenay. Rev. W. Hawker, resigned. Rev. T. S. Bassnett, Rector of Walthaw, Lincolnshire, to be a surrogate, &c. Lincoln.

VACANCIES.—The Bishopric of Meath, Ireland, [illegible], the Crown; value £6068; Right Hon. and Right Rev. E. Stopford, dec. Cashman V., Salop, dio Lichfield, value £330, with residence; pat., reputed trustees of the late V. Rev. J. Mainwaring, dec. Bromborrough P. C., co. and dio. Chester; value, £51; pats., Dean and Chapter of Chester; Rev. J. Mainwaring, dec. The Mastership of Glasgow High School; Assistant English Master. Wandsworth Collegiate School; Junior Assistant English and Latin Master.

SINECURE BENEFICES.—A return to Parliament was printed on Monday, containing a list of sinecure benefices in England and Wales, with the name of the patron and incumbent, and the annual value and population of each. It appears that there are 57 sinecure benefices, of which 18 are in the diocese of Norwich. The annual value of these benefices ranges from £10 to £1128. In some of the places there are no churches, and in others the churches are dilapidated. The population exceeds, in some places, 1000 souls.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of respect and esteem:—The Rev H. C. Smalley, Incumbent of Bayswater Episcopal Chapel, from the congregation; the Rev. R. H. Killick, Vicar of Stratton, from the parishioners, and a second from the district visitors of the same; the Rev. J. F. Amos, on his retirement from the Curacy of Childwall, near Liverpool, from a few of the principal inhabitants of Childwall and Little Woolton; the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Spencer, late Vicar of Urchfont, Wilts, from the parishioners; the Rev. James Adcock, late of Nettleham, Lincolnshire, from the parishioners

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE BISHOP OF MEATH.

THE Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward Stopford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Meath, was first son of the Rev. Mr. Stopford, for many years minister of Glanworth, in the county of Cork, and grandson of Mr. James Stopford, Bishop of Cloyne. Prior to his elevation to the bishopric of Meath, Dr. Stopford held the valuable living of Caledon, and was Archdeacon of Armagh: he was consecrated Bishop of Meath in 1842; and made a Privy Councillor in Ireland in 1843. His Lordship died, after a short illness, on the 18th inst., at his Palace, Ardbraccan, near Navan, in the county of Meath. His remains were interred on the 21st inst. in the vaults of Ardbraccan church, where already lie a great number of his mitred predecessors.

LORD WILLIAM CLINTON.

His Lordship, brother of Lord Lincoln, and fourth son of the present Duke of Newcastle, by Georgiana Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley, was born 13th January, 1815, and consequently only attained his 36th year at the time of his lamented decease, which occurred at Athens (where his Lordship was serving as Attaché to the British Embassy) on the 3d instant.

Lord William Clinton, whose amiability and estimable character endeared him to his friends, was followed to the grave by the whole diplomatic body, and the English residents generally.

JOHN JARDINE, ESQ.

This gentleman, who was Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, was born in 1778. He was the only son of John Jardine, Esq., of Applegarth, Professor of logic in the University of Glasgow. He himself completed his education at Balliol College, Oxford; and was called to the Scottish bar in 1799, where, for many years, he enjoyed a large and highly respectable practice. In politics he was a Liberal. Mr. Jardine was, in 1833, appointed Sheriff of the united counties of Ross and Cromarty; in which capacity he became, at the same time, one of the Commissioners of Northern Lights. Mr. Jardine married, in 1802, Janet, daughter of James Bruce, Esq., of Kinaird, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller, by whom he leaves two children. He died on the 21st inst., to the great and deserved regret of his family and very numerous friends.

PREPARATION OF FLAX WITHOUT STEEPING.—This simple and economical mode of preparing the fibre for the spinner is attracting much attention in the north of Ireland. The machinery is singularly facile and inexpensive; the flax may immediately be taken from the field, dried, and prepared; and the yield is one-third more, and the strength one-third greater, than when it is prepared in the usual way. Not being tanned by steeping, it is bleached as easily as cotton; and the essential oil remaining in the fibre imparts a lustre to the flax, and supplies that "nature" which will enable the spinner to rival the finest hand-spinning, both in quality and brilliancy. So economical the process, that the woody part, now broken and thrown away, and retaining much of the essential oil of the plant, is admirably adapted for cattle-feeding; and, thus, not one single atom of this valuable produce of our soil need be lost. There is, moreover, a peculiar degeneracy in flax so prepared, to unite "kindly" with fabrics of silk or wool, imparting great strength and beauty, and considerably lessening their cost.

Signor Dantella, formerly employed in the Vatican library at Rome, was condemned, on the 12th inst., to the galleys for twenty years, for having stolen a large number of precious medals from the collection under his superintendence. These robberies, perpetrated more than two years ago, were detected by the examination appointed by Pius IX. immediately on his entrance into Rome, to examine the condition of the public monuments, and ascertain the damage inflicted upon the works of art and antiquities of the capital of the Christian world. Dantella belongs to a highly respectable Roman family.

It is reported from Persia that an English traveller, Mr. Morrison, has discovered at Mahamdeer, the ancient Ecbatana, the tomb of Hephestion, the celebrated favourite of Alexander the Great, who died in that city 324 years before Christ. An inscription, in excellent preservation, is said to identify this monument, beyond doubt, with Hephestion, who, however, has always been supposed to have died at Babylon.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE WINDING-UP ACT.—During the vacation and the close of the Masters'-offices, payment of calls and other processes have been nearly suspended, but on the resumption of business next month they are likely to come on heavily, the masters, official managers, and others considering that, consequent on the late decisions of the Lords Commissioners on the law of liability, they have safe ground to go upon, though the grand question, as to whether the Insolvent Debtors Court can overrule the powers of the Court of Chancery, will have to be determined on by an appeal to the House of Lords.

UNIFORM CAB FARES IN EDINBURGH.—The question of a uniform rate of cab fares in Edinburgh has been definitively settled, the magistrates having come to a final determination last Saturday. But the uniform rate, instead of being allowed to extend to the municipal boundary, is to be confined to a much more circumscribed area. The rule, nevertheless, embraces from the railway stations, &c., all the chief points of resort within the city proper. It is anticipated that the new system will give satisfaction to all parties.

DESPATCH IN BUSINESS.—The *New York Herald Reporter* gives the following instances of quickness of business transactions between Europe and New York:—"A Bradford manufacturer sent goods from his warehouse, on the 1st of September, to Liverpool, on the 19th following they were shipped on board the steamer *Hibernia* on the 21st, arrived in New York on Sunday the 6th of October, were sold by sample card on Monday, the 7th, and delivered on Tuesday, the 8th, a week from the day of shipment. Another sketch of the same kind is furnished by the steamer *Europa*, which left Boston on Wednesday, the 4th instant. Allowing the steamer an average run, the consigner will be in possession of the result of the shipment in 27 days from the date of consignment, a shorter space of time than would be likely to elapse between the giving of an order and receipt of goods from an American manufacturer."

SEAL-SKINS.—A vessel belonging to Denmark, which has arrived in the docks from Elsenburg and Copenhagen, has brought from the former place 45,843 salted seal-skins, consigned to order.

The steamer *Viceroy*, which was recently wrecked off Halifax, Nova Scotia, is likely, it is said, to prove a profitable investment for those who purchased her. It appears that when she was on the rocks, they said, it is stated, about 2000 dollars for her. The engines have been taken out without having sustained any damage; and it is now expected, as her ponderous machinery is removed that the hull will be put off and repaired at a trifling expense. The engines alone are worth 50,000 dollars.

On Monday an immense fleet of merchantmen, upwards of 150 in number, arrived off Gravesend. On Sunday and Saturday the arrivals of homeward ships that had been detained in the Channel, windbound, some for three weeks, were equally numerous. At the different wharfs, docks, and river quays, the greatest activity is observable

The *Caton*, French war-steamer, arrived and cast anchor in the Great Reads of St. Heliers, at half-past eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, having on board 45 officers of the French fleet at Cherbourg. These gentlemen went on a visit of pleasure to the island. She left again on Tuesday morning.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.

On Tuesday a public meeting was held at the Angel, Islington, for the purpose of affording explanation of the principles of the Finsbury Freehold Land Society. Mr. D. Harris, who occupied the chair, observed that it must be apparent to all that the great obstruction to reform hitherto was the state of the county representation. The creation of votes in Yorkshire, suggested by Mr. Cobden, rescued that county from the hands of the Tories, and the instrument used there had been further carried out by Mr. James Taylor, of Birmingham, in the most satisfactory manner. The object of the society was to secure votes by the laying aside of 1s. per week, as preparatory to the removal of gross political abuses. By foregoing a pot of beer a day, any working man might secure the franchise, while at the same time he would acquire self-respect and the respect of his fellow-men. (Hear, hear.) In the divisions in the House of Commons, the county members were always found in opposition to popular measures. Of every measure intended to benefit the people, they were the bitterest opponents; and what right had the people to complain of this if, having the power to remedy it, they neglected to do so? Let them not delay to join the society. By combined efforts the success of the cause would be placed beyond doubt, and the enemies of the people would be beaten to rise no more. (Cheers.)

Mr. Scott, the secretary, explained the principal rules of the society, which had, he observed, been formed by working men, and for working men. The committee contemplated that £40 would be the average sum necessary to obtain a vote. The subscription towards a freehold was 1s. per week, though more might be paid at once if convenient to the subscriber. The money was immediately paid into the bank by the treasurer. This land was apportioned by lot, in as equitable a manner as possible. In case of death, the widow, or other representative of the deceased, was entitled to draw the whole amount paid, with a deduction of a small proportion towards the working expenses. Members might, if they pleased, transfer their shares to other persons, without consulting the committee. In case of failure on the part of the bankers, the society was entitled by act of Parliament to 20s in the pound before any of the other creditors could obtain a dividend. All disputes were to be referred to arbitration by five persons drawn by lot, and the decision of the arbitrators was to be final. If from any cause a member could not continue, or wished to suspend, his subscription, the committee had power to provide for such a case. These were some of the principal regulations of the society; and he thought they would all admit them to be fair and just. (Cheers.)

Mr. Beal observed that there were 159 county members sitting in Parliament, and so great was the influence exercised by aristocratic families, that in by far the larger number of instances no contest took place. In the borough, 36 members were returned by 10 small constituencies, with 2794 electors; 20 returned by 10 large constituencies, derived their authority from 182,209 electors; 16 were returned by 155,387 electors, and 329 by 158,722; and if Theobald, returning two members with 214 electors, was to be taken as a sample of the division of popular will, the West Riding should return 336 members. The Freehold Land Society presented a most profitable field for investment, far superior to that presented by savings-banks. Freehold land bought in these societies had in many cases been resold at a premium of five, and in some cases even £10, per £25 share. (Hear, hear.) The freehold land movement would greatly accelerate the full concession of the people's rights. In the actual position of political parties, it would necessitate Whig measures of amelioration and reform. In a few years they would see such a change in members of Parliament that they would scarcely be able to recognise the species. He concluded by moving a resolution declaratory of confidence in the society, and pledging the meeting to afford it cordial and practical support, which, after other gentlemen had addressed the meeting, was unanimously carried, and the proceedings terminated.

ELECTION OF CITY RECORDER.

A Special Court of Aldermen was held at two o'clock on Tuesday, for the purpose of electing a Recorder for the City of London, in the room of the late Mr. Law. The candidates for the office were reported to be the Hon. Mr. Stuart Wortley, Q.C., and M.P. for Bute; Mr. Montague Chambers, Q.C.; Mr. Bullock, City Common Serjeant; Mr. Serjeant Merewether, City Town Clerk (who, in the course of the day, withdrew from the candidateship); Mr. Gurney, Q.C., City Commissioner; and Mr. Bodkin, of the Old Bailey bar. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided.

The Court was attended by Aldermen Sir Chapman Marshall, Humphery, Moon, Copeland, Hulls, Sidney, Farebrother, Musgrove, Sir James Duke, Sir Peter Laurie, Wilson, Finnis, Gibbs, Hunter, Sir John Kelly, Laurence, and Carden.

Besides the Aldermen, there were in the body of the Court, Mr. Bullock, the Common Serjeant; Mr. Commissioner Gurney; Mr. Ryland, City Pleader; and several members of the Old Bailey bar.

The proceedings were carried on with closed doors, on the motion of Sir Peter Laurie.

At half-past four o'clock the Court was opened, and the public were admitted. The numbers were for

Mr. Stuart Wortley	.. .. ..	13
Mr Commissioner Gurney	.. ..	4
Common Serjeant Bullock	.. .. ..	1

Mr. Stuart Wortley was proposed by Mr. Alderman Farebrother, and seconded by Sir Peter Laurie. Mr. Commissioner Gurney was proposed by Mr. Alderman Humphery, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Copeland; and Sir Chapman Marshall proposed the Common Serjeant, Mr. Bullock, who had no seconder.

The other candidates were not put in nomination.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—Michaelmas-day falling on a Sunday this year, the election of Lord Mayor for the year ensuing will take place on Saturday next. The Sheriffs elect, Alderman Carden and Mr. Hodgkinson, will be sworn in on that day to the election, and afterwards commence their duties as sheriffs in the election of Lord Mayor, and their inauguration will take place on the following Monday. Mr. Alderman Hunter and Mr. Alderman Musgrove, who stood next to Alderman Carden, will be returned to the Court of Aldermen, when their election will fall upon Alderman Hunter.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when General Sir William M. Gomm, K.C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India.

LLOYD'S.—A general meeting of the members of Lloyd's was held on Wednesday, in their rooms at the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of receiving the half-yearly report of the committee—Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., in the chair, who, after alluding to the decease of the late chairman, G. R. Robinson, Esq., M.P., in a complimentary manner, proceeded to propose the following votes, which were unanimously passed:—The honorary silver medal to Captain David Cook, of the British barque *Sarah*, of Yarmouth, N.S., for his humane and intrepid conduct in saving the lives of the crew and passengers of the American ship *Gold Grimalkin*, destroyed by fire in the Atlantic, Nov. 20, 1849, £5 5s. in aid of the subscriptions to two boats' crews who went off in a heavy gale of wind and saved the crew of the brig *Bravo*, of Newcastle, when that vessel was wrecked on the Cumberland Sands, on the 31st of March last. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

SOUTH SEA COMPANY.—A general meeting of this company took place on Thursday, at the South Sea House, Threadneedle-street, City; Mr. Charles Franks in the chair. It appeared that the bond debt due from the company amounted to £4500. The following gentlemen were unanimously appointed to form a committee to inspect the by-laws of the Company:—Mr. Cousen, Guildhall; Claudius S. Hunter, Thomas Ponton, Poynder, Thornton, and Harrison. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS COMPANY.—The application of the Chartered Gas Company to the Lord Chancellor for an injunction to restrain the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company from laying their mains and pipes in contact with the plaintiffs', stands over till the 10th of October, the defendants undertaking, in the meantime, not to lay any pipes or mains in contact with those of the plaintiffs, nor to execute any other works to their damage.

CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, NEW ZEALAND.—A numerous and respectable meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Store-room, Lambeth green, for the purpose of hearing from the Rev. T. Jackson, Bishop Designate of Lyttelton, an account of the spiritual condition of the diocese which is to form the scene of his future labours, and of the principles and plans of the association for propounding the settlement in New Zealand. Among those present we observed the Rev. C B. Dalton, Rector of Lambeth; the Rev. W. Carling, Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark; Rev. A. Clissold, Minister of Stockwell Chapel; Rev. S. Stadham, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Walworth; Rev. A Nugee, Rev. J. C. Brown, Rev. W. Bowyer, Rector of Clapham, &c. The Rev. C. B. Dalton having taken the chair, opened the proceedings by prayer; after which he informed the meeting that the Bishop Designate would leave England on Tuesday next, for New Zealand, and was expected to return in the course of a year, in order to be consecrated. The Rev. T. Jackson, the Bishop Designate, then addressed the meeting at great length, and in a speech of considerable power, in the course of which he drew attention to the erroneous principles upon which England had lately been carrying on the work of colonisation, and observed that, instead of expatriating the worst of our people, the refuse of our gaols, those whom we found troublesome to us—instead of doing what Mr. Charles Buller would call "a heterogeneous shovelling out of paupers," we should have sent out those who represented the industrial activity, the intellectual and moral power, and the religious principle of the country. The reverend gentleman reviewed in a masterly manner the history of colonisation from the earliest period down to the present time, and observed that in all cases where colonisation had been successful, the best classes of that parent country had been represented, and that, in any effort of the kind which England should make, the religious element was too essential to be omitted. Mr. Nugee described the geographical position of the settlement as most favourable to the purposes of colonisation, and spoke in terms of enthusiasm of the natural advantages of the soil, the genial character of the climate, and the certainty with which industrious man might provide for himself and his family. The address was listened to with much attention, and the speaker was repeatedly applauded. A collection was made on behalf of the mission, and the rector announced his willingness to receive contributions for the same object during the year

MASONS' AND SCULPTORS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening a special meeting of the committee of management of the above institution was held at the Westminster Literary Institute, Great Smith-street, for general business, and to arrange for the first election of pensioners. The report of the society's progress was satisfactory, the funds being sufficiently available for commencing pensionary relief. The committee have met with the kindest support from many of the employers, who have liberally subscribed and signified further encouragement, provided a disposition is shown on the part of the operatives to support it: it is calculated that of the latter class there are about 4000 in London and its suburbs, and above 30,000 of the United Kingdom. It was determined that two members should be elected on the pension fund, at 7s. each per week, on the 1st of October next. The report concluded by an earnest appeal to the trade for increased support to enable the committee to extend its benevolent objects.

EVENING CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN.—A public meeting took place on Tuesday evening at the St. Paul's School-room, Bermondsey, to promote the establishment of evening classes for young men in that populous parish. The Rev. C. Mackenzie presided. Mr. Bishop read the report of the committee for the last year, which stated that from 300 attendants on the classes the number had gradually increased to 700; and though in the last term it had fallen back to 550, this might be accounted for without implying that the movement was less popular or less appreciated. The committee had modified the standard of instruction below their original design, in order to bring in many neglected district the machinery of adult evening schools. During eight terms 74 classes had been open, and at these there had been an aggregate number of 25,000 attendances; hence the committee felt that there was enough in this to warrant the steps they had taken, but to justify the continuance of some expense. The balance-sheet exhibiting the outlays of seven terms showed that, though the classes were in a degree self-supporting, the expenditure had been three times the income; and an annual outlay of £200 or £300 beyond the young men's payments must still be looked for. No less than 108 lectures had been delivered by 38 lecturers, to attendances averaging 100 hearers; and 37 class teachers had devoted 920 evenings to conduct the classes, an amount of service which, if calculated by money, could not be purchased for less than £784. In Bermondsey there had been two classes last season for French and Hebrew; these had been attended by 85 pupils, the total number of attendances being 926. The receipts had been £92; the expenditure £36. The total receipts since the opening of the classes had been—from students' fees, £169; from subscriptions, £379. There had been paid to class teachers, £219; to clerks and attendants, £56; for advertisements, £49; printing and stationery, £80; lecturers' expenses, £11. The chairman said he presided at the request of the incumbent, the Rev. J. E. Ayerst, who was unavoidably absent. His experience as a schoolmaster in that district had convinced him of the necessity for organising a system of instruction for young men. Though the system had been generally successful in the metropolis, he regretted to say that it was with less encouragement in Bermondsey than elsewhere. Unless at least 20 pupils attended each class, the committee did not feel justified in continuing their labours. A number of young men enrolled themselves as members of the classes.

THE ALTERATIONS IN ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—The "on authority" has been published, to the effect that the only alterations contemplated in St. James's-park are those at present in actual progress of execution, viz.—the clearance of the Fore-court of the Palace, and the removal of the railings in the park, in connexion with a slight change in the boundary fence of the public garden on the one side, and of the Green-park on the other. The railing to enclose the palace, now, will extend about 70 feet in advance of the enclosure which subsisted previously to the erection of the new eastern front of the building. A portion of the ground within the present wooden hoarding will be restored to the park, inasmuch as two-thirds of the intended railing will occupy a line within the hoarding. As regards the fences which are now in progress of removal, the formation of the intended esplanade will give to the public on one side of these fences the ground taken from the other. The arrangements within them (that is, in the garden and in the Green-park) will suffer no change whatever. It is not intended to fill up any portion of the water, or to form any ornamental garden in St. James's-park; and the plan for the formation of such a garden never contemplated the exclusion of the public.

"GEMINI" IRON TWIN STEAMER.—On Tuesday, an experimental trip was made from Blackwall by the patent safety iron steamer *Gemini*, which is the first vessel that has been built and fitted up on the patent recently granted to Mr Peter Bowrie, for improvements in the construction of double-hulled or twin vessels, and is intended to ply on the Thames. Her principal dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 140 feet; ditto on deck, 146 feet, breadth of each hull, 6½ feet; space between hulls, 8 feet; breadth on deck, 21 feet; depth from under side of deck to cabin floor, 6½ feet; draught of water, 2½ feet; tonnage of each hull, 27 84 94 tons. O M. The two hulls are entirely constructed of iron, and are securely bound together side by side, with a space or canal between them. Thus joined, the hulls afford a great extent of deck room; and there is ample accommodation for the conveyance of from 800 to 1000 passengers. The cabins are four in number, and 30 feet long by 5½ wide each, and are fitted up in the most convenient and comfortable manner. In addition to this it is intended to be accompanied navigation by the construction of a saloon forty feet long and twelve wide. A leading peculiarity of this vessel is that its keels and stems are not placed in the centre of the hulls, but are situated towards the inside of them, thereby diminishing the resistance of the water to gorge up between the hulls, which has been a great drawback to the success of twin steamers hitherto. She is also eminently adapted for the trade for which she is designed, by having each hull divided into eight compartments by water-tight bulkheads, which in the case of accident will preserve her from sinking; and as the buoyant parts are at the extremities of her breadth, there will be comparatively little tendency to heel over or be crowded with passengers. She was constructed and fitted out with her machinery by Messrs. Robinson and Russell, of the Millwall Iron-Works; and her two engines, which are on the oscillating principle, are of fifty horses' power collectively, the boilers being tubular. The experimental trip on Tuesday was made between Blackwall and the Lower Hope (a few miles below Gravesend). The vessel, with a party of upwards of 100 on board, left the Brunswick Pier at half-past twelve, and returned at half-past five, amid the loud cheering of a crowd of spectators. The trial made of her capacities appeared to give general satisfaction.

An old man eighty-two years of age, residing at Rotherhithe, was killed a few days ago, by accidentally falling down stairs, on his return to his lodgings, after a walk. Up to the time of his death he was in full possession of his faculties, and occasionally worked at the trade of a ship caulker.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis in the week ending Saturday last were 1374, of which 703 were males, and 672 were females. The deaths were 858—a result which, comparatively, must be considered as a favourable indication of the state of the public health. In the corresponding week of 1846 there were 863 deaths; in that of 1847, 1169; in 1848, 1038; and, in the same week of 1849, there were 1981. The average of ten corresponding weeks, corrected for increase of population, is 1110; and the present return shows a decrease of 247 on the estimated weekly mortality. In the week seven deaths were registered from small-pox, and four of the sufferers were persons of 25 years and upwards. Of these, a seaman, brought from the *Dreadnought* hospital ship, aged 28 years, died in the Small-pox Hospital (which is now removed to the west sub-district of Islington) of "small-pox, confluent, unprotected (11 days' illness)" and a mail-driver, aged 27 years, brought from the Maryland-point Station to the Small-pox Hospital, died of "small-pox, unmodified (12 days)." He had been vaccinated in youth, but had no cicatrix. A man died of the same disease in Henry-street, Marylebone, who is stated to have been vaccinated. The fatal cases from measles were 56. Of these, one died of hydrocephalus; in one of which, a woman of 28 years, who had not been vaccinated, died in child-bearing, after an attack of small-pox. Measles was fatal to 10 children, scarlatina to 30, and hooping-cough to 17. Of these, two complaints, the two former more than the average mortality. Typhus was fatal to 38 persons. Intermittent fever, remittent fever, infantile fever, and rheumatic fever were each fatal in one case. In the corresponding weeks of the years (1846-9), the deaths from typhus were severally 144, 111, 58, and 73. Diarrhœa and dysentery continue to decline; in the last four weeks the numbers have been successively 128, 85, 85, and 61. Cholera is returned in two cases on the 13th September, at 6, Tarlington-street, Paddington, an omnibus conductor, aged 30, died of "spasmodic cholera (20 hours)." On the 19th September, at 25, Queen-square, the daughter of a drum-maker, aged 3 years, died of "cholera (2 days)." The persons who had been ill for nine months, suffering frequently from bilious headaches and disordered bowels. Last week 112 persons died of phthisis, or consumption, which approaches very near the weekly average number. From zymotic diseases of the respiratory organs the deaths were 98, about the usual amount. The widow of a law clerk died in the Metropolitan Almshouses, Ball's-pond, at the advanced age of 100 years and eleven months.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday; the mean of the whole week was 29.851 in. The day-temperature varied little during the week; it rose towards the end; the [illegible] 4°, which differs not much from the average of corresponding [illegible] afterwards [illegible]

THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT SEAFORD.

THE operation of "blasting," or hurling by the explosion of gunpowder, an immense mass of chalk cliff from the heights at Seaford, down upon the beach, was effected on Thursday week (the 19th instant), with perfect success. The operations had been long announced, and, consequently, a very large concourse of persons was attracted to the hill-quarters to witness the scientific spectacle.

Seaford is a retired watering-place, situated close to the eastern extremity of a bay three miles in length, extending from Seaford Head to Newhaven Head. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and, before the Reform Act, returned members to Parliament. It boasts of Pitt and Canning in its roll of representatives. It is twelve miles from Brighton, and about five from Beachy Head. Close to the sea there is a Martello tower—the last westward; there is also a fort, which is under the care of a resident master-gunner.

The Seaford Cliff is a high range of chalk (from 200 to 300 feet in height) extending almost from the village of Seaford to Beachy Head, between which and the headland off Newhaven is extended a straight line of shingly beach; [illegible] this the *débris* is carried by the tide setting from the eastward, and is deposited within the bay, thus tending to destroy the depth of water. To obviate this, the present experiments were undertaken, with a view to throw out into the sea such a mass of the cliff as shall cause a change in the direction of the tidal current, and so carry the accumulating matter farther to sea into deeper water.

The operations were conducted by the Board of Ordnance, but the owners of land about Seaford contributed towards the expense. The works were begun about seven weeks ago, and there were fifty-five men of the Royal Sappers and Miners engaged upon them.

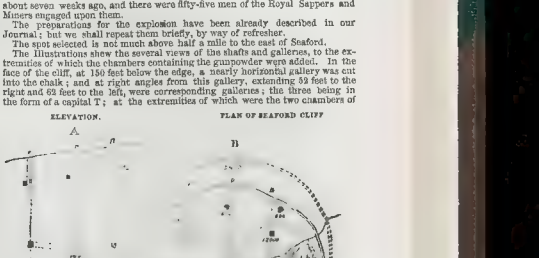
The preparations for the explosion have been already described in our Journal; but we shall repeat them briefly, by way of refresher.

The spot selected is not much above half a mile to the east of Seaford.

The illustrations shew the several views of the shafts and galleries, to the extremities of which the chambers containing the gunpowder were added. In the face of the cliff, at 150 feet below the edge, a nearly horizontal gallery was cut into the chalk; and at right angles from this gallery, extending 52 feet to the right and 62 feet to the left, were corresponding galleries; the three being in the form of a capital T; at the extremities of which were the two chambers of

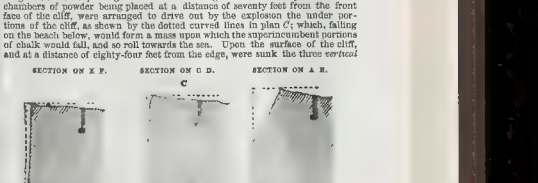
PLAN OF SEAFORD CLIFF.

ELEVATION.



7 feet cubic form, containing 12,000 lb. of powder each. Sketches *A* and *B* shew these chambers and galleries. Two wires, respectively in connexion with two of Grove's batteries of five pairs of plates each, completed the arrangements for exploding the enormous charges simultaneously. These two chambers of powder being placed at a distance of seventy feet from the front face of the cliff, were arranged to drive out by the explosion the under portions of the cliff, as shewn by the dotted outline in plan *C*; which, falling on the beach below, would form a mass upon which the superincumbent portions of chalk would fall, and so roll towards the sea. Upon the surface of the cliff, and at a distance of eighty-four feet from the edge, were sunk the three vertical

SECTION ON E F. SECTION ON C D. SECTION ON A B.



shafts, at the bottom of which were placed the chambers, containing each 600 lb. of powder, to be simultaneously ignited with the lower chambers: these chambers were connected by two wires each with a Smee's battery, containing twelve pairs of plates, placed in a small wooden shed erected very near the pits, about 60 feet from the edge of the cliff. The wires, to convey the electric fluid to each charge, were covered with tape and varnished or tarred over; the wires to the two lower charges in the chambers were, of course, carried over the top of the cliff.

The distance of the centre of the charge was about 70 feet above highwater-mark. The galleries were "tamped" that is, stopped up, with banks of sand, and chalk in bags and loose, to within 50 feet of the mouth, both branches being tamped up, and 50 feet down the large gallery. The tamping is, of course, important: the hole through which the charge of powder is deposited should offer more resistance to the force of the exploded powder than the solid earth, in order that the powder may not find vent through that entrance, but expend its power upon the earth to be cast up; and this may be the better accomplished where the firing is by voltaic battery, because there is only a thin wire to pass through the tamping for the purpose of ignition. These pits were tamped with chalk.

We now proceed to describe the incidents of Thursday

At an early hour, the streets of Town and Port shewed the scene of much bustle and anxiety; and about ten o'clock the roads from Newhaven station to Seaford were lined with an immense concourse of persons, hundreds of whom were from London, brought down by the first monster train of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, the engines being handsomely decorated with flags and bouquets. The railway-trains ran every half-hour during the day; and coaches, carriages, flys, gigs, carts, and all kinds of vehicles, continued to pour into Seaford from Brighton, Lewes, Eastbourne, and, indeed, from every town and village for many miles round. By two o'clock a great crowd had assembled on Seaford Heights, and a dense mass of spectators also on the beach, a great number having taken their places under the cliff, to be as near as possible to the explosion. Numerous pleasure-boats and vessels were in the bay, H. M. war-steamer *Wolfgon*, Captain Bullock commander, was crowded with spectators; and the steamer being very fine, added much to the gaiety of the day. It is generally believed that from the cliff eastward, to the battery at East Bletchington, westward of Seaford, there could not have been less than 10,000 spectators, including those on the water; beside which, a forest of spectators, amounting to some thousands, were to be seen on Newhaven Hill, three miles distant. Among the distinguished individuals and visitors present at Seaford were Major-General Sir J. Burgoyne, K.C.B. (Inspector of Fortifications, and who had the entire control of the works), Colonel F. Fitzclarence, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Colonel Lewis, Brigade Major Walpole, Colonel Sandham, Colonel Landon, Colonel Hall, R.E., Colonel Houltain, R.A., Colonel Madden, &c.; Baron Rothschild, Mr. Peasley, General Upton, Major Barry, Robinson, Burmester, Baines, De Salis, Colonel Lewis, Brigade Major Walpole, Colonel Sandham, Colonel Landon, Colonel Hall, R.E., Colonel Houltain, R.A., Colonel Madden, &c.; Baron Rothschild, Mr. Peasley, General Upton, Major Barry, Robinson, Burmester, Baines, De Salis (8th Hussars), &c.; Captains Frome, Moody, Simmons, Jarrous, Cragie, White, Loyd, R.E., Gibb, Thompson, Williams; Lieutenants Ward, R.E., Fitzclarence, Mure, Greatorex, Mure, Gordon, Lyons, Gordon, Lyons, Philpotts, Whitehead, F. Phillips, R.N, &c; also the Duke of Beaufort, Earl of Chichester, Viscount Gage, Lord A. Paget, Sir J. Rennie, Sir H. Shiffner, Mr. Fergia, M.P., Mr. Gladstone, Chairman of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company), Rev. T. Cooke, Rev. R. S. Drummond, Rev. G. L. Langdon, &c. Our Artist secured a boat, and thus obtained a near view of the explosion, and of the magnificent scene around.

At Newhaven, a distance of three miles, the shock was sensibly felt. The shock was not remarkable, and there was but little report accompanying the explosion. As soon as the great subterranean operation was observed to have been *successful*, there was loud cheering both by sea and land, which was answered from Seaford Heights by some of the Sappers and Miners, who were also evidently much delighted. A rush immediately took place, [illegible], and the spectators began to swarm on the immense mass of chalk: during which, one or two slips from the cliff took place, and a cloud of powdered chalk transformed the aspect of the spectators into that of millers.

In double lines in plan *B* shew the extent of the throw out, with a plan of the cavity formed; the double dotted lines shew the extent of fissures caused. The whole of the surrounding property, to an immense extent, is possessed by Mr. Catt, a miller, whose interest for the welfare of Newhaven and its harbour has induced him to contribute most handsomely to the expenses of this undertaking.

A Correspondent writes:—"I cannot, in reason, rely upon the destruction thus most unexpectedly caused to the three smaller chambers, but express a thankfulness to Providence, that, by this circumstance, the battery shed, with the officers in charge of it, and the lives of many surrounding spectators, were spared being amongst the crushing masses, which must inevitably have taken place had a very little more force been exerted. The electricity of the two Grove's batteries, on igniting the powder in the larger chambers, caused an in-

THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT SEAFORD.

SEAFORD BAY AND CLIFF.

stantaneous disconnexion of the Smee's battery, from the smaller chambers, the table on which they stood being jerked violently forward between two and three feet, upsetting the Smee's battery on the floor, and throwing out a quantity of acids from the others also; and thus so many lives were happily saved."

To prevent the possibility of accident in all future operations of a similar character, it would be desirable to have the battery house at a much greater distance from the point of explosion; for the great advantage attendant upon voltaic blasting is the power which the battery affords of transmitting a current of electricity, which at any given point, or at any given distance, shall ignite a fine platinum wire, and safely explode the gunpowder the instant the circuit is completed.

Soon after the explosion, the ground began to clear, and the people flocked to the town, where the day was kept as general holiday. A party of officers partook of luncheon in marquées erected within the yard surrounding the fort: General Sir J. Burgoyne, K.C.B., occupied the chair—and the non-commissioned officers and privates afterwards dined together.

Our Artist experienced, during his visit, courteous attention from Captain Rome and Lieutenant Ward, R.E., &c.

Three only of the five mines of 600 lb each at the bottom of the shafts above the cliff were loaded, in consequence of the powder intended for that purpose only arriving at Seaford on Thursday.

The following was the mode of firing the batteries:—The connecting wires from the poles of each of the batteries were inserted in two cups of mercury, and the electric circuits were formed by dipping at the same instant one of the ends of the wire from each charge into cups of mercury, the other ends having been previously immersed in the other cups in connexion with the wires from the opposite poles of the batteries. The two batteries used were made by Mr. Woolvern, of Portsmouth, who was present at the explosion, and was of material assistance in charging the batteries, whilst the officers employed were testing and connecting the wires, an operation that was only just finished when the signal was given to fire.

The quantity of chalk displaced amounts to about 200,000 cubic yards, which, from the average specific gravity of several pieces of the chalk, equals about 380,000 tons. The distance the *débris* was propelled in front of the *original line* of cliff is rather more than 300 feet, extending upwards of 400 feet from the *present* face. The average breadth of the mound formed is about 300 feet, and its mean height about 50 feet.

It is feared the November gales will wash away much of the fall, if some early steps are not taken to secure the chalk from the tides, as already (Monday) several tons have been carried away by the sea. Many persons from Brighton, &c., visited the fall on Sunday, and eagerly sought for fossils, some obtaining pieces of the galvanic wire, flints, &c. and enjoyed the beautiful and extensive sea and land views from the heights at Seaford.

THE EXPLOSION.—CLIFF FALLING.

THE CLIFF AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

THE RHUDDLAN ROYAL EISTEDDVOD.

RHUDDLAN CASTLE

(*From our own Correspondent.*) RHYL, Monday.

The transmission of Welsh music through the Eisteddvods, or Bardic Congresses, for many years, was based on the code of laws of Howel Dda, King of Wales (914), and of Gruffyd-ap-Cynam, in the eleventh century, such enactments being rigidly observed. There is a record of an Eisteddvod in Cardigan Castle in 1107, at which musical prizes were awarded; and Rhys-ap-Gruffyd, Prince of South Wales, had a meeting in the same locality in 1177. Whatever may have been the alleged persecutions and massacres of bards by Edward I. as several celebrated names have been handed down, it is clear that nations

THE PROCESSION TO THE CASTLE.

minstrelsy was not extinguished. We find notices of great gatherings up to the period of the issuing of the Royal commissions by Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth for Eisteddvods at Caerwys: and after the holding of these meetings by Royal warrant had ceased, there is no reason to doubt of the uninterrupted chain of Eisteddvods up to 1743. In 1771, the records begin again at Corwen, St. Asaph, &c. In 1819 and 1823 there were Eisteddvods—in 1823, at Caernar-

THE EISTEDDVOD IN RHUDDLAN CASTLE.

won; in 1822 and 1826, at Brecon. In 1838, under the direction of Mr. Parry, there was an attempt to introduce at Denbigh music of other masters besides the Welsh composers, but it does not appear that Wales was sufficiently ripe for this innovation. Eisteddvods have been held at Abergavenny, Cardiff, &c.; and there was one at Beaumaris in 1832, at which her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, invested the successful candidates with silver medals. The Abergavenny meeting of 1848 was under the patronage of the Queen and the Prince of Wales. When it was resolved to hold an Eisteddvod at Rhuddlan Castle, there were two opposite parties—the one desiring to confine the proceedings exclusively to Welsh music, and the other being anxious that Wales should have the opportunity of hearing works of every nation, to her distinction of country as to the composers. The advocates of art progress carried the day, and hence the present meeting with its double title. The locality has been judiciously selected. Rhuddlan, on the river Clwyd, about two miles from the sea, is three miles from St. Asaph, three miles from Rhyl, that fast-rising watering-place, a railroad-station on the Chester and Holyhead line. Steamers also ply between Liverpool and Rhyl.

Our Artist has depicted the exterior of Rhuddlan Castle from the St. Asaph side of the bridge. The western towers are shown, with the Union Jack suspended on the summit in honour of the Eisteddvod. The castle, or rather the ruins, square in form, with six towers. The original founder was Prince Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, in 1020; but the interesting portion of history connected with the castle is not so much in reference to the battles prior to the reign of Edward I., as in the events connected with it that Edward's residence there during the spring and Christmas in 1281-82-83. In 1283 Queen Eleanor was confined at Rhuddlan Castle, of a Princess. The statutes of Rhuddlan were passed in that year, for the administration of the government of the Principality. The return of Eleanor's winter journey from Rhuddlan to Caernarvon, in order to secure the Welsh allegiance by the birth of a Prince of Wales, and the presentation of the Royal infant to the Chieftains with the words Eich dyn—(or corruptly Eich dyn—as in your man)—is, of course, well known. The Castle ruins cover about two acres and a half; and the lofty western walls, covered with moss and ivy, have a very picturesque aspect. Our Artist has omitted the picturesque in the south-eastern entrance. Over the ditch a wooden bridge has been erected for the visitor. Booths and tents for refreshments have been erected around the ancient moat on all sides.

The arrivals to-day have been numerous. A cheap special train from London brought down a great many visitors, and Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., have also contributed a good quota. The prices asked at Rhuddlan and Rhyl for rooms have been quite absurd, and the exaction has taken place, owing to the moderation of the hotel and innkeepers.

RHUDDLAN, Tuesday.

The first question on the opening morning of a festival is as to the weather. The appearance of the rangs of hills indicated either rain or extreme heat. At eight o'clock ai. threatening signs disappeared, and a warm sunny day was the drained dawn of the Eisteddvod. Before nine o'clock the roads leading to Rhuddlan from various towns within a circle of twenty miles, of all classes, were making their way to Rhuddlan, and every description of carriage, from the four-horse barouche down to the humblest dog cart, was put in requisition. From an isolation were divided into companies of carts, mules, and donkeys; minstrels, as of old, with their harps slung on their backs, trudged on, with a heavy load but with a light heart. Omnibusses were loaded to a degree that indicated no existence of a cruelty to animals association; "flys" had their six-a-ris crammed; and here and there were Irish cars equally well-freighted. From Rhyl and St. Asaph were the main streams of visitors. Pengwern, the ancient seat of Lord Mostyn, gave early promise of Eisteddvod excitement. The spacious and picturesque park, from which an exquisite view of Rhuddlan Castle may be found, was studded with peasantry; and the rooks, astonished at the bringing of a dissent brass band, took leave to keep up an obligato accompaniment, which the players industriously emulated in their impromptu tonality. The music—we mean of the band—emanated from two friendly societies of St. Asaph, who had banners indicative of the benefactive nature of their union, wended through the wooded avenue to the grand entrance of Lord Mostyn's edifice. This was at nine o'clock, and the venerable Peer descended to the lawn, to receive the congratulations of the societies, whose hearty cheering proved that his Lordship's popularity, and whose loyalty was also perfectly demonstrated by the aforesaid brass and percussion orchestra playing the National Anthem in divers keys, with unaccountable modulations, more startling than critically correct. The village of Rhuddlan was in great commotion every window had its occupant, and groups surrounded the antique houses, whilst walls were clustered thickly. At half-past nine the interior of the Castle was filling fast; but at ten o'clock, when the procession of the Rev. Mr. Wynne Edwards to invite the company present to join the procession, to escort the President into the Castle, caused an immediate rush to the exterior.

It is now the moment to refer to the decorations of the interior of the Castle, for the week's proceedings. The Castle-yard area, a space of 146 feet by 129 feet, was roofed over in three compartments with light timber framing, and lighted by canvas (waterproof), with three spacious ventilators, and lighted by thirty skylights. The form of the Hall is amphitheatrical. At the north wall was a raised gallery for reserved seats, and immediately below this gallery was the platform for the President (Lord Mostyn), with a chair of state in the centre, and two chairs to the right and left for the two Vice-Presidents, the Earl of Powis and Lord Viscount Fielding. Over this northern compartment were the Royal Arms in the centre, surmounted by the plume and coronet of the Prince of Wales, with the motto "Ich dien." Below the Royal Arms, "God save the Queen" was inscribed in black letters; and above, in Welsh. "Duw Gadwo'r Frenhines." On the right and left of the orchestra wall were suspended the arms of Lord Mostyn, Lord Dinorben, the Earl of Powis, Viscount Fielding, the Bishop of St. Asaph, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne; Sir John Williams, Bart., of Gwydyddan; Hon. Mr. Douglas Pennant; Lady Erskine, Mrs. Lloyd, of Cefn; and John Heaton, Esq., of Plas Heaton, near St. Asaph. All these arms, with their respective mottoes, were painted by Mr. Atkins, the coadjutor of Mr. Wyon, to his successful efforts in the Castle, and adds those of a painter; and who with truly artistic enthusiasm supplied those [illegible] Mr. Atkins, the coadjutor of Mr. Wyon, to his successful efforts in the Castle, and adds those of a painter; and who with truly artistic enthusiasm supplied those [illegible] Sir Watkin, both the [illegible] Mr. Atkins, the coadjutor of Mr. Wyon, to his successful efforts in the Castle, and adds those of a painter; and who with truly artistic enthusiasm supplied those [illegible] Sir Watkin, both the [illegible] banners for the meeting. [illegible] south wall, of the triangular form, Clipp's large drums and cymbals on the summit. From the roof, at the junction of the two central beam, were suspended the coat of arms of W. Shipley Conwy, Esq., of Bodrhyddan, the constable of the Castle. Under these arms was the motto, "Y Gwr a Gar Gyfraith." which, translated, to use the Saxon, may be rendered thus:—"The Owner of the Roof-Tree" (the beam next to the sky). Over the orchestra was the motto, "Gorsedd Gwynedd" (North Wales Bardic Meeting). To the left of the President's chair (the eastern wall) were suspended six portraits (oil paintings) of celebrated bards, the property of John Williams, Esq., the chairman of the committee. These bards were Owain Myvyr, the father of Iaames-street, and the founder of the London Gwyneddigion Society, and collector of the "Myvyrion Archæology of Wales," who ruined himself by the publication; Gatyon Perla, Dewi Wyn, Davydd Dda, famed bards; Tomas y Nant, common, y called the Cambrian Shakspeare, a writer of dramatic interludes and farces; Ab Iecdorn, a distinguished linguist, a self-taught man, who knew some sixteen languages. Over these paintings was the motto, "Cymru fu, Cymru fydd" (Wales that was, and Wales that shall be). Below was the motto, "Os y Bydd e'r Cymraeg" (May the Welsh tongue flourish for ever). On the western wall were the mottoes, "Y Gwir Yn erbyn y Byd," and "Tra Mor tra Brython:" the latter signifying "So long as the ocean exists, so long will the Welsh be;" and the former, "Truth against the world." At the north-western angle of the hall were the mottoes "A Fynno dew dewid" and "Asserr ian diosd et pherchen" ("Whatever God pleases, let it be done"—"Let every man be master of his science"). The western and eastern walls had raised platforms for reserved seats. In the centre of the hall was an open pit or space, for standing room, like the pits in the German theatres. Here the President's throne was a table for the accommodation of the three honorary secretaries (the Rev. T. Wynne Edwards, the Rev. Ameurin Lodge, and the Rev. E. J. Lloyd), Mr. Hughes, Bard of the Eisteddvod; and the Welsh and English journalists were this day. We have published the samples of arts and manufactures to be contended for. The lighting of the hall at night was from chandeliers, with the patent diamond light.

At half-past ten the Welsh harpers struck up the air "Morfa Rhuddlan," as the President's procession entered the arena. His Lordship was met at his residence by the committee, and mounted his horse, supported by the constable of Rhuddlan Castle and Sir W. W. Wynn on horseback. The friendly societies joined the *cortège*. Shortly after eleven, the President took his seat in the hall, amidst prolonged cheering. The members of the Committee were silver leeks, and those who had the Welsh harp. Prayer was offered in the language of Wales and in English at the opening of the Eisteddvod, and by sound of trumpet, the President rose to address the assemblage, expressing his inability to do justice to the honour he had conferred upon him, and fancying might produce a yet mute and inglorious Milton, or create a genius like that of his talented friend, Gibson, the sculptor. On the scenes of the Castle he would not enter: they were those of the blessings of free institutions and the patronage of a gracious Queen, who had permitted the Prince of Wales's name to be enrolled; and he trusted that the spirit of loyalty would be preserved, and that the Welsh language, which was the tongue of our first fathers, would always be retained. His Lordship's address was followed by Joseph Williams, Esq., M.P., then called on the bards, and Idris Frechan, Eos Ian, Absalom Roberts, Cybelyn Môn, Gwylyn Bethesda, and Iwean Ionawr delivered poetic addresses, congratulatory of Lord's objects of the meeting. Mr. John Jones, of London, the architect of the hall, whose bardic name is Talhaiarn, next addressed the meeting with much eloquence, complimentary to the Royal patrons, and to the President as the lineal descendant of the ancient Welsh princes. He referred to the decay of the Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, and contended that the position of the Welsh, albeit a conquered nation, was a tenable one, inasmuch as they had the language they spoke 1200 years ago. Mr. [illegible] divers interest in references to the locality, cordial [illegible] visitors, and quoted a poem of Mrs. Hemans, concluding with a powerful perception. The band then struck up the spirited March, written by M Chipp, of the Royal Italian Opera orchestra, for the occasion. The subject is based on the Welsh air, "The rising of the lark," opening with a movement *andante*, and with a nicely-arranged *ivis moderato*. It was encored. After the March, the Dean of Ba[illegible]or addressed the assemblage at great length in a liberal and enlightened discourse. Without excluding [illegible] thy, the Dean argued in behalf of progress exhibited in this age in the fine arts and education generally, illustrating his theories by witty and appropriate quotations. He spoke in favour of the choral Societies, as opening to the Welsh the knowledge of the works of the greatest masters. The learned Dean was listened to with some impatience by the Welsh "purists," and was replied to with immense energy by the Rev. Ricks Owen, who was for everything Welsh and against everything English. This exhibition of nationality, or of antipathy, found responsive echoes in some portions of the auditory, but the disposition of the majority was evidently [illegible] The adjudication of the prizes began at one o'clock. [illegible] poetry and essays were disposed of. No. 1, [illegible] £25 and a gold medal, was the award of the meeting, and Evan Evans, who was then duly invested with [illegible] Mr. Evans, [illegible] as the Bard of the Eisteddvod, Mr. Morris Jones (Meuric Idris) and Mr. John Jones (Talhaiarn), amidst prolonged cheering. For the second best composition, the Rev. W. C. Williams received the premium of £5. Mr. T. Parry, of Anglesea, won the prize for the best English poem on "Rhuddlan Castle." Mr. Hughes, of Manchester, won the prize for the best set of "Penillian," to the Welsh air called "Pen Rhaw," in honour of the Prince of Wales. Prizes were also awarded for the best summary of the "History of Wales;" for the best essay on the Cultivation of Upland and the Management of Stock;" for a poem to the "Memory of Mrs Hemans," &c After votes of thanks and cheers for the President, the Vice-President, the Earl of Powis, for Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and for the Constable of the Castle, the proceedings terminated.

THE DINNER.

In the evening nearly 300 gentlemen sat down to dinner in the hall, the tables being arranged behind the orchestra. Lord Mostyn was in the chair, supported by the Earl of Powis, General Love Parry, the Dean of Bangor, Archdeacon Williams, Sir Cardigan, Mr. Joseph M. Morgan, M.P.; Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., M.P.; Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart.; E. L. Richards, Esq., County Court Judge; Hon. R. T. Rowley, W. Shipley Conwy, Esq., the Honorary Secretaries, &c. There were many excellent speeches, the tendency of the leading addresses being evidently to promote the progress of education in Wales, and the removal of the barriers of prejudice under the guise of nationality.

A "miscellaneous concert" had been announced for the evening; but, owing to some misunderstanding, there were only some glee singers, and much discontent was expressed by those who had paid to hear an organized programme.

Mr. Ellis Roberts, the Prince of Wales, was the winner, yesterday, of prize 33, for the best arrangement and execution of "Pen Rhaw," proposed by the Dowager Lady Erskine. The medal is valued at £8 10s. There were eleven competitors, amongst whom was Mr. Edmund Chipp, a pupil of eleven years of age. There could be no doubt as to the justice of the award, the harmonies of Mr. Ellis Roberts being so far superior to those of the other candidates. Yesterday and this day have been fully occupied in the adjudication of the prizes. We will give a list of the winners in our next publication. The oratory of Archdeacon Williams and of the Rev. D. Jones, and Penllion singing, were also included in the day's proceedings, the attendances to which have been large.

The second and last grand concert of vocal and instrumental music will take place this evening (Thursday); to-morrow degrees will be conferred, and Mandel's quadrille band will be performed in the grand hall in the Castle to-morrow night will terminate this interesting Eisteddvod.

RHUDDLAN, Thursday.

The first concert took place last night, the attendance being considered very good by the committee. Mr. Edmund Chipp was the leader of the orchestra of 26 players, principally members of her Majesty's private band and the Royal Italian Opera. Beethoven's "Fidelio" overture, and Weber's "Oberon," were played and Mr. Chipp's March ended the first part, and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" the second part. Miss Lucombe and Mr. Sims Reeves made the deepest impression in the duo from Donizetti's "Lucia," "By the long tomb," which was encored rapturously. It was evident that the accomplished soprano and the tenor had touched the hearts of the Cambrians. Miss M. Williams was encored in Macfarren's ballad, "She shines before me like a star," and singing [illegible] Mr Sims Reeves electrified the audience by his "Bugle song" [illegible] Mr Williams, Mr Lockey, Mr Land, Mr Bodda, Mr Hughes, Mr Williams, Mr Lockey, Mr Land, Mr Bodda, Mr Hughes, [illegible] Mr William Rees, Mr Lockey, Mr Land, Mr Bodda, Mr Hughes, [illegible]

POOLE ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Monday, when it appeared that the somewhat lengthy list of candidates had been reduced, by various influences, into two—Mr. Savage, a Protectionist; and Mr. Seymour, a Free-trader. The speeches at the hustings were interrupted on both sides by the most disgraceful hootings, and the candidates and their friends were most plentifully pelted with rotten eggs. Potatoes, carrots, and even stones, were hurled in every direction; fights were of constant occurrence; and broken heads were in numerous. Quantities of flour were scattered over the hustings, and eventually the gentlemen on the hustings looked like a party of millers. On Tuesday, the poll opened at nine o'clock, and closed at four, when the numbers were ascertained to be—

Seymour (Free-trader)	..	..	..	188
Savage (Protectionist)	..	..	..	167
Majority for Seymour	..	..	..	21

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—According to the *Morning Herald*, Mr. Gowley's committee, finding the tide of public opinion running strongly against them, have withdrawn their candidate. It is, therefore, anticipated, that Mr. Wigram will be returned without opposition.

EXCURSION FETE AT ALTON TOWERS.—A *fête* of this character took place at Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, on Monday, and was a very successful affair. From Manchester and Stockport two trains, carrying from 2000 to 3000 people, were despatched, besides trains from Macclesfield, Leek, and the Potteries, so that altogether from 5000 to 6000 people availed themselves of the Earl of Shrewsbury's permission to view his magnificent gardens and scenes of the mansion. The arrangements were under the management of Mr. Weston, professor of music at Manchester, who took with him a number of vocalists and the band of the 9th regiment of infantry. On the lawn in front of the Earl of Shrewsbury's mansion a selection of music was given, whilst the visitors were conducted through the adjacent grounds and gardens, and Mr. Weston afterwards gave a concert at the Mechanics' Institution—a building erected at the Earl's expense on the Castle hill, which drew together an audience of 200 to 300 people at 2s. admission each, the receipts being given to the funds of the institution. The whole mass of visitors appeared highly gratified with their trip, the weather being exceedingly auspicious; and, although it was midnight before some of them reached home, no accident occurred to mar the general satisfaction at the result.

HOLYHEAD, Sept. 21.—A round stern-head schooner, apparently heavily laden, was seen to go down near Cardinal's Point. All on board drowned.

POISONING BY LEAD.—Mr. Herapath, the Bristol chemist, writing "as to what quantity of lead may be taken by human beings without injurious effects," states that a river in the West of England, the water of which was immemorially used by the inhabitants of a village on its banks, became impregnated with the refuse of a lead mine, and the consequences were indigestion, loss of appetite, and pallor. On analysis, the water was found to contain only 1-500,000th part of carbonate of lead, or one grain in nine gallons.

FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—A cotton mill in Silver-street, Manchester, built 70 years ago, and one of the oldest in existence, was on Saturday partially destroyed by fire. The building is eight storeys high, and the property of Mr. W. Hill, Isle of Man, but is held on lease by Messrs. E. and H. Tootal, silk-manufacturers, who let it off with engine power to about nine or ten subtenants. About £500 worth of cotton, and from £600 to £700 worth of silk is uninsured. The total damage would be about £2000. The cause of the fire cannot be ascertained.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday night, an accident of a very serious character happened on this line, at the Hatfield station, which has been attended with serious consequences to personal safety. There was a train from the north, consisting of forty cattle-waggons, which reached this station when another train, also from the north, was due. The clerk did not consider it safe to allow the cattle-train to proceed, but crossed it on to the down line, having first put on the ordinary danger signal, and taken the additional precaution of sending a man on two yards south of the station, to stop any down-trains that might come. At about 8.20 P.M. the parliamentary train from the north passed, and then the clerk determined to send the cattle-train on to the down platform. The guard of this train from London, seven minutes before its time, ran past the danger signals into the station, and the collision with the cattle train was the result. The following is an epitome of the latest report received from the surgeon:—Samuel Carter, engine-driver—bowerings of the lungs, the effect of the blow: the injury is somewhat of a serious nature, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Charles Crew, stoker—bruised. George Blow, passenger—left leg fractured, doing well. Thomas Smith, stoker—fracture of the left leg: doing well. Mrs Terry, passenger—three ribs broken, going on favourably. Two other passengers were slightly injured. Every possible attention was paid by the surgeons, Drs. Drage, of Hatfield, and Mr. Wadesworth, of London. Mr. Seymour Clarke, the general manager, took a special engine from King's-cross, and was on the spot as soon after as possible, and the result of the evidence that he collected is stated to be, that the slightest blame is attributable to any one but the unfortunate driver Carter, who is most likely to be the greatest sufferer. On Wednesday, Captain Wynn, the Government Inspector of Railways, held an inquiry into the circumstances to which this accident is attributable. The general tendency of the evidence on this occasion also went to show that every precaution had been taken to prevent an accident. Captain Wynn's report will be made, of course, to the authorities

On Saturday, a boy named George Hill, aged twelve years, died at Cheltenham from excessive smoking. His symptoms were those of a person suffering from narcotic poison.

On Monday night, Portsmouth Dockyard was placed in jeopardy by the fall of a fire-balloon, which had been inflated by some thoughtless persons

A severe storm visited Glasgow on Sunday, which lasted for more than an hour. Several accidents resulted from the lightning, two of which the escape from instant death was most miraculous. A considerable portion of the slating of Bartholomew's Mills, near Barrowfield Toll, was torn from the roof and thrown to the ground. The chimney was also demolished.

The London and North-Western Railway Company, in order to free themselves from the annoyances and litigation to which they have been lately exposed by the other companies at the joint station at Chester, are about to build a new one for their through traffic; and the Chester and Holyhead, Chester and Birkenhead Companies are to be invited in free of charge

On the subject of the extension of the South Wales Railway, the directors have been memorialised; but the answer has been to the effect that until the line between Gloucester and Chepstow be completed, they cannot take any steps for the constructing of the line from Swansea. This decision has caused great dissatisfaction in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. Proceedings have been threatened, should the directors ultimately refuse to accede to the wishes of the inhabitants.

The excursion train from Oxford and Banbury, on Monday, brought 1600 persons up to Paddington. The one out of London on Sunday took 1200, and returned with them in safety; and during the week there was a first excursion out of London to Blenheim and Woodstock, over the company's (the Great Western) newly-opened line between Oxford and Rugby.

A correspondent of the Birmingham paper complains that the usefulness of King Edward's School, in that town, is materially impaired by the number and length of the holidays. He shows that the real number of school days in a year is only 151, or, in round numbers, six months and a half of holiday to five months and a half of school instruction.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT AT THE ANTIPODES.—On June 17th the Australian Society held its first meeting at the Royal Hotel, Sydney. The association is based on the plan of the Society of Arts, London. At the meeting were present the Governor, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Therry, Colonel Baddeley, and about one hundred of the leading professional and mercantile gentry. The first paper read was from the pen of the Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, on the external structure and undeveloped resources of the county of Cumberland (N. S. W.), which is described as a learned and valued production of the author. The field of inquiry to which the Surveyor-General drew general attention and the immense resources of Cumberland are briefly enumerated in the subjoined epitome:—

> The object of the writer seemed to be to draw attention to its natural productions and capabilities, as it is now the most cultivated, and, in fact, comprises about a fifth part of the metropolitan county. It is stated, nevertheless, "to contain thousands of acres of rich land, unincumbered with wood, at convenient favourable to the cultivation of wheat, rivers of the purest water, estuaries abounding in fish, lofty rivers full of oysters of a large size and peculiarly fine quality, swarms of birds in almost every hollow tree, patches of forest still the resort of kangaroo: taken covered with dense, plants producing a fibre of superior strength for cordage, mats, &c. &c. &c. The geological district in the rocky mountains between Bulgora River and the Illawarra was stated to be of very limited extent. Besides Maldon it [illegible] several localities were mentioned distinguished by [illegible] with of forests. These were Bargo forest, Little Forest, Darky Forest, and Dr. Townson's forest at Mount [illegible] facing on shape-trees, white, and the rich vegetation which distinguishes the Illawarra. [illegible] the soil in the sea-coast of the country described; and being found at two points [illegible] the writer deduced from them the depth at which it might be [illegible] to be found at other [illegible] the two points that were seen, namely, at the spot [illegible] 400 feet above the sea, and, secondly, on the sea-coast, at the coal cliff, distant from the first point six miles, and supposed certain to be the same formation, and consisting of the same strata of limestone, marl, coal, &c. &c. &c. [illegible] would pass through Port Hacking as fifteen miles, and South Head, Port Jackson, at thirty miles.

A number of new and valuable wool dyes were exhibited, especially the fixed black dye from the bark of the emu, which was procurable in abundance at £3 10s. per ton, and well adapted for tweed manufactures. Arrangements were in contemplation to introduce the alpaca goat into the colony, which animal, it was thought, would thrive in districts where sheep cannot exist.

THE PRESS IN THE PACIFIC.—Mr. George Arden, who for many years was connected with the Port Phillip (Australian) press, has been appointed Printer and Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Relations at the Court of the Sovereign of the Sandwich Islands, on a salary of £200 per annum.

VALUE OF LABOUR IN AUSTRALIA.—In the current year, the price and value of labour has fallen considerably: compared with 1848, the rate of wages of labourers has decreased 15 per cent., and that of women servants at least 25 per cent.

ORPHANS IN AUSTRALIA.—The Rev. Michael Stephens, the second Roman Catholic pastor of Melbourne, and late parish priest of Portland, has resigned his mission, and purchased from his private fortune a tract of land in the western district, upon which he purposes founding an industrial farm school, for the education, clothing, and apprenticing of destitute male and female orphans.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W B, High-street, Exeter.—You will readily obtain what you require by application to the Secretary of the Brighton Chess Club, Chain Pier, Brighton

DAVID Forbes.—We reply impartially to all communications *which reach us*. Those you refer to must have miscarried

R D M. There is no mistake of any kind in the clever Enigma 596. Try it again

MEDICO.—Captain Evans, the author of the celebrated "Evans' Gambit," we regret to say, has recently taken his departure from England for a residence of some years, at least, in the Cape Verd Islands

JUGO.—Your No 4 is neat, but far from difficult Of the previous ones, No. 1 is incorrect, and No 2 solvable in seven, instead of eight moves

T H T B.—A player with his King in check cannot Castle to escape from it

J B, Worcester.—Your guess is very wide of the mark

R T C, St Albans.—Problem No 347 *cannot* be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves. If the solution is one of our own problems, and you will forward the date when it appeared, we will give you the Solution

J N.—Such Problems to be perfect in construction should admit but of one solution

A H.—Thanks, but they are much too simple for our columns

W T, Guildford.—Under the circumstances mentioned in your former letter, your opponents are bound to Castle, since they sent "Castles" as their moves; but we apprehend that by mere do so still on which side they choose

D W K.—Of your Problems, No. 1 can be solved *in three moves*; No 2 in many different ways; No. 3 in three moves, and the rest are too obvious for publication

G S, Conway.—Correct: a pretty little mate to occur in actual contest

BREWER.—In the study Number 349 you are not required to find checkmate, but such a mode of play as gives to White a winning game

BELLAH.—It shall have an early place

J N.—Good King's College.—We have marked the game for publication, when we are a little less pressed for space

C F S.—Very acceptable at all times. The most interesting, among which we may particularize the last with Mr Court, shall appear shortly

CONSILIARIUS.—Mr Cochrane is still at the Calcutta bar; and we are rejoiced to learn, amid the clashes of a lucrative appointment which he has obtained, finds frequent leisure for the enjoyment of his favourite game

G S, Conway.—Correct: a pretty little mate to occur in actual contest

BREWER.—In the study Number 349 you are not required to find checkmate, but such a mode of play as gives to White a winning game

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CONSILIARIUS.—Mr Cochrane is still at the Calcutta bar; and we are rejoiced to learn, amid the clashes of a lucrative appointment which he has obtained, finds frequent leisure for the enjoyment of his favourite game

BOTARGUS.—In the battle match between Messrs. C B Smith and Craddock, wherein the former gave the odds of the Pawn and two moves, Mr Smith has come off victorious, having won the whole five games which were played according to agreement. A slight success appears to have been attended to the latter's head, for in the first game of the contest with the certificate [illegible] he actually [illegible] from the diversion "Professor" to a stand-still

LEWIS EATHORNE.—If admissible at all, at least two solutions. Give a few months' study to the best masters in this branch of Chess before you attempt the composition of Problems again

CTA.—If you want a *fighting* leather board, there is none equal to the one designed by Lieutenant, of Dorsetshire, to accompany the Rev. Mr. Mac—'s [illegible] of your treasures what is called a book board, then get one of those called the "Terrace Chess-board." Just brought out by Messrs. of Londonbridge-street

F H D, Brugge.—A private communication was forwarded some days ago

A P M.—One of the main objects of the projected Congress next year is to get up a grand match, or series of matches, between the finest players in Europe For this purpose considerable funds will be demanded, as the prizes ought to be commensurate with the occasion, and with the honours which is likely to be engaged in the competition For further particulars apply to the Editor of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, King William-street, Charing-cross

*** We have to a knowledge the receipt of several highly interesting games lately played by Captain Kennedy with various members of the St George's Club, and an invaluable book of game played in the Calcutta Chess Club between Mr Cockrane and a Brahmin of great skill in Chess named Mohi schunder Bonnerjee The whole of these are being prepared for press, and will appear in our columns forthwith

SOLUTIONS of No 348, by PUNCH; J A R, of the Royal Artillery; J G R, of Clatham, HEN RICHS JOHANNES, St EDMUNDS, B A, Hereford; M E R, J M, Forres are correct

*** We are again obliged, from lack of space, to postpone the replies to numerous Correspondents until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 348.

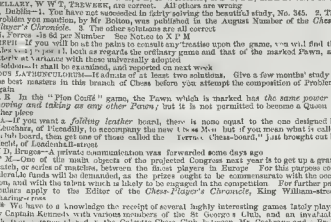
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 6th	P takes Kt (best)*	3. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K moves, or B takes Kt
2. P takes P (ch)	K to Q 3d	4. B takes K P.—Mating.	

* If otherwise, White would mate next move

PROBLEM No. 349.

By R. B. WORMALD, of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 609.—By "AN AMATEUR."

White: K at his 6th, B at Q sq, Kts at K 7th and Q B 7th; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 6th, and Q B 4th.

Black: K at his B sq, Ps at K Kt 5th and Q B 4th

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 610.—By R. B. WORMALD, of Oxford.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, Q at K Kt 6th, Kt at Q 3d; Ps at Q B 3d, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 5th.

Black: K at Q 4th, Ps at Q Kt 2d and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 611.—By A. M.

White: K at K Kt 2d, Q at Ler 4th, R at K B 3d, Kt at K B 4th

Black: K at Kt sq, Q at Q Kt sq, R at Kt Q B sq., Ps at K Kt 3d and K R 2d.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 612.—By the Rev. J. Bullar, of Southampton.

White: K at Q R sq, Rs at Q 2d and Q 4th, B at K R 5th, Kt at Q 6th, Ps at Q B 2d and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at K 6th; Ps at K 3d, Q 4th, and Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

DONCASTER RACES.—The receipts at the Grand Stand on the two first days of the races were £2800, being £800 more than in 1849, and £400 more than in 1848.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.—An admirable bust of Lord Palmerston has just been completed by Mr. E. Stephens, of Upper Belgrave-place. It not only depicts the features and expression of his Lordship's countenance with spirit and fidelity, but it is a *chef-d'œuvre* of art, and a remarkable triumph of the sculptor's genius.

ROYAL TRIUMPHAL ARCH.—An arch projected at Dundee in 1844, to commemorate the Queen's visit in that year, is almost completed. It is of solid masonry, with stairs leading to the summit; the style Saxon, with ornaments emblematic of the interior. The structure forms an imposing gateway to the principal docks. It is, we believe, the only permanent memorial yet erected to commemorate Queen Victoria's Scottish progress.

THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—The new schooner yacht, the Rear-Commodore's Challenge Cup, with 20 guineas added, is to take place on the 30th instant. The *Gem* steam-packet has been engaged by the Club to accompany the match. The Cup may be inspected at Mr. Neale's, 18, Edgeware-road.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Monday a deputation of the licensed victuallers and other connexions in trade of Arthur Manners, Esq., of the King's Arms Brewery, Wateraleet, presented him with a beautifully wrought silver epergne, as a testimonial of their high respect for him. The epergne has been manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Mason, and consists of three graceful figures holding instruments of music, and dancing round a vine; the pedestal bearing a suitable inscription.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

In the latter part of 1848 a line of packets to Australia was established, on the improved principles of accommodation on ship-board for emigrants, which had been laid down by Mrs. Chisholm. Since that period, and under the new system, fourteen vessels, fitted up expressly for passengers, with enclosed cabins—each family or married couple having a separate cabin—have sailed for Australia with emigrants. These vessels were intended for the advantage of respectable persons who were unable or unwilling to incur the expense of a chief-cabin passage, and, at the same time, did not wished to be ranked as intermediate or steerage passengers; and, therefore, neither of those classes were carried; but the accommodations on board were adapted for one class only, and they had the full range of the ships The rate of passage is twenty guineas for each adult, including provisions, bedding, and mess utensils. Letters and testimonials have been received by Messrs. Hall Brothers, by Mr. T. B. Mallet, and others connected with the undertaking, and published in their prospectus, expressing "their appreciation of the good faith kept, and the excellent quality of the provisions that had been provided for them"

The Family Colonisation Loan Society was originated by Mrs. Chisholm, and the principle is thus described by herself:—

> Parties contribute towards their own passage half or more of their passage money, according to eligibility and circumstances, the balance being lent to them by the society, such parties agreeing to refund the amount to the society through agents appointed in the colonies within two years from the date of their arrival in Australia. Sums thus repaid will in like manner be lent to others, thus rebuilding the fund for the privilege as nominated for a passage their own relatives or friends.

The *Sheila Castle*, a vessel belonging to Messrs. Wigram, of Blackwall (class A 1, 904 tons register, 768 burthen), is now lying in the East India Export Docks, and is under process of fitting out under the management of Messrs. Hall Brothers, for the reception of the first party of emigrants to be sent out to Australia on Mrs. Chisholm's new system of "Family Groups." The passengers are all to be embarked by twelve o'clock on the morning of the 28th of the present month, in order that they may be inspected by the Government officer; and the ship is to sail from Gravesend on Monday next, the 30th instant.

Mrs. Chisholm, during the past week, was on board every day, Sunday excepted, up to the 27th inst., from eleven till two o'clock, to give information to persons who were desirous of emigrating. This most benevolent and clever lady was there to be seen daily engaged in active and evidently very efficient personal superintendence of the arrangements that were going on, even to the smallest details. The anxious desire she expressed, and which she has fully testified by her admirable conduct, was to provide not for the physical comforts only of the emigrants, but also for their moral advantage by the provisions to be made for a proper classification, or separation according to sex, and the confinement of being married or single. The number of persons at both ends about to proceed by this vessel amounts to 191. There are 41 families, 34 single men, and 42 single women, the difference forming the total being constituted by children

Mrs. Chisholm's explanation of the details of her excellent system is most satisfactory, and leaves one in doubt whether to admire most her enlightened benevolence or her inventive genius. She says:—

> These family groups consist chiefly of families who have most relatives before them in the colonies, the society being particularly anxious to promote the reunion of families. There are now going, or about to proceed, by the second ship of the society, twenty-one parents who have children before them in the colonies, with ready-prepared homes. Forty-eight brothers and sisters will thus be re-united. The wives, with their children, are about leaving to join their husbands in Australia. In all, 310 souls are now preparing, through the auspices of the society, to join their relations in these colonies, besides numerous families and individuals of the humbler classes who are anxious to emigrate in order to better their circumstances

> For single women, this ship have been so arranged that each family will be provided with an inclosed cabin, so that the objections in system hitherto adopted in the separation of the working classes, of men, women, and children having to dress and undress in the same compartment will be done away with. Single berths are furnished, with enclosed berths, no more than six sleeping in one cabin, and similar arrangements will be adhered to as far as practicable in the single men's accommodation of the single men. At the same time the range of the quarter-deck and poop is open, which hitherto used to be reserved for the poop, will afford to those parties the means of taking exercise, only the emigrants must comply with such regulations with respect to the liberty of walking on the poop as the captain commanding may suggest and the society approve of

> The single females and young men are placed under the guardianship of the families, who have pledged themselves to afford them protection, for instance, one father of a family brings his four grown-up daughters: these girls will be placed with the single young men in two or three cabins, thus the man and his wife affording a sort of parental protection to the girls. In like manner, the sons of parents on board will be messed and associated with friendless youth.

For the moral improvement and rational amusement of the emigrants, it is proposed to establish a library on board, and for which contributions are respectfully requested. These books will be afterwards applied to the formation of shepherds' libraries, in the Bush of Australia.

We may add that some of the single young men are going out to join their betrothed, who are already with their families in the colony; and also that this ship will be the first to have taken passage in it a bishop and his party for the holy bands of matrimony before their embarkation.

THE IRISH AMELIORATION SOCIETY.

MANUFACTURE OF PEAT CHARCOAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DERRYMULLEN.

It rarely happens in this country, that a young Association, starting with the same professed object as that of the Irish Amelioration Society, affords such cheering evidence of the vast amount of useful ness which is certain to arise from its future operations We can scarcely believe that one out of every ten persons who visited the station and works in the Bog of Allen came with other expectations than that of seeing the same amount of misery and wretchedness that is to be seen in every other bog than this in Ireland; and proud indeed must have been Mr. Rogers, C.E., to witness the vast assembly which his energy and industry, over a space of six years, had brought together Aided by an influential court of Directors, Mr. Rogers obtained a Royal charter for the conversion of peat fuel into charcoal for sanitary and other purposes, as also for the reclamation of the peat bogs in this country. He at once commenced operations at Derrymullen, a short distance from Robertstown, in the county of Kildare; where no sooner was a station erected, than it was besieged by the then miserable and half-starved spectres who inhabited this dreary waste—thereby proving, that where employment is to be had, the peasantry of this country are able and willing to work. For many reasons, perhaps no better spot could have been chosen to erect this, the first of the Society's stations (one out of 200 which they are bound according to their charter to build), than its lying on the brink of the Grand Canal, which is a great facility of conveying the material, when manufactured, to a ready market.

Some idea of the vast amount of this material at their command can be formed from one of the accompanying Sketches, which shows the bog stretching away as far as the eye can reach to the north; with Carbara Castle in the distance, and a well-cultivated country on either side; the works of the company on the left, and the Wicklow Hills on the right.

Thursday, the 19th inst., was the day fixed for the opening of the Derrymullen station. Having arrived at Robertstown some time before the Directors and visitors who were invited to witness the day's proceedings, we naturally turned our attention to the works

In the Sketch already named is shown the bog in its state previous to the coming of the Society to this part of the country. We next inspected the machine with which the turf is cut: two skeins are used to chop or make a long incision in the bank or bench from which the turf is taken with one forward thrust or cut; and the other having the side of it so turned up as to enable the man cutting with it to take out a perfectly square turf, measuring six by four inches: he then throws it to another man, who stands on a platform raised over the bank; and he flings it to a third, who places it on a barrow and takes away to a distant spot, where he again passes it by women and girls, who pile the pieces up, and place them on what are technical y called "short clamps."

These "clamps" consist of hurdles at equal distances from each other, so as to admit of the air passing through them, and thus causing the turf to dry in a much less time than if placed, as heretofore, on the ground. From this layer of hurdle upon hurdle the turf is next removed to the rick, where it remains until conveyed into the furnace-house. Thus much of the operations we have explained in one of the Sketches, which shows, also, the construction of the benches from which the turf is cut, its self-draining principle, and the large rick and conical stack, masking those buildings requisite in all large factories, and where the sanitary and deodorising property of the peat charcoal is so successfully applied; whilst, at the same time, from their peculiar mode of construction, the turf is kept still further dried

The buildings for this purpose are three in number, each resembling the other, and are erected of strong plank; in the centre or main building are the furnaces, thirty six in number, arranged in rows six in each, and are composed of strong sheet iron, of pyramidal form, with iron framework and hood to protect the upper portion of the building from the flame and vast amount of heat generated from the fuel used within the furnaces. Here, again, the turf is still further dried upon a framework so arranged over the furnaces and across the building, when it is thrown up from below (as shown in the sketch) by men or women; whilst others turn it about, so that all toe heat from below passes through the whole mass of turf, and is thoroughly dried, in the compact turf that can be sent into the furnace-house becomes, in the course of six or eight days, ready for the furnaces; and, when discharged from them, peat charcoal. It is then wheeled to the other end of the building, where the machinery is placed in a lofty tower, divided into lofts or storeys: the prepared charcoal being conveyed up by a shoot, within which travel a set of elevators, and it is ultimately sent down another set of shoots, ready for the market.

Having now gone through the entire works, seen the whole process, and sought to illustrate it, we arrived at the entrance outside, where we found a large assemblage of visitors from the surrounding country. Shortly after, arrived a special train from Dublin, bringing the Directors, and their friends, as well as several ladies, all of whom had left Dublin at eleven o'clock. They were received with a hearty cheer, and, upon alighting, they were shown over the works by the engineer and resident officers of the Society, and expressed their wonder and admiration.

After spending some two hours in the open air, the company re-t. d to the building, where an excellent *dejeuner* was prepared for them by the Directors. In addition to the elegant fare, it is a pleasure to state that the choicest wines and tastes displayed. In selecting the choicest flowers, lichens, mosses, heath, and fern, from the company's bags, were admirable. The chair was taken at three o'clock, by Lord De Manley, supported on his right by Archbishop Whately, and on

THE BOG OF ALLEN, FROM THE CANAL SIDE.

his left by Lord Clancarty, with other distinguished guests, to the number of three hundred.

His Lordship, in proposing the several toasts, spoke most cheeringly of the future prospects of the Society, as well as of the good thus early done to the neighbouring peasantry; to which all the other speakers bore ample support. Mr. J. W. Rogers, when called on, supplied a detailed account of the Society's proceedings since its first formation, its present state and future prospects, in a tone, and with statistics of such a healthy nature, as to have filled the hearts of all present with joy.

During the day, the scene was much enlivened by some delightful music from the band of the 40th Regiment, which had come down from Dublin for the purpose.

Shortly after six o'clock, such of the company as had to return to Dublin betook themselves again to the canal boats, when, at their departure, a most amusing scene was got up by some of the parties on board, who tossed some coin amongst the crowd, for which a violent contest took place. The leaving of the boats was followed by a long and lusty cheer from those on the banks, who continued to follow them so long as it was possible to keep up with

CUTTING TURF, AND PREPARING IT FOR THE RICK.

ONE OF THE RETORTS FOR BURNING THE TURF INTO CHARCOAL.

the horses, which quickly took them out of sight; and many were the fervent prayers offered up for their safe arrival.

The people employed in the works, to the amount of 300, were afterwards entertained at a capital dinner prepared for them in an adjoining house, and were waited on by the chairman, as well as several others of the directors who remained in town. The song and dance aided to enliven and pass away the time up to the closing of night, when all returned to their homes, filled with gratitude to those who, independent of their work, had also provided for them a day of unalloyed enjoyment.

In the evening, Mr. J. W. Rogers, whose residence, Peat House, Robertstown, was brilliantly illuminated, gave a ball and party to such of the directors and managers as remained in town.

(Three of the above Illustrations are from Sketches by our observant correspondent. The general view of the Model Station is from a drawing made by Mr W. A. Thompson).

IRISH AMELIORATION SOCIETY.—MODEL STATION AT DERRYMULLEN ON THE BOG OF ALLEN.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

We have just seen the change from the summer to winter fashions; and however fresh and graceful the light dresses may be, we do not feel any regret at the fine silk dresses taking their place. In lieu of *robes peignoures* in jaconet, Pekin, *coutil*, or Nankeen, we have silks embroidered in silk drown the front, or

DRESS CAP.

with scalloped flounces. The new embroideries are of various kinds, and seem to promise to be in the greatest vogue during the approaching season. A silk dress braided or embroidered with a small *pardessus*, entirely covered with the like braiding or embroidery, of necessity of the same colour as the dress; or the dress with only tambour embroidery, or embroidered with narrow velvet and bradings.

NEW BONNET.

The pattern which seems destined to have the preference this year for town dresses is the *redingote*. It is worn closed; and the body has an embroidered stomacher, and open sleeves ornamented with embroidery. Open sleeves are still in high fashion; but the cold season, when it comes, will produce a change in this arrangement. We leave this question to be solved by the clever dressmakers. Many dresses are also trimmed in front with seven or nine rows of silk braid or narrow velvet. From what we have seen of the fashion-costumes which have appeared, we can predict that the dresses will be ornamented with silk embroidery, braiding, velvet, or silk trimming.

The *pardessus* continues to be small, similar to the dress, wholly embroidered, fitting a little to the shape, and ornamented with a deep lace or silk guffered fringe. At this season, when the great winter shawls are not tolerable, we have

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

noticed plain small cachemire shawls, embroidered with silk of striking colours, and imitating the designs of Indian cachemires.

The velvet *manielets* for winter will again be wholly embroidered with braiding or trimming.

There is a striking novelty in silk braids, in the arrangement of which there are one or two thick drawn twists, by which means the braid is fulled. This ornament is much used on the bodies and the sleeves of dresses whose skirts have flounces. The flounces are generally to the extent of three, usually large, festooned, or merely scalloped.

Instead of the worsted lace which has been so much in vogue all this year, the *dentelles gutte* has just come out. It is a mixture of silk and worsted, and really approaches pure silk lace.

The *robes de chambre* are of cachemire, lined with rose taffeta; the body with rose lapels, which may be closed; the sleeves very wide at bottom, with rose cuffs.

The head-dresses which are preparing for the theatres or evening parties are in great variety: some are either in lace or blond, some trimmed with flowers, others with velvet: the mixture of flowers and velvet cannot fail to succeed; the difficulty will be to make a head-dress, and not a cap.

In the accompanying Illustrations we have a dress of Canton Brun, or white coutil; high body, [illegible] with velvet in braiding, with a like *pardessus*, short and fitted to the shape, and embroidered like the dress; wide sleeves and under-sleeves, with festoons. In all toilets the collars and the habit-shirts, which are worn with open bodies, and the dresses, are ornamented in the same manner as the sleeves: cap trimmed with Mechlin lace and Pompadour ribbons. Dress of Scotch plaid poplin, with *pardessus* of the same, having a point behind; also generally worn round, and without the point in front. Dress of grenadine, open body, and trimmed with full braiding, carried down to the bottom of the skirt, to form an apron.

For the little boy, a blouse of *coutil*, cloth, or velvet, with somewhat wide sleeves; the collar, the under sleeves, and the trousers, of cambric muslin, short, ornamented with English embroidery.

Shooting-dress, of *coutil*, cloth, velvet, or moleskin; close jacket fastened with four small lappets; close-fitting pantaloons, with gaiters similar to the dress, or of leather.

Ladies' riding habits are, as heretofore, made plain; only the body has lapels, to be open at pleasure, so as, when the weather permits, to wear habit-shirts with frills and collar of English embroidery: cap of Alencon lace, with satin ribbon, in two thick bows, fringed. A drawn silk blond bonnet, with satin ribbon, full: a blond curtain forming the entrance to the caul, with very long ribbons to tie it, is a novelty entitled to special notice.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM
RUBRUM, OR SPECIOSUM

THIS fine lily is one of the original varieties introduced into Europe some years since from Japan by Dr. Van Siebold, and is, without doubt, the most beautiful of this charming family. It is known by the name of *Lilium lancifolium rubrum, or speciosum*. There were two other kinds introduced by him at the same time—*Lilium lancifolium album*, and *L. lanc. punctatum*. There have since been many seedlings raised in Europe, two of which have been named—one *L. lanc. crucatum*, and the other *L. lanc. roseum*. Mr. Groom, of Clapham, has also raised many hundreds from seed, some of which have been flowering annually. Among these are many beautiful varieties, having larger flowers, deeper colour, and broader petals. This Lily is a plant of easy culture, and thrives well either in the conservatory or in the open border: it is admirably adapted for pleasure-grounds, as it produces its lovely and fragrant flowers in the autumn, when there is so great a scarcity of fine flowers. All the varieties of *Lilium lancifolium* are hardy, and do not require any protection when planted in the open borders. The lily (*Lilium*) belongs to Class *Hexandria*, and Order *Monogynia*, of Linneus; and *Tuliparee* of the Natural Order.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT ROCHESTER.

An iron bridge is now in course of construction across the Medway, at Rochester, and, a few days since, the workmen, in taking down some houses to form one of the approaches to the new bridge, discovered this not unpicturesque relic of a past age. It had been spared, probably, in the first place, for its antiquity,

EARLY ENGLISH ARCH, DISCOVERED AT ROCHESTER.

though it was built into one of the house walls upon what was once sacred ground; for the arch in question is a fragment of old St. Clement's Church. Of the right hand column only a portion remains; and, in order to preserve the arch something more [illegible] a piece of [illegible] brick-work has been left. The other column is to all intents as far as regards the general outline, but the capital, which was [illegible] what late date, is sadly mutilated; from its appearance, we conclude to have suffered from long exposure to the weather, although it is plain that it formed no part of the exterior of the church, which it seems likely must have remained roofless or in a very dilapidated state for a long series of years. Fisher, in his "History and Antiquities of Rochester," merely alludes to the church incidentally, and his account is, in a great measure, conjectural. He says, speaking of the time at which the parish of St. Clement was consolidated with that of St. Nicholas, at which time we may suppose that the smaller place of worship fell into disuse and decay: "Dr. Harris, in his 'History of Kent,' states it was done by act of Parliament, in the reign of Edward VI.; but, as no special law for that purpose occurs in the statute book during the reign of that Prince, it seems most probable that the junction was effected by the 37th of Henry VIII., c. 21 (A.D. 1546), by which churches might be united where any of them is not above the yearly value of six pounds, particularly in corporations, with the consent of the chief magistrate. And there is one circumstance which inclines us to believe that this [illegible] was [illegible] soon after [illegible] the [illegible] of St. [illegible] vacant in February, 1548, [illegible] son of John Hales, [illegible] rector collated to it, the parish, as appears from the Consistorial Acts, was served by different curates to 1564, but from that date no men-

tion is made of any assistant clergymen A considerable part of the walls of the church is still standing at the entrance into the lane, formerly called St. Clement's, but now Horsewash-lane: the east end, or chancel, is visible; the south wall, or part of it, is now the front of three houses almost opposite to Bridge-lane, and the north wall forms the back of these houses. The width of the church does not appear to have been above forty feet; and a row of pillars and arches extended from east to west, at about fourteen feet from the north wall."

The first edition of Fisher's work was published in 1772, and the three houses to which he alludes probably occupied the site of the two which are now taken down; and may be the identical houses of that time, then one house was a more modern erection. It should be mentioned that the columns are octagonal in shape, and that the height of the shafts, including the capitals, is about six feet, the span of the arch, which is of the Early English style, may be eight feet, or perhaps rather less.

By the time this appears in print, no doubt the whole of this interesting relic will be removed from the position which it has occupied for centuries. It is proposed, we understand, to re-erect what remains of the stone-work in a public garden, which Mr. Winch, of the Sun Inn, Chatham, is about having laid out on the banks of the river, a little to the left of Rochester Castle.

Many absurd stories have been in circulation, of valuable curiosities found amid the ruins; but they are, it appears, false—nothing particularly interesting to the archæologist having yet turned up.

H. G. A.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The first of the October Meetings at Newmarket commences on Tuesday next, and, with three triennials, and a variety of two-year-old prizes, seems likely to be more than ordinarily attractive. It has hitherto been confined to three days, but, from the introduction of a couple of matches for Friday, may be extended a day; this, however, is doubtful. Scarborough, Painsland, and Felton Races—all minor affairs—take place on Monday; Chesterfield on Wednesday, and Monmouth on Thursday.

On Monday, the Challenge Cup of the Royal London Yacht Club will be sailed for; and on the same day there will be a Regatta or model yacht match on the Serpentine—"think of that, Master Brooks!"

The Cricketing season closes on Monday, with an All England match at Birmingham.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The town settling for the Doncaster races did not prevent the transaction of a fair amount of business at the following prices:

TWO-YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL.—3 to 1 agst Aaron Smith.

THREE-YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL.—3 to 1 agst William the Conqueror (5). 4 to 1 agst Hardiagas.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL.—Even on Vatican.

CUMBERLAND.		
8 to 1 agst Landgrave	9 to 1 agst Bellegrove	25 to 1 agst Chantrey
8 to 1 —— Rasborough	10 to 1 —— Backfister	25 to 1 —— Copenhagen
	2½ to 1 agst Miss Ann	
LANCASHIRE.		
6 to 1 agst The Italian	11 to 1 agst Turnus	17 to 1 agst Hagley
10 to 1 —— Mulgrave	14 to 1 —— Londstone	25 to 1 —— Athenus
DERBY.		
12 to 1 agst Prime Minister	33 to 1 agst Aaron Smith	40 to 1 agst Brother to Chanticleer
25 to 1 —— The Black Doctor	40 to 1 —— Eightfoot	

BEDFORD RACES. TUESDAY.

The PREPARATION STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.—Mr. Rogers's Bellissima, 1. Lord Strathmore's Magician, 2

TWO-YEAR-OLD PRODUCE STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. G. Higgins's c by Minotaur out of New Year's Day, 1. Duke of Bedford's f by Sir Francis out of Taurina, 2.

BEDFORDSHIRE STAKES of 20 sovs each, with 70 added.—Mr. T. A. Macan ns Landseer, 1. Mr. Carew's Œdipus. 2

TOWN STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Heats.—Mr. Rayner's Pulcherrima, 1 1. Mr. James's Sarah, 2 2

WEDNESDAY.

The STRATTON-PARK STAKES of 10 sovs each. with 30 guineas added Mr. Elsee's Mrs Tuft, 1 Mr G. Ongley's Bird of Paradise, 2

The WOOTTON-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added Mr. G. Higgins's Theseus, 1. Mr. H Waring's Odium, 2

QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Charlton's KISSAWAY, 1. Mr. Salt's Sam Hood, 2

The FAREWELL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Daly's Goodwood, 1. Mr James's Sarah, 2.

The HUNTERS' STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 60 added.—Mr. Bevill's Scratch, 1. Mr. Tucker's Seagull, 2.

RICHMOND RACES.—TUESDAY.

The AMATEUR STAKES. Fleur de Lis, 1. Little Queen, 2.
WRIGHT STAKES. The Cutler, 1. Red Deer, 2.
SWEEPSTAKES. Radulphus, 1. Andalusian, 2.
GOLD CUP.—Cantab, 1. Flash, 2.

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

The CHAMPAGNE STAKES.—Unity, 1. Madame Wharton, 2.
The CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP.—The Cocktail, 1. Woolwich, 2.

THE OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.—The friendly rivalry which exists between the British and North American, and American lines of steam-ships, which sail between Liverpool and the United States, imparts considerable interest to the outward and homeward passages of these noble vessels. The *Atlantic*, which reached the Mersey on the morning of the 19th, was twelve days and a half on her passage between New York and Liverpool, whilst the *America*, which arrived on Sunday morning, after making the *détour* to Halifax, beat her competitor about two clear days. A moment's consideration will show that the *America* is by no means the swiftest vessel of the British fleet of steamers. The *Asia*, in her outward passage, made an unprecedented run. She was off Halifax in eight days twenty-one hours, and reached New York in just ten days one hour. Halifax, however, she have to for eleven hours Deducting this time, with six hours for the detention and *détour*, she made the run from Liverpool to New York in ten days four hours, the quickest run ever made

ONE OF ALADDIN'S JEWELS FOUND.—The *Sacramento* (California) *Transcript* notices a discovery in the Auburn dry diggings of a beautiful quartz crystal, as clear as amber, and about three inches long and five inches in circumference, of wheel. the following description is afforded:—In the centre appear the most beautiful variety of forms and shapes ever presented to the eye, cluster of green, metallic moss—an enclosed formation like an amethyst—speaks of variegated hues and colours, perfectly transparent [illegible] to the centre to the circumference of the crystal innumerable shoots [illegible] metallic substance, bearing an exact resemblance to the shining blue steel hair spring of a watch

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—A paragraph which has appeared in the Scottish press, to the effect that Mr. Stuart Wortley will not re-introduce into the Lower House the bill to legalise marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, has been contradicted, and it is stated that that gentleman has arranged with Lord St. Germans for its early introduction in the House of Lords. As the Lord Advocate of Scotland has expressed his opinion that these marriages are already legal there, the passing of the bill in 1851 will not extend to that country. No fewer than 107,000 persons petitioned last session in favour of these marriages, and they are still of constant occurrence.

A LARGE SUM.—It was lately stated in the Diocesan Synod of St John's, Antigua, supposed to belong to the fourth order, *Plectognathi*, genus *Cephalus*. Its description is as follows:—Body, truncated; skin, thick, hard, and spineless; partially stellated; back, dark blue; caudal fin, short; dorsal and anal fin, five inches in length, tailing with the caudal fin; mouth small and straight; no marks, resembling a G and a 7 on one side, and a 5 on the other; sides and abdomen reflecting a gold and silver metallic lustre; length, thirty inches; depth, fourteen inches; weight, thirty pounds; tail, small and round; not admitting two fingers; no teeth The fish was taken out of the water while feeding on the moss attached to the piles of Mr. Bradshaw's wharf, by a young man, without the least resistance on first observation; he struck it with a stock finding it still remain, she took it from the water. When our correspondent saw it, it had been so much injured by the crowd that he could not examine it to ascertain whether it had a swimming bladder, which this genus are said not to possess

THE FINE ARTS IN FRANCE.—The Academie des Beaux Arts of the Institute of France awarded, in its sitting of the 21st, the first great prize in architecture to M. Louis Victor Levesvet, of Paris, pupil of MM. Ri.vot and Labrouste, second great prize to M. Edouard Auguste Villain, of Paris, pupil of MM. Visl and Desjardins. The public exhibition of the great prizes of painting, of which the subject is "Zenobia found on the banks of the Arse," took place at the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris, on the 24th, 25th, and 27th inst., from ten o'clock to four.

MARSHAL HAYNAU.—Lord Drumlanrig has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Morning Herald*:—" Sir,—Lord Drumlanrig encloses a copy of a letter he has sent to the *Morning Chronicle*, and requests it may also be published in the *Morning Herald*." —

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE

SIR,—Having for many years been in the habit of reading the *Morning Chronicle*, I shall greatly regret to find myself compelled to discontinue doing so. But, seriously speaking, if on [illegible] other three days of the week the same worn-out, tiresome, [illegible] to be forced upon my notice in the shape of letters purporting to come from indignant but *anonymous* correspondents—letters, however, which, and they can show both the signatures and addresses, must be looked upon as mere varieties from the same talented pen which inflicts the leading articles—then most unwillingly, although from sheer necessity, in self-defence, shall I find myself compelled to request your agents to discontinue forwarding me an old friend—the *Morning Chronicle*.

Of HAYNAU young—of HAYNAU old—
Of HAYNAU hot—of HAYNAU cold:
Of HAYNAU *tender*—of HAYNAU tough—
I most protest I've had enough.
Your obedient servant,

Edinburgh, Sept 21 DRUMLANRIG, M. P.

Some changes have lately taken place amongst the Government officials in Canada The retirement of Mr. Justice Rowland from the bench created a vacancy, which has been filled up by the appointment of the Attorney General. Mr. Lafontaine, who is succeeded in office by the Solicitor General, M. Drummond

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN CHIEF IN INDIA.—Lieutenant-General Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B., accompanied by Lady Gomm, leave town this week for the Continent, where they will remain until the end of October, and then proceed, *viâ* Trieste and Alexandria, to Calcutta. Captain Yates, 53rd Regiment, who acted as Sir William's military secretary at the Mauritius, will proceed with him to India in the same capacity. Captain Hamilton, of the Coldstream Guards, has been appointed an *aide-de-camp* to Sir William Gomm.

GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The Admiralty have conferred the vacant appointment at Greenwich Hospital on Commander Thomas Colby (1814). Commander Colby is one of the senior officers of the navy, and has distinguished himself on the coast of Syria, as he is one of the most distinguished commanders on the list. He was at the battle of Camperdown, in the *Centurion*, when she beat off Linois' squadron; was a Lieutenant in Calder's action; at the defence of Gaëta; at the forcing the Dardanelles and destruction of the Turkish squadron; in the Egyptian campaign of 1807, and was senior lieutenant of the *Prince of Wales* at the reduction of Genoa, in 1814.

THE COMMAND OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS AT DEVONPORT.—Col. R Thomson is to succeed the late Col. Holloway, C.B., as commandant at this station.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

From the opening prices of Monday, no change has to be recorded, the week having been marked by the same inactivity that characterised its predecessor On Monday, steadiness, with Consols marking the improved price of 96⅛ ⅜ for Money, and 96⅜ ½ for Account, was succeeded by the same quotations on Tuesday and Wednesday. A slight tendency to flatness for a short period, however, on Thursday, arising from speculative sales, reduced the quarter price to 96⅜ ⅝, but a favourable reaction afterwards occurred The Unfunded Debt remained without change. India Stock has quoted 263. Reduced and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents are the only securities of the preparations for the dividends. Prices at the close of the week are—for Consols, 96⅛; India Stock, 268; India Bonds, £1000, 86 p.; Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 63 p.; £500, June, 63 p.; Small, fine, 67 p.

The only topic of interest in the Foreign Market during the week has resulted from a long correspondence between the committee of bondholders, Messrs. Marsh, Manning, and Senior Payne, the Portuguese Finance Minister. It appears that Messrs. Manning and Co. have withheld a large amount, a disputed account existing with regard to the sale of the cotton licenses. The Mexican Finance Minister has, however, directed that no more remittances pass through the hands of Messrs. Manning and Co., but that the sums received, applicable to the dividends, be collected weekly and despatched monthly by the packets. A spirit of honesty and good faith marks the letters of the Finance Minister—at last! Such a spirit is much wanted. An improvement in the price of the stock has been a natural consequence: 20⅞ to 31⅛ having been registered. With regard to the Market generally, prices have been maintained, notwithstanding a very limited amount of business. Brazilian Bonds. Small, 92⅜; Equador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 31, Ditto, Small, 31⅛; Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., Account, 82⅛; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 43⅛; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 18½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 39⅛; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent., 32½; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 91

A reaction has occurred in the Railway Market, which, after the sudden rise, was to be anticipated. Shares have also slackened, and prices, although much higher than a month since, are in many cases below our last quotations, as the following list will best show:—Aberdeen, Preference, 1½ dis.; Caledonian, 6⅜; Ditto, New £10, Preference, 6½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 10½. Eastern Counties, 6¼; Great Northern, 13; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 4; Ditto, Half, B, Deferred, 2½; Ditto, New per Cent., Preference, 12; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 34⅜ x d; Great Western, 71⅜; Ditto, New, £17, 5½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 25½ x d; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 62½ x d; Ditto, Fifths, 1⅛; Ditto, Thirds, 10 x d; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 12⅜; Ditto (West Rid. Union), 42 x d; Leeds and Bradford, 92½ x d; Leeds and Thirsk, 3½ dis.; London and Blackwall, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 13; London and Greenwich, 11; London and North-Western, 114½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 18⅜; Ditto, Fifths, 14⅜; London and South-Western, 69½; Ditto, New, Preference, 7⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 17; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 7⅜; Midland, 42⅜; Ditto, 250 Shares, 12⅜; North British, 6⅜; Ditto, Pref., 5; North Staffordsh., 6⅜; Shrewsbury and Birming., 8⅜ dis.; South-Eastern, 20⅜; Ditto, Reg., No. 4, 6⅜; South Wales, 32⅜; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 4⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16⅜ x d; Ditto, Separate Extra, 12 x d; Ditto, D.N., Pref., 4⅜; York and North Midland, 20; Ditto, Pref., 7⅜; Northern of France, 14⅜; Boulogne and Amiens, 7⅜ x d; Namur and Liege, 7⅜; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2⅜; Rouen and Havre, 5⅜.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON. Although exceedingly little business has been transacted in Consols to-day, both for Money and Time, no change has taken place in the quotations. The Bank of England has sold £200,000 Three per Cents Reduced and Exchequer Bills, 63s to 66s pm. Foreign Bonds dull; but Railway Shares support late rates. Large dealings have taken place in Caledonians, at an advance of ⅜.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A fair to rage quantity of English wheat, 240 quarters, has arrived for our market. The supply of foreign wheat on sale to-day is moderate, and sample was comparatively small. The attendance of both town and country buyers being on the increase, the demand for wheat of fine quality was steady, at full prices of Monday's quotations Nearly 13,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand. A moderate business [illegible] to fine selected qualities, at full rates currency In the middling and inferior sorts a slow trade was doing Not less than 11,000 quarters of foreign flour have reached us. The large importation checked the demand for English parcels but we have no decline to notice. The arrivals of barley, since our last report, have been very large, both English and foreign, was small, the trade with that article was in a sluggish state, at the late decline. Malt, from 38s to 42s per quarter, for fine, was in request, and extremely scarce. Beans and peas, of good sorts were scarce, and quite as dear. Damp and inferior parcels were neglected Beans, peas, and [illegible] corn were in full request.

[illegible] Irish.
[illegible] barley 30s [illegible] 21s
[illegible] Kent, 40s to 46s; ditto, white, 42s to 48 ; Norfolk and Suffolk, 40s to 46s; ditto, white, 40s to 46s; rye, 24s to 25s; grinding barley, 21s to 22s; Scotch, 28s to 30s; ditto, potato, 28s to 30s per quarter; Tartary, 26s to 28s; grey peas, 24s to 25s; maple, 28s to 30s; boilers, 28s to 30s per quarter Town made, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 29s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 34s per 280 lbs. *Foreign:* Dantzig red wheat, 44s to 47s; white, 44s to 47s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 25s per barrel; [illegible]

[illegible] per quarter, [illegible] request at full prices In Canada [illegible] have been given with [illegible] Mediterranean and Black Sea wheat, 42s to 46s; Hungarian, 39s to 39s per quarter [illegible] Mediterranean and Black Sea barley, 21s to 22s; Egyptian beans, 28s to 29s; Mediterranean and Black Sea rape-seed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 0s to £8 10s; ditto, foreign £6 10s to £7 5s per 1000. Rapeseed, cakes, £5 0s to £5 10s per ton. Cloves, 5s to 6s per pound. Mace, 2s per pound. Nutmegs, 5s to 5s 6d. Pepper, 5d to 5½d. [illegible] to —s extra, up to —s. Foreign, rud. —s to —s; extra, —s to —s, extra, —s to —s.

Bread The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d. of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 7½; barley, 23s 3d; oats, 17s 8½; rye, 25s 4d; beans, 28s 10d; peas, 27s 7d

Aver ge. Wheat, 42s 7½; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d, beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d

Teas.—Owing to the large deliveries, and the comparatively small stock on hand, our market is somewhat excited, and business cannot be purchased under 1d to 1½d per lb.

Sugar. Most kinds still command rather an active inquiry, on higher terms. Consumption is by no means large, but the public have more confidence in the future supply and prices are quoted 6d per cwt. We have more demand for crushed

Coffee. Good ordinary qualities are advanced to 54s per cwt., at which buyers are still coming forward. Plantation kinds are quite 2s dearer. Foreign, 8s higher

Spices.—Cassia and fine Ceylon is steady; but all other kinds command very little attention

Provisions.—Lard and Irish Butter are in good request, and the former commands an advance of from 2s to 4s per cwt. Carlow, 74s to 80s; Clonmel, 78s to 80s; Limerick, 78s to 78s; and Cork, 78s per cwt. English Bacon is quite out of season. Fine mild Dorset, 78s to 82s; Devon, 80s to 76s per cwt., fresh, 9s to 10s per dozen lbs. Fresh Butter, 9s to 10s higher Very little doing. Prime mild Waterford, 78s to 80s; fine, 82s to 86s per cwt. Lard firm at 50s to 52s for Waterford, [illegible]

Tallow —A large business is doing in our [illegible] rates. P Y C, on the spot, is quoted at 39s to 39s [illegible] Town Tallow, [illegible]

Oils —Yorkshire [illegible] Linseed oil [illegible] at very full prices

Spirits. Leeward Island rum is slow in sale, as is ad to 1s 4½d; and East India, is 3d per gallon good Brandy and corn spirits are a trifle firm.

Wool.—Since the conclusion of the public sales, a steady business has been doing in most kinds of wool, at the quotations current at the close.

Potatoes The supplies are not to say extensive, yet the demand rules inactive, at from 30s to 85s per ton.

Hops and Stroul Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 16s; clover ditto, £3 to £4 8s, and straw, £1 8s to £1 9s per load.

Coals (Friday).—Tanfield Moor Hetton, 14s; Wylam, 14s 9d; Lawson, 16s; Lambton, 16s 6d, Stewart's, 17s, Whitworth, 14s 6d; Cowpen Hartley, 15s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The trade is somewhat extensively engaged, with new hops, both from Sussex and Kent, in excellent condition. The plantation accounts at hand this morning state that the produce is quite equal to the average, and of fine weight. Little alteration in business is doing, on the following terms:—New Weald of Kent pockets, 75s to 85s; Sussex ditto, 55s to 75s per cwt. The choice are fancy prices, occasionally, for extra fine. Two parcels of East Kent hops have arrived, and sold at from 95s to 126s per cwt. [illegible] cattle, £2 4 0s to £2 20 0s.

Smithfield (Friday) Nearly the whole of the beasts in to-day's market were the refuse of Monday, if we except a portion of the foreign supply. Although the attendance of buyers was small, the few good beasts on sale were disposed of at full prices. In all other kinds there was no nothing was doing, at barely late rates. There was a decided falling-off in the numbers of [illegible] Fresh up from Lincolnshire were obtained for the best half breeds The top figure for the primest Downs did not exceed 4s 4d per 8lb. The sheep were well supplied with [illegible] calves, which met a slow trade, at unaltered currencies Prime small porkers produced full previous rates. In the [illegible] 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime South Downs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d, neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d suckling calves, 18s to 24s, and a score old store pigs, 16s to 22s each Total [illegible] 2792; calves, 197; sheep, 23,950; calves, 690; pigs, 330. Foreign beasts, 420; sheep, 1,400; calves, 198, pigs, 20 Scotch beasts, 7 sheep, 120

Newcastle and [illegible] [illegible] only a limited business was transacted in to-day's market, [illegible] fairly supported [illegible]

Per 8lb. [illegible] 1d to 2s 2d [illegible] 3d to 4s 2d
[illegible] 3s 10d to 4s 2d [illegible] 3d to 4s 2d
[illegible] 3s 8d to 4s 0d [illegible] 3d to 4s 2d
[illegible] 3s 10d to 4s 2d [illegible] 3d to 4s 2d

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

This night's *Gazette* contains a notification from the Speaker of the House of Commons, that at the end of fourteen days he shall issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for electing a member for the county of Hereford, in the room of Joseph Bailey, jun. Esq. deceased.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT

NORTH-MIDDLESEX.—Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and Newcastle Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet H W Fenwick to be Lieutenant, vice Atkinson; M C Woods to be Cornet, vice Fenwick.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut C C Macaulay to be Captain, vice Hartopp; Lieut Viscount Campden to be Captain, vice Dixie; Cornet the Hon E S Russel to be Lieutenant, vice Macaulay; Cornet W W Jaffray to be Lieutenant, vice Woodcock; Cornet R R Arkwright to be Lieutenant, vice Macaulay.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W ASH, Henry-street, Hampstead-road, plumber.

BANKRUPTS.

R W JEWISON and E ATKINSON, Gutter-lane, New-cut, Lambeth, linendrapers. W PIKE, Reading, Berkshire, tobacconist W HUNTLEY, Hart-street, Covent-garden, linendraper. G W LEAKER, Philpot-lane, City of London, merchant. H F WARNER, Old Fish-street, City of London, wine merchant. F VINES and T KITCHEN, East Greenwich, millers. H BENNETT, Bay-hill, Berkeley-square, builder. S EVANS, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer. B J SABEL, Liverpool, merchant. J ATKINSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A HUTOR, salmon dealer, Kirkside, St Cyrus, near Montrose. J SMITH, Esq, late of Glasgow, deceased. R HARDIE, shawl warehouseman, Glasgow. J HOOD, Dyster, bazaar. D WATERSON, Edinburgh, printer. A GREEN, Aberdeen, saddler. G SPENCE, Glasgow, auctioneer

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 24.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Capt C F Meik to be Captain, vice Moore.

15th Light Dragoons. Cornet D H Howell to be Lieutenant, vice Gwyn

20th Foot. Assistant-Surgeon F W Mackenzie, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Blake. 94th: Ensign E L Tilbrook to be Lieutenant, vice Lord F Monsers. 99th. Lieut T H Pakenham to be Captain, vice O'Grady; Ensign J J Bevan to be Lieutenant, vice Pakenham. 93rd. Ensign C D Coote to be Lieutenant, vice Boughton. 98th Capt A Peterson to be Captain, vice P C T Wynyard. 73rd: Acting Assistant Surgeon R C Todd to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Woolfryes. 74th Capt W K M'Leod to be Captain, vice Ensign A C Fraser, who retires, vice M'Leod

Royal Artillery Rifle Regiment: Assistant-Surgeon J A Woolfryes to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mackenzie

Royal Engineers: Lieut-Gen Sir W M Gomm, K.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the East Indies, Major J Renburgh, on the Bengal establishment, to be Lieut. appointed Recruiting Officer for the East India Company's Service at Newry, vice Lieut-Col Campbell, to have the local rank of Major in the Army while so employed

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT

Lord Cumberland Regiment of Militia: Thomas Wilson, Esq, to be Major, vice Wilson.

BANKRUPTS.

C R POTTINGER, Hardwick-place, Commercial-road East, wine merchant. J SELLIS, Frenchmoor-street, Hammersmith, builder. T and J HOLDEN, Coventry, grocers. H LEVERSIDGE and J JELFORD, Liverpool, iron-fan stars. W [illegible] and [illegible] Liverpool, merchants. J TAYLOR, Longsight, Lancashire, cotton spinner. MARY BAKEWELL, Manchester, wine-manufacturer. W RICHARDS, Devonport, printer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J HENDERSON, D ndee, merchant. R WALKER, Kilmarnock, draper. W ANDERSON, Arbroath, ship-builder.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th of August, at the Island Lagattan, Caranoa, Mrs Bidford Wilson of a son. At Brighton, the Lady Louisa Egerton, of a daughter. At Secror, Surrey, Bromley Davenport, M.P. wife of Alexander Gray, Esq, C.S, of a daughter. In Kings-street, Finsbury-square, the wife of David Hutchon, Esq, of Upper Tooting-hill, Surrey, of a son. On the 1st instant, the wife of William Hales Carroll, Esq, of Harcourt, near Dublin, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At the parish church of Mawgyn Belgave, Staffordshire, the Rev George Jenkins, son of J Jenkins, Esq, Gosport, to Ellen Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev I Underwood, on the 19th instant, at Hayes, Middlesex, by the Rev. George Hale, Charles Duncan Roberts, of Hyde, Isle of Wight, to Clara, youngest daughter of Mrs Hayter, late of Farnham, Hants, but now of Magdalen Hall, Hayes, near London.

DEATHS.

At Malvern, the Rev John Wilson, in the 74th year of his age.—At Worfield, Salop, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev E S Dwnport, of Davenport, in the 73rd year of her age. At Brighton, the Lady Louisa Stanhope, wife of Captain William Cradelmont, R.E.I.C.S., and daughter of the late Alfred Thorp, Esq, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park

THE LATE FIRE NEAR THE CORN-EXCHANGE.

THE LOSSES

The subjoined returns will convey an idea of the tremendous character of this fire, which we noticed last week. They are the actual amount of insurances on the buildings and warehouses consumed, and also on the contents, which had been warehoused by numerous merchants in the City.

The three warehouses belonging to Mr. Joseph Barber, in Seething-lane, burned down, are insured by Mr. Barber for £8,000 in the Phœnix—a sum inadequate to rebuild the premises. They cost [illegible] Insurance Company £20,000 to erect, and for solidity there were no buildings in the metropolis of the character. Mr. Barber was further insured to the extent of £2000 in the Alliance office on goods stored by him in the front warehouse, which he occupied, and there appear to be other insurances of parties to whom property belonged, amounting in the whole to £8000. The whole of these sums are considered by the office a total loss, making in all £36,000.

The back warehouses of Mr. Barber, which were rented by Messrs. Smith and Co., warehouse-keepers, and contained an immense store of merchandize. It was divided among the undermentioned merchants, who were insured to the extent severally detailed

Messrs. Gold and Rigg, merchants, Mark-lane; insured in the Phœnix and Alliance offices, £7,000

Messrs. [illegible] and Co., [illegible] Bucklersbury, in the Alliance office, £7000

Messrs. [illegible] and Co., [illegible] Mincing-lane, in the Alliance, £3000; Imperial, £3500; [illegible] £2,000 [illegible] £7000

Messrs. [illegible] and Co., [illegible] Mincing-lane, £3000

Mr. Samuel Samuel, Old Broad-street, in the Alliance office, for £3000

Messrs. F F Lloyd, of Aldermanbury-lane, insured in the Alliance, £13,000; and Guardian-office £3000.

Messrs. [illegible] and Co., Crosby-square, in the Phœnix-office, £7,000

Messrs. Cox, Bagsh. and [illegible] Lombard-street, in the Union, £8000; and Guardian, £1000.

Messrs. Jones, Marsh-lane, in the Phœnix, £3000

Messrs. Richard and Co., Mincing-lane, £3000, and London, £2000.

Messrs. Adler and Co., in the Phœnix £1000

Messrs. Dickinson and Co., of Mincing-lane, same office, £2000

Messrs. Spencer and Co., of Fenchurch-street, same office, £2000.

Messrs. Plumpton, Gracechurch-street, same office £1000

Mr. A Bell, Devis, of Hackthorpe, in the Sun, £2000

Mr. [illegible] Lawrence Pountney-hill, in the Sun, £1000.

Messrs. [illegible] Lime-street, in the Sun, £2000, and General, £9000

Messrs. Scott and Bell, of Alderman's-walk, in the Church of England, £3000.

Messrs. Ellers, Crutchedfriars, in same office, £2500

Messrs. Fullips and Co., Bury-square, in the Sun, £3000

In Mark-lane—Messrs. Hayter and Howell; army packers (whose warehouses were destroyed), are insured in the Sun to the extent of £25,000.

Messrs. Scott and Co., army clothiers, of Northumberland-street, Strand, on goods deposited in Messrs. Hayter's premises in Mark-lane, £1500

Messrs. Allmutts and Co., wine-merchants, of Mark-lane, premises burned down. Insured Royal Alfred, £5000 Phœnix, £5000 [illegible] The wine-cellars of this firm are pel [illegible] numerous lessees and solicitors, who demanded portions of these premises. are reported to have had various documents and papers not yet ascertained.

Very little salvage is expected to be cleared from the ruins of Messrs. Barber's warehouses. They had been given up to Mr. Tophs. son, the agent of the several offices interested, who, with another gentleman, has taken the most prompt and active measures. The progress of the flames appeared to have burned both the immense mass of rubbish; but as yet their efforts have failed, on account of the body of fire that up to Thursday last raged in various parts. Several persons who were employed to have escaped the ravages of the conflagration, to their cost find that much of their property which they left behind them is partially destroyed by the hailing water running into their cellars. Such was the intensity of the heat on Wednesday afternoon in Messrs. Cunliffe and Dobson's wine-cellars, in Seething-lane, that the thermometer rose to the height of 74 degrees. Independently of the immense stock of wines in wood, there were no fewer than 6798 bottles in racks, and, from the strong heat, it was feared that the whole would be spoiled by uprising from the cellars; however on the examination of the general report, as the fire had not then done any damage to it. During the same afternoon, whilst the firemen were actively engaged looking after an iron safe belonging to Boyman Boyman, Esq., which had been deposited in the cellars containing valuable military trophies, which, although the case containing them was completely fused, and many of the articles were run into each other, were found to consist of the trophies being bellows and officers who fell during the memorable battle under Lord Hough at Chillianwallah. The property had been taken from the persons of the officers just before their deaths, and was requested to be sent to their relations in England. They consisted of gold rings, watches, the epaulettes of the late Brigadier Pennycuick, gold lace, gold scarfs, pistols, hunting-knives, needlework, gold and silver pieces, gold ear-drops and lockets. Messrs Hayton and Howell, army packers, had charge of this valuable collection of trophies, &c. The iron safe which contained such an extensive collection of little deeds was got out of Messrs. Hayter and Howell's ruins during the evening. After cooling the iron, which was perfectly red with heat, it was found that the deed-box contained documents shrivelled up, and at the present time illegible; but it is expected that they may be rendered, under able hands, readable.

LEWES GREAT SHEEP FAIR.

This fair took place on Saturday last, and was held on a wheat stubble belonging to the Landport Farm, lying at the back of the New Goal. We have [illegible] from a diminished supply of sheep, and a somewhat numerous show of cattle, but not [illegible] other days in the week. The general [illegible] was very [illegible] the [illegible] Fewness did not exceed [illegible] sales were well supplied with [illegible] calves, which met a slow trade, at unaltered currencies Prime small porkers produced full previous rates. In the [illegible] 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime South Downs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d, neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d suckling calves, 18s to 24s, and a score old store pigs, 16s to 22s each Total [illegible] 2792; calves, 197; sheep, 23,950; calves, 690; pigs, 330. Foreign beasts, 420; sheep, 1,400; calves, 198, pigs, 20 Scotch beasts, 7 sheep, 120

Newcastle and [illegible] [illegible] only a limited business was transacted in to-day's market, [illegible] fairly supported [illegible]

Per 8lb. [illegible] 1d to 2s 2d [illegible] 3d to 4s 2d
[illegible] 3s 10d to 4s 2d [illegible] 3d to 4s 2d
[illegible] 3s 8d to 4s 0d [illegible] 3d to 4s 2d
[illegible] 3s 10d to 4s 2d [illegible] 3d to 4s 2d

(Continued on page 268.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MR. W. HOLLAND'S ENGAGEMENT. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1850, in consequence of the overflow of the Theatre to witness MAZEPPA, it will be represented the ninety-second time this season. To be followed by a Pedestrian Ballet, by Mdlle. Garland, Amelia Bridges, and Le Petits Jeannettes, entitled the HUNGARIAN WOODCUTTERS; and the Double Tight-ropes. Miss Annie Hardie will sing a favourite Ballad. To conclude with a Popular FARCE.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY NEXT, at Portsmouth; on Tuesday, at Southampton; on Thursday, at Weymouth; on Friday, at Dorchester; and on Monday, Oct. 7th, at Salisbury, and will repeat the Entertainment at Andover, Basingstoke, and Reading the following week.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT. TOWN-HALL, BRIGHTON.—In consequence of a large number of persons being unable to obtain admission on Tuesday evening last, as the Newsroom, Mr. JOHN PARRY has made arrangements to REPEAT the ENTERTAINMENT at the TOWN-HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10th, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Stalls, Tickets, and Programmes to be obtained of Mr. F. WRIGHT only, Royal Colonnade and Marine Parade, Brighton.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Ventriloquism Extraordinary. Those celebrated Entertainments will be given on Monday, September 30, at the Assembly Rooms, Ryde, Street Hotel, Denbridge Wells on Tuesday, October 1, and Wednesday, October 2, at the Royal Newt and Queen Hotels, Penzance on Thursday, October 3, at the Assembly Rooms, Bognor on Friday, October 4, at the Assembly Rooms, Steyne Hotel, Worthing on Monday, October 7, and Tuesday, October 8, at the Music Hall, Hastings.—Wednesday, 16, at the Assembly Rooms, Tunbridge Wells. Broadstairs on Thursday, October 10, at the Royal Marine Assembly Rooms, Dover.—on Friday, October 11, at the Assembly Rooms, Folkestone.—Saturday, 12, at [illegible] Hastings.—Wednesday, 16, at Rye. Thursday, 17, at New Romney.—Friday, 18, at Hythe.—Wednesday, November 6, at Beaumont.—Monday, Nov. 25, at Reading. Wednesday, Nov. 27, at Oxford.—Tuesday, [illegible] Thursday, Dec. 5, at the Athenæum, Sheffield. [illegible] Books, 6d.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—A magnificent DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta; from Trieste to Bombay, and from Suez to Aden. Twelve Views. Evening Right.—Admission, 1s. Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.—Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.—Descriptive Catalogue, 6d.

THE NILE WILL SHORTLY CLOSE. The Proprietors being about to remove the Panorama from London, wish it to be known that a short period only remains for exhibiting to the Public, at Three and Eight.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the BALLAD MUSIC OF ENGLAND, by Mr. George Barker every evening, except Saturday. Lecture on the Hydro-Electric Machine, by Mr. Bachhoffner daily. Lecture on Chemistry, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., daily. Model of Weston's Patent [illegible] Clock, [illegible] Evening (except Saturday) at Seven till Half-past Ten.

SUPERB EXHIBITIONS of ART, ADJOINING the ADELAIDE GALLERY.—This matchless Exhibition of [illegible] Performing Elephant and Aristocratic Bulldog—Serpents and Polar Bears [illegible] Fountains, Splendid [illegible] Shell in a Flood of Pure Gold, &c. [illegible] Work Pictures, Exquisite Consecrating Views. Admission [illegible] ing; Children Half price. Open in the Morning from 11 till 5; the Evening from 7 till 10.

GREAT EXHIBITION in 1851.—Her Majesty's Commissioners have decided that demands for space for exhibition will be received by the Royal Commissioners by the 31st of October. The Westminster Lock Committee, therefore, urge upon the inhabitants of their district to send in their application by November, the 1st: [illegible] Offices, 451, Strand, near Somerset House. (by Order), [illegible] Secretary. The necessary blank may be obtained of Mr. Godwin; Mr. G. H. DREW, No. 28, Parliament-street.—Sept. 11, 1850.

ROYAL SOHO THEATRE, ENGLISH OPERA, COMMONWEALTH. Instrumentalists and Chorallists can apply for engagements at the above theatre, from 11 to 4. Vocalists desirous of being elected as Members of the Concert Society, attend the Committee of Examination, on Monday and Wednesday next, from 12 to 4, at the new Concert Hall, Greville Street, Hatton Garden.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has RECEIVED from H. S. the SECOND HALF of a BANK of ENGLAND NOTE for £100. The amount will be carried to the public account.

M. E. T. The young LADY who left home on FRIDAY EVENING, the 13th instant, about Eight o'clock, is earnestly implored to return, or in pity to communicate with her disconsolate Parents. She need not fear any harsh reception, as she may rely on being kindly received. Her absence is now nearly [illegible]

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY. Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY. Fee for the Course, £1 1s. Study of [illegible] The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of specimens. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal

MODEL-DRAWING, MUSIC, and FRENCH CLASSES, will be OPENED on the 1st of OCTOBER, at 54, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, Charing-cross.—The Session for 20s. DRAWING [illegible] Landscape, and Figure, by Mr. Sandes, from Exeter Hall. MUSIC.—Mr. Sidney Singing and the Pian forte, by Mr. Taylor, from Kensington. FRENCH.—For Conversation and Correspondence, by M. Du Ville, from Paris.—For further particulars apply as above.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A long-established PROFESSOR of LANGUAGES wishes to receive as PUPILS ONE or TWO LADIES, to whom he engages to impart, in less than six months, a good knowledge of German or French, and who could study the Pianoforte with his wife. Apply to A. O., Pianoforte Warehouse, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within

GEOLOGY.—Elementary Collections, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had, from Two Guineas to One Hundred, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London. He also gives private instruction.

APPRENTICE.—An old established CHEMIST and MEDICAL GALVANIST seeks the assistance of an intelligent YOUTH, who would find this a desirable opportunity of learning every branch of the business, and ensuring the kindness and liberal treatment of a home. [illegible] Apply to Messrs. [illegible] Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—On TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1850, a SPECIAL TRAIN (First Class) will leave Bishopsgate Station at 8.30 A.M. due at Newmarket about 10 A.M., and will return from Newmarket at 5 P.M. A Special Train will leave Newmarket for London on the last day of the meeting one hour after the Racing has finished. Carriages for horses will be conveyed by the 11.30 A.M. Train from London, in addition to the other Trains specified in the Bills.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY. EXCURSION to CAMBRIDGE and BACK. On SUNDAY, the 29th SEPTEMBER, and on each SUNDAY during the [illegible] A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Bishopsgate Station at [illegible] A.M. and return at 8 P.M.

Fares to Cambridge and back:—First Class, 8s.; Second Class, 5s.; Third Class, 4s.

By order

Bishopsgate Station, Sept. 14. C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible] Issue of [illegible]

In order to give the facilities of cheap communication with [illegible] attractive place on the coast (the most convenient and quickest route for passengers within reach of London), compartments of first and second class carriages of a character [illegible] Reboposante-street Within Brockenhurst for Lymington and Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 5s 10s. (A steamboat plies between Lymington and Yarmouth. This is the shortest sea passage to the Isle of Wight and the beautiful scenery at the back of that island.)

Poole for Bournemouth £4

Dorchester for Weymouth 5

The usual allowances of luggage [illegible] passengers [illegible] connection with the railway train at Brockenhurst and Dorchester, and conveyances can be procured upon application to the station agents at the above places, or at the Chief Office.

CORNELIUS STOVIN, General Manager of Traffic.

Waterloo Station, [illegible]

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR. The DIRECTORS of the FIRE ANNIHILATOR COMPANY beg to inform the public, that, with the consent of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, they have established the operation, in Battersea Fields, near to the Water-works (about a quarter of a mile from the Nine Elms Pier), of a house charged [illegible] times than that recently set fire to at WOLWICH, the whole of which they intend to set fire to on TUESDAY, the EIGHTH of OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock A.M. precisely, in order to show the efficacy of the Annihilator.

[illegible] of which they will make a large fire for the same purpose. Tickets of admission may be had gratis, on application by letter, addressed [illegible] Battersea Fields, [illegible] Fire will finally explode [illegible]

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Imperial 8vo, price 2s 6d; or 4to, 5s,

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With the Number the publication of the above Work in Parts will be discontinued; but the Volume complete will be issued at Christmas next.—198, Strand.

NURSERY RHYMES (Illustrated Edition); with the old Tunes to which they are still sung. Edited by E. F. BURMAN; Illustrated by W. HARVEY.

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* The attention has lately been called to an advertisement of a book of 'Family Jewellery,' containing 'a morning and evening service of a Family for every day in the week, [illegible] for a year.' According to the advertisement, this new Order for morning and evening prayer daily throughout the year is already in its 30th Edition of 100 each 30,000 copies of a book of common prayer for Dissenters, recommended by [illegible] distinguished ministers, whose names are given, and was included [illegible]

The Times.

[illegible] Books, 6d.

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE for OCTOBER, Price 1s, with Two Elegant Engravings on Steel, will contain—

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London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS. The STUDENT'S NUMBER of the MEDICAL TIMES will be published on SATURDAY, October 5, containing the Syllabus of the Winter Arrangements of the Medical Schools, with a detailed account of all the Metropolitan Hospitals, Lectures, Attendance, &c. The Medical Times is published every Saturday, price 8d., for free postage to any parts of the kingdom and the colonies. JOHN CHURCHILL, publisher, Princes-street, Soho.

EXHIBITION, 1851.—AUTHENTIC VIEW of the BUILDING in HYDE PARK, as finally approved by her Majesty's Commissioners. A magnificent Engraving on Steel, twenty feet long, showing the real size and proportions of the grand building, with the transept and its architectural details complete, in one view. Price 5s, with description. Post free on receipt of ten stamps.—G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand, and all booksellers.

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N.B. The Society of Hygeists and Medical Reformers hereby warn the public, that they are not in any way connected with the genuine pills, and furthermore powders sold in chemists and druggists shops [illegible] Hygeists, Chemists, and Druggists, [illegible]

DECORATIVE PAINTING. Mr. FREDERICK CRACKNELL, Member of the Society of Painters in Fresco, Artist in Fresco and all other manner of Painting, begs to make known to the principal public buildings of the metropolis, begs to inform the public, that they are now in part [illegible] that he has considerably increased his establishment, and is now enabled to undertake, on the shortest notice, the embellishment of private and public buildings, in any part of the United Kingdom, on the most reasonable terms, and in the Grecian, Classical, Italian, or Modern styles.—Apply to F. SANG, Decorative Artist, 56, Pall Mall, London.

CHESS.—The STAUNTON REGISTERED CHESSMEN, made with the cutlite approved, and under the sanction of the Author, are manufactured by HOWARD STAUNTON, and have been [illegible] Regent-street and Cornhill, London; Hemsley, Medley, Leadenhall-street; Hamburg, Liverpool; Agnew, Manchester; Woolfield, Glasgow; Powell, Leeds; Manning, Worcester; Spare and Son, Oxford; Rose, Cambridge; Steel and Rix, Plymouth; Whitehall, of the Mansion-house; JAQUES, Hatton garden, London.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES. The Tooth-brush searches thoroughly into the divisions, and cleanses them in the most [illegible] Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles which will not wash like white hair. Improved Clothes-brushes, [illegible]

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NEW SONGS.—"THE RICH MAN'S DOOR," "THE DAISIES OF WELL," "THE STRANGER'S GRAVE." Price 2s. each; post postage free.

These songs are by the author of "Wh. you love me then as now," &c. they form a series of charming compositions, and are exceedingly graceful and effective. "The Rich Man's Bride" will be an immense favourite; both words and music are of a very superior description. London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW POLKA.—The VERY LAST POLKA, composed by P. BERNARD, price 2s. 6d. (sent post free). This original and characteristic polka, performed by J. Weippert's band at her Majesty's last State Ball, June 28, at Buckingham Palace, was one of the most effective and attractive compositions of the night. It is supposed to be the last dance at the ball, and is descriptive of the clock striking [illegible] each being a safety upon another's [illegible] heart merry, &c. The polka part may be accordingly [illegible] dance to.—London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

"I WOULDN'T, WOULD YOU?" New Song of Humour, the Music composed by ALEXANDER LEE, Esq., published in No. 31 of the FAMILY FRIEND, for October 1st. Extract:—

When a lady is seen at a party or ball,
Her eyes vainly turned in her fits of conceit,
As she goes to the [illegible] room, dancing all
Are enchanted by her charms, and would kneel at her feet—
With such company [illegible]
I wouldn't give much for her chances, would you?"

The verse are spirited, each being a safety upon another's [illegible] ding of either sex. It will supply a lively song, entirely new, for the coming winter evenings.

Ask for No. 31 of the FAMILY FRIEND, price 3d.
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LE PROPHETE, as performed at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, arranged for the Pianoforte with Italian words, complete, 42s; quarto edition, 30s. Various arrangements of the Opera, as single pieces and duets, for the Pianoforte [illegible] Part 1, 2s. 6d. each. Part 2, 2s. 6d. each. Part 3, 2s. 6d. each. From 2s. to 6s. each. CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street

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TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA ROYAL MINUTO PIANOFORTE [illegible] Tolkien's Royal Minuto Pianoforte, [illegible] Manufactured by [illegible] Pianoforte Manufacturer to [illegible] Majesty the Queen, and to her Majesty Queen Adelaide,

LEWES GREAT SHEEP FAIR.

LEWES GREAT SHEEP FAIR.

(*Continued from page 266.*)

ewes, bred by the late Mr. H. Penfold, of Annington, also fetched 38s. Mr. Boys, of Eastbourne, realised a somewhat similar price for an excellent pen of 100. 200 strong and very useful ewes, belonging to Mr Gorringe (Kingston), fetched 32s. Mr. Waters (Eastbourne) sold his ewes at 31s. Mr. H. P. Hart, at 26s 4d. Of the last named, 100 were afterwards re-sold at an advance of several shillings per head; while a lot of culls picked out of the same gentleman's flock fetched 25s. Although we have been able to give the above quotations, there were a good many ewes of moderate condition and character which fetched considerably lower rates, while various lots of very fair useful sheep were picked up at prices ranging from 22s. to 25s. and 26s.

For lambs the demand was very brisk, and, though there was a good supply, prices did not give way. Mr. James Ellman, of Beddingham, realised 23s. a head for his Mr J. Coop[illegible] Mr H. P. Hart getting 21s. for their ewe lambs; Mr. Waters (Eastbourne) obtained 21s. 6d., and Mr Catt (Bishopstone) 22s. At 19s. and 20s. many lots changed hands, the former being obtained in some instances for "second" lambs. For cull ewe lambs, however, there was not much inquiry; 15s. was about the current price, and many of these were driven away unsold.

In rams for sale and letting there appeared to be much more business than last year. The sales made by Messrs. Hampton (above named) are proof of this. Mr. Thos. Ellman had also some rams which deservedly attracted a good deal of notice, and of which he both sold and let several.

As is usual on these occasions, the report as to the general tone of the fair varied much in proportion as the estimate came from the lips of buyer or seller. As a tolerably safe criterion, we have compared the prices of Saturday with those obtained at the last September Lewes Fair. On referring to our report for that date, we find it stated 34s. was the top price for ewes. This was made by Messrs. Hampton, Lord Hastings being the buyer. £10 10s. was the top price made by the same parties for rams. By the figures above it will be seen that the same breeders made 35s. for the ewes, while one of their rams made £15 15s. Our last year's report states:—"The price of ewes varied from a guinea to 34s.; lambs from 13s. to 20s. and 22s. The Hon. J. Ashley purchased 200 lambs at 19s. 6d. Mr. Waters, of Motcombe, obtained 29s. for some excellent ewes. Mr. Verrall, of Swanborough, 37s. for six score ditto; H. P. Hart, 25s.; T. Cooper, 25s. Rams were in general a very dull sale, and at an unsatisfactory price." It will thus be seen, that, whether we take ewes, lambs, or rams, the prices of Saturday fully equalled, and in fact exceeded those of last year. And this result, be it remembered, has taken place in the teeth of a notoriously short supply of keep. Many distant buyers were kept away by this circumstance. Several of the usual Norfolk buyers were absent from this cause, the crop of turnips in that county being greatly injured by drought and other adverse influences. In Kent and in East Sussex the same thing had a similar operation; indeed, we heard of one farmer who was glad to sell his sheep with hop-bines, so badly was he off for keep. Under these circumstances, coupled with the fact of a drooping market for fat sheep, we think there is good reason to be satisfied with the general results of Saturday's sales.

The entire number of sheep penned was, we understand, about 23,0[illegible] within a couple of thousand of last year's number.

[illegible] GREAT FIRE IN MARK-LANE. [illegible] (SEE PAGE [illegible])

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 449.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

PROMISES and performances are not very apt to square themselves in this world. The first are generally large and splendid—the second are as generally small and mean. The one is all a rich romance—the other nothing but a poor reality. There are, however, certain classes of promises of which people expect the full realisation. When a man accepts a bill, the drawer expects twenty shillings in the pound for the sum it represents—to be punctually paid on its arrival at maturity; and, when a gentleman pledges his honour that he will perform a certain act, it is not considered credulous to believe him. In the same manner, when a Government, at the opening of a Session of Parliament, draws up a Speech for the Sovereign to deliver, and holds out in that speech an expectation that any particular question or class of questions will receive its support, the country is justified in believing that what is said is meant, and that such a Government, if it do not create, will, at all events, not neglect any opportunities of the kind which it has indicated. In the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the last Session of Parliament, we find the following passage:—"Her Majesty has learnt with satisfaction that the measures which have been already passed for the promotion of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption; and her Majesty trusts that, both in the metropolis and in various parts of the United Kingdom, you will be enabled to make further progress in the removal of evils which affect the health and well-being of her subjects." The country, after such a declaration, had certainly a right to expect that sanatory questions would not be the least prominent of those that were to be introduced for parliamentary discussion, and that the health of the people would receive from the Government the attention which a subject of such high social importance demanded. To a certain small extent the expectation was realised. The Ministry supported a bill for the abolition of intramural interments—that great source of disease among the poorer population of towns; and, now and then, a member of the Government made a speech, in which sanatory reform was spoken of as one of the most urgent public necessities of the time. Beyond this, the nation has looked in vain for the fulfilment of the promise conveyed in the Royal Speech, and has to complain of the Government for a neglect of opportunities, and for a short-sightedness in dealing with the question at a time when circumstances placed it in their power to confer a real boon upon all classes of the people. We do not mean to allege that the Government was in reality indifferent to the subject; on the contrary, we believe that Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and other of its more prominent members, are really anxious that the great question should receive every possible aid and support. The real mischief is, that their good intentions are frustrated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and that the blundering which has signalised every financial measure which that functionary has undertaken, should have made the Government what such men never intended it to be—an impediment in the way of the health, the comfort, and the morals of the people.

When, early in March last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer found himself in possession of a surplus of £1,500,000, it was naturally expected that some taxes would be reduced, or taken off, which restricted trade, or injured the public health. Sir Charles Wood endeavoured, in the unusual circumstance of an overflowing public purse, to make himself popular in both ways; but, with a singular fatality of blundering, he missed both opportunities. His Stamp Duties Consolidation Bill, or bills—for their name was legion—were but a succession of mistakes, which created perplexity at first, and afterwards derision, rapidly succeeded by disgust. His removal of the Excise Duty on Bricks was rather more fortunate; but if it were intended, as he stated, to aid in giving the people cheaper houses, it only very partially and prospectively effected its object. Whatever the amount of the boon may be, it is confined to new buildings and to the rural districts, and has not influenced—and cannot be expected to do so to any appreciable extent—the comfort and health, or spared the pockets, of the industrious dwellers in towns. It was here that the Government missed its greatest opportunity. It sought to gain favour among the discontented agriculturists, and conferred a small boon upon them, when

PHEASANT-SHOOTING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

by a more comprehensive policy, and a juster appreciation of its duty and of the extent of the public wants, it might have conferred a larger benefit upon the whole people. The abolition at that time of the Window-tax would have been hailed with gratitude by every one who was thankful for the remission of the Excise duty on bricks, and by an infinitely larger class, or rather by that combination of all classes who form the industrious wealth-producing population of Great Britain.

Too many well-meaning people, and possibly the Chancellor of the Exchequer among the number, are apt to imagine that the Window-tax, however erroneous in principle it may be, and however desirable it would be to abolish it if the Government could afford the money, is not, in reality, a tax upon the poor, inasmuch as houses containing less than eight windows are not liable to it. The following statement, in connection with the great sanatory question, the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes, will show how erroneous is this opinion, and how this tax renders it next to impossible to provide proper dwellings for the industrious inhabitants of towns. In the rural districts, where land for building purposes is not exorbitantly dear, a capitalist, whether he be an owner of landed property anxious to promote the comfort of his tenantry, or a speculator desirous to invest his capital for the public benefit and his own, may erect cottages for the labouring population unimpeded by the Window-tax. But in towns this is impossible. The Window-tax prevents improvement. The labourer must reside near the scene of his labour, and prefers a hovel within half a mile of his work, to a comfortable house five miles beyond it. Consequently, the town labourer must reside upon land that is of enormous value; and the speculator or philanthropist who wishes to build dwellings for men of this class, cannot adopt the cottage fashion of the rural districts, and spread a group of small and comfortable houses over the surface of the ground. He must either build them in blocks or flats, one above the other, and include a multiplicity of separate tenements under one common roof, entered by one common entrance, or renounce the idea of building houses worthy of habitation by even the humblest classes of a civilised people. The following statement, which we borrow from a letter in the *Morning Chronicle*, upon the present condition of the rising town of Birkenhead, shows in what manner the tax operates against the comfort of the poor, and to what an extent it prevents sanatory improvement:

> Morpeth buildings—so named in honour of the present Earl of Carlisle—is a lofty row of houses, containing 54 separate dwellings. They are entered by eight stone staircases, each staircase being common to eight dwellings. The stairs are lighted with gas. Each dwelling contains a sitting-room and two small bed-rooms. From the sitting-room or kitchen leads a scullery and a water-closet. Each house is abundantly supplied with water. From the scullery the dirty water is removed by the sink or the water-closet, and the mistress of the family is saved the labour of removing the dirt and ashes down stairs, by the simple contrivance of a shaft, communicating from the scullery into a general receptacle, of which the periodical cleansing and emptying is provided for in the rent. The rooms are small, but the inestimable advantage of privacy and separate sleeping-rooms, besides those of an abundant supply of water for a culinary and domestic purposes, without the labour of procuring it from a pump, are so highly appreciated by the wives and families of the labourers, that Morpeth-buildings are always fully occupied. No sooner is a dwelling vacant, than an application is made for it.

As this block of buildings was erected by Mr. William Laird, of Birkenhead, with the double object of improving the dwellings of the labouring poor and of investing his money at a fair return, it becomes interesting to know in what manner his admirable success in the first object was rewarded in the second. The following, derived from the same authority, shows both the cost and the return :—

COST OF ERECTING MORPETH-BUILDINGS, BIRKENHEAD.

The ground—10713 yards of land, at 30s.					£1607	0 0
The builders' contract					5965	0 0
Extras—including the fitting of shelves, cupboards, &c.					192	0 0
Architects' commission					178	19 0
Total					7942	19 0

RENTAL OF MORPETH-BUILDINGS

Gross rental or rents, ranging between 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per week, or averaging 29 lbs. per annum					£524	0 0
Deductions, paid by the landlord:						
The window-tax..				£127	0	0
Township-rates				96	0	0
Water-rates				19	4	0
Insurance				15	15	0—257 19 0
Net rental					£366	1 0

The net rental –without any allowance for the occasional non-occupation of any portion of these houses, for bad debts, or for wear and tear—was but four-and-a-half per cent.; whereas, the return on the property invested in houses for the poor, built in close and pestilential lanes and courts and alleys, without water supply, or any provision even for public decency, averages ten per cent., in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns. These miserable hovels, built back to back, and containing less than eight windows, escape the operation of the Window-tax ; but the superior dwellings erected by Mr. Laird, being built in a pile, and being considered by the Government as one house, pay £127 for the light of heaven—a sum which makes all the difference to the proprietor between a remunerative and an unremunerative speculation. A still more glaring instance of the mischievous operation of this odious impost is afforded by another and larger pile of similar buildings, in the vicinity of the same town, called the Dock Cottages :—

> They are planned to accommodate 350 families (says the letter from which we have already quoted), with separate dwellings, such as are afforded in Morpeth-buildings, with the same number of rooms in each, the same accommodation of scullery, water-closet, and dust-shaft, and the same ample supply of water. They are fire-proof, and strongly built, and cost, for land and building, no less than £50,000. The window-duty upon the Dock Cottages is £1,400 per annum. These houses are wholly unoccupied, and will continue to be so unless the owners can let the whole of them at once. If one single house be let for three or four shillings a week, the whole pile becomes liable for the whole window-duty of £600 per annum!

We agree with the writer that such a state of the law requires immediate revision. It is a positive disgrace to a Government that really has at heart the social elevation of the labouring classes, to permit every effort to improve the condition of their homes to be rendered nugatory by the grinding operation of this unhappy impost. Were it thrice as productive as it is, a truly wise and far-seeing Government would boldly forego it, and look to other sources of revenue to make up the deficiency. To talk of the removal of the Excise Duty on Bricks as one that ought to have had precedence of the removal of the Window Duty, is, in face of such a statement as the above, a palpable absurdity. The country is not ungrateful for the remission of the minor evil ; but, considering the knowledge of sanatory questions possessed by the most able and enlightened members of the Government, and the promise held out in the Royal speech, we think that, as a body, the Government is greatly to blame in having allowed their financial colleague to waste his surplus in the manner described, and to neglect the inestimable opportunity which was afforded him of relieving all classes of a great oppression, and of materially aiding the social comfort of the most helpless, but the most interesting and most numerous section of the population. It would have been a worthy achievement, if, amid all the wondrous specimens of British industry which will find a place in the Great Exhibition of 1851, we could have pointed out to the admiring gaze of the countless multitude of foreigners who will throng our streets, one specimen of our industry as noble and remunerative as that of Paris—a palace for the working classes, free from the pressure of taxation upon the fresh air, the light, the health, and the comfort of its inmates.

PHEASANT SHOOTING, NEAR TUNBRIDGE.

See ! from the brake the whirring pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings.
Short is his joy, he feels the fiery wound,
Flutters in blood, and, panting, beats the ground.
Ah ! what avail his glossy, varying dyes,
His purple crest, and scarlet-circled eyes—
The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,
His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold ? – *Windsor Forest.*

How shall we treat our subject ? practically or politically ? as relates to the pastime or to the protection ? Game-preserving, if not actually an ungracious question, is one obnoxious to varieties of opinion : as a pastime, pheasant shooting is undoubtedly a class sport. Let us, then, deal with it doctrinally—that those who command its pleasant privileges may be told how best to turn them to account; and that those who live in the hope of them—should the reality ever arrive—may learn how to profit by the occasion.

This eminently aristocratic passage of field practice has its orders and degrees. At the head of these is the "*battue*." In its literal meaning this is a French *terme de chasse*—implying to beat, in order to spring or start game. In its English application it means a wholesale slaughter of such *ferce naturæ* as happen to be in season when it is enacted, and to come within range and direction of the *fusilade* then and there carried on. The only art necessary for the *battue* is a sure aim : cover your quarry, and let eye and finger act together. Next is the right in, or the *entrée* of, the well-stocked manor. Last, but not least in the seat most grateful to the sportsman, is the syvan search of autumnal wood and glade, rewarded with its two or three brace, while yet the day is young.

Pheasant shooting commences, according to law, on the 1st of October ; but may, with very good results, be postponed for a while. Seasons are rarely so forward as to furnish mature poults so early ; and over shooting is both more pleasant and more profitable when trees are at least in part stripped of their leaves. It is a most mistaken idea, the popular notion that the pheasant is an easy bird to shoot. It is slow on the wing, certainly, and, when sprung in the "open," not very difficult to hit. But it never, where chiefly it is to be met with, such obstacles as branches and thick foliage call for extreme quickness, amounting almost to what is called "snap shooting." There is a good deal of knack in it, also : for beginners, experience teaches the necessity of taking a pheasant higher than ordinary field game. Most people shoot too low. Partridges, having only the fences which divide the fields to clear, seldom rise above the level of the eye, and then take horizontal flight. But pheasants, having lofty trees to surmount, are continually on the rise and—a motion in which the hand must follow them, that desires to do execution. Cover the head of an ascending pheasant : this may serve for an excuse as relates to cover shooting, but it is by no means a rule that admits of no exception .....

Writing, as we do, "for the million," we address ourselves more especially to those who, having a taste for the trigger, are fain to content their relish for pheasant practice with the cover shooting of their own or friends' or neighbours' beat. To these we offer the following, as the most practical means of picking them up. Let the shooter rise with the lark—we were about to say with the sun—but Englishmen are proverbially late-abed, high-mounted observers. Indeed, it is worse than time lost to attempt woodland shooting without an *affaire-à-cœur* of this sort : it is only reducing the head of game, without being enabled to account for one out of that is put *hors de combat*. Moreover, when this sport is sought in an extensive cover, a strong team of spaniels, with abundance of tongue, will be found absolutely necessary. Pheasants, in such places, at all times need a rouse to induce them to take wing. The old hard birds will frequently suffer themselves to be coursed, and all but run into, before they rise. Bear in mind that they are partial to marshy soils—willow, alder, and such like aquatic shrubs, being their favourite harbour. In winter, the ordinary resorts of these birds are the turnip-fields in the vicinity of cover. Beating towards the "open" is the best way to secure favourable shots. The dog with which you beat on these occasions should quarter from the signal made by your hand, and drop at shot or to wing on the instant. This is no warns us not to venture beyond our limits. The best shot for pheasant shooting in the "open" is No. 7 ; for the chances of cover work, it is well to load the second barrel with a larger sort. Add to this a fair mare or *scene*—and we bid you good speed.....

> Devenere loca lætos, et amœna virets
> Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatæ.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The past week has not been remarkable for the number of meetings, but its "tone" has been decidedly superior, the "oldest inhabitant" never having witnessed a better or more interesting "First October." The appointments for the ensuing week are few : viz. a Small affair on Monday, at Hardwicke ; two good days at Chester (Tuesday and Wednesday), some improved racing at Upton-on-bevern, on Tuesday : and the Royal Caledonian (the Newmarket of Scotland), on Wednesday and two following days, at Perth In the same week, the coursing community will "buckle on their harness," at the gathering of the Northumberland and Durham fraternity, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING. TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Newport (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Mare's The White Lady (Flatman), 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each. Sir J. Hawley's Hazey (W. Harlock), 1. Mr J. Edwards's Hind of the Forest (Footman), 2

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Colonel Peel's Hardinge (Footman), 1. Mr. Combe's Tomboy (S. Rogers), 2.

FIRST year of the TRIENNIAL TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Enfield's Hernandez (F. Butler), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Merry Peel (J. Marson), 2.

MATCH: 200.—Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux (F. Butler), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Hippia (G. E. Sharp), 2.

THE ROKEFOLL STAKES of 40 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's f by Bay Middleton, out of Venus (J. Marson), 1. Duke of Richmond's Buckhound (Flatman), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. Greville's Caribou (Flatman), 1. Bullfinch (Pettit), 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.—Mr. Greville's Constance (Flatman), 1 Duke of Bedford's Argo (Pettit), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Gratwick's Exeter (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Reindeer (Marlow), 2.

Second year of the SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each. Lord Exeter's Reindeer (Marlow), 1. Duke of Richmond's Compass (S. Mann), 2.

ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each. Lord Exeter's Nutshell (Flatman), 1. Mr. Ford's Gerforth (Bartholomew), 2.

GRAND STAKES, of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Howard's Prestige (A. Day), 1. Lord Exeter's Reindeer (Marlow), 2.

THURSDAY.

THE TOWN PLATE. Dromedary colt, 1. Caribou, 2.

QUEEN'S PLATE.—St. Rosalia, 1. Little Jack, 2.

THE TRIENNIAL STAKES.—Landgrave, 1. Elthiron, 2.

RUTLAND STAKES.—Buckhound, 1. Merry Peel, 2.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

On Monday last the sailing-match of the season, under the auspices of this club (which is an off-shoot of the Thames Yacht Club), took place on the river, between Erith and Thames Haven. At half-past eight o'clock in the morning, the officers and many leading members of the club, with a numerous party of their friends, left Lovedays Crimping Office, Erith, in the Diamond Company's steamer, the *Gem*, which had been specially engaged for the use of the committee on the occasion

The competing yachts rode at anchor a few hundred yards above Erith landing pier, and it was arranged that they should start thence and proceed down the river about seven miles below Gravesend, where they were to round a flag buoy moored off Thames Haven, and then return to the place of starting. Six competitors, belonging to members of the club, entered, viz.:—*Alligator*, 20 tons (Hr. Henry J. Smith); *Whisper*, 19 tons (Mr. Thomas Eveleigh), *Frolic*, 12 tons (Mr. Alfred Cox); *Traveller*, 10 tons (Mr. G. H. Jackson); *Phantom*, 21 tons (Mr. Samuel Lane); and *Moor Park* (Mr. G. B. Brown)

The prize was an elegant silver challenge cup and cover, valne 35 guineas, presented by Rear-Commodore George E. Browne, Esq., with a subscription purse of 20 guineas added, the cup to become the property of the owner of any yacht winning it any two seasons ; and the purse to be awarded to the winner of the present match. It was a time match one minute per ton being allowed by all yachts exceeding ten tons to those not exceeding ten tons, and half a minute to those exceeding ten tons. The weather was beautifully fine, and a stiffish north-westerly breeze prevailing, the circumstances were most propitious for an interesting contest.

At 11 O'clock, the signal-gun having been fired, the scene of excitement immediately commenced. At first, the tiny *Traveller* took the lead, but in a very few minutes dropped astern, together with the *Moor Park* and the *Alligator* ; and it was not long before it was evident that the great struggle of the day would be between the *Whisper* and the *Phantom*, who soon put ahead of the rest of their competitors, and left them every minute further behind.

The *Frolic*, although entered, did not take any part in the match, owing to her having sprung her mast the day before. When off Gravesend the *Whisper* was considerably ahead of her rival the *Phantom*, and still continued to gain upon her until they were both off Thames Haven. Both yachts rounded the buoy in admirable style, the *Whisper* having gained a minute and nineteen seconds in the run between Gravesend and Thames Haven alone. For some time the *Whisper* maintained her advantage, but ere long the *Phantom* was seen to reduce the distance between herself and her antagonist, and soon it became evident that, although the *Whisper* might be the fastest yacht under a favourable wind, yet the merits of the *Phantom* were superior sailing to windward. The excitement of the contest was acquiring its highest pitch, when, unfortunately, the *Whisper* went aground on the Essex side, nearly opposite Greenhithe-pier. At the moment when the accident occurred the *Phantom* appeared to be getting to windward of her opponent, and it was a subject of dubious speculation whether or not, if no such accident had taken place, the *Phantom* could have gained so much upon her competitor in the remaining distance as would have enabled her to allow the minute to which the difference of tonnage entitled the *Whisper*, and after all to have beaten her. This question, however, can only be decided by renewing the contest, and this is talked of for a future year.

The result of the present match, however, was, that the *Phantom* was the winner, coming in at a quarter to four o'clock, the *Whisper* second, the *Moor Park* third, and the *Traveller* last ; the two latter arrived about fifty minutes behind.

The award having been duly made on board the *Gem*, the party returned to town highly gratified with the arrangements of the committee and the enjoyments of the day.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Notwithstanding the numerous departures for Newmarket, there were some animated betting transactions on this morning on the events of the current season ; the quotations varying in several instances from those last returned.

	TWO-YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL STAKES.	
7 to 4 agst Hernandez	. 7 to 2 agst Lord Enfield	6 to 1 agst Phlegra (t)
	10 to 1 agst Antigone (t)	
	THREE-YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL STAKES	
Even on William the Conqueror	4 to 1 agst Hardinge	8 to 1 agst Exotic filly
	10 to 1 agst Sisyphus (t)	
	FOUR-YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL STAKES.—6 to 4 on Vatican	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

8 to 1 agst Landgrave	15 to 1 agst Lady Eden	20 to 1 agst Chantrey
10 to 1 —— Bolingbroke	15 to 1 —— Wanda	25 to 1 —— Musicus
15 to 1 —— Rosborough	15 to 1 —— Trolnor	30 to 1 —— Escadrans

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

13 to 2 agst The Italian	20 to 1 agst Miss Ann	25 to 1 agst Hagley
10 to 1 —— Turnus (t)	20 to 1 —— Sisyphus (t)	25 to 1 —— Rheaus
	25 to 1 agst Landseer.	

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Prime Minister	33 to 1 agst Arcosto	40 to 1 agst Lighafoot
30 to 1 —— Newtimaster	33 to 1 —— Rosendale	

LEGER.

	SPANIARDS.	
9 to 1 agst Landgrave	12 to 1 agst Bolingbroke	20 to 1 agst Lady Eden
10 to 1 —— Rosborough	12 to 1 —— Escadrans	20 to 1 —— Trounser
10 to 1 —— Wanda	20 to 1 —— Carbeo	20 to 1 —— Raby
	40 to 1 agst Vatmeg.	
	CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	
8 to 1 agst The Italian	20 to 1 agst Landseer	21 to 1 agst Maid of Masham
15 to 1 —— Chilia	20 to 1 —— Miss Ann	30 to 1 —— Chief Justice
	40 to 1 agst Glaucus	
	DERBY	
7 to 1 agst Grecian	33 to 1 agst Rosendale	40 to 1 agst Phlegethon
12 to 1 —— Prime Minister	33 to 1 —— Newtimaster	

HURDLE RACE EXTRAORDINARY.—A match for £50 a side, between a mare named Miss Fanny, and Thomas, the Salopian runner, over a distance of two miles and fifty hurdles three feet six inches high, took place at Exeter on Monday. The spot chosen was a level field, of between four and five acres, immediately behind the Debtors' Ward, St. Thomas, and several hundreds assembled to witness the feat. The large quantity of rain which had fallen the previous day, and the heavy shower that was falling on the day itself, had rendered the ground damp and more than ordinarily unfavourable to the man, notwithstanding which he found many backers. Round the field, at equal distances of 70 feet, eighty-five hurdles were placed, and to complete the course and the number of jumps required six circuits and two hurdles more. At twenty minutes to four the start was made, and during the first round the horse took the lead, waiting for his opponent very leisurely. At the third jump the man caught his foot, but did not fall. During the second round the man was evidently permitted to go ahead. During the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth rounds the horse led, nearly walking, and except when the man fell, kept clear of the sixth round the horse knocked down a hurdle, and had to return and go over clear, but it was pretty evident that the man's chance was very small indeed, and the mare came in a winner by nearly two minutes. It is right to mention that the mare frequently knocked her feet in going over, but she was ridden with great judgment by her owner, Mr. W. Wilkins, of Mendip, Somersetshire, at a pace very little above a walk at any time. The whole distance was accomplished in sixteen minutes and a half. The mare took his leaps in a style pronounced beautiful by the sporting men present, and was occasionally refreshed with a draught of water. He is a young man, under thirty years of age, of spare habit, and, as may be supposed, very agile. The mare is very well, but not thoroughbred.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR INDIA.—Sir William Gomm, accompanied by Lady Gomm, and Captain Yates, his aide-de-camp, left town on Saturday for India. He slept at Canterbury on Saturday, and crossed over to Calais on Sunday. He will remain on the Continent until the departure of the packet from Trieste, and will proceed to Suez in the *Haddington*, about the 8th of November.

ARTILLERY COMMAND AT DEVONPORT.—Lieut.-Col. Bloomfield is about to leave the command of Devonport, and proceed to the Ionian Islands, and will be succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Anderson at the former station.

NEW MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR.—Captain A. Ellison, late of the 60th Regiment, who entered the service in 1807, and retired upon half-pay in 1832, has been appointed a Military Knight of Windsor, in succession to Lieut. Nagle, deceased.

VACANT BARRACK-MASTERSHIP AT GIBRALTAR.—In consequence of the death, on the 5th ult., of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lascelles, the Barrack-Master of the North District, this appointment is vacant.

AMOUNT AND COST OF THE ROYAL NAVAL STEAM POWER OF ENGLAND.—The total number of steam-vessels of all classes and sizes, propelled by paddle-wheels and screws, belonging to the Royal Navy of England, is 164, and the total amount of horse-power of this formidable fleet of steamers is above 44,500, of which nearly 40,500 is actually fitted, or being fitted, to the vessels. The total cost of the machinery alone may fairly be estimated at nearly three millions and a half sterling.

MILITARY AND EXPENDITURE IN THE COLONIES.—Orders have been issued from the Board of Ordnance, to the effect that in future the expense necessarily incurred for the repair of military buildings is to be defrayed out of the funds of each colonial treasury, instead, as hitherto, out of the Commissariat chest.

THE NEW CORPS FOR AFRICA.—The delay which has taken place with respect to the formation of the regiment for service in Africa has occurred at the Colonial Office. The selection of officers will be made from the half-pay and retired list, and as the effective strength of the corps will only consist of 300 men, it is suggested that the command should be given to a major

THE PENSIONED PENSIONERS.—A return has been issued from the War Office to the staff officers of pensioners, directing them to call out the men under their command for four days' exercise in the course of the ensuing month, except in the case of those who have already been out, these being required only for six days as will serve for the full year of service, which number is on no account to be exceeded during the present year

CHOLERA AT CORFU.—In consequence of the authorities at the Horse Guards having received information that the cholera is making rapid strides at the military stations in the Mediterranean, a surgeon, and two assistants, from the staff at Chatham, are under orders for immediate embarkation for Corfu, at which place the troops have been attacked with the disease.

PROPOSED SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Negotiations are being entered into with the Lords of the Admiralty and Government authorities, for the establishment across St. George's Channel of a submarine electric telegraph, which will be much more extensive in scale, to that now being undertaken between England and France, the promoters of which have, it is understood, after considerable interviews and treaty, come to terms on the subject with the French Government, for the exclusive concession of the proposed electric line from the French coast to Calais. Preliminary surveys have been made for this proposed oceanic communication across the Irish Channel; and the coasts on either side, combined with the submarine site, ascertained by soundings, for the sinking of the wires, are found, owing to the foundation being comparatively free from rocks and shoals, as compared with the Straits of Dover, and with feeble tides, to present of the most favourable. Notices of the intention of the promoters to apply to Parliament next session for an authorisation to lay down the line, will be given. The precise points at which the telegraph stations on the English and Irish coasts will be established will depend on the result of the Government commission now pursuing its inquiry into the best place for the establishment on the west of Ireland of a great transatlantic packet station. At present two telegraphic routes are proposed : the one of sixty-four miles across the Channel, from Holyhead to Kingston and Dublin, thence by Great Southern and Western Railway on to Cork and Galway, the other from St. David's Head on the Welch coast, and on to Wexford. Wexford, and the extreme western points of Ireland to Berehaven and Crookhaven, the latter being the last points touched at by vessels outward-bound for the Atlantic.

A PORCINE MONSTER.—The Essex local papers describe a monster lately farrowed at Mile-end. This *lusus naturæ* exhibits two perfect bodies from the tails to the forelegs, and would thus far resemble "twins," were it not that at this point it terminates from the shoulders in one head and cars. [illegible] is at present in the possession of a man named Hyam, residing at Bow, who purchased it for a sovereign, and we understand it is his intention to make it form part and parcel of the "wonderful exhibitions" that adorn our country, and amuse the curious and wonder-seeking crowd.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

From Paris there is scarcely any intelligence of interest this week, save the notable fact that the Government of the Republic, secure under the shield of its motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," strikes a more deadly blow at the freedom of the press than was ever attempted in the most paltry days of absolutist Legitimacy. Legal proceedings against the press under the new law are most rigidly enforced. The last journal which has fallen under the displeasure of the Government is *L'Opinion Publique*, for transferring to its columns an article from the *Corsaire*, reflecting upon Louis Napoleon. On Tuesday, the *Assemblée Nationale* published an article, to which the name of M. A. Lucchetti was affixed, stating that M. Persigny had gone to England to raise a loan for the President. The journal was immediately seized by order of the Attorney-General, and a prosecution is to be commenced both against the director of the journal and the author of the article complained of.

M. de Larochejaquelin has published another letter, in which he expresses the hope that no division of the Legitimists will take place; but at the same time he will not retract any of his former opinions.

The President of the Republic and General Changarnier are said not to be upon the best of terms, the former giving orders to the army through his side-de-camp without the acquiescence of the latter

The Nepaulese Ambassador and suite left Paris on Tuesday for Marseilles, on their return home.

Count Molé has written a letter to the *Bulletin de Paris* denying his intention of withdrawing from public life; on the contrary, he says, that as long as God gives him health and strength, which he is enjoying at present, he shall devote all his energies for the best interests of France.

ITALIAN STATES.

The quarrel between "the Church and State" in Piedmont has begun to assume a serious character. From Turin we learn that the two great champions of the independence of the Church and the maintenance of ecclesiastical privileges, the Archbishops of Cagliari and Turin, had been sentenced by the law courts to banishment from the Sardinian territories, and had, in consequence, on the night of the 28th ult., embarked for Civita Vecchia. Both prelates denied the competency of the tribunals to try them upon the charges of which they had been found guilty.

Under the despotic Government of Tuscany, the press is persecuted almost as oppressively as it is under the constitutional rule of the French Republic at Paris. The *Mazzonata* of Florence, of the 23d ult., was seized on that day, in virtue of the new decree on the press, for an article against it. So strict were the orders given to the police agents, that, in order to prevent the reproduction of the article under any shape, the printing machine was sealed for 24 hours, and the railway train retarded an hour, in order to prevent the circulation of the proscribed number.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

From the seat of war we learn, that, on the 29th ult., the Schlesvig-Holstein troops made a movement along the lines, and advanced against the Danes, when a battle took place, in the course of which the city of Friedrichstadt was bombarded; and though it had not surrendered, it was completely surrounded, and was hourly expected to yield. Two of the trenches had been carried by the bayonet, and fourteen pieces of artillery had also been captured from the Danes. The latter names also carried the possession of the city of Tonningen, after an engagement of two hours. Several Danes were taken prisoners.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 17th ult., and, in addition, by telegraph, *viâ* Halifax, to the 20th ult., reached town in the early part of the week.

Washington intelligence mentions the existence, in some quarters not named, of further piratical intentions on Cuba, and that the American Government stands prepared with preventive means.

The House of Representatives have passed a bill appropriating three million and a quarter dollars prospectively, to meet instalments under the American indemnity treaty. Payment will be made by arrangements with Baring's house.

The bill for abolishing the slave-trade in Columbia had been ordered for a third reading by a majority of 32.

The bill for the delivery of fugitive slaves had passed the House by a vote of 109 to 76.

A vote had been taken in the House condemning the present *ad valorem* anti-protective tariff by a majority of 2.

The public enthusiasm for Jenny Lind continued unabated. She had given two concerts, and, it was said, had appropriated her share of the profits of the first, half at least 10,000 dollars, to several charitable institutions in New York. The whole of her receipts in America are, it is stated on "good authority," to be devoted to the establishment of free schools in Sweden and Norway.

Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, had been arrested, on the complaint of Mrs. Forrest, and held to bail in the sum of 10,000 dollars to keep the peace towards her, she having reason to fear personal violence from his hands. An injunction had also been granted by the Supreme Court of New York, restraining Mr. Forrest from conveying away his property, to the injury of the rights therein possessed by Mrs. Forrest. She has also commenced a suit in the courts of the State for divorce.

The Earl of Elgin was at New York.

WEST INDIES

We have accounts this week from Jamaica to the 7th of September.

The intelligence thus conveyed, however, is of quite an unimportant character. Since the departure of the previous steamer the Island had been visited almost incessantly by heavy rains, St. Dorothy's parish forming perhaps the only exception. There were some cases of sickness, but they were not reported to be of a very serious character. The roads have been much destroyed by the heavy weather, and the corporation of Kingston have voted a hundred pounds for the repairs of the city of Kingston alone—an amount which, it is thought, will be insufficient to put them in proper repair.

The commissioners appointed by the Assembly to consolidate the laws of the island were actively engaged, and were likely to be prepared with the condensed volume by the time the Assembly met, which was expected to be in October.

The cotton movement progressed with increased energy.

A masonic lodge had been formed by the brethren at the north side of the Island, in the town of Falmouth.

The country was quiet.

The frequent arrivals of the American steamers at Jamaica excited less interest than formerly, as the alterations in the routes of the Royal Mail Company's ships placed the island in possession of English dates in less time (with one or two exceptions) than the service has been performed by the American vessels.

ARRIVAL OF ANTIQUITIES FROM NINEVEH AND BABYLON.—The brigantine *Apprentice*, Captain John Hardy, has arrived in the St. Katharine Docks, from Bussorah, on the river Euphrates, having on board a great quantity of Assyrian and other antiquities and marbles, consigned to the Trustees of the British Museum. Among them are the Great Bull from Nineveh, with a man's head and dragon's wings, weighing twelve tons, and a Lion sculptured in the same manner, weighing nine tons. There are also several coffins, containing many curious relics of the manners and usages of Eastern countries regarding the ceremonies observed in burying their dead. This vessel was chartered by the British Museum some time since for the conveyance of these antiquities to England; they were shipped in April last at Bussorah, under the superintendence of Messrs. Stephen Lynch and Co, and great care has been taken by Captain Hardy (who was employed on a similar service two years ago) to bring them home perfect and entire. The *apprentice* was off the Cape of Good Hope during the late severe gales, when so many vessels were lost or sustained severe damage, but she providentially escaped injury, and has safely arrived with her valuable and interesting freight.

MUNIFICENT CHARITY.—Forty-five thousand pounds, in money and land, have been assigned over to trustees by Miss Howard, of York-place, for the following uses:—To erect twenty-one houses on her property at Pinner, near Harrow, in the form of a crescent, the centre house for the trustees, the other twenty houses for the use of twenty widows, who are to occupy them free of rent and taxes, and also to receive £50 a year clear of all deductions. The widows of naval men to have the preference, then those of military men, and, lastly, those of clergymen; none but persons of good character to be selected, to be chosen or dismissed for misconduct by the trustees. The deed is now enrolled in Chancery, and approved of by the Lord Chancellor. Trustees named—the Earl of Fingal, K.G., and W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.

On Wednesday, at an inquest at Newington Butts, a person summoned as a juror refused to be sworn, on the ground that he did not believe in a God or in a future state, or in "anything but what he could see." Upon this the Coroner immediately ordered him out of the room.

VALUABLES BELONGING TO THE NEPAULESE PRINCE.—On Saturday, in the Westminster County Court, an action was brought by the plaintiff, Bresden, a tailor, residing at No. 6, Wimpole-street, against the defendant, Hanson, a button-manufacturer, for trespass, by unlawfully entering the plaintiff's premises, and demanding property entrusted to his charge, of the value of £500,000, by the Nepaulese Ambassador. It appeared from the plaintiff's statement, that he had been employed by the Nepaulese Ambassador to repair a cap and belt richly studded with diamonds and other precious gems, worth £300,000; and while this valuable property was in his possession, the defendant came one day while he was absent from home, accompanied by a policeman, and demanded the cap and belt in the name of the Prince. The plaintiff's daughter, who was at home, refused to give up the property, and the defendant and the policeman waited some hours till his return. The plaintiff then went to the Prince, when he was told that no instructions had been given by him for the interference of the police. The plaintiff said he had been much injured in his business by the occurrence. The defendant stated that he was acquainted with Morrant, the Ambassador's servant, who called upon him to ascertain the plaintiff's address, in order that he might get the cap and belt for his master. He (defendant) then accompanied Morrant to the plaintiff's house, but he had taken no further part in the affair. The Judge having summed up, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £5, with costs. Notice of motion for a new trial was given.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT SEAFORD. The late high tide has washed away a considerable portion of the chalk which was forced into the sea by the late explosion; and it is feared that, unless something is done to prevent further inroads of the sea upon the mound, the effect which was sought to be established is likely to be lost.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION—THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

THE *North Star*, Master-Commander James Saunders, arrived at Spithead on Saturday last, from the Arctic regions, without bringing any satisfactory tidings of Captain Sir J. Franklin or his people.

The *North Star* sailed from Greenhithe about the middle of May, 1849, laden with stores and provisions for the North-West searching-ships, and the last accounts that were received from her were brought to England by Captain Lee, in a whaler, dated the 19th of July, in that year. There has, therefore, been much fear expressed for the safety of this ship, which has happily been relieved by her safe arrival.

The *North Star* reports communications from the various expeditions which have been despatched to the Arctic Sea in quest of the lost explorers.

On the 21st of August last, at the mouth of Lancaster Sound, she fell in with, and communicated with, the *Lady Franklin*, Captain Penny, and her tender, the *Sophia*, all well. Captain Penny reported that Captain Austin's ships had got through the ice in Melville Bay, on the 15th of August, and she had left them on the 17th off Cape Dudley-Digges; that some of the vessels would proceed, if the ice would permit, through Barrow's Straits, to examine and explore Banks's Land.

On the 26th of August, the *North Star* spoke the *Felix*, Captain Sir John Ross, all well.

On the 30th of August she communicated with the *Prince Albert*, Commander Forsythe, who stated that he had been trying to get into Port Nisl and other places, but was prevented by the land ice; that he had seen Capt. Austin's ships in Wellington Channel; that Capt. Austin had gone in the *Intrepid* steamer to explore some parts of the coast, and would visit Pond's Bay: that one of the small American searching vessels was on shore near Barrow's Bay, but, as the captain had declined the assistance offered by the *Prince Albert*, it was supposed she would come off without damage.

We are sorry to state that none of the vessels with which Commander Saunders had communicated had gained the smallest reliable information respecting Sir John Franklin, although this spring has been most favourable for the exploration in Baffin's Bay, from the early breaking up of the ice.

The *North Star* finally left Pond's Bay for England on the 8th of September, and has had a good passage home, coming to the westward and southward of Ireland, and up the Channel to Spithead. She has brought letters to the Admiralty on the subject of the Expedition, from Sir John Ross, of the *Felix*, August 21; from Captain Penny, of the *Lady Franklin*, August 21; from Captain Commanday of the *Assistance*, August 18; but the tenor of the reports thus conveyed is so little of a precise character, that it is difficult to elicit an intelligible narrative from their obscure statements.

It would appear from them that on the 12th of August last, Captain Commanney, in the *Assistance*, and Sir John Ross, in the *Felix*, when off Cape York, in Baffin's Bay, having observed three male Esquimaux on the ice close by, despatched Lieutenant Cator in the *Intrepid* steamer, tender to the *Assistance*, and Commander Phillips in the whale-boat of the *Felix*, to communicate with them; and accordingly a long conversation or palaver was held between those Esquimaux and one of their nation who was in the boat of the *Felix* as a sort of interpreter, but who, understanding no European language but Danish, could not communicate the nature of the intelligence to those around him. In this difficulty the boats dropped on board the *Prince Albert*, another of the exploring vessels in the neighbourhood, and there put the interpreter, Adam Beck (as he is called) in communication with the Captain's steward, John Smith, who "understood a little of the language," as Sir John Ross says, or a "good deal," as Captain Phillips says, and who presently gave such an account of the intelligence as started every body on board. Its purport was as follows:

That in the winter of 1846, when the snow was falling, two ships were broken by the ice a good way off in the direction of the neighbouring cape, Dudley-Digges, and afterwards burned by a fierce and numerous tribe of natives; that the ships in question were not whalers, and that epaulettes were worn by some of the white men; that a part of the crews were drowned, that the remainder were some time in huts or tents, apart from the natives; that they had guns, but no balls: and that, being in a weak and exhausted condition, they were subsequently killed by the natives with darts or arrows. Thus was the form given to the Esquimaux' story by John Smith, captain's steward of the *Prince Albert*.

Impressed with the importance of these tidings, Captain Commanney and Captain Phillips immediately made their report to Captain Austin in the *Assistance*, which was then in company with the *Felix* near Cape Dudley-Digges, Captain Austin at once decided upon investigating the truth of the story, and with this view despatched a message to the *Lady Franklin*, another of the exploring ships, which lay a few miles off, and which had on board a regular Danish interpreter. This interpreter duly arrived, but proceeded forthwith to translate the story by a statement "totally at variance" with the interpretation of "the other," whom, as we are told, he called a liar, and intimidated into silence; though no sooner was the latter left to himself, than he again repeated his version of the tale, and stoutly maintained its accuracy. Meantime, an additional piece of information became known namely, that a certain ship had passed the winter safely housed in Wolstenholme Sound, a statement soon ascertained by actual investigation to be perfectly true, and since fully elucidated by the return to that country of the vessel in question, the *North Star*.

Such is the substance of those communications from the Commanders of the Expedition. With respect to the value of the intelligence, it may be observed that Captain Penny states, in his official letter of the 21st of August, that, "having offered his services, together with those of his interpreter (the Dane above-mentioned), he was happy to find the sole foundation for the tidings to be that the *North Star* had wintered in the place referred to." Captain Penny, it may be added, also mentions, that the two Esquimaux from whom the report was obtained" had been on board his ship for several hours without making any such communication, though he had been subjected to questions in abundance. The account altogether is one of little credibility, and, as a contemporary observes, with respect to the Esquimaux's story, even if understood and translated aright, it is "by no means improbable that the anxious and incessant prosecution of our inquiries in these waters may have suggested answers to the native tribes for inventing or magnifying tales likely to arrest the attention of their eager visitors."

In corroboration of the above it should be stated that the *Prince Albert*, Commander Forsyth, arrived at Aberdeen between eight and nine o'clock on Monday night (the crew all well); and it is stated on "good authority" that the division of the exploring ships under the command of Captain Austin has carefully examined that part of the coast in Baffin's Bay where the scene of the catastrophe is reported to have taken place, and has not been able to discover a single trace or relic of anything belonging to them, which could not have been the case had they perished in the manner reported.

The Bishop of Gloucester consecrated a new church at Frome last week.

Some documents have lately been found in the archives of the municipality of Leipsic, which prove that the cholera raged in that city in 1680, when 2380 persons were carried off. This number amounted to about a ninth part of the whole population, which at that period was 19,360.

NEW ACT RELATING TO MORTGAGEES AND TRUSTEES.—On the 1st of next month an act will come into force respecting mortgagees and trustees. It confers very considerable powers on the Court of Chancery, giving that court jurisdiction over trustees in a summary manner by orders, and enabling the court to seize and possess funds with the view of carrying out the trusts reposed in trustees.

NEW MACHINE FOR WEIGHING COALS.—We have just seen a new machine (invented by Messrs. Butters and Co.) by which coals may be weighed without additional labour to the workmen or inconvenience to the purchaser. According to the system at present adopted for weighing coals, obstructions are frequently caused in the public streets; whereas this new apparatus, being fixed at the back of the waggon, renders it necessary that each sack should pass over it before it reaches the ground. So useful an invention, if carried into effect, will be the means of protecting the public from false weights, and at the same time considerably expedite the delivery of coals.

VISIT TO THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

(By a Correspondent.)

IN June last, H.M. steamer *Reynard*, having executed the service on which she was employed at the river Peiho, weighed on the 11th, and, early on the morning of the 13th, anchored in three fathoms, about one thousand yards distant from the Great Wall.

This stupendous work of human labour has its eastern termination on the shore of the Gulf of Leotong, about 120 miles north of the Peiho, in lat. 40° 4′ N., long. 120° 2′ E. Viewed from the water, the terminus appears to consist of a fortress some 300 yards in length, having a large gateway in the south face, close outside of which, and between it and the sea, is a permanent joss-house, or temple, while the northern end is surmounted by a modern two-storied guard-house; immediately beneath the Wall projects some way.

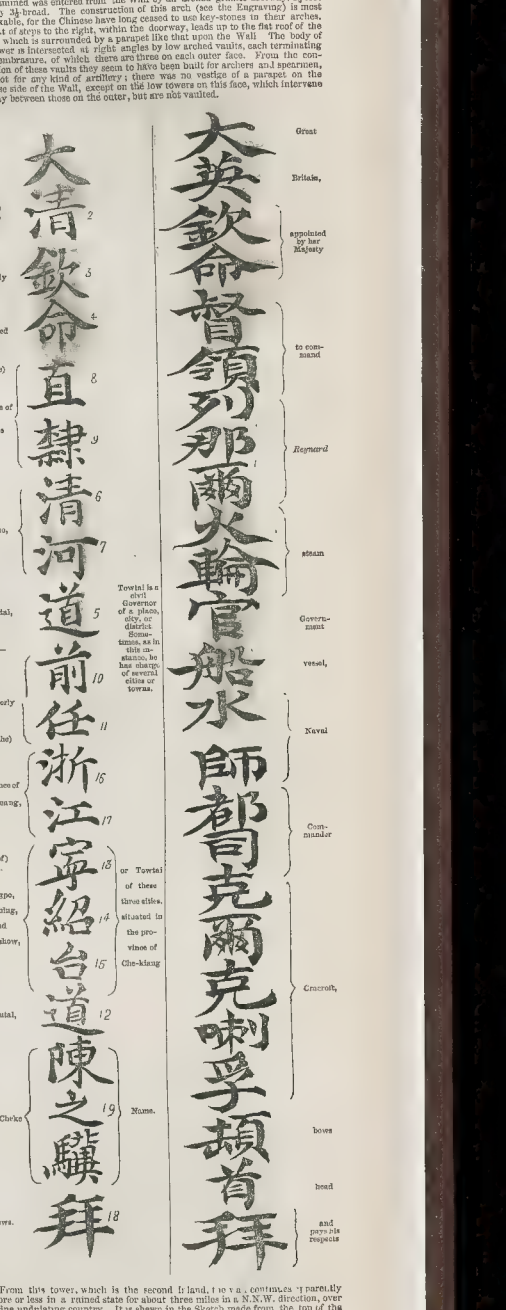
At 10 A.M. we landed a large party to the right of the joss-house on a steep sandy beach, and were civilly received by a white-buttoned mandarin and a small party of soldiers, who informed us we were perfectly at liberty to inspect the Wall at our leisure. We therefore soon ascended to it by a broad inclined plane outside the fort, and found ourselves on a rectangular platform, about sixty feet in length, paved with dark blue-coloured bricks. This portion of the structure was, in its present age and condition, meant to form the original terminus of the main wall; while, owing probably to the receding of the water, the before-mentioned lower continuation projecting seaward now a mass of ruins, and buried in the sand—appears a less durable construction, of much later date.

The first objects that arrested our attention on the platform were three monumental slabs of black marble—two standing close to the wall, the third removed from its base: a curiously-carved altar shaped pedestal lay extended on the ground. On one of the standing slabs is deeply inscribed the sentence, "Heaven created Earth and Sea;" and on the other, "Only a Spoonful." The import of this latter sentence we were at a loss to conjecture: it may have had reference to the placid waters of the Gulf of Leotong; or, perhaps, is intended as an allusion to the nothingness of this vast structure when compared with the works of Creation. The fallen monument, having a very long inscription, we left to be deciphered on our return from the survey of the Wall, which we could no longer delay.

Ascending again by a broad flight of steps from the platform to the top of the fort, we walked past the guard-house (a dilapidated building) down another shorter inclined plane, and then along the Wall, which we found, for about eight hundred yards, in a very ruinous condition, the first part of it being little better than an embankment of sand, broken at intervals by projecting masses of ruined brickwork.

At half a mile's distance from the fort, however, the Wall commences to show a better state of preservation: here we found it measure 39 feet across; the platform was covered with mould, and variegated with flowers of every hue. The Wall on the Tartar side, at this point, shows a fine well-built foundation of hewn granite, surmounted by a slanting brick facing, measuring together 35 feet in height; above this is a brick parapet, 7 feet high and 18 inches thick, 6 feet in height; above this is a brick parapet, 7 feet high and 18 inches thick, divided by small embrasures at irregular intervals, from 8 to 13 feet apart.

At intervals, varying in distance from 200 to 500 yards, the Wall is flanked, on the Tartar side, by towers of brick, 45 feet square and 32 feet high. The one we examined was entered from the Wall by an arched granite doorway, 6½ feet high by 3½ broad. The construction of this arch (see the Engraving) is most remarkable, for the Chinese have long ceased to use key-stones in their arches. A flight of steps to the right, within the doorway, leads up to the flat roof of the tower, which is surrounded by a parapet like that upon the Wall. The body of the tower is intersected at right angles by low arched vaults, each terminating in an embrasure, of which there are three on each outer face. From the convolutions of these vaults they seem to have been built for archers and spearmen, and not for any kind of artillery; there was no vestige of a parapet on the Chinese side of the Wall, except on the low towers on this face, which intervene midway between those on the outer, but are not vaulted.



From this tower, which is the second I had entered, I could continue my journey nearly more or less in a ruined state for about three miles in a S.N.W. direction, over a fine undulating country. It is shewn in the Sketch made from the top of the tower. It then takes a sudden curve to the S.W., passing near a large town called Saan-hae-wei. Thence it ascends directly up a bleak rugged range of mountains, about 3000 feet in height, creeping up the side like a gigantic serpent, and disappearing over the summit of the ridge.

The general features of the country about the Wall are very pleasing: the land, rising slowly from the sea up to the foot of the mountain range, is well wooded, and apparently densely populated on the Chinese side. On the Tartar side it undulates gently away into the distance, and appears rich and well cultivated, and dotted here and there with villages, the houses of which have roofs exactly similar in shape to those of our omnibuses at home. The only gate through the wall in this district is about three miles inland, and is called the Shan-hae-kwan. This we intended visiting, had not the mandarins prevented us. We observed, while loitering about the Wall, troops of mounted Chinese galloping out from the interior in the direction of the fort; but, supposing they were only bat-tening to have a view of us before we left, we took no further notice of them. Before, however, we had proceeded more than one mile and a half inland these mandarins overtook us, and informed us that the Tooding, or

GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA, FROM THE SEA.

Tartar General in command at Shan-hae-wei, had come down to the fort, and that it was his wish we should proceed no further. We accordingly descended from the Wall, and returned through the fields to the terminus. Here we found the General and a numerous suite assembled, with a crowd of mandarins and soldiers; and the bustle and confusion occasioned by their presence unfortunately prevented our taking a copy of the inscription on the third tablet, which, there is little doubt, would have afforded much interesting information. But we were thankful to have seen as much as we did; for had the General arrived a couple of hours earlier, our landing at all would have been doubtful. We re-

MONUMENTAL SLABS AT THE EASTERN TERMINUS.

TOWER ON THE GREAT WALL.

turned to our boats, therefore, satisfied with the result of the expedition, having, perhaps, seen more of this portion of the Wall than any European before us; and, as all this part of China is still by treaty a sealed country, it may be years before another Englishman enjoys the same privilege. At three P.M. the anchor was weighed; and before dark the Great Wall of China had faded from our view.

[Appended to our Correspondent's obliging communication are two pink cards of congratulation, which passed between him and the chief mandarins. We have engraved these Chinese "hints upon etiquette."]

THE GREAT WALL, SEEN FROM THE TOP OF THE TOWER.

SCENE AT THE GRAND REVIEW AT VERSAILLES.

GRAND REVIEW AT VERSAILLES

The long-talked of review came off on Tuesday week, at Versailles, and everybody was much pleased with the spectacle. The President, attired in his Guards uniform, and his inevitable cocked hat, left Paris at nine in the morning, and proceeded to Versailles, where he and the Nepaulese Princes were entertained at a sumptuous breakfast by Lord and Lady Normanby, who have a villa at Versailles. After breakfast, the President sallied forth on horseback, accompanied by Lord Normanby, the Nepaulese Princes and the officers of their suite, and several English officers in uniform, and proceeded to the ground, near St. Cyr, where the 4th, 6th, and 57th regiments were encamped. A little to the left was posted the 62d Regiment of Foot, and the noblest regiments in France—the 1st and 3rd Carabiniers, who are second only to our Life Guards and Blues, The 1st Regiment of Lancers, 2d of Chasseurs, and two batteries of artillery, in conjunction with the Carabiniers, and the 62d Regiment, then opened a heavy fire upon the camp; and General Grouchy, at the head of the cavalry, made several charges, which were repulsed, and he effected his retreat in most admired disorder, to the infinite amusement of the Nepaulese Prince. The scene was not unlike an Easter hunt. Horses were scampering about in all directions, whilst unhorsed dragoons and lancers were rushing about after their disorderly steeds. Such a general delivery was never seen even at the Post-office. At length the erratic steeds were caught, order was restored, and the infantry formed into hollow squares, which were again unsuccessfully attacked by the cavalry. Then sounded "the tocsin of the soul, the dinner-bell." The troops stood at ease, the cavalry dismounted, and generals, lieutenants, sergeants, and corporals were entertained by the President with a cold collation, consisting of fowls, champagne, &c. (Our Artist has pourtrayed the President and Lord Normanby partaking of champange, and the Nepaulese visitors looking on.) All the private soldiery were also most hospitably regaled by the Presidential Amphitryon. The President, Lord Normanby, and the Nepaulese Princes then took up a position near the Forest of Chevreuse, and the troops filed off before them. The soldiers appeared to be of Molière's opinion, "Le vrai Amphitryon, c'est l'Amphitryon où l'on dine," for the champagne evidently awakened an enthusiasm which the nephew of the Emperor had hitherto failed to inspire: the cry of "*Vive Napoleon!*" was far more general than on any previous occasion. Talleyrand used to say that revolutions are not made with rose-water—neither are they to be made with champagne.

The jewelled foreigners excited, however, the lion's share of the public attention. Their carriage was occupied by Mdlle. Cerito, on whose arms glittered the bracelets which her *parouettes* lately wrung from the susceptible Indians. During the review, M. Horace Vernet was thrown from his horse, and the President lent him one belonging to the officers of his suite. This horse fell with M. Vernet, and severely injured him apparently, for the President galloped up and assisted him into a carriage: fortunately, however, the illustrious painter was not much damaged, for in the course of half an hour he was again by the side of the President, thanking him for his kindness.

The Nepaulese Ambassador left Paris on Tuesday last, with his brothers and suite, for Marseilles, on their way to Calcutta. The day before he gave a last sitting to MM Claudius Jacquand and Dantan for the full-length portraits which they are making of him. Before his departure the Ambassador presented M. Jacquand with 10,000 francs and M. Dantan with 8000 francs, for their services. The two works of art in question are to appear at the next exhibition at Paris, and then to be forwarded to Nepaul. One of the Ambassador's suite, who is an enamel painter, has, during his stay in Paris, taken copies of several pictures and portraits, to serve as models for works to be executed when he arrives in his native country.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—FAREWELL GROUP MEETING OF THE FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

On the evening of yesterday week, a Farewell Group Meeting of the Emigrants of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, who were to sail for Australia on the 30th ult. in the *Stag's Castle*, took place at the British Institution, Tabernacle-row, City-road.

The meeting (which was very fully attended) was distinguished by one peculiarity, viz. that there was no chairman; Mrs. Chisholm (the founder of the association), who was present, being supposed to be presiding.

Mr. W. Harding (treasurer of the Society), in opening the proceedings, explained the nature and objects of the Association, which, he said, was originated by Mrs Chisholm, in the month of October, 1849, since which period four hundred persons had enrolled themselves as members. Of these a large number were about to sail on the 30th, being the first body of emigrants leaving this country under the auspices of the Society. The number amounted in all to upwards of 200 souls, and these were divided into about fifty "families," amongst whom there were a few eligible single females, who would be placed under the care of the heads of families going out with them. The information had subscribed a sum of £1000, and of this £1400 had emanated from those who were about to emigrate in the *Stag's Castle*. A further sum, however, being necessary for the purposes of the undertaking, the Society had supplied the deficiency; and it would be the duty of the emigrants, after the lapse of a certain period, to return that money advanced to them. For their own sakes, he trusted that they would not fail to fulfil their engagement in this respect—as the success of the Society depended in a great measure upon the conduct of those who were the first to emigrate under its auspices.

Mr. Robert Lowe (formerly a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales) proposed a resolution to the effect that the thanks of the meeting preceding to Australia in the *Stag's Castle*, and of all interested in the cause of emigration, were due to Mrs. Chisholm for her patient, disinterested, and successful efforts to establish family colonisation. Mr. Lowe stated that he knew Mrs. Chisholm during her residence in Australia, where she made it her especial business to act as the friend of the emigrants; and so keenly did she feel the necessity there was for affording them protection, that she established an office, similar to a registry-office for servants, the only difference being, that her services were performed gratuitously. Many of the emigrants having heard of the hardships to which it was probable they might be exposed in the interior of the country, were reluctant to leave the town (Sydney); and as they could not obtain such assistance as they required from the officers of the Government, they made their case known to Mrs Chisholm, who was determined that they should obtain the employment they desired. In order to carry out her benevolent intention, Mrs. Chisholm undertook to guide several caravans into the bush of Australia; and having done this, she made all necessary arrangements for the emigrants, adjusting the rate of their wages, pointing out the nature of their engagements, and entering into a proper understanding with the employers to whose care she entrusted their interests. Mr. Lowe then went on to point out the numerous advantages to be derived from the Society, and stated that, inasmuch as most valuable measure consisted in the fact that it was a self-supporting association, he trusted that it would continue to increase in usefulness and prosperity. (Cheers.)

The Right Hon. Vernon Smith seconded the resolution, and stated that he had the highest pleasure in availing himself of this opportunity of testifying to the benevolent efforts of Mrs. Chisholm in the cause of emigration. That lady had done more good by her own unaided exertions, than had often been effected by bodies of officials, with a multitude of clerks and other assistants. The right hon. gentleman then bore testimony to the excellent arrangement of the vessel in which the emigrants were about to sail, and cordially wished them success.

The motion having been carried with acclamation,

Lord Lilford proposed a resolution of thanks to the committee for the liberal and earnest manner in which they had established the Association, and had thus enabled upwards of two hundred souls to emigrate under their favourable auspices.

Mr. Sidney seconded the resolution, and detailed a variety of facts respecting the origin and progress of the society.

A gentleman who had recently returned from Australia then addressed the meeting, pointing out the beauties of the climate, the healthfulness of the soil, and the numerous advantages to be derived from a well-organised system of emigration into the country.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and Mr. F. G. Nelson, a member of the committee, returned thanks, bearing his testimony to the benevolent exertions of Mrs. Chisholm in support of the Society.

Some formal business having been disposed of, the proceedings terminated.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, October 6.—19th Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 7.—Zimmerman, physician and writer, died, 1795.
Tuesday, 8.—Fielding died, 1754.
Wednesday, 9.—St. Denys.
Thursday, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Michaelmas terms begin.
Friday, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day.
Saturday, 12.—Sun rises 6h. 20m., sets 6h. 17m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m / A. h m	M. h m / A. h m	M. h m / A. h m	M. h m / A. h m	M. h m / A. h m	M. h m / A. h m	M. h m / A. h m
10 10 / 22 32	11 5 / 23 15	11 52 / 0 0	0 39 / 12 46	1 26 / 1 33	2 14 / 2 20	3 2 / 3 8

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr.

JOHN PARRY will give his "NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY MORNING NEXT, at SALISBURY, on Wednesday, at Winchester; on Thursday, at Southampton; on Friday, at Worthing; on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at Reading; the 24th, at Cheltenham; and the 26th, at Gloucester.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—VENTRILOQUISM EX-

TRAORDINARY.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, October 7, and Tuesday, October 8, at the New Music Hall, Kensington. On Wednesday, October 9, at the Assembly Rooms, Broadstairs. On Thursday, October 10, at the Marine Assembly Rooms, Dover. On Friday, October 11, at the Assembly Rooms, Folkestone. On Monday, October 14, at the Assembly Rooms, St. Leonards. On Tuesday, October 15, at the Assembly Rooms, Hastings. On Wednesday, October 16, at the Assembly Rooms, Rye. On Thursday, November 5, at Stonegrove. On Monday, November 25, at the New Public Hall, Reading. On Tuesday, November 26, at the Assembly Rooms, Winchester. On Wednesday, November 27, at the Star Rooms, Oxford. On Thursday, November 28, at the Assembly Rooms, Reading. On Friday, November 29, at the Star Rooms, Oxford. On Tuesday, December 3, [illegible]. Commence each evening at Eight. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s.; back seats, 2s. To be had only at Mr. FREDERICK WRIGHT'S, Royal Colonnade, and 181, North-street, and 32, Marine Parade.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on

the HALL OF MUSIC of ENGLAND, by Mr. George Barker. Lectures on the Hydrostatic Media of Nature, and Experiments connected therewith, by Mr. Pepper. Fine Toned Bells. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half price. Open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock; and every Evening (except Saturday) from Seven till half-past Ten.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA.—LAKES of KILLARNEY.—

NEW Exhibiting, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, a View of the most beautiful and interesting Lakes, taken from Ross Castle, including the numerous Picturesque Islands and Romantic Scenery. The views of the Arctic Regions and of Pompeii are now open. Admission to each view, or 2s. 6d. for the three. Open from ten till six.

EGYPT, NUBIA, and ETHIOPIA.—The GREAT MOVING

PANORAMA of the NILE displays the Scenery of these interesting Countries and the Manners and Customs of their Inhabitants; the Desert, the Pyramids, and the Sphinx, the Ancient Ruins of Memphis, Thebes, Karnak, Luxor, Philæ, Dendera, and Abydos. Daily at Half-past Eight and Three. Admission reduced to 6d; Pit, 1s; Stalls, 2s.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society

by the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S-PARK, from Eleven to Four o'Clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water, are recommended to go early. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

On Saturday, Oct. 19, will be published,

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS,

TO

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J T C—William I. penny (two type), 1s and 2s. Edward I. penny, 6d and 1s
Groundsellus—Henry VI. shilling, 2s 6d upwards. Edward I. penny, 6d and 1s; Edward IV. groat, from 2s
W. Manchester—A 10-parà piece of Turkey, struck in the reign of Abdhamut (or Achmet II. date 1203 of the Hegira, which is equivalent to 1786 of our era
Peter Cunningham—Your specimen of William and Mary, 6d to value
Jay, Bayswater—Your 2s II. halfpenny, of no value
W. Hamerton—A 10-parà piece, in hand of Mr Burns', publisher, Portman-street
Bertie—The portrait may probably be heard of at Mr Burns', publisher, Portman-street
Spitfax is thanked, and a paper room for the matters suggested
Faithhead—Both shillings by no means to be easily obtained
J J Bell, Dublin, is the informant of Mr Bell
Galbrook Vale—The novel has not appeared in the Journal
W M Mayfield—Send the coins, and we will collate
J T, Leicester—We regret that we cannot answer the lines
A J—Write to Mr Digby Neale, Hanover-square
A Barrister of Fifteen Years Standing is thanked
R M, Beverley and A S Old Subscriber—Answers next week. We cannot inform you
A Subscriber—Miss Jewsbury, Manchester, is the poetess
A Field-Gentiler—No collected metrical translation of Goethe's minor poems and ballads has been published, though a few have appeared in periodicals. A Morganatic Marriage was explained in a late number of our Journal
T A J—Bath, Dublin, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge
J Sal

in case of need, staves and guns, and fortresses called prisons, compels obedience; but where is the law that shall compel a nation? The only real and effective arbitration is the physical force of a power stronger than either, or than both of them combined, who shall force them to submission. "*La paix à tout prix, même au prix de la guerre*," is a saying full of philosophy and wisdom, and will continue to govern the actions of the world, not only until all men love reason and justice, but until that more distant period when they shall agree upon the meaning of those words, and shall establish a general police, or army of the world, to coerce offending nations, in the same way that the law now coerces offending individuals. We would simply ask these well-meaning men, who wish to abolish war before the world has a millionth or a billionth part of the education and virtue necessary for such a result, what they would recommend, if, after Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein had agreed to submit to arbitration, and the arbitrator had been in favour of Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark should fly in the face of such a decision, and renew the war? What would be the step to be taken in such a case? A new arbitration? Or, if not, would it not be, either a return to the state of things which existed prior to the arbitration, or the entrance of some great third party, strong and well armed, into the quarrel, who would make war upon Denmark, as society does against a malefactor? Beyond this point it is impossible to go. Thus, although war is a mighty evil, it is sometimes a mighty necessity. When we can do without bolts and bars in our houses, without policemen in our streets, or constables and magistrates in our villages—when we can repose in security without being indebted to the judge, the sheriff, the policeman, and the gaoler, we may look for the abolition of war. It will, in fact, have abolished itself by that time, and the promised reign of righteousness—the Millennium of the saints—will have arrived. We do not think that time to be very near at hand; nevertheless, we heartily wish Mr. Sturge and Mr. Burrit success in their diplomacy, and shall watch with much interest the progress of their task. The reason and common sense of the world will be much greater than we now believe them to be, if these respectable gentlemen shall win the laurels for which they strive. We must confess, however, that we should have more faith in the success of a declaration signed by the principal powers of Europe, that unless Denmark and Schleswig laid down their arms immediately, the Powers would occupy the fortresses of both belligerents. *That* is a result which, as it would be a war, Mr. Sturge and Mr. Burrit would possibly not approve; but to us it seems that it would be the best and most sensible mode of putting an end to the difficulty.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR AND OTHER CIVIC OFFICERS.

On Saturday, the Livery assembled in the Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The new Sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Carden and Mr. Hodgkinson) presided in the Common Hall, and the Town Clerk officiated for the Recorder. The names of the aldermen who have not yet filled the office of Lord Mayor having been announced, Alderman Musgrove and Alderman Hunter (who is the next in seniority to Alderman Musgrove) were declared, amid loud cheers, to be elected by the Livery. The sheriffs then proceeded to the Court of Aldermen, and, upon their return, the Common-Serjeant announced that the Court of Aldermen had chosen Alderman Musgrove to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. (Loud cheers.)

Alderman Musgrove (the Lord Mayor elect) having been called upon to take upon himself the office of chief magistrate, said he most cordially concurred in consenting to take upon himself the performance of the functions of the high office to which he had been elected. He thanked the Livery for selecting him, and he thanked the Court of Aldermen for having chosen him unanimously. (Cheers.) Three times he had been chosen: first as Alderman, then as Sheriff, and now as Lord Mayor elect. It was an eventful year that they were approaching, and he hoped to hand down the privileges of the city to his successor in the same unsullied manner in which he now received them. (Cheers.) He would take care that the hospitality of the City—("Hear, hear," and laughter)—should be well maintained. When the foreigners came, he would endeavour to receive them with cordial welcome, and he would ask of the benevolence of his mayoralty, that it should be thought worthy of receiving their thanks for the manner in which he had conducted himself during his year of office. (Cheers.)

The thanks of the Livery to Lord Mayor Farncombe, for the hospitable manner in which he had acted during his mayoralty, and for the benevolent support which he had rendered to the various charitable institutions of the City, and a vote of thanks to the Sheriffs who had just completed their year of office, terminated the proceedings, and the Hall was dissolved.

After the election of Lord Mayor, a Court of Aldermen was held in the Council Chamber, at which the Lord Mayor elect, Mr. William Payne, of the bar, and successor for the city of London, to the office of Steward of Southwark, vacant by the death of the Hon. C. E. Law, the late Recorder of London; and the Court unanimously confirmed the nomination, upon the motion of Alderman Humphery.

INAUGURATION OF THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON.—On Monday morning, Alderman Carden and G. E. Hodgkinson, Esq., the new sheriffs, gave a public breakfast at Cutlers' Hall, whence they proceeded to the Guildhall, where a procession was formed, and, escorted by the Lord Mayor and the officers of the corporation, they went to Westminster-Hall, going on board the City barge, at Blackfriars-bridge, to be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer. At three o'clock the same afternoon, the Cursitor Baron (Mr. Banks) took his seat on the bench, in the Court of Exchequer, and shortly afterwards the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Common Serjeant, the Sheriffs, and the Recorder, &c., entered the court, and, having taken their seats, the Common Serjeant addressed the Cursitor Baron:

My Lord, owing to the lamented death of the Hon. C. E. Law, the late Recorder, and in the absence of his learned successor, he has devolved on me of presenting to you Richard Carden, Alderman and cutler, and George Edmund Hodgkinson, citizen and cutler, Master Cutler, Alderman and Middlesex by their fellow-citizens. The father who have been elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex by their fellow-citizens. The father of Alderman Carden was a distinguished member of the Middle Temple, whose high legal attainments were well known at the profession. Alderman Carden at an early age entered the army. This, however, he quitted for more active pursuits in the City of London, and, entering into mercantile affairs, became one of the most eminent members of the foreign and monetary affairs, became one of the most eminent members of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Hodgkinson is paternally descended from one of the first agricultural families in the county of Derby, who have for centuries cultivated their own freehold land, and maternally, from Mr. Humphrey Jones, the founder of the iron trade of Birmingham. Mr. Hodgkinson's progenitors have been for more than a century members of the Cutlers' Company, and, by his integrity and perseverance, has raised himself to eminence in the port of London, and, by his industry, to great wealth and distinction. Such is the history of the gentlemen I have present to your Lordship, and, on their behalf, I have also to present you, my Lord, a specimen of the choice made by the citizens. I have also to request you, her Majesty's representative in this city of London, and, on the part of the late sheriffs, who are present at the expiration of their year of office, to express the gratification of those gentlemen have been more than realised, both by their impressive manner in the court of Newgate, and the establishment of a third court for the trial of prisoners at the Central Criminal Court, facilitating the business with the proper and speedy administration of justice.

The Cursitor Baron, after paying a tribute to the memory of the late Recorder, and expressed her Majesty's full, gracious, and unqualified recognition of the choice made by the citizens of London. He also passed a high compliment on the late sheriffs, Alderman Lawrence and Donald Nicol, Esq. Proclamation was made for suit and service to be done by the corporation in respect of certain waste lands called the moors, and a piece of ground in the parish of St. Clement. Alderman Hunter performed the ceremony of counting five horse-shoes, 41 horse-nails, and chopping three bundles of sticks. The Cursitor Baron accepted the invitation of the sheriffs to the banquet given by them in the evening, at Cutlers' Hall. The procession returned by water.

REPAVING OF OXFORD-STREET.—The portion of this immense and important thoroughfare between South Molton-street and New Bond-streets has been chosen for the first experiment to remove the ordinary macadamized paving and replace it with granite blocks, as being more durable and also more suitable for this portion of the street, which is a rapid decline to the so-called hollow of Oxford-street, and which will now be assimilated with the lower portion of the descent, which was paved in a similar manner about a year since. The works will proceed with the dispatch requisite in a thoroughfare of such importance, and in the meantime the traffic is obliged to take a circuitous route to the place of destination.

THE ATTACK ON MR. CURETON.—In addition to the sum of £50 reward offered by Mr Cureton for the discovery and apprehension of the persons who made the murderous attack upon him, and succeeded in robbing him of a large quantity of ancient coins (as noticed last week), the Government have offered a further reward of £50 for the apprehension of the offenders. It is supposed that the robbers could not be very well acquainted with the circumstances of the house, or of the habits of Mr. Cureton, since they left behind them a considerable quantity of coin and other valuables, and only got away with them the old silver coin and other articles of lesser value, although they had the field all to themselves, after having reduced their victim to utter helplessness.

—On Wednesday, at the Mansion-house, Henry Dunham, a rough looking young man, well known to the Metropolitan and City Police as a thief, was brought before Mr Alderman Gibbs, in the custody of Michael Haydon, the officer, charged with being concerned in the attack upon, and the robbery of, Mr. Cureton, of Albion-gate-street, on the 26th of September. The evidence was not of a very strong character. Mrs. Sarah Wilson, wife of Mr. Charles Wilson, of No. 81, Albion-gate-street, the house in which the outrage was committed by three ruffians, as related last week, when asked to look round and tell whether she saw any of them present, replied "I cannot swear to the prisoner, but I believe that he was the last of the three who came into the house." He was remanded for a week.

THE PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the committee of management, and other friends and supporters of the above laudable institution, for the relief of aged and infirm printers and their widows, was held at the London Tavern, for general business. The report (being the 23rd of the society's existence) for the past year of the general state and progress of the society's affairs, showed that no retrograde movement had taken place during that period. The funded property at the date of the last audits amounted to £5512 17s. 3d. with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, produced an annual income of £207 6s. 10d. The amount paid to pensioners last year was £356 16s. The income from all sources was £310 18s. 2d.; and the expenditure, £307 6s. Since the institution was founded (independent of the present number of pensioners) 163 persons had received its benefits. The report concluded with an appeal for support, it being presumed sufficient endowment had been held forth to point out the absolute necessity for unceasing exertion on the society's behalf.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of subscribers of this society was held on Monday at the London Tavern; Jake Lance Hansard, Esq., treasurer, in the chair. The report detailed the result of the management during the past year. Two elections have taken place, at which eight new pensioners have been added to the list. There are fifty-eight annuitants now receiving relief from this charity—thirty-three men and twenty-five women. Seven pensioners died during the past year; and one a poor man, aged sixty-nine, having unhappily become insane, has been removed to his parish in the county asylum at Hanwell, his pension ceasing on his becoming a pauper. The men are receiving 27s., and the women 18s. per month. The directors, in their report, lament that the permanent income of the charity is much below the amount required to meet the payments of the pensioners. During the past year the directors, with the assistance of Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, one of the vice-presidents, and the society's principal trustee, have succeeded in placing the whole of the society's permanent stock, which through deaths and other casualties had lapsed into various separate investments and appeared in separate accounts in the books of the Bank of England, into one fund, under the care of four trustees. The permanent fund of the society now amounts to £6700, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities. The late William Drake Broadbent, Esq., of Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, merchant, deceased, has granted to the charity a sum of £50, Three per Cent. Consols, separately invested under the terms of a deed of settlement; from which a special permanent fund of £53 10s. 6d. In addition to this there is a sum £402 6s. stock, Three-per-Cent. Consols, the interest of the dividends of which, amounting to £12 1s. 6d. annually, is available for the current expenses of the charity. The total amounts of funds now possessed by the charity is £7158 16s. 6d. The death of the Queen Dowager, who was a munificent annual contributor to the funds of this charity, and that of the Duke of Cambridge, who on two occasions presided at the half-yearly festivals, are noticed in the report. The total working expenses, including printing, stationery, advertisements, rent, salaries, and miscellaneous, have been £147 2s. 7d., being £52 less than last year, leaving a balance in the Bank of England of £257 13s. 2d. Since the charity was established, in 1818, 878 pensioners have been on the funds, and the sum of £56,314 13s. has been distributed in monthly pensions. The report was approved and adopted.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, LAMBETH.—On Sunday morning, which was the first Thanksgiving Sunday since the lamented death of the late Royal president, the Duke of Cambridge, the chapel and the royal chair were hung with black, and the 160 orphan girls appeared in mourning. The sacred edifice was crowded to hear the Rev. John Jessoph, the morning preacher; after which the school-room was opened to the public, when the Rev. S. R. Cattley, the chaplain, most feelingly addressed the guardians and orphans, and distributed purses, containing five guineas each, to five young women, who, having been brought up at the asylum, had faithfully served in private families, and attended to receive this reward of good service. Her Majesty has lately become patroness, and the Duke of Cambridge has succeeded his Royal father as president of this institution, founded in 1758.

CITY OF LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At various periods within a few years attempts have been made in the city of London to form a Chamber of Commerce, which might, at the same time, become something like a court of arbitration, in order to settle disputes, and prevent the enormous sacrifices made by litigation in the courts of law; but these attempts have hitherto, however, proved abortive. Another attempt to remedy the evil is now making on a more extended scale, and a requisition to call a public meeting to consider the subject has just been presented to the Lord Mayor, signed by upwards of 200 firms in the City.

CORPORATION FOR THE RELIEF OF SEAMEN, &C., IN THE MERCHANT SERVICE.—A quarterly general court of this body was held on Tuesday, pursuant to the act of Parliament, at the London Tavern, Mr. George Lyall, Tuesday presided. The minutes of the last general court having been read and confirmed, receivers of dues were appointed for the outports of Dundalk and Bridport. After transacting some routine business, the court proceeded to the consideration of numerous applications for relief from sick and disabled seamen and widows. Pensions and temporary relief were ordered to the applicants, and the meeting then adjourned.

WESTERN MEDICAL SESSION.—The medical schools of the metropolis commenced their winter session on Tuesday, when introductory addresses were delivered by the principal lecturers attached to the institutions. The lectures in general were well attended.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—A general meeting of the patrons of this charity took place on Wednesday, at the Scottish Hall, Crane-court, Fleet-street; Dr. Webster in the chair. The report states that the number of casual applicants each month was 260, and the number of patients 130. The amount distributed averaged £161 per month. The receipts, from St. Andrew's Day, November 30 last, to Michaelmas Day, amounted to £2044, independently of a balance of £367, and the expenses had amounted to £2044, leaving a balance of £85. After a short discussion on some business matters, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

FOUNDATION OF A NEW DISSENTING CHAPEL, AT PENTONVILLE.—On Tuesday, the first stone of a spacious new chapel, for the use of the Congregational body, was laid by D. W. Wire, Esq., in the Caledonian-road, Pentonville. The building is to be erected according to a design by Messrs. Lee & Lee. It will be in the Grecian style of architecture, and will afford accommodation for 1000 persons. The entire cost is not to exceed £2680: towards which the Congregational Chapel Building Society has voted £700—£400 as a grant, and £300 as a loan. The subscription-list amounts to upwards of £1100, leaving about £360 to be raised.

DARING ROBBERY IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—A robbery of a peculiarly daring character, in one of the most public thoroughfares in the City, and close to the well lighted premises of Messrs. Allan and Company, silk mercers, was committed at the early hour of seven o'clock in the evening, on Tuesday last, upon Captain Bally, R.N., of Datchet, Bucks, in Cheapside, close to Bow-church, leading from St. Paul's Churchyard into Paternoster-row. Captain Baily, who is staying at the Cathedral Coffee-house, St. Paul's, had no sooner turned out of St. Paul's Church and on that evening, to proceed through Chapter House-court, to the Coffee-house, when he was attacked and beset by three well-dressed fellows, one of whom tripped him up by the heels, by whom he was held while on the ground; the other two, in the meantime, ransacking his breeches pockets, and robbing him of his gold watch and appendages, purse and silver, which they escaped through Ivy-lane into Newgate-street, and got clear off with their booty. From the strong gaslights which were in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the robbery took place,

WESTMINSTER RAGGED-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN CLAYLON PARK.

The party, on arriving at Claydon station, were received by Sir Harry and Lady Verney, and by children of the Claydon schools, with flags waving and loud huzzas. They then formed in procession, and walked up to Clayton House, where, having assembled in the hall, they sang Bishop Heber's hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains." They were then addressed by the Rev. W. R. Fremantle, Rector of Claydon, who bade them a hearty welcome, telling them that he himself had been a Westminster boy, and could well recollect the feelings with which, some thirty years ago, he used to regard such places as Duck-lane, Pye-street, the Little Almonry, &c., and how it was a test of the bravery of any Westminster school-boy to venture through them. He expressed his thankfulness that men of energy and piety had been found who would penetrate these haunts of poverty and sin; and he told the children present how grateful they should be to these kind friends who had searched them out, and gathered them into schools, where they might learn not only how to become respectable members of society in this world, but how to prepare for another. He exhorted them to diligence in profiting by the instructions which they received, and pressed upon them the duty of endeavouring to be of use to their companions and relations, and to communicate to them the blessed truths which they learned at school. He mentioned an instance which had come under his own observation, of a woman who owed her conversion from a life of sin to a life of holiness, and, at length, her happy death-bed, entirely to the fact of her little boy having brought home from school a card, with a verse of Scripture written on it, which proved the message of God to her conscience, and led her to the way of salvation. The reverend gentleman closed his address, by saying, that he would not detain the young party longer from the dinner which was preparing for them, and for which he could perceive they were all quite ready.

The Rev. Mr. Walton, Curate of Waddesdon, who was asked to succeed the Rev. W. R. Fremantle, made his address, for the same reason, very brief.

The children were then conducted into the next room, where they partook plentifully of meat and plum-puddings, and apple-pies. Beer was also provided for them; but a great number of them, being teetotallers, declined it, and preferred water.

As soon as the meal was concluded, and the grace had been sung, the children were let out to play—the girls upon the lawn, and the boys in the park; whilst the teachers remained behind to partake of refreshment, which they much needed after their active and fatiguing exertions in waiting upon their young charge. The children manifested the most lively interest in the natural objects by which many of them for the first time in their lives saw themselves surrounded, and took fully as much pleasure in examining these as in playing with the balls and swings which had been provided for their amusement.

By the time the teachers had finished their repast, it was needful to collect the children for their departure. They marched back to the station in procession, as they had come. The girls were at once placed in the carriages appropriated to them; but the boys remained standing by the station, and employed the time that they were kept waiting in singing "God save the Queen," and other airs. At five o'clock, the train arrived, and the whole party returned to London highly gratified by their excursion. No drawback marred the pleasure of the day; the weather, indeed, was uncertain, but the showers most propitiously fell at moments when the party found themselves under shelter. The conduct of the young people was highly creditable; and the children of Claydon, as well as many other of its inhabitants who came forward on the occasion, manifested the warmest interest in, and the kindliest feelings towards, their London visitors.

THE PARSONAGE, AT FRIMLEY

BURGLARY, AND MURDER OF A CLERGYMAN.

The quiet little village of Frimley, in Surrey, has been the scene of a frightful crime a daring burglary, which has unfortunately terminated in the violent death of a venerable and much-respected clergyman, the Rev. George Edward Hollest, who has held the perpetual curacy of this hamlet during the past seventeen years.

The village of Frimley-grove is situate about one mile and a half from the Farnborough station of the South-Western Railway, in the centre of the hop country. It consists of not more than 40 or 50 straggling houses, and the parsonage-house is at the western extremity of the hamlet. It is an old-fashioned brick residence, standing on its own grounds, but not more than 100 yards removed from other houses on either side. The Rev. Mr. Hollest was married, his household consisting of himself, his wife, a man-servant, and two maid-servants; and on Friday week his two sons, youths of fourteen and fifteen, were at home, having arrived from school the same afternoon, to pass the Michaelmas vacation with their parents. On Friday night week the family retired to rest at their usual hour, shortly before eleven o'clock—Mr. and Mrs. Hollest sleeping on the first floor, in a room overlooking the lawn; the two boys occupying an apartment on the same floor; the man-servant's sleeping apartment and that of the two maid-servants being at the top of the house.

About three o'clock in the morning, Mr. and Mrs. Hollest were awoke by the noise arising from the presence of two or three burglars in their chamber, and in their attempts to raise an alarm, a pistol or gun-shot wound was inflicted on Mr. Hollest, in the abdomen, by one of the ruffians, which resulted, after much suffering, in the death of the rev. gentleman, on Sunday evening, shortly after eight o'clock.

The details of the affair will be seen in the summary given below of the evidence which was adduced at the inquest on Tuesday last:—On examination of the premises it was ascertained that an entry had been effected at the rear, through the scullery window, the burglars having first broken a pane of glass to enable them to open the window, and then cut away the woodwork, into which an iron bar was fixed. From the scullery, the kitchen was entered by the removal of a bolt in a very business-like manner, indicating that the villains were no novices in crime. Having once gained an entry, they appear to have set open all the doors in the house, so as to afford speedy egress in case of alarm or discovery. The front door was propped open by a mat, and two or three other doors were found fixed on their hinges by the insertion of knives in the crevices.

The police apprehended, on suspicion, on Sunday evening, at the Rose and Crown beer-shop, in Guildford, three young men of bad character, two of whom at least are shown to have been at Frimley during the week, and one of them is known to have had some conversation with the deceased while endeavouring to dispose of some earthenware dishes. The reputed names of these men are Hiram Smith, James Jones, and Levi Harwood. They are all well known to the local police as very daring thieves, and each of them has been several times in custody. The grounds of suspicion which caused their apprehension on the present charge have not transpired. They were brought to Frimley on Tuesday morning and taken to the residence of the deceased, where they were severally submitted to examination before Captain Mangles, M.P., of Foyle House, Guildford, a county magistrate. The examination was conducted with closed doors, but the result is understood to have created a strong impression on their guilt. Mrs. Hollest is almost positive as to the identity of two of the parties, and evidence has been obtained which shows that two of them have been recently seen in the neighbourhood of the deceased's house. All three prisoners are very small men, and two of them are scarcely five feet high. They are, nevertheless, most determined-looking men of the roughest cast of character. At the close of the magistrates' investigation, the prisoners were remanded, instructions being given to the police to send one man to Guildford, another to Farnham, and the third to Godalming, in order to prevent the possibility of communication between them.

The Home Secretary has offered a reward of £100, to which the family of the deceased have added £50, for the discovery of the guilty parties.

At the inquest, the principal evidence was given by the widowed Mrs. Hollest, who stated: On Friday night last I retired to rest about five minutes to eleven o'clock, my husband having gone to bed previously. I was disturbed, I think, about three o'clock on Saturday morning. I heard footsteps in our bed-room. We both jumped up in bed at the same time. I saw two men at the foot of our bed. One of them put his left hand on my feet, and in his right hand he held a pistol, which appeared to be levelled at my head. One of the men was a little taller than the other. The tallest seized Mr. Hollest in the same way, and levelled a pistol at him. As nearly as I can recollect, both of them said together that "if we made any noise they would blow our brains out." That expression was repeated several times. Mr. Hollest at first thought it was our boys playing a trick upon him, and he told them to go to bed. I saw at once the terrible reality, and sprang out of bed on the left-hand side to ring a bell, the rope of which hung down at the head of the bed. On my doing so, one of the men rushed towards me, and pushed me down with so much force that the bell-rope broke in my hand. The man continued to press me down on the floor, and held a pistol close to my eyes. While in this position I heard my husband, who had also got out of bed, scuffling with another man on the other side of the room, and presently afterwards I heard the report of a pistol. I struggled hard with my assailant, in order to get round to help my husband. I think the man fancied his comrade was shot, as he gave way a little, and I at length succeeded in getting round to the fireplace, and taking hold of a large hand-bell, which I rang as loud as I could. The men at this time left the room; followed by my husband. I ran to the window, and, throwing up the sash, rang the hand-bell again. While doing so, I heard a gun fired from the lower part of the house, and at the same time observed two men run across the lawn. One of the men turned back and looked at me, and I shut down the window immediately. I only saw two myself, but Mr. Hollest told me he had seen three distinctly. After I had closed my bed-room window I went to my children's room, and on the landing I met Mr. Hollest coming up-stairs. He said to me, "The fellow has shot me," and at the same time showing his wound. The men appeared to me to be dressed in light clothes, and to have their hair stuck out at the sides of their heads for the purpose of disguise. Their faces appeared to be covered with fine linen masks, as I could see holes for their eyes. I heard no rustling of paper, and therefore I think the masks were linen. I suspect two of the men who have been placed before me for identification. I had fastened all the doors before retiring to rest, with the exception of the door leading from the kitchen to the staircase, which I had left open for two or three nights previously.

Inspector Kendall requested the coroner to ask Mrs. Hollest to explain the position of the curtains on Mr. Hollest's side of the bed.

Mrs. Hollest said they were drawn close at the head, and round the foot-post, and this might have prevented her seeing any third man in the room. She did not observe either the man who stood over her, or the one who was struggling with Mr. Hollest go to the table where her watch was lying, and as it is gone she thinks it very probable that a third party may have taken it.

Mr. Davies, surgeon, who attended the deceased, stated that from the beginning he regarded the wound as mortal. He had made a *post mortem* examination, and had found loss in the fold of the peritoneum, between the bladder and the rectum, a small marble, which he produced. Mr. Hollest had stated to him that the man fired the pistol at the time he was stooping to take the poker from the fire-place, and this would account for the direction of the wound. He had been Mr. Hollest's medical attendant. The rev. gentleman usually enjoyed good health. He had no hesitation in stating his death to have been caused by the wound in the abdomen.

Mary Gouldstone gave evidence inculpating two of the men in custody:—She stated that she was a nursemaid in the service of Mr. Mayberry; and that on the Friday night, about half-past twelve o'clock, she was looking out of her bed-room window, which was on the second floor, and faced the street, when she saw three men standing on a grass-plat nearly in front of her master's house. She took particular notice of them, as she thought one of them appeared to be tipsy. One of them wore a green felt hat, with light shooting-coat, and dark trousers. Another wore a flat cap; but she did not notice the dress of the third. The one with the felt hat was the tallest of the three, and stood in the middle. The moon was shining brightly, and enabled her to distinguish the features of two of the men. She had never seen them before nor since until that afternoon. She had just seen two of them in the tap-room, and had no difficulty in recognising them, as she had so particularly observed them on Friday night. On her oath, she was positive two of the men she had just seen in the tap-room were the same men she saw in front of her master's house on Friday night. After hearing on Saturday morning what had occurred at Mr. Hollest's, she told her mistress that she had seen three men in front of the house on the previous night, and that she suspected they were concerned in it.

The three prisoners were here introduced, and the witness immediately pointed out the two she had previously identified.

The Coroner (addressing the prisoners) said, he supposed they were aware that a very serious charge had been made against them. The last witness had declared that she had seen them in Frimley on Friday night at half-past twelve, and he wished to inform them that they were at liberty to ask her any questions, if they chose to do so.

The prisoner Smith said (sharply): What time does she say she saw me in Frimley?

Coroner: At half-past twelve.

Smith (to witness): You saw me in the tap-room of the White Hart at half-past twelve on Friday night, did you?—Coroner: Oh, no; the witness does not say so. She says that she saw you in Frimley village.

Smith: Then I can deny it. Excuse me, gentlemen all round, the witness has not spoken the truth. I can bring a respectable publican to prove that I was not in Frimley on Friday.

The Coroner (to the prisoner Jones): Do you wish to ask the witness any questions?—Jones: No more than that I can bring a witness to prove I was not in Frimley on Friday.

The prisoners having been removed, the Coroner here directed the court to be cleared of strangers, and, after a few minutes' consultation with the jury, on the doors being re-opened, it was announced that the inquiry had been adjourned for a week.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CHILDREN.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

CHILDREN there are in many a street
Who never press'd beneath their feet
The daisies; or on dale or down
Saw husky harvest waving brown;
Never beheld the wild rose blow,
Saw May hang out her sheeted snow,
Or heard, o'erhead, in early spring,
The lute-voiced skylark carolling;
Who share no joy, and feel no woe,
Whether the flowers come or go,
Nor to the woods go "summering."

Their playground is some building-land,
Where the last tree doth leafless stand;
Where poisonous ox-eyes mark the spot
Beside which "Rubbish may be shot."
The very nettles that grow there,
While Spring is green, are brown and sere.
And there they dig their garden ground,
With broken pots they fence it round,
Stick in the chickweed for a flower,
And so they wile away the hour,
Forgetting all their poverty.

A different change the Country brings,
Wandering on summer evenings,
When little children may be seen
[illegible] around the village-green,
Like restless insects in the air—
Without a thought, without a care
About the night or coming morrow:
They have not time to think of sorrow,
[illegible] wearied, to their pallets creep,
Dreaming of pastimes while they sleep,
And wakening up right joyously

Watch them beside the meadow-stream,
Poet, if thou dost lack a theme
A stick, a straw, a leaf, a flower,
Suffices for their naval power.
Float gently on, thou fancied barque!
Through where the one-arched bridge looms dark:
'Tis past, it comes again in sight—
Children, I share in your delight.
Now, painter, bring thy palette out;
I know thou can't not paint that shout,
But give the scene its colouring.

Paint them with cheeks as red as cherries,
And make them gathering bramble-berries;
Or seated, in fine autumn weather,
Half buried in the purple heather,
Where pimpernels like rubies glow,
And nodding hare-bells round them grow.
Throw in the golden gorse between,
And strew the bank with mosses green;
While here and there the fern hangs down,
Touched with September's russet brown,
And make the sun shine gloriously

Or in some yellow harvest field,
Where stooping reapers [illegible],
[illegible],
Half shadow'd by the flickering leaves,
With gaudy corn-flowers in their hands:
Place gleaners in the stubby lands,
And paint their costume red and blue
To break the rich corn's golden hue,
And round about the children's dress
Throw trails of pink convolvulus,
And draw one sleeping tranquilly.

Or give them many an acorn cup,
And let them seem to dine or sup
As some tiny girl presides,
And the fancied feast divides—
Calls this a custard, that a pie,
The while with blackberries they dye
Their little hands and ruby lips.
Throw briony and rosy hips
In wild festoon'd-like arbours round,
And paint them sitting on the ground
And light the picture splendid!

Or wilt thou draw them running [illegible]
And throw the sunshine on their faces,
Making their hair stream wild and free,
And blow back all their drapery
While a flock of milk-white lambs
Are hurrying, frighten'd, to their dams.
Make one child on an old gate swinging [illegible]
And one beside a clear brook singing:
A mother with her infant daughter [illegible]
A tree, all shadow'd in the water [illegible]
The blue sky broken suddenly.

When seated by some moorland wild,
How happy seems a rustic child!
While half the grey, thatch'd cot we see,
Hid by the tall oak's greenery;
Or through the churchyard as they go,
Thoughtless of those who sleep below,
Playing about the ivied porch,
Or round the grey old village church;
Making its sleeping echoes ring,
While whooping loud, and hallooing—
Reckless of frail mortality.

Watch them in fields outside a town
Blow off the dandelion's down,
And numbering, as they whiff away
Each tuft, the tell-tale hours of d[illegible]:
Or see them by the hedgerow-banks,
Where the tall nettles stand in ranks,
Aping the soldier in his glory—
Hewing down the thistles hoary,
Till through the weeds they've made a lane
And then they look upon the slain,
And march away triumphantly.

And in their games what mimicry!
Nature's best actors we then see.
Here one pretends to hop and hipple
Forsooth he must become a cripple,
Because he 'mid the daisies fell.
Another comes to make him well,
Feels his pulse and shakes his head
And says he must be put to bed.
Then on the grass they will him lay
Till up he jumps and runs away
And they all follow merrily.

Look on this picture—view this scene!
The cart half hid with trailing green,
A child around its mother twining,
The bank in golden st[illegible]
Another with delight is screeching,
And to its laughing nurse is reaching;
See how the light falls on her face—
The child within her eyes doth trace
Its little image perfectly,
And screams and laughs itself to see,
And crows aloud most lustily.—THOMAS MILLER.

THEATRICAL SEASON.

The opening of the Princess's Theatre, last Saturday, may be taken as an inauguration of the metropolitan theatrical season. That of Sadler's Wells a few weeks previous is of a suburban character; and, though of importance in a dramatic point of view, has little influence on theatrical speculation. The performances there, moreover, have been yet characterised by no new points. With the assistance of Mr. Leigh Hunt's "Legend of Florence," the revivals at that house have proceeded from the old stock, and such exception had not sufficient piquancy to make the season distinctive. Something more will be needed with the coming competition, to sustain the reputation of the Islington establishment. The company wants reinforcement, and the productions must have originality. In both respects we expect to see an improvement. At the Surrey, too, the legitimate season has commenced; and "Macbeth," with the music, has been honoured with the lead; but the cast is far from satisfactory. Whether, also, the management will pursue a steady course upon principle, is, judging from past experience, exceedingly doubtful. At the end of the season, a management should be able to answer the question, "What has been done for the drama?" with a list of results. What new work of genius added to the world's experience? what new performer brought forward for public acceptance? The season, barren in these respects, is a disgrace and a failure, however well intended, however respectably conducted.

It remains to be proved to what extent Messrs. Kean and Keeley will justify the promise of their opening. Of the theatres now in operation, the Princess' has by far the most attractive company. It consists of some of the best of the old names, with the most promising of the modern. Such actors as Harley, Meadows, and Wigan have no equals in the walks of humour; and when associated with Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, we see at once that the comic force of the company defies rivalry. In popularity no tragic actor is superior to Mr. Kean, who, with his excellent wife, enjoying and deserving the sunshine of court patronage, is qualified to support with his single name the fortunes of any stage. Other well known histrions, such as Ryder, Vining, Cathcart, and Fisher, merit the utmost respect, as efficient coadjutors filling up the subordinate parts in a very superior manner. Hitherto, these Kean and Keeley performances at the Princess' have touched the ideal point of perfection. No theatre can exceed them —no theatre, now open, can equal them. The appointments, too, have been superb, and the entire arrangements bear upon them the stamp of liberality, spirit, and the entire arrangements bear upon them the stamp of liberality, spirit, and the entire arrangements bear upon them the stamp of liberality, With such resources at his command, Mr. Kean may do whatever he pleases; and we trust he will use them equally for the improvement of the theatre and of the drama. Original productions should be his aim, rather than revivals—the latter, moreover, should show research and taste.

There are still the Haymarket and the Lyceum unopened. Mr. Webster is reported to have engaged a host of talent, in addition to Mr. Macready and Mrs. Warner, and with these forces has a fair chance of competing with the Princess'. No other theatre, judging from appearances, has the slightest chance at all. The competition between these two houses will revive those palmy days of the drama when old Drury and the Garden contended for victory. The result cannot but be highly beneficial; it will go far to revive dramatic taste, and will benefit the entire arrangements bear upon them the stamp of liberality, spirit, and the entire arrangements bear upon them the stamp of liberality, every branch of the profession. No theatre can exist, however, by itself. It needs competition. Mr. Anderson, as lessee of Drury Lane, will enter the field at Christmas; but the most considerable next season very differently from the last, to gain by it either profit or honour. Liberality and intelligence are needed to command and select the best new pieces. Expense, equally, must be incurred in getting out and mounting Mr Anderson's absurd declaration and original dramas extant, notwithstanding Mr Anderson's absurd declaration and original dramas extant, notwithstanding Mr Anderson's absurd declaration to the contrary at the end of his last season; and the manager's success will be proportionate to his encouragement of genius. If he continue in a course of personal vanity, his failure is inevitable.

The Lyceum and the Adelphi will, no doubt, proceed upon their old system of procuring new pieces of the domestic and burlesque sorts. Its operation is beneficial so far as it promotes the exercise of talent and wit. As the principle, under the direction of Mr. Farren, we expect superior dramas of all descriptions, mostly new; and, we trust, as few translations as possible.

Besides these, there remain the New Strand and the St. James's theatres: but these exist at possibilities rather than as realities. The size of both is limited; but they, nevertheless, offer means and opportunity for experiments that cannot be made elsewhere, and, in judicious hands, might be rendered available and profitable; particularly the St. James's. That May-pole-bone, too, began to find an audience which, in an untheatrical neighbourhood, it has had to create. The good work might be made to prosper by a manager of adequate resources both in mind and purse. We hope that it will not be permitted to decline.

PRINCESS'

The opening of this theatre, under the joint management of the Keans and the Keeleys, we have shown, was successful, in every sense of the word, as a great fact." The union of the comic and the tragic talent impanied in such a partnership is of high promise. The reputation which they excited on Saturday by the announcement of "Twelfth Night" was fully realised. Mr. Kean as "Viola," Mrs. Keeley as Maria, and Mr. Keeley as *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*, but Mr. Harley as *Clown*, and Mr. Meadows as *Malvolio*. In the last we, at any rate, expected a new view of the character; nor were we disappointed. For once, on the stage, we recognised Malvolio as a natural man—a disposition perverted by personal conceit, but not dishonourable; one who thinks nobly, but acts vainly; wise of purpose, but foolish and overweening in conduct. Of all this, Mr. Meadows gave the prosaic side admirably—lacking somewhat the ideal, probably, but embodying the actual only too palpably. Good as the performer is now in the part, we expect to see him better.

The *Viola* of the evening was charming. It is a part with which Mrs. Kean has identified her reputation. There are in her impersonation the archness and the poetry, the sportiveness and the pensiveness, the wondrous variety and combination of opposites, the sanciness and the modesty of the assumed boy and the real woman.

Nothing could be better than Mrs. Keeley as *Maria*, and Mr. Keeley as *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*. His sottishness and his cowardice had all the richness of caricature, without its excess. Mr. Harley, also, in the *Clown*, was both amusing and edifying; and Mr. Ryder, in *Antonio*, rough and honest. The other characters were cast as well as the state of the theatrical market at present permits; and the whole, with the magnificent scenery and dresses, passed off triumphantly. The house was exceedingly crowded.

On Monday Mr. Kean himself stood forward as a candidate for histrionic honours, in his own theatre. His choice of a part was judicious, "*Hamlet*, the Dane." Mr. Kean, even in his salad days, was celebrated for his characterisation of the reflective Prince; indeed, the performance was always highly meritorious. Mr. Kean has of late very much improved as an actor. His impulses have been chastened, and his general style artistically subdued. Many of his mannerisms have been cast aside altogether, and the facility acquired by great practice has given to his bearing on the stage a gentlemanly ease, in which he is unmistakably unrivalled. Mr. Kean is now entitled to take rank as an undisputable artist; and, in his recent improvement and most marked progress, has shown an amount of intelligence and skill which entitles him to the peculiar and highly honourable character of an intellectual one. His *Hamlet* is strikingly primitive. The scholar and the gentleman are portrayed with an intensity and force, such as indicates a special aptitude, and a decided genius for characters combining grace, intelligence, and impulse. Since Mr Farren's, no *Hamlet* has shown such minute study, such delicate shading, such polish, such subtle manipulation, and high finish as Mr. Kean's. Always rapid, forcible, and elegant, it is sometimes (and more frequently than not) the scene with *Ophelia* deserves, for the latter quality, to be especially distinguished. It more than approaches to an equality with his father's; and for power to affect the soul deeply and mysteriously, far excels any other actor's effort in the same trying situation. That one scene alone would justify us in accepting Mr. Kean as a great actor.

The performance of Hamlet was enhanced in interest by the assumption of the part of *Ophelia* by Mrs. Kean. We are glad to see the managerial vulgarity of putting the *nobody* of the establishment into this *rôle* thus repudiated. Mrs. Kean's conception of the character is beautiful and pure, abounding in pathos and effect. The episode in the fourth act was powerfully executed—a combination of idiocy and inspiration most psychologically rendered.

The subordinate characters were remarkably well filled. *Polonius* was represented by a Mr. Addison, whose humour, though not yet fully developed, is of a quaint and quiet sort. Mr. Fisher, in the *Ghost*, was not sufficiently monotonous and sepulchral in his tones: indeed, his emphasis was most abundant and marked. Mr. Wigan, in *Osric*, was an exquisite of the first water. While Mr. Harley and Mr. Meadows, in the two *Gravediggers*, were, in their humour, ignorance, and presumption, first-rate. The scenery in Elsinore is capitally painted by Day and others, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Grieve, and the appointments and mise en scene generally were duly appropriate.

The rest of the entertainments at this theatre consist of a new farce, entitled "Paton & Attachments," by Mr. Bernard; and a new ballet divertissement by Mr. Flexmore, with music by E. Rigbye. The farce was clever enough, and well supported by the Keeleys and Mr. Wigan. The former are a new married couple, occupying a suburban villa and garden, the husband being under promise to cut his old bachelor acquaintance, which pleases for a twelvemonth he has kept. At home a pattern of fidelity; in London, however, he still indulges his Platonic propensities, lending umbrellas to ladies in the rain, one of whom has forgotten to return the parasol entrusted to her. *Mr. Thistledown's equadoon* again appears soon, however, on the scene one *Tom Rawlings* (Mr. Wigan),—in pursuit of *Mrs. Thistledown*, whom, as usual, he has been persecuting with his attentions during her solitary walks. He manages to gain himself on the premises, by his knowledge of the umbrella affair, from the consequences of which, however, ultimately he manages to save the husband, when both lady and umbrella enter on the scene as old acquaintances of the wife. *Miss Ellen Meadows* (Miss Harley) is the object of *Thistledown's* flirtatious admiration. The evidence against him of the umbrella is ingeniously disposed of by *Tom's* screwing the handle of it on to his own, which happens to have engraved on its point his name and address at full. *Mrs. Thistledown's* perception that *Tom* affects his fun to some purpose; and the affair concludes with a ludicrous platitude, uttered by Mr. Keeley with becoming solemnity.

The ballet is decidedly the best representing an incursion of satyrs, led by Mr Flexmore, on a bevy of nymphs. Mdlle. Carlotta Leclercq and Mdlle. Auriol were the principal performers, and did the spiriting with remarkable grace and [illegible] of expression. Altogether, the amusements of the evening were of a superior kind. The house has been cleaned and re-gilded. All the properties are new.

SADLER'S WELLS

The tragedy of "Macbeth" has been reproduced, with all the gorgeous appointments of last season. The arrangement of the banquet scene, moreover, has been much improved, and nothing new can work better in the whole Mr. Phipps, as usual, was careful and judicious in the management. Mr. Glyn, on the contrary, has made a great start in her performance of the ambitious wife, by the introduction of some new and startling effects, as admirable in conception as they are bold and daring in execution. In grandeur and impressiveness her *Lady Macbeth* has never been exceeded. Before the end of the first act, her interviews, and particularly the final one, became not only terrible but appalling. The opening soliloquy, also, was delivered with a new point that was perfectly thrilling. The words

> And shall be
> What thou art promised,

were delivered with a prophetic vehemence and an intense emotion which foreshadowed the whole tragedy. The sleep-walking scene had, also, been restudied, and, with many new readings, it was both fine and grand. Wonderful as her acting in the part was, still more wonderful is the rapid progress of her conception, which makes on the reproduction of any character to which she has previously devoted her extraordinary energies.

SURREY.

"Macbeth," with Locke's music, was revived on Monday. Mr Creswick, in *Macbeth*, was impressive, but too didactic. Miss Cooper's *Lady Macbeth* was a good and correct reading: for the want of *physique* to embody a character of such weight, she is of course not respectable.

MUSIC.

RHUDDLAN ROYAL EISTEDDVOD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RHYL, Sept. 30.

The proceedings of the North Wales Musical Festival were brought down to the afternoon of the 26th instant, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last Saturday. Of the proceedings of the accident in the morning, the Hall was crowded to excess, the committee having made strenuous exertions to remove the painful impressions produced by the fall of the central compartment of the second gallery. The concert was for Mr. Sims Reeves, in Sir H. Bishop's ballad, "My pretty Jane;" Miss M. Williams, in "My Childhood's happy Home;" and Mr. Ellis Roberts, in his fantasia on "Codiad yr Ehdydd," on the Welsh harp. The solo players were Mr. W. Rea (flute) and Mr. Horatio Chipp (violoncello). The overtures were Rossini's "William Tell," Mozart's "Figaro," Weber's "Jubilee," and Mr. Williams's bardic overture, repeated by desire, instead of Auber's "Gustave."

The performance of Handel's "Messiah" on Friday, under the leadership of Mr. J. Chipp, was highly satisfactory. The Chorus of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society sang with remarkable spirit and precision. The band, although small, was effective; and if there had been an orchestra, the general execution would have challenged comparison with many interpretations of higher pretensions and greater numbers. The venerable President gave the signal for the overture of "Hallelujah" chorus with the same energy that he conducted it, Chipp, and M. Williams: Messrs. Sims Reeves (who was very powerful) and Machin. In the evening, in the midst of a south-wester, which made the sea on the Rhyl beach one vast sheet of foam, the Lady Jenkins, Viscountess Fielding, Hon. Mrs Lloyd, Hon. Miss Essex Lloyd, Hon. Mrs. Rowley, and Hon. Mrs. Heaton. Amongst the stewards who were most active and polite in their attentions were Lord Mostyn, Hon. R. T. Rowley, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, M.P., E. L. Richards, Esq. (the Conway), John Williams, Esq., M.P., C. W. Wyatt, Esq., &c.

The dancing was kept up till four in the morning, although not without apprehensions from the visitors, the rain penetrating through divers parts of the brick watertight roof, and the very floors were completed among the canvas covering at the north-eastern entrance, and almost smothering a "special."

It was intended to have ended the festival on the Friday with the ball; but, owing to the interruption in the proceedings on Thursday, by the accident, an extra morning was fixed for Saturday, in order to award the remainder of the prizes. The Gorsedd for conferring degrees in the most of the Castle, on Friday morning, was not uninteresting. The form of initiation and ordeal by the Druids, but omitted the ancient mode of choosing, and also the archdruid, whose enthusiasm produced always a most ludicrous burlesque. Mr. Brandreth, who demanded an investigation into his plans to exonerate him from blame for the accident, and the editor of the *Carnarvon Herald*, who asked for three cheers for the ladies of the House of Mostyn, which were heartily given, although the speech of the editor, owing to some metaphors, provoked no little risibility. The awards for the prizes were duly made for arts and manufactures, for education and for music. The aspirants for the place-seeking prizes, and the Penullion singing, reflected the highest credit on the late degree; nothing could be worse than the specimens offered to the latter. But Pennillion must not be judged by the incompetent exponents at the Eisteddvod. Any amateur party, such as that which Robert Williams, Esq., of Glynllivon, the Member for Macclesfield, could never have believed that such horrible exhibitions as those made by Saturday's candidates, were those of ready and able Pennillion singers When properly executed with wit, which, indeed, is the sine qua non of musical success, the improvisation is really agreeable. It was nearly six o'clock before the Eisteddvod terminated. The visitors to this memorable meeting did not disperse before to-day (Monday), when the truly hospitable reception given to guests and strangers by the local gentry.

Our thanks are due to the noble president, Lord Mostyn, to the committee and chairman, to the honorary secretaries, to the railway forces at the Rhyl station; and to Mr. Atkins, the conductor, for their valuable aid during the Eisteddvod: and from what we could gather to-day, the Engravings in Saturday's Numbers will be highly appreciated by the visitors. The Pennillion singers, and engraved within such a brief period, created no small astonishment; the station and visitors' office at Rhyl were quite besieged all Saturday by the applications.

The Eisteddvod has now passed away, and we may be thought of the exhibitions of individual intolerance, of bardic bigotry, of patriotic perversity, of isolated illiberality, and of national nonsense, every Englishman who attended this Eisteddvod must have felt the severest sympathy for the spirit that intended this Eisteddvod must have felt the severest sympathy for the spirit that intended this Eisteddvod must have felt the severest sympathy for the spirit that int

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Friday night week, the Marquis of Hastings, who is an ensign the 52nd Regiment, now stationed at Liverpool, fell into one of the docks in that place, and narrowly escaped drowning.

The Manchester subscription of working men to the national monument of Sir Robert Peel amounts to £180, subscribed by thirty-six unemployed men, besides which there are still 260 subscription lists in the hands of the canvassers, which should increase the number of subscribers to at least fifty thousand, and the subscriptions to upwards of £360.

Upwards of £500 have been subscribed towards a monument to the poet Wordsworth.

M. Jacquand, the celebrated France portrait-painter, has just finished a full-length portrait of the Nepaulese Ambassador, and a copy of it is to be placed in one of the galleries at Versailles.

The London penny savings bank has 7859 depositors, with 49,516 deposits; and the amount received since its establishment has been £3017.

Cardinal Cerra Cassano died at Rome on the 15th ult. He was created a cardinal in 1841.

The number of missionaries despatched from England at the present time are: By the Church Missionary Society, 137; Society for Converting Jews, 78; for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 394; Wesleyan Society, 363; Baptist Society, 100; Missionary Society, 171; Scotch Churches, 190, various other religious bodies, 100: total, 1438.

An importation of a cereal grain, resembling Indian corn, but of a smaller and whiter description, having taken place from Jaffa, and some doubts existing as to its liability to duty, the case was submitted to the consideration of the authorities. It was decided by them, after the inspection and hearing the opinion of the trade, that the grain was admissible free of duty.

A balloon is at this time being made in the grand orangery of the Luxembourg, Paris, under the direction of MM. Barral and Bixio, in which these gentlemen intend to follow up a course of studies of the atmosphere. This balloon is 66 feet in height, and 45 in breadth, and, if filled with pure hydrogen, would be capable of carrying up about twenty persons, with carbonated hydrogen it will take up ten or twelve.

An interesting discovery has just been made near Fontenay, between Soissons and Compiegne (France). A great number of Roman antiquities having been found in digging, the workmen were instructed to continue, and soon came to the foundation of Roman buildings, covering a surface of more than 30,000 metres, and divided into more than 300 rooms or cells.

W. B. Beaumont, Esq., of Bretton Hall, has given orders to his keepers and tenants to destroy every head of game they meet with. Hitherto the game has been strictly preserved.

An otter, weighing 24 lb., was shot on Wednesday, under the Stoke Railway bridge, near Brampford Speke.

Three whales were seen in the Clyde on Wednesday week, one of which is described as of enormous size. A number of sharks and sturgeons have recently been seen in the same river.

Last week, an old man on crutches, between eighty and ninety years of age, trespassed upon the South Wales Railway, near Skewen, and was knocked down by one of the carriages, and had his leg fractured in two places. He died in the course of a few hours.

The hop-planters of Worcester and Hereford are about to join the planters of Kent and Sussex in soliciting further indulgence from the Government for the payment of the remaining moiety of the 1848 duty, which at present is required by the 18th of October.

The Austrian, Prussian, Bavarian, and Saxon governments have just entered into a convention with regard to the electric telegraphs, by which a common tariff has been adopted, reducing the expense by about one-half. This new tariff was to come into operation from the 1st inst.

A grand exposition of agricultural produce will be held at Versailles, on the 6th inst., in the grand Square in the Place d'Armes, opposite the Palace. It is expected that the show of oxen, sheep, and horses will be unusually fine.

About 600 hands in the employ of Sir Elkanah Armitage, an extensive manufacturer of ticks, nankeens, &c., have turned out, and refuse to recommence working until they are paid "according to the same rates for the same work that is given at other manufactories."

The Queen's Hotel at Cheltenham, which cost £47,000 including the land, and the original rental of which was £2100 per annum, was offered for sale by auction last week. The highest bid was £14,900, and it was bought in at £15,000.

A private of the 17th Regiment (France) has been condemned to death by a court-martial, for having surrendered his arms to the insurgents on the 13th of June, 1849.

The large printing manufactory near Thann, Haut Rhin, was destroyed by fire on the 15th ult. More than 200 workmen are thrown out of employ.

On the 1st of September the hundredth anniversary of the erection of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Synagogue took place in Kingston (Jamaica). On the same day a black female, who recollected the erection of the building, died at the very advanced age of 150 years.

On Monday a provision in the New Factory Act (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 54) came into operation. Power is given by the 6th section to employ young persons and females above the age of eighteen years from seven in the morning until seven in the evening from the 30th September to the 1st April, under certain regulations.

Thomas Fortescue, Esq., of Ravensdale Park, has struck off the munificent sum of £100 from this year's rent of the farm held by Mr. William Bell, of Christianstown, in consideration of the failure of his potato crop. The extent of the failure was submitted to valuation. An act like this supplies its own forcible comment.

On Saturday an half-intoxicated madman, named Williamson, threw himself from the road over the High Level Bridge at Newcastle, into the river Tyne, a height of 86 feet, and, strange to relate, he swam about apparently unhurt until picked up by a boat which put off to his rescue. How he managed to undress, and unnoticed accomplished the stupid feat, appears very singular, as the bridge is generally thronged with foot passengers.

Liverpool and Glasgow are simultaneously engaged in discussing projects for the erection of new Post-offices and the removal of old powder-magazines—rather a curious coincidence.

No definitive arrangement has been arrived at between the Town Council of Liverpool and the car proprietors of that town. The dispute, therefore, as to the amount of fares is still *in statu quo*.

John Hackway, a veteran gipsy, digger of Bideford, near Exeter, aged eighty-four, has, through blindness, relinquished his under-sextonship to his son-in-law, John Bradley. He was fifty-eight years sapper and miner to the mausoleums there, and during his operations in the churchyards he has witnessed the interment of nearly 5700 persons.

Madame Poitevin, the wife of the well-known aëronaut, a few days ago, at Paris, made a balloon ascent from the Hippodrome, on the horse which her husband employs. She was dressed in a riding habit, and, before starting, paraded round the Hippodrome. She rose slowly, amidst the applause of the spectators. Her husband and another person were seated in a car placed above her.

It is stated, that, owing to reductions in the number of hands employed, and the late strike on the Eastern Counties Railway, there are between 200 and 300 railway hands of various classes in Stratford alone without employment.—*Essex Standard*.

Workmen are at present employed in placing posts along the ostroi wall of the Left Bank of the Seine, Paris, to support the wires which are to lead from the central office to the terminus of the Orleans and Lyons Railways. On the line from Paris to Orleans and to Tours the works are so far advanced, that in a few days electrical telegraphic communications may take place between Paris and Tours.

The mansion-house and lands of Priorbank, Melrose (Scotland) were sold last week to W. Tait, Esq., late publisher of *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* for the sum of five thousand guineas. Priorbank was purchased by General Hugh Gowdie, Commander of the Forces in India about forty years ago.

The Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, has been appointed evening lecturer and curate of St. James's, Piccadilly.

There has been another explosion at Little Usworth Colliery, in which five of the workmen have been severely burnt, but all of them at present survive.

On Sunday, two privates of the 15th Regiment were landed at Gravesend, from the ship *R. Seppings*, brought from Calcutta, as prisoners, charged with the murder of a policeman some time previous to their enlistment in their regiment. Their names are Andrew Daly and James M'Fadden.

Two fires occurred in Liverpool on Saturday night. The extensive oil-works of Messrs. Bankcroft and Co., in Upper Frederick street, were burnt to the ground, as it is stated that the stock is not insured. The other fire which was less extensive, occurred at a small inn near Dale-street, and a child, four years old, was burnt in its bed.

The Duke of Argyll's gamekeeper at Inverary Castle has a Skye terrier bitch, which along with her pups is giving suck to a young otter.

An excursion train passed through Southampton on Tuesday on their way to London from Dorchester, consisting of 78 carriages drawn by 3 engines! They were two hours behind time. 900 persons were left behind on the Dorchester line, for want of accommodation.

In the neighbourhood of Cupar (Scotland), lately, a bottle containing a quantity of beer, as an enticement to lead the insects into a snare, was hung up against a wall covered with fruit, which the wasps threatened soon to destroy, and in one day 376 wasps were drowned by this mode.

On Friday week, William Adams, aged sixty-six, an inmate of Marylebone Workhouse Infirmary, was found in one of the water-closets, his throat lanes protruding from his stomach, which he had cut across with a razor. The torture which he endured from triple strangulated hernia drove him to the commission of this dreadful act.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ST EDMUND.—Will you favour us with another copy of the Problem you refer to?

JUDY.—Always acceptable. The last shall have early insertion

J. C. W.—It is published monthly, at 1s 6d per number

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—1. You have overlooked the Pawn at Black King's Rook's 4th (because a Bishop). 3. B to Q R 3rd. 4. B to Q B 4th (discovering checkmate)

J. W. M. Birkenhead.—1. The Chess-games and Problems of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have never been published in a volume by themselves. 2. The "Chess-player's Handbook," published by Bohn, is, of any bookseller

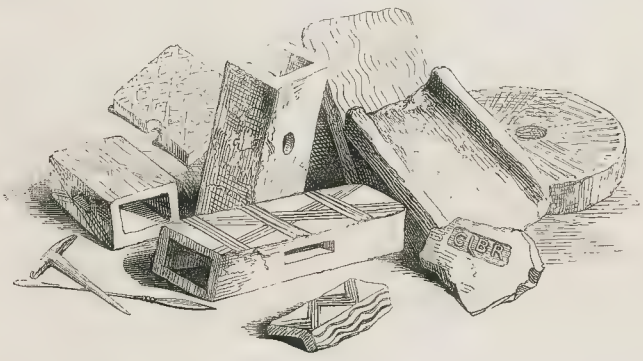
G. PARR.—Highly ingenious, but must inextricably arranged. Try and put it into better form, and it will be a brilliant one.

SOLUTIONS of Problem No. 348, and Enigmas, by JUVENTUS, ENONIENSIS, MB, JCB, JCW, W. W. M., CLERICUS, J. W. S., H. B., C. S. J. are correct

ROMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED AT LYMNE, KENT.

with the aid of the local knowledge of Mr. James Elliott, of Dymarch, and the subscriptions of some few zealous antiquaries, determined to excavate the hitherto unbroken ground of the *castrum*, and determine its ground-plan and the nature of its interior buildings. The walls were traced round three sides of the square; the east and west being perfectly straight and parallel to each other, while the north differed in a very remarkable manner from those usually seen in Roman towns; it made a circuit forming a half-octagon, with towers at its angles. The fourth side was open to the sea; the walls enclosing an area of about twelve acres.

In trenching round the walls, and particularly in digging where there was scarcely a trace of walls at all above-ground—that is, on the eastern side—the most curious features of the *castrum* developed themselves. The buried walls here presented an appearance which indicated that the place had undergone some extraordinary convulsion of nature, which fully accounted for the antique tradition of its overthrow. The ground is peculiarly liable to land-slips, and the whole portion of it on which the Roman town stood, at a very distant period, probably about the twelfth century, has sunk downwards towards the sea, breaking the wall into fragments, and thrown it out of position so thoroughly,



FLUE-TILES, QUERN, AND OTHER ROMAN ARTICLES FOUND AT LYMNE.

that in one part it appears like a pavement on the ground; but the most curious fragment is the great gateway, which stood on a platform of large squared stones, still retaining the marks of carriage-wheels, and which have been so displaced by the sinking of the ground beneath them, that they assume the appearance of a flight of steps. The two large round towers on each side of the gate have fallen—one outwardly, the other inwardly; but such has been the tenacity of the mortar with which the stones have been secured, that none are displaced, although the foundation-stones are snapped asunder by the fall.

The walls being thus traced entirely, it was determined to trench upon the rough and unbroken ground in the interior of the *castrum*, and a little to the south-west of the great gate alluded to a Roman building was discovered; and, subsequently, another of larger dimensions, exhibited in our Engraving. An extensive hypocaust ran under the floor, which was supported by columns formed of layers of large tiles at regular intervals: the walls are constructed of stone and layers of tile, and the arches in them turned with tiles, in the same manner as at Rome, and the ancient cities where the Romans held sway, such as Treves, Verona, &c. These hypocausts have been usually considered as baths, but there can be no doubt that they constituted the Roman method of warming the houses in these cold climates. The pavement was entirely gone, but upon the walls of the circular portion of the room was still remaining a thick layer of stucco, upon which might yet be traced the colour and pattern of the border of ornamental painting which had once enriched them. The walls of the outer room seen to the left of our Engraving show very distinctly, by the irregular line of tiles in it, the nature of the land-slip which destroyed the Roman town, and its effect on the walls. In excavating these houses, an abundance of broken pottery, glass, keys, fibulæ, and many minor articles were found, as well as a considerable number of coins, the larger number being those of the Constantine family, and of Carausius, the successful Roman General who usurped the British throne.

The group of remains exhibited in our second Engraving consists partly of the square hollow flue-tiles which ran up the sides of the apartments, and distributed warm air through the houses; the ornamental sides of these tiles were placed outwards, that they might rather adorn than disfigure the rooms. A quern is also exhibited made from the lava quarried at Andernach, on the Rhine, and famed in the Roman days, as well as since, for this peculiar strata. The T-shaped clamp on the ground at the other side is one of the many found bracing different parts of the walls; the ligula beside it is one of the many articles of a miscellaneous nature exhumed. The tile bearing the letters C. L. B. R. is of the rarest and most curious kind; and Mr Smith inclines to consider it the stamp of the *Classiarii* or *Classici Britannici*—the British troops trained to sea warfare.

It is to the untiring energy and perseverance of Mr. Roach Smith that we owe these discoveries; and he has been assisted in them by none of our Antiquarian Societies, but solely by the subscriptions of a few zealous friends. A meeting of these gentlemen and others interested in the cause was held on the 26th of September, when Lord Strangford and about forty other gentlemen accompanied Messrs. Smith and Elliott over the scene of their excavations, and afterwards dined together at Hythe, the evening being devoted to animated and intellectual discussions on the scenes of the day. From one of their number (Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.) we have obtained the Sketches he then made of these relics of the Roman era in Britain, to engrave in the present page.

SHIP LAUNCH AT DUNDEE.

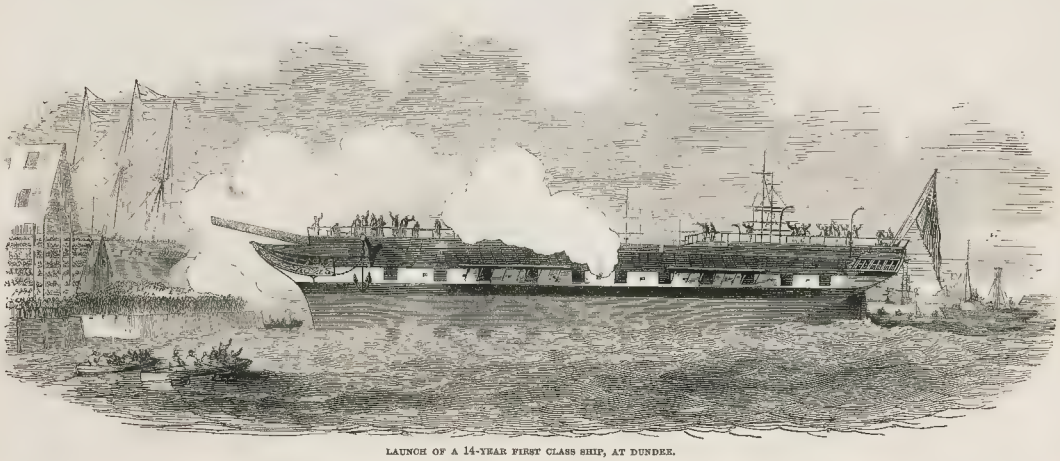
A fine ship was launched from the building-yard of Mr. A. Stephen, at Dundee, on Monday week. The launch was advertised a few days previous, when it was stated there would be platforms erected for the accommodation of the spectators, and that no charge would be made for admission; but that a collection would be taken for the benefit of the Industrial Schools, the scholars of which were marched down to the yard, and were gratified with a sight of the ceremony.

The day was fine, and there was an immense concourse of spectators. Among those present were Lord and Lady Kinnaird, the Hon. Mr. and Miss Ponsonby, Sir John Ogilvy, Bart.; Geo. Duncan, Esq., M.P.; and W. C. Lindsay, Esq., of London. The Dundee instrumental band was on board, and played several airs during the afternoon. At four o'clock, everything being in readiness, the shores were knocked away, and the vessel glided gracefully into the water, amidst the cheers of the assembled crowd, the firing of guns, and the music of the band.

The dimensions of the ship are as follows:

Length of keel	145 feet.
Length on deck, about..	150 feet.
Breadth of beam	31 feet 6 in
Depth, about	21 feet.
Registered tonnage	800 tons.

She is of the best British oak and teak, fastened throughout with copper bolts, and will class 14 years A 1. She was built under a shed, being the first vessel ever so constructed in Scotland; her finishings are in style, and reflect the highest credit on her enterprising builder, Mr. Alexander Stephen, who has another large vessel of 850 tons in course of building, for Mr. Lindsay of London.



LAUNCH OF A 14-YEAR FIRST CLASS SHIP, AT DUNDEE.

NEW CHURCH IN ALDERNEY.

The inhabitants of the Island of Alderney have long experienced the want of church accommodation. They possessed only one church, and this both small and mean, and quite unworthy of the place, which is populous and increasing in importance, not to mention that it is the seat of a little independent Government, with its executive and civil courts, and its military establishment, &c.—quite a model of a larger community. This defect has been supplied by the munificence of one individual, the Rev. John Le Mesurier, only son of the late General Le Mesurier, formerly hereditary Governor of the island. Mr. Le Mesurier is not resident in the island, but his family connexion with it, and his deep feeling for the religious improvement of the inhabitants, has led him to spend a sum not much short, probably, of £8000, in providing them with a large and dignified church on a new and greatly improved site. Such munificence deserves special record. It is not an event parallel only with the rebuilding of a church in an English village, but one which in such a place stands alone in the history of the island; whilst it possesses great interest beyond that attached to it by the natives, both of Alderney itself, and the Channel Islands generally.

The new Church is dedicated to St. Ann, and is built with stone from the island quarries, with Caen-stone finishings. It is in the early pointed style, and cruciform in plan. The extreme length within the walls is 116 feet; its width 60 feet; and from the base to the top of the spire is a height of 100 feet. The nave measures 72 feet by 25 feet; the north and south aisles, 47 feet by 12 feet 9 inches. The width inside the transepts from the nave is 25 feet by 23 feet; and the chancel, which has a circular end of a radius of 12 feet, is 32 feet by 25 feet. The Church contains 660 sittings for adults, and 183 for children, being a total of 843; 409 of which are proprietary sittings, the remainder being free. It is warmed by a hot-air apparatus erected by Messrs. Wilder and Sons, Yield Hall Foundry, Reading.

The interna. appointments are very chaste. Over the porch, on the south side, is a well-executed sculpture, representing the "Good Shepherd" bearing on his shoulders a lamb. The communion-table is of oak, richly carved. The font, which stands on the right of the western or grand entrance, is of Caen stone, with the cross, the dove, and the monogram I.H.S. sculptured on the sides and pillars. The windows are of stained glass, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle; they are adorned with various scriptural illustrations. Under the triple window, at the west end, are six brasses, containing memorials of the Mesurier family, and the dedication-plate, which describes the edifice to have been erected to carry out the intention of the late John Mesurier, Esq., and Martha his wife. "In fulfilment of their purpose, this Church has been erected to the glory of God, by their only surviving son, John. The first stone was laid 24th September, 1847. The Church was consecrated August 21st, 1850. 'Thine, O Lord, is the glory.'—1 Chronicles, chap. 29, ver. 11."

The main entrance to the Church is from New-street, on the right going downwards. There is also an entrance from Grosnez-street, from which a good view of the Church is afforded.

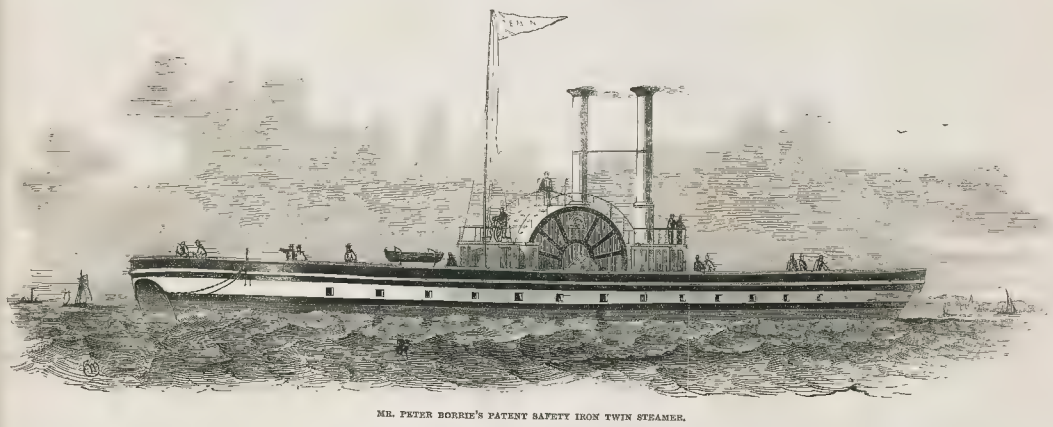
Mr. Scott, of Spring-gardens, London, was the architect of the Church, which was erected under the direction of Judge Gandion. Mr. Hunt—a young man of great promise in his profession—was the original superintendent of works, but died during the progress of the same, and now lies within the quiet churchyard of St. Michael. He was succeeded by his brother, who has had the satisfaction of witnessing the completion of an edifice that has been universally admired.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANN, IN THE ISLE OF ALDERNEY.

THE "GEMINI" IRON TWIN STEAMER.

In our Journal of last week we duly reported the trial trip with this new steamer, the invention of Mr. Peter Borrie. At the same time, we gave the leading dimensions and peculiarities of the vessel. She is stated to be adapted for carrying goods, passengers, cattle, and all sorts of vehicles, and either for river or ocean navigation.

This vessel, as represented, is chiefly constructed of iron, having two separate hulls placed side by side, with a space between them in which the paddle-wheel works, and strongly connected together at the deck (which passes over all), and also by a plate-iron arch and stays between the hulls. The hulls thus joined afford a great extent of deck room with a very small amount of tonnage, or of resistance from the area of the section passing through the fluid; and, as both ends are exactly similar, the vessel will sail with equal facility either way without turning.



MR. PETER BORRIE'S PATENT SAFETY IRON TWIN STEAMER.

The keels and stems are not placed in the centre of the hulls, but are situated towards the inside of them, thus making the water-lines very fine on the inside, so as to diminish the tendency of the water to gorge up between the hulls, which is found to take place in twin steamers as commonly constructed; and which gorging up of the water not only tends to separate the two hulls, but also greatly increases the resistance of the vessel in passing through the water.

The inner bilges of the two hulls are much fuller than the outer ones, and thus afford a greater degree of buoyancy on the inside, which is necessary in order to support the weight of the deck, &c., between the hulls.

The vessel represented is one adapted for river navigation, at a high degree of velocity; but a vessel required for a ferry or for sea-going purposes would be made broader in proportion to her length, according to the trade in which she was to be placed.

The steamer shown in the Engraving is 137½ ft. long, and 26½ ft. broad on deck; each hull being 8½ feet broad, with a space of 9½ feet between them. The frames are of angle iron, and are spaced, the outside plating being securely riveted to them. The keels are formed by curving the plates downwards, so as to form channels for the bilge-water inside of the hulls; but in sea-going and other vessels, where the draft of water is greater, Mr. Borrie makes the keels of iron bars, and rivets the garboard strakes upon them in the usual way. The plating is not carried to the top of the frames on the inside of the hulls, except at the space in the middle for the paddle-wheel; but is carried up to the deck, so as to form an arch between the two hulls, which are also bound together with iron stays at the springing of the arch. The deck-beams are of T-shaped iron, securely fastened at the ends to the frames, and at the middle to the top of the arch. The deck-planks are fixed to these beams by screws passing through the flanges of the beams, and are caulked and made water-tight in the usual way. Each of the hulls is divided into compartments by water-tight bulkheads, as already explained. There are also two fenders formed of angle iron, one at each end, to prevent boats, &c., from getting into the canal or space between the hulls. The deck is bounded by bulwarks, which have two large gangways on each side, hinged at the lower side to the decks, and lifted up or lowered by winches attached to the bulwarks. On each end of the paddle-box are a number of deck-houses—a cook-house, with apparatus in it for cooking by steam; a state-room, a dining-room, engineer's room, &c. On the top of the deck-houses and paddle-box is a platform, or hurricane deck, upon which the steering-wheels are placed, and this being properly railed in, may be used as a promenade for passengers.

The vessel having to sail with equal facility either way without turning, is fitted with a rudder at each end. The rudder is in the middle of the canal or space between the hulls, and is formed of an iron plate upon a shaft or spindle coming up to the deck, which shaft is not in the centre of the plate, but at about one-third of its length from the one-side, so that the pressure of the water against the rudder acts partly on both sides of its centre of motion; but when the rudder is left free it will always accommodate itself to the direction of the vessel's motion, on account of having the one end longer than the other from the centre of motion.

The steering-wheels are placed on the top of the paddle-box in the middle of the vessel, and thus the man at the wheel, from his elevated position, has a clear view of all objects in the way of the vessel, and steers her accordingly. The clear area on deck for passengers, including the hurricane deck, above the accommodations at each end of the paddle-box, is about 2600 square feet; and the area of the cabin floors is about 600 square feet; so that there is ample accommodation in the vessel to carry from 800 to 1000 passengers with ease and safety.

TENANT-RIGHT AGITATION IN IRELAND.

MEETING AT KILKENNY.

There are two circumstances in the condition of Ireland deeply to be deplored. First, the landlords have used their power most hurtfully, and pushed it to dangerous extreme. Next, the success of Mr. O'Connell and his practices has begotten a habit of agitation that has become a second nature to a great num-

GREAT TENANT-RIGHT MEETING AT KILKENNY.

ber of persons. The country is now never free from one kind of demagogical strife or another, and the one now afoot meets great support because it is directed against the unpopular landlords. Nominally, it purports to be for Tenant-right; and, if the tenants themselves had originated it, we should be disposed to regard it at least with deference, if not with favour. But it seems to have been begun by the Presbyterian clergy, and with them are now associated the Catholic priesthood. Both seem to regard the landowners as their common enemy; and they are using the tenants now, as formerly, to attain some ends of their own. At a meeting held at Enniscorthy, Wexford, on Tuesday week, the principal persons present, whose names we happen to possess, were the following, and from the list our readers may form an idea of the agitation going on:—Rev. Mr. Barry, P.P.; Rev. D. Bell, Presbyterian Minister, Ballybay; Dr. M'Knight, the editor of the *Banner of Ulster;* Rev. John Rogers, Presbyterian Minister, Comber (the three latter gentlemen composed the northern deputation); Frederic Lucas, John Shea Lalor, Charles Gavan Duffy (members of the council of the Tenant League invited to attend), Rev Mr. Parle, C.C., Rev. John Keating, Camolin; Thomas Sinnot, Enniscorthy; Rev. John Colfer, Rev. J. Hogan, C.C., Wexford; Rev. C. Kenny, C.C.; Rev. Thomas Roche, C.C., Enniscorthy; Rev. N. Walsh, C.C., Enniscorthy; Rev. James Fanning, Kilmore; Rev. William Murphy, Enniscorthy; Rev. E. Prendergast, Adamstown; Rev. P. Prendergast, Askamore; Rev. J. Scallan, Galvally; Rev. T. Connick, Ballaghkene; Rev. A. Kehoe, C.C., Ballaguiria; Rev. F. Haver, P.P.; Rev. E. Doyle, P.P., Monegorr; Rev. P. Dunne, Rathmure; Rev. Denis Doyle, Poulpeasty; Rev. Walter Lambert, C.C., Tughmon; Rev. J. O'Brien, Cranford; Rev. P. J. French, P.P., Kilrush; Rev. J. Doyle, C.C., Glenbrickeen; Rev. P. Doyle, P.P., Kilcormon; Rev. John Keating, Newbawn; Rev. Thomas Stafford, P.P., Ballygarret; Rev. J. Cullen, C.C., Moyglass; Rev. D. Kenny, Ballygarret; Rev. P. Neville, C.C., &c.

Some of the same parts took the lead at the great meeting at Kilkenny on the following day, of which we give a Sketch. Amongst the persons present were Messrs. C. G. Duffy, Lucas, Dr. M'Knight, H. J. Monaghan, Dr. Cane, the Rev. Mr. O'Shea (Callan), P. S. Bulfer, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Mr. Keeffe (Callan), Rev. Dr. Bell, Rev. Mr. Rodgers, T. S. Lalor, Esq., and George Fuller Precisely the same parties, therefore, took the lead at both places, and no "local *hide* tenant was conspicuous. To these agitators must be added Mr. Serjeant Shea, a *Wax Privat* barrister of the metropolis. He admitted that his home and the sphere of his duties were in England, but, being in Ireland, and connected with it, he lent himself to the agitation. The learned gentleman was in debate, and evidenced that the first principle of the League was the substitution for the *present exorbitant competition* rack rents, prevalent throughout the greater part of the south of Ireland, of "a fair and just rent," to be *ascertained by a fair and impartial valuation.* The second principle was *the fixity of tenure:* that was, security to the tenant, so long as he continued to pay the rent which had been fixed by valuation, that he should not be disturbed in his holding.

From the appearance at all the meetings of the same parties, we look on the Tenant-Right League as got up by professional agitators. At the same time, as there exist in Ireland all the materials for a successful agitation, and as very lamentable grounds for the landlords prevail, as the peasantry, particularly in the south, have both in the laws and customs of Ireland some just grounds of complaint, the agitation might be formidable, did not the conflicting interests and hostile feelings of the leading men, each the sphere of his duties were in England, but, being in Ireland, and connected with it, he lent himself to the agitation. The learned gentleman was in debate, and evidenced that the first principle of the League was the substitution for the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and his brother, have in the last week withdrawn from it, and it is threatened with dissolution. It is peculiarly the curse of Ireland, though it is also the curse of other countries, that the sufferings and wrongs of the people are always made the stalking-horse to the designs of schemers; redress is delayed, and humanity continues to suffer more from the injudicious conduct of the pretended friends, than from the tyranny of the avowed enemies of the people.

It is indispensable that the land should be owned in perfect property, untrammelled by artificial regulations. It is so in the United States. Land is, in a great measure, coming into that condition in Ireland. The Sale of Encumbered Estates Act will, of itself, do much to effect it. Under what conditions it shall be hired or let will then be, as it has generally been, and ought to be, determined by a mutual contract between the owner, if he use it not himself, and the hirer. All that can be asked of the Legislature or of the State is to enforce that contract against either of the parties to it who would violate it. Tenants must know, or ought to know, to what extent the land will be rendered more productive by their exertion than when they came in, and ought to consider that circumstance in their contracts. For unexhausted improvements all tenants are entitled to adequate remuneration. But when they have not stipulated for such remuneration, and their lease expires, they must depend for it on the landowners' generosity, or any custom that exists for the regulation of tenancy. In the north of Ireland there has long existed a custom which gave the tenantry a full right of property in their improvements, and they would sell these as the landlord sold his land. In its course, however, of the last thirty years, the great extension of the linen manufacture in the north of Ireland, though little has been said about it, for we hear much more of the misery than the prosperity of that country, has very much increased the value of land there. This great additional value has given rise to a contest between the landlords and the tenants as to who shall possess it: other parties have stepped in, and caused the dispute for their own purposes. Of course, the landlords, as the leases have fallen in, have demanded higher rents. In those they have obtained them, but in some, the tenants, founding on their customs, have refused the claimed the whole additional value as belonging to them, and have refused the landlord all share of it. We are not of those who think such a question can be settled off hand. There is a great difficulty in deciding to whom shall belong the increased value which all lands acquire by the increase of wealth, industrious population; but it is not to be settled by political agitation. Some persons have proposed that it shall belong to the State: in that we do not coincide, for all property is individual, and must belong to individuals; but it may be common and proportion, must in a great measure be determined by their own exertions and contracts. The Tenant League has no doubt on the subject. A union of Presbyterian parsons and Catholic priests demands the whole for the tenant, equally excluding the landowner and the landlord from any share. Competition, according to Mr. Serjeant Shea, speaking in the language of the Communists, is to be done away with, and for that is to be substituted the principle of "every man to his power, they called "live and let live," but which meant "enable me to live in splendour, and you may starve." Flattered by their leaders, the tenantry go in part with the agitators. The notable project of fixing rent by a valuation, and giving the benefit of all improvements to the tenant, is to be effected generally by an Act of Parliament, but the Legislature is to be constrained to pass it. Other men than the landlord or tenant, by their mutual agreements, are to "settle the fair valuation of rent." The light of *mutual bargaining* is to be denied to both parties, and the terms of leases are to be settled by Act of Parliament. When the rent of land is so settled, the wages of labour and the price of bread must be settled in like manner; and if the League be successful, we shall go back to the principles of a maximum and minimum price for all things, to be regulated by Act of Parliament. This contemptible and unjust scheme is to be carried out by threats, if not by actual violence. At the meetings we have referred to, members of Parliament are distinctly told by the clerical agitators that they must come into their scheme or resign their seats. For the first time in history, the Presbyterian clergy and the Catholic priesthood have combined, and have now combined for the purpose of spoiling the landlords and imposing restrictions on the free use of land. They take advantage of a temporary dispute between landlords and tenants, when the suspension, or the a temporary dispute between landlords and tenants, when the suspension, or the boggling of the market, would soon settle, if not interfered with to effect an unworthy object. They make a pretext of serving the long-suffering and disto [illegible] people, who will be excluded from all the benefit of the transaction. Before the farmers of Ireland can be much consolidated as they have of late years, the pretext might pass, but now the scheme would benefit only a few tenants. The proposed scheme would hamper the soil anew recently released from legal fetters, and would be equally fatal to the freedom of tenants and landlords, and to the future prosperity of Ireland.

The meeting to which our Sketch refers was held at Kilkenny on the 25th ult., in front of a building called the Thalsel. The enthusiasm of the people did not suffice to make them stand some coarse weather, and the meeting was prematurely brought to a close. It was, in other respects, like meetings of the same kind that are now being held in various parts of Ireland, at all of which the same parties adopt the same resolutions, to obtain an Act of Parliament to settle the value of the land, and to collect money for the purpose, were agreed to.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town on Saturday evening, for the Continent.

A marvellous story is related in the *Coleraine Chronicle*. A poor man being pressed for the amount of certain sureties, and having no money, declared that he would dig in the earth for the amount. He commenced digging in his cottage, and after digging some time turned up a pot containing many specimens of Roman coins, to the amount of upwards of two hundred pounds, which, on being washed and counted, were found to amount to more than £40

In the Cavan Infirmary, on Saturday last, it appears, by the verdict of coroner's jury, a man named James Jones died by the application of chloroform, preparatory to the operation of amputating his leg, the soporific having been applied at his own desire.

Irish Produce.—A vessel arrived in the river from Dublin, has brought 30 bags of peat charcoal as part of her cargo, the produce of the Irish soil.

Poachers' Fund.—The Mansfield poachers have become so numerous, that, to "mure themselves against emergencies, they have actually established a "protective fund."

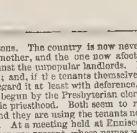
Consequences of not using the Davy-Lamp.—A collier in one of the mines at Holme Firth, Yorkshire, partshed a few days since, from an explosion of fire-damp, caused by his own folly. He had occasion to enter a draft-way which had not been lately used. Here, of course, if anywhere, was likely to be an accumulation of foul air. Although Davy-lamps were provided for the use of the miners, the rash man, with his naked candle, penetrated the recess. The place was full of fire-damp. An explosion took place, by which he was thrown down senseless, and so injured that he soon expired. Several other men had their lives endangered.

Mrs. Graham descended in her balloon last week near the Temple-mills, in Hackney-marshes, in while with several assistants she was endeavouring to discharge the car, a party of brickmakers and several rough characters assembled, and a man belonging to the party was suddenly thrown into the air, which was immediately burst by the concussion, occasioning considerable injury, which was immediately burst by the concussion, occasioning considerable injury to the sails of the length of about six yards, all which, in addition to the damage done to the net-work, will require at least £20 to repair.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

CHANDOS, LORD LEIGH.

This distinguished nobleman, whose poetic fame was achieved, and sanctioned by the leading critics of the day, when he had no lordly honours to propitiate favour, was the only son and heir of the late Jas. Henry Leigh, Esq., of Adlestrop, county Oxford, and Stoneleigh Abbey, county Warwick, by Julia Judith his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Saye and Sele. He represented the great rich inheritance of

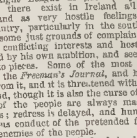


house of Leigh, of Adlestrop, and possessed, besides, the stately mansion of Stoneleigh, with its fine old mansion, its luxuriant park, and its broad and fertile acres. (*See the Engraving.*) His elevation to the Peerage dates in May, 1839.

Thus largely gifted with wealth and power, his Lordship won for himself, by the kindness and benevolence of his character, his noble patronage of literature, and his own able contributions to the poetry of his country, a fame and a reputation which few in his elevated station have attained

His Lordship was born 27th June, 1791, and married, 8th June, 1819, Margarette, daughter of the Rev. William Sheppen Wilkes, of Astrop House, co. Northampton, son of Judge Wilkes, by whom he leaves issue three sons:—1. WILLIAM HENRY, present and second Lord Leigh, born 7th January, 1824, who is married to Caroline Amelia, third daughter of the Marquis of Westminster; 2. & 3. Hon. Chandos, born 22nd December, 18-2; and, 4. James Wentworth, born 31st January, 1838; and seven daughters, of whom the eldest, Julia-Anna Eliza, is wife of Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq., of Hams Hall, co. Warwick, M.P., and the third, Mary, of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pitt Cholmondeley

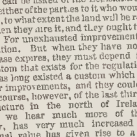
The first of the Leighs who possessed Stoneleigh was Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London in 1608, who obtained a patent of confirmation of the whole estate, together with the manor, in the fourth of Queen Elizabeth. This Sir Thomas derived, in a direct descent, from Sir Piers Leigh, of Lyme, who was knighted at Chester, in 1399, by order of the Duke of Lancaster, for his adherence to his royal master. In later times, the loyalty of the Leighs and of Stoneleigh was conspicuously displayed. Charles I. was entertained Sovereign shone again conspicuously. Charles II. was entertained at Stoneleigh with dutiful affection, and in after years, when the Stuart dynasty was displaced, the Lords Leigh steadily refused bearing any part in a world that had rejected the race of its predilection; nor have they ever take their that had rejected the race of its predilection; nor have they ever take their place in Parliament, but lived at Stoneleigh amidst the portraits of the Stuarts, secluded from busy life and amusing themselves with rural sports, as if they had been a new kind of lay hermits. The name of Chandos the deceased had been a new kind of lay hermits. The name of Chandos the deceased Lord Leigh died on the 27th ult., at Bonn, on the Rhine, after an illness of ten days



GUSTAVUS LAMBART, ESQ. OF BEAU PARC, CO. MEATH.

The death of this gentleman, the representative of an eminent branch of the noble house of Cavan, occurred very recently abroad. He was son of the late Charles Lambart, Esq., of Beau Parc, by Frances his wife, daughter of James Lenox Naper Dutton, Esq., of Sherborne, and grandson of Gustavus Lambart, Esq., M.P. for Lifford, whose grandfather, the Hon. Oliver Lambart, of Painstown, county Meath, M.P., was third son of Charles first Earl of Cavan

Mr. Lambart was born Sept. 16, 1772, and had consequently just completed his 78th year. He married Anna Butler, daughter of Sir John Steven son, and has left these two sons and two daughters. He was a magistrate for Meath and Westmeath, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the former county



The Baroness Brunow [illegible] left Ashburnham House, [illegible] Viscount and Viscountess [illegible] are staying. [illegible] days.

Lloyd's Register.—It is understood that the committee for Lloyd's Register Book contemplate an amendment of [illegible] part of their rules which makes the period of launching new ships the date of their build, a change which will give general satisfaction. Hitherto ships, completed as they usually are in the month of September or October, have been kept on the stocks till the January succeeding, to enable the builders to obtain a full year's classification, in addition to the period which may be assigned to the ships as standing A 1. The effect of this practice, it has been clearly shown, has been, not only to expose the ships to deterioration during the winter months, but to prevent shipbuilders, for a time, from undertaking fresh engagements, and likewise to throw a number of people out of employment during the time the building slips are unprofitably occupied To obviate these evils, the shipbuilders at Sunderland, Leith, Aberdeen, and Dundee have laid strong memorials before the Lloyd's committee as have been deemed irresistible; and, if we are correctly informed, it has been, or will be immediately, decided that ships launched in the last quarter of a year will be allowed the date of build of the following year. This entirely removing the objections which have been so properly urged against a continuance of the existing system.

The Borough Market.—The half-yearly report of the trustees of the Borough Market was submitted on Monday to the ratepayers of St. Saviour's, Southwark, at their annual Michaelmas vestry, and showed a very prosperous result The accounts, brought down to the preceding Saturday, exhibited a gross receipt during the six months of £2604, including the balance at the banker at the commencement of the period. Trustees had paid over to banker at the commencement of the period. Trustees had paid over to the over-seers, in aid of the poor-rate, a sum of £1067 7s. 10d., and there was now a balance at their bankers' of £1117 11s., which would be applicable to the same purpose. The trustees also possessed £2841, invested in the Reduced Three per Cent. Consols The report was unanimously approved, and a resolution was passed, authorising the trustees to pay over to the over-seers, in aid of the poor-rate, the amount which stood to their credit at the bank. Mr. Richards, "the warden of the [illegible]mmn," who presided at the meeting, observed that it must be very gratifyin to the parishioners to know that such a valuable assistance to the poor-rate was undoubtedly due to those gentlemen who had been instrumental in bringing about this result, whereby the poor-rate was relieved to the amount of upwards of £2000 a year.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Representation of Windsor.—Mr. Hatchell, whose promotion to the office of Attorney-General for Ireland has been announced, will again offer himself for the representation of Windsor, and with every certainty of being re-elected.

The Queen's College, Birmingham.—On Saturday week last the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education, visited the Queen's College, and was received, in the absence of the Warden, by the Dean of the Faculty, Dr. D. Davies, Mr. Edward Townsend Cox, Mr. Edward Armfield, and other members of the Council. His Lordship inspected the chapel, library, and students'-rooms, and expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements. The college has been inspected during the week by the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, the Rev. Dr. Peel, Dean of Worcester, Mr. William Gladstone, the Rev. Boyer Adderley, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, the Rev. J. Ellis, and other influential friends of education.

The Duke of Richmond's Sheep Sale at Gordon Castle.—The Duke of Richmond's extensive domain is studded with beautiful flocks of the finest Southdowns and Leicesters in the county of Banff (Scotland), and from the Duke's stock nearly all the breeders in the north have drawn their best blood. The Southdowns at Gordon Castle are all descended from his Goodwood stock, known to be of the highest character, and he has been in the habit of occasionally sending from England some of his best rams, in order to keep up the purity and value of the breed. As regards the Leicesters, neither pains nor expense have been spared in selecting and purchasing the best tups from the finest stocks in the south. His Grace has disposed of his surplus stock at intervals by means of public sales, and one of these, announced some time ago, took place at Gordon Castle on Thursday week. As might be expected, there was a numerous attendance of breeders belonging to this district, as well as several from a distance. The Duke was present on the ground during the day, as were also the Duchess and Lady Cecilia, with Dr. Hair, &c. The sale took place in a field adjoining the farm-steading. Mr. Cantly, Keithmore, was auctioneer and judge of the sale. The stock was generally admired, and appeared in excellent condition, doing not a little honour to the care and skill of Mr Bell, the manager of the home farm. Of the Leicester breed, 120 ewes and gimmers were exposed, and sold at 22s. to 30s. a head. Several tups were also sold, which brought from 40s. to 80s. each. Of the Southdowns, 90 ewes and gimmers were put up, also in lots, and all disposed of, at prices varying from 22s. to 37s. The prices were all considered good. At the same time two very fine short-horned bull calves were disposed of Mr. M'William, Sheriffstown, bought the one at £24 10s.; the other was purchased by Mr. Proctor Farnham at £16.

Great Sale at Yanwath Hall.—The first great sale of the Messrs. Parker's stock took place on Thursday (last week), in a field adjoining Yanwath Hall. The sale was decidedly a good one. The bidding was brisk, and Mr. Wetherell displayed energy and decision in the stroke of his hammer. The whole of the stock was acknowledged by first-rate judges to be in capital order, and the sale was conducted in the most handsome manner throughout. The result, we should suppose that the Messrs. Parker had no reason to complain of the prices. The entire were cleared off by the evening, and there was no attempt to buy in, though in one or two instances, no doubt, the proprietors would have given double the price paid. The cows averaged 22 guineas; the highest price was 53 guineas for a young bull, Pathfinder; the next was 51 guineas for Bucolet, which price was considered very cheap. Mr. Bolden bought the first, and Mr. Angus, of Bromley, the second. The sheep, which were excellent, averaged between 50s. and 55s. a head. The general price for ewes was about £3; gimmers about the same. Lambs, at about 45s. apiece. The higher-priced tups were £13. Pigs were considered very dear, one or two fetching large prices; the average was about £9 per piece. Calves were rather small, and young, and a heavy downpouring at the time they were put up evidently depressed the sale

Freemasonry.—The Right Honourable Lord Combermere, the R.W.P.G.M. of Cheshire, is understood to have fixed the 23rd instant for the assembling of the grand lodge of free and accepted masons of this province. The meeting is to be held at Birkenhead; and, after the transaction of the usual business, the brethren will attend Divine service at St. John's Church, when there will be full cathedral service, and a sermon preached by the rev. incumbent. The banquet will take place at the Monk's Ferry Hotel, at which the noble Lord will preside.

Howden (Yorkshire) Great Horse Fair.—The business of this annual horse fair, the largest in the kingdom, commenced by pre-arrangement amongst the principal dealers and purchasers on Thursday week. At no fair of late years has there been a larger show of horses or a better attendance of foreign and of home buyers. Some of the best hunters have been purchased at high prices varying from £100 to £200; carriage horses were eagerly sought for, and have gone off at from £50 to £100; good nags, £70 to £80 each. This important mart is the grand *dépôt* for the supply of the army, as the head quarters from the various cavalry regiments have been present, amongst whom were Lord Cardigan (11th Hussars), Colonel Shewell, Major Edwards and Captain Shaw, &c. Messrs. Dyson, Dickenson, and Collins, from Horncastle, Captain Shaw, &c. Messrs. Dyson, Dickenson, and Collins, from Horncastle, Partridge, Captain Shaw, &c. Messrs. Dyson, Dickenson, and Collins, from Horncastle, Partridge, Irwin

KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.—Active preparations are being made to commemorate the 305th anniversary of the foundation of the King's School in Sherborne, which was founded in the fourth year of King Edward VI., and, therefore, in the year 1550. A very influential committee has been formed for promoting the celebration, on which are the names of the warden and governors, the Earl of Eglsey, the Earl of Ilchester, the Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Sir W. C. Medlycott, Bart.; G. Bankes, Esq., M.P.; H. K. Seymer, Esq., M.P.; J. Floyer, Esq., M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir S. Marsh Phillips, R. Gordon, Esq.; the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, Dr. Lyon, Dr. Cox; J. Goodden, Esq.; G. Harbin, Esq.; J. Bruce Pryce, Esq., and many other distinguished gentlemen, formerly pupils at the school, or immediately interested in its welfare. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who is the visitor of the school, has been requested to preside on the occasion of the festival, and the Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, who, with his brother, the late Dean of Llandaff, were pupils at the school at the beginning of the present century, to deliver the commemorative address. The festival is to take place on the 23rd of the present month.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE commenced at Liverpool on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Rev. William Withers Evans, M.A., incumbent of St. George's Church, Everton. There were about 200 ministers present (besides the general audience) including the clergymen connected with the Established Church and dissenting congregations.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC HALL IN LEEDS.—A short time ago an effort was made to erect a public hall in Leeds, capable of holding 5000 persons, at a cost of £10 each. Last week about £8000 had been raised in shares towards £15,000, and so unfavourable were the prospects of raising the additional sum that the project was abandoned by its promoters. On Monday last, however, the subject was brought under the consideration of the Town Council by Mr. Edmund Wilson, who proposed the erection of a town hall, at a cost of £70,000, to be raised by a rate on the inhabitants. A discussion took place on the subject. No opinion was expressed against it by the members of the council, but it was thought desirable to postpone any action in the matter until after the municipal elections in November next, and on this understanding the motion was withdrawn.

Three thousand labourers are at present engaged prosecuting the works of the Birkenhead Docks.

That periodical visitor, the floating island in Derwent Lake, Keswick, made its appearance above the surface of the water in the course of last week, after having been submerged exactly twelve months.

A FAMILIAR DEFIANCE OF TRESPASSING ON LANDS IN HIS OWN OCCUPATION.—Mr. Charles Royston Wood, at the recent special sessions at Bromyard, by John James Payne, gamekeeper to William Barnaby, Esq., and others, the executors of the late John Barnaby, Esq., with having been, on the 14th September, in pursuit of game without a license, from the lands of the said William Barnaby, Esq. The defendant is a tenant upon the estate of the complainants. Mr. T. Devereux attended for defendant, and stated, that he was instructed by him to say that he (defendant) did take a dog called Rabbit and a live hare out of the traps which had been laid by the gamekeeper; the hare he set at liberty, and the rabbit he took home. Defendant was not pursuing game, but going over his farm he found the rabbit and the hare caught in the traps, and he thinks it any harm to take it home. The Bench convicted the defendant in a nominal penalty, and 10s. costs.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LEEDS.—Last Sunday night a fire occurred in Leeds, which resulted in the destruction of a scribbling mill, at New Road, belonging to Mr. David Cooper. The local fire-engines were on the spot with all possible dispatch, but their efforts to arrest the progress of the fire were almost totally unavailing. To the adjoining property (several very large and valuable mills), to which the fire several times threatened to extend, they were nevertheless of great service. The flames did not subside until after the complete consumption of all combustible materials, either in the composition of the mill itself, its machinery, or stock; in fact, only the bare walls, and those in a very skeleton form, remain. The loss amounts to several thousand pounds, which is partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF STOLEN JEWELLERY.—Mr. Beswick, superintendent of the Manchester police, has made an extensive seizure of jewellery in that town, the proceeds of a robbery committed several months ago in Halifax. It appears that on the 14th of July last the shop of Mr. Baierlin, Halifax, was robbed of a large amount of watches and jewellery, and from that time to the present no trace of the thieves had been obtained, but on Sunday Mr. Beswick went to a lodging-house in Ashley-lane, Manchester, and there found a box containing a large portion of the property, including 44 gold and silver watches, 31 gold pins, 6 gold and 8 silver pencil-cases, 23 gold mourning rings, some brooches, diamond rings, and various other valuables. Just after the box had been left there by a female giving the name of Ellen Moult, nine hours after, and this person he traced to Liverpool, and apprehended on Monday. He recognised Ann as an old offender, her maiden name being Cook. She was brought before the Manchester magistrates on Tuesday, and was ordered to be given over to the Halifax police. There is no doubt she had male accomplices in the robbery, but there is reason to believe they are already in custody for another more serious offence at Liverpool.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—The *Cambridge Chronicle* contains accounts of three incendiary fires in that county during the week. One took place on the premises of Mr. W. Gray, at Ellington, consisting of a cart-shed and stable, the whole premises, including the house, were destroyed, with the exception of the brewhouse and a small outhouse. The inmates of the house had great difficulty in saving themselves from the flames, which burnt with an unwonted fierceness, upwards of £1000 insured in the Sun Fire-office. Another, and still more destructive fire, took place at Stretham, which commenced in a boat stack belonging to the Hon. H. H. Baker, and resulted in a loss of property to the amount of £1000. The third fire was at Basington, which destroyed agricultural produce to the amount of £400.

SINGULAR CASE OF RESTITUTION.—On Saturday an old man called at the door of the post-office at Bridgnorth, and inquired required of Mr. Carter if he did not live in West-street, about fifty years ago, and if he had not, while living there, had a pair of boots stolen out of the shop. The inquiry, of course, startled the old gentleman, who answered in the affirmative. Certain recollection, and he replied that he remembered it, when the old man threw down half a sovereign, saying, "There, they were marked 8s. 6d., and there's the price of them, and 1s. 6d. towards the interest." Having said this, he immediately walked off, leaving Mr. Carter to ruminate on the reminiscences of bygone days.

PAUPER LABOUR.—The Sheffield papers contain a report of the proceedings of the Poor-law Guardians of that union with regard to the employment of pauper labour. Two or three years ago, they leased from the Duke of Norfolk some fifty acres of moorland about six miles from the town, and converted it into a parish farm. A substantial house, capable of accommodating 120 persons, was built with all the appurtenances, at a cost of £1700 or £1800. During the whole period in which this experiment has been in progress, upwards of 900 heads of families have found casual employment on the farm. The result of the first year of trial is the loss of £45, being a proportion of this sum to the cost that would have fallen upon the rate-payers had the relief afforded to the numbers, who had been thus furnished with labour, been given in the workhouse. It is expected that the produce of the farm, during the third or second year, will cover the cost of maintenance to those who have been employed upon the farm; and there is every prospect, judging by the results of the second, as compared with the first year, that the third and fourth years will show a considerable surplus over the entire expense of the establishment. The experiment is interesting, chiefly as evidence of the fact that pauper labour can be made remunerative

A very alarming and destructive fire broke out on Thursday night week, at the Grove, near the floating Larbour, Bristol, and, notwithstanding the efforts used to subdue it, it could not be got under until the premises occupied by Mr. Humphrey, corn merchant, Messrs. Whitwell and Lewis, ship chandlers, Messrs. Smith and Downing, provision merchants, and Mr. E. Reed, sail maker, had been gutted, and considerable damage done to a house in Queen-square, occupied by a pensioner Bayford, as a lodging and boarding house. The fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Whitwell and Lewis. The total damage cannot be estimated at less than £6000

A bust of the late Mr. Vernon, from a few artists and admirers of Mr. Vernon's private gallery to the country, has just been placed in the entrance-hall of Marlborough House. It is the work of Mr. Behnes, who has produced a most striking and spirited likeness of the deceased gentleman, upon the present fail to be immediately recognised by all acquainted with his features. Independent of this resemblance, the bust bears to the original, is excellent regarded simply as a work of art. It stands on a square pedestal of sienglobe, whereon are inscribed the names of the contributors, and the purpose of their communal.

The Commissioners of Customs have determined that all craft used in the transhipment of foreign goods, within the port of London must, on and after the 1st of November next, be provided with the necessary accommodation to prevent the trade-waiters from the inclemency of the weather. This step has been found absolutely necessary, many of the men having been frost-bitten, and in one or two instances, during severe weather, frozen to death

The Central Committee of Denmark, for the Exhibition of 1851, have forwarded the Commissioners for her Majesty's Government a report, in this it appears that the Danes propose to exhibit printing machinery, porcelain, painted and bisque; shell-carving, bronzes, clockwork, rifles, musical instruments, furniture, lace, turnings, lithographic plates, oil, clothes, hats, wool-netting, Randers gloves with leather specimens, fur carpets, stearine candles, playing cards, white gine, and stannary.

The great project of piercing the Mont Cenis in the Alps for a monster railway is soon abandoned, and a new plan for connecting those two subsisting railroad from Genoa to Turin, is under consideration. Should it succeed (and the projectors are most sanguine on the subject), it will complete one continued line, with the aid of the Rhine navigation, from Ostend to Genoa, and give our Indian mail a certain route in case of renewed troubles in France.

There was caught at Sansel fishing-water, says the *Berwick Advertiser*, on Tuesday week, a salmon which weighed 43½ lb., and measured in length 4 feet 3 inches, and in girth 2 feet 1 inch. No improvement, it adds, has taken place in the fishing; the quantity taken at present is small, almost without a precedent; the prices consequently continue very high, salmon being 1s. 4d. per lb., grilse is. 1d., and trout 8d.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Term commences on the 10th inst. The Latin sermon will be preached on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Robert Wheler Bush, M.A., of Worcester College, and Head Master of Islington Proprietary School. Many of the colleges meet on Saturday, the 12th.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. and Rev. W. A. Bouverie, to the Archdeaconry of Norfolk. The Rev. E. Wilmot, to be an Honorary Canon of the Cathedral Church of Worcester. *Lectorer.*—The Rev. J Wilson, to Garsington, Oxford. The Rev. J Cordeux, to Hoyland, near Barnsley, Yorkshire. The Rev. W. Roberts, to Vaynor, Brecknockshire. The Rev. Henry Cleveland, to Ronald Kirk, Yorkshire. The Rev. W. K. B. Bedford, to Sutton Coldfield. *Vicarages.*—The Rev. J. B. Price, to Llanybyther, Carmarvonshire. The Rev. R. O. Hughes, to Llandyfrog and Perpetual Curacy of Blaenforth, Cardiganshire. The Rev. C. Wordsworth, to Stanford-in-the-Vale with Goosey, Berks. The Rev. H. A. Gresne, to Crowle, Worcestershire.

TESTIMONIAL.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of respect and esteem:—The Rev. Isaac Parrington, late Curate of Layland, near Chorley, from the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School; the Rev. E. Gease, late Curate of Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berks, from his parishioners.

FUTURE INCOMES OF THE CLERGY.—The Archdeacon of Sarum, at his late visitation, suggested to the clergy the necessity of being prepared for the reduction of their incomes, which must inevitably take place if the present prices of grain continue. Assuming that in the course of six and six following years the average price of wheat would be 40s., barley 24s., and oats 16s. per quarter, he stated that the sum which the tithe-owners would receive for each £100 of rent-charge on their appointment would be as follows:—1831, £100 1s. 8d.; 1832, £93 8s. 3½d.; 1833, £89 14s. 2½d.; 1834, £85 12s. 9½d.; 1835, £77 1s. 11d.; 1836, £74 6s. 4½d.; 1837, £73 4s. 10½d.

VACANCIES.—Bishopric of Brechin, Scotland; Right Rev. J. P. Forbes, seceded Lainston R.; value £74; patron, Sir F. H. Bathurst. Freshfole, Dunstone C., value £15; patron, St. Cross Hospita., Winchester; chaplaincy of St. Cross Hospital, Hants, diocese Winchester; Rev. W. T. Williams, deceased.

There are at present two vacancies at the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, occasioned by the deaths of the Bishops of Kildare and Meath.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—On Tuesday, a parliamentary paper was issued, from which it appears that there are 123 officers, exclusive of proctors, of ecclesiastical courts in Ireland. The fees received in the year ending the 1st of April last amounted to £15,513 9s. 4½d. In 1848 the fees were £.4,367 4s. 4d., and in 1829 they were £12,513 8s. 3d.

Two Orders in Council have been gazetted this week, one for altering the bounds of the district of Burley, in the county of York, and diocese of Ripon; and the other for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parish of Sawley, in the county of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. Samuel Clark, vice-principal of this institution, has resigned on the score of protracted ill health.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market opened on Monday with much firmness, Consols quoting 96⅜ ⅜ for Money, and 96⅜ ⅜ for Time. A further improvement to 96⅜ ⅝ for Money, and 96⅜ ⅝ for Account, occurred on Tuesday, arising from a considerable increase of business. On Wednesday, the Market was very active and buoyant, and continued firm until nearly the close of business, when it yielded to sales, and 96⅜ ⅜ for Money and Time became the closing prices. At the opening on Thursday the Market was heavy, and a further decline to 96⅜ ⅜ for Money, and 96⅜ ⅝ for Account, was soon after registered; but a reaction afterwards took place, Consols improving to 96⅜ ⅝ for Money and Time. The unfunded debt quotes as last week. India Bonds are 1-16th in advance. From other securities no alteration is noticed, being on several occasions dearer than for time, some scarcity appears probable, and this must affect prices as the close of the Account on the 15th approaches When the market closed, the last quotations were—Bank Stock, 204; India Bonds, under £1000, 87 p; South Sea Stock, New Annuities, 96¾; Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1,000, June, 63 p; Small, June, 63 p.

A few trifling fluctuations in Spanish and Mexican stocks are noticed, demanding record during the week. Mexican on Monday improved on intrinsic value to 31¼, and has ranged to 31⅜ ¼ and 31⅜; Spanish has varied between 18 on Monday, and 18¾ ⅛; Russian five per Cents have advanced 1½ to 2; Brazilians are 1 to 2; dividends being in course of payment. The various Foreign Securities present no changes of public interest. At the close of the week prices are:—Brazilian Bonds, New, 1829 and 1839, 87¾ x d; Buenos Ayres, Six per Cent., 58; Chilian Bonds, Three per Cent., 65 ex. 3rd Dividend; Dutch Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 103; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, Account, 31¼; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 80¾ x d; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 40; Russian Bonds, 110½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., 97¾; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 18⅜; Ditto, Three per Cent., 38¼; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 91¾.

The Share Market, during the week, and at the settlement for the past fortnight two unfortunate defaulters were announced. As the parties were *Bears* the Market rose, and although after the settlement some reaction took place, the Market, nevertheless, is generally firm, with an upward tendency. The various Railways, York and North Midlands, and South-Westerns, all being in demand. The accompanying list of last prices indicates activity of business:—Aberdeen, 9¼; Birmingham and Oxford Junction (calls duly paid), without guarantee, 20½; Caledonian, 8¼; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 7⅜; Eastern Counties, 2¼ ⅛; Ditto, Preference, Six per Cents., 11⅜; East Union, Class A, 6¾, Ditto, Class B and C, 4¾; East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 per Cent., 99½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 20¾; Great Northern, 13⅜; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Pref., 113 x d; Great Western, 59; and Great (Ireland), 30¾; Great Western, 79¾; Ditto, New, £17, 10; Lancaster and Carlisle, 60; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 49¾; Leeds and Thirsk, 11¾; Ditto, Pref Guar., 1845, 9¾; London and Blackwall, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, New, guar. 5 per cent., 138; London and Greenwich, 11; London and N. West., 115; Ditto, New Quarters, 19⅜; Ditto, Fifths, 14¾; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C. 1, 2, 3; London and S. West., 70¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 18; Midland, 41⅜; Ditto, £50 shares, 13½; Ditto, Con. Bris. and Bir., 6 per Cent., 125; Norfolk, Guar. 5½ per Cent., 4¾ x d.; North Britash, 7⅜, North Staffordshire, 7⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 16¾ x d.; Royston and Hitchin, 7¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 54 dis; South Eastern, 21¾ x d.; South Wales, 24¾; West Yalley, 6 per Cent., Guaranteed, 94¾ x d.; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 15¾; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 4¾; Ditto, N. E. Preference, 4¾; York and North Midland, 22½; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Boulogne and Amiens, 8¼; Dutch Rhenish, 3¾; Namur and Liege, 7½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 7¾; Rouen and Havre, 10¾; Tours and Nantes, 2¾.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The Market for Consols has ruled inactive throughout the day The Three per Cents have marked 96⅝ ⅜, with buyers at the latter figure. India Bonds, 84a, 87a, and Exchequer Bills, 64a, to 65a. premium. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares support yesterday's quotations.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—A full average quantity of English wheat, 2990 quarters, has arrived for our market this week; foreign, by land carriage (an exception of that grain fresh up to-day were very moderate, nevertheless, the stands were well filled with samples, many of which were in excess of Monday. Owing to the heavy arrivals of wheat and flour from abroad, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce ruled heavy, at in some instances, 1s. per qr. less than the quotations of Monday of to-day's market is dull, and lower to purchase. The present price is 32s. per cwt. Otherwise, the trade was very dull, and almost nominal.

Spirits—about 200 puncheons Jamaica rum have changed hands, at 2s 6d to 2s 8d per 30 to 32 per cent. over proof East India kinds are a slow sale. Brandy and corn spirits firm.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 8s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 5s to £4 5s; and straw, £1 7s to £1 9s per load.

Wool.—The demand by private contract is steady, and prices are well supported.

Potatoes. The best qualities are selling steadily, at from 60s to 70s per ton, but the demand is by no means active.

Coals. Friday: Stewart's, 16s 6d; Lambton, 16s 3d; Hartpool, 16s; Tees, 16s 6d, South Durham, 16s; Hetton, 16s 6d; Old Tunfield, 17s per ton.

Hops (Friday). Notwithstanding that the show of new hops is daily on the increase, a very extensive business has been transacted in them this week, and prices are well supported. The duty is still called £210,000 to £220,000. The following are this morning's prices:

Mid and East Kent pockets, 90s to 105s; Weald of Kent ditto, 80s to 90s; Essex ditto, 65s to 75s per cwt. Yearlings and old hops are very dull, and almost nominal.

Smithfield (Friday).—Compared with that exhibited on Friday last, the supply of beasts on sale in our market to-day was extensive, and of improved quality. The fresh arrivals amounted to 600 short-horns from the north. The primest breeds were a steady sale, at Monday's extreme rates in the quotations. Otherwise the beef trade ruled inactive, and in some instances prices were the turn in favour of the butchers. The numbers of sheep were seasonably good. The demand for that description of stock was less active, nevertheless late currencies were well supported. Prime small calves were scarce, and quite as dear. Inferior qualities of veal commanded very little attention. In pigs a moderate business was transacted, at full prices. Milch cows, with their small calf, were selling at from £14 to £18 the each.

Per 8 lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ores, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, 3s 2s. 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime South Downs, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large lambs, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; most small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s; and quarter old store pigs, 12s to 24s each. Town supplies: beasts, 882 cows, 120; sheep, 9490; calves, 378; pigs, 350. Foreign beasts, 224; sheep, 3210, calves, 110; pigs, 97. Scotch beasts, 71; sheep, 42.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—A steady business was transacted here to-day, on the following terms:

Per 8 lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d. Large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; infer mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large veal, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 4d. ROAD REBELLET.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

WAR-OFFICE, OCTOBER 1.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut F J Lovett to be Lieut. vice Crawley 2nd: Cornet and Sub-Lieut J A G Lord Loughborough to be Lieut. vice Johnstone.

1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut S O Blacke to be Lieutenant, vice Wyatt.

1st Dragoons: Lieutenant L Barron, N.D, to be Captain, vice Barkly.

4th Light Dragoons: Lieut C E Wyatt to be Lieut. vice Black

10th Foot: Captain W C Armstrong to be Captain, vice C E Ashell. 16th Foot: Ensign W Woolsell to be Ensign, vice Vaughan. 34th: Ensign S J J Burnes to be Ensign, vice Tillbrook. 38th: Ensign J C Vaughan to be Ensign, vice Sandham. 39th: Surgeon J M Barbrey, M.D, to be Surgeon, vice Barron. 41st: Ensign J W Swaby to be Ensign, vice Morley. 51st: Ensign A D E Morley to be Ensign, vice Swaby. 54th: Lieut Ensign G Wemyss to be Lieut, vice Measure. 79th: Ensign and Lieut Jas F J Harrison to be Lieut. vice Forrest. 92nd: Captain W D Ansells to be Major, vice De Burgh: Lieut F H Crawford to be Captain, vice Ainslie; Ensign W D Macdonald to be Lieut, vice Crawford

Rifle Brigade: Lieut W H C Spencer to be Captain, vice Beresford

UNATTACHED.—To be Captains of Infantry: Lieut and Adjt H Hingston, B Meredith, and J Taylor.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT 28

Royal Artillery: First Lieut G H Vesey to be Second Captain, vice Rodwell; Second Lieut W L E Mesurier to be First Lieutenant.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORD LIEUTENANT.

Royal West Middlesex Regiment of Militia: Capt the Hon G H C Byng to be Major, vice Viscount Canning.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

W E FERGUSON, Macclesfield, surgeon

BANKRUPTS

T GAMSON, Mark-lane, City, corn-factor. W MARTIN, Bateman's-row, Shoreditch, timber-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

A LIND and SON, Leith, clothiers. W HOWISON, Edinburgh, painter. J H BAXTER, Dundee, merchant. G W T CHARLETON, Hexenburgh, chemist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 4.

The following promotion has this day taken place consequent on the death of Rear Admiral Sir John Marshall, C.B.:—Captain E Collier, C.B., to be Rear Admiral of the Blue.

Captains F B Sullivan, C.B., and H Smith, C.B., to be Colonels of the Royal Regiment of Marines, on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 1, 1846, without increase of their pay

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORD-LIEUTENANT.

North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry: Capt R B Portman to be Captain, vice Lord Daugarvon: T Barrell to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Bowden.

Herefordshire Militia: Lieut Wm Bird to be Captain.

INSOLVENTS ANNULLED

W JOHNSON, West Drayton, Middlesex, farmer F JOHNSON, Lincoln, watchmaker

BANKRUPTS

T H NOLLEY Farringdon-street, City, fruit-salesman. G LITTLE Holborn-bars, and Commercial-place, New Peckham, maker of electrical apparatus. T FIELLING, Rye, Sussex, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

W M'KENZIE, Edinburgh, commission-agent.

BIRTHS

At Tregoyd, near Hay, Brecknockshire, on the 4th inst., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Brandreth, of a son.—At Hyrning, near Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Brandreth, of a son.—At Hartsgrove, near Dorchester, the lady of Captain H Granville Layard, staff-officer of pensioners, of a daughter, still born.—At Fulwood, near Preston, the lady of Captain Ward, 84th Light Infantry, of a son. On Sunday, September 29, at her residence, Rhyl, North Wales, the wife of Ann Asaph, Mrs. L. J. H. Harris, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Saffron Walden, Thomas Edward Scudamore Stanley, to Ellen Theodora, youngest daughter of the late Rev Nicholas Ball, LL.B, Vicar of Saffron Walden.—At, and of Islington, Cambridge, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Turner, Esq., of Gray's-inn, Master in Chancery.—At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Thomas, the Rev Digby Seymour, to Harriet Isabella, second daughter of the late Robert Berdow, Esq of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Aberdeen, Nova Scotia, Colonel Butler, of Marlock, to Edith Ann, the youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Cobb Esq, of New Romney, Kent.—At Glenmill, county of Tipperary, Major J M Gun, of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Cranfield Ramsden, of the 9th of August, by the Rev. G. J Handfield B.A., Charles Kerr Cameron, of Hill, Ordnance, eldest surviving son of the late Colonel Cheere, Royal Artillery to Matilda Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Cheere, Rector of the Parish of Wickhambrook, Lackford, Suffolk. Charles Aldrich, Esq., of London and Norwich, to Ann, fourth daughter of Henry Roper, Esq.

DEATHS

On the 12th of June, at Agra, Bengal, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, of apoplexy, Mr Francis Morgan Wasker, surgeon, late of Chesterfield, Derbyshire.—At Heam, on the 8 inst, the Right Hon Llandaff, Lord Leigh, in the 69th year of his age.—At the Rectory Woodham, George Alfred, the infant son of the Rev A H Barker.—Frederick-street, Aberdeen, Jane Dean Nooth, Esq eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Nooth, Beaumont House, Stoke, Devonport.—On September 28th, aged 68, Elizabeth Maria, wife of Joseph James Scholey, Esq., of Pall Mall.—In the city of Bristol, surgeon and daughter of the late Chas. Fraser Bristow, Esq., of Kingston, county Limerick, aged 20.—At his residence, Ashton, near Bridgwater, Mr. Wm. Bailey, in his Seventy-fifth year.—At Bath, Wilhelmina Sophia Wilkinson, Esq., deeply regretted by his numerous friends.—On the 4th inst., at Bath, Mrs. Hannah Bradley, aged 84 years, deeply regretted by her family and friends.—At Bath, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Bradley, wife of Bernard Bradley, after a severe attack of paralysis, which she bore with the utmost resignation of an affectionate parent and kind friend in the short space of a very few days.

JENNY LIND IN NEW YORK.

ENTHUSIASM the most unbounded prevailed in New York on the evening of Jenny Lind's first concert at Castle Garden. Full six thousand persons assembled on the interesting occasion in the large saloon, and the applause on the entrance of the Swedish Nightingale was so tremendous and overwhelming, that for some minutes her feelings overcame her, and emotion was evident in the singing of her first piece, "Casta Diva." As the concert progressed, Jenny recovered her full powers, and never her vocal sweetness, expression, and pathos more triumphantly displayed. The concert concluded by her singing the prize song, for which Mr. Barnum had offered a premium of 200 dollars. This was adjudged by the committee appointed to decide, in favour of Bayard Taylor. Thus:

GRELTING TO AMERICA

WORDS BY BAYARD TAYLOR.—MUSIC BY JULES BENEDICT

I greet, with a full heart, the land of the West,
Where banner of freedom is proudly unrolled!
Whose empire o'ershadows Atlantic a wide breast,
And casts its dear mantle o'er realms of gold!
The land of the mountain, the land of the oak,
And where the bald eagle is lord of the air,
Where the souls of the mighty from slumber awake,
And hallow the sea, for where freedom lies dead!

Thus Credit of Empire! though wide be the foam
That severs the land of my fathers and thee,
I hear, from the ocean, the welcome to come,
For Song has a home in the heart of the free!
And long as our waters wash the rocks of the sun,
And long as thy harvests shall wave their sears,
Be the bonds of thy children united as one,
Be the love of the land of the Stars!

It is somewhat singular, however, that the committee are said to have arrived at their decision not so much from the intrinsic merits of the song as because Mr Barnum thought it could be better set to music than any of the others. Otherwise, it is understood that a majority of the committee favoured the following, from the pen of Mr. Epes Sargent, editor of the *Boston Transcript*:—

SALUTATION TO AMERICA

Land of the beautiful, land of the free,
Since her true votaries are slave and
Where no heart had room, but for thee,
Often had mountain, lake, torrent, and
Gleam'd on my waking thought, crowded my
Dream!
Now thou receivest me from the broad sea,
Land of the beautiful, land of the free.

Sculptors for the shall immortalise Form,
Painting illumine, and Poetry warm;
Music for ever all her powers divine
To a heart-service at Liberty's shrine—
Till all thy gifts dearly proclaim shall be,
Land of the beautiful, land of the free.

Hail, then, Republic of Washington, hail!
Never may star of thy Union wane pale!
Hope of the world, may each crown of ill
Fade in the light of thy destiny still—
True may her increase and bounds be,
Land of the beautiful, land of the free.

But if Jenny Lind's wonderful vocalisation astonished and delighted, now more than ever, the munificence rise which Mr. Barnum announced his noble munificence to the charities and other public institutions of New York. At the conclusion of the concert Mr. Barnum came forward, brushing heaps of bouquets before him, for the platform was literally covered with these floral tributes, and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have but one favour to ask of you, and that is, that in the pre-

WRECK OF THE "SUPERB," AS SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE, FROM JERSEY.

sence of that angel (pointing to the door where Jenny had just passed out). I may be allowed to sink where I really belong into utter insignificance. If there has ever been a moment when I aspired to have the question generally asked, "Where is Barnum?" that time has passed by for ever. I acknowledge frankly, that after such a display as we have had to-night, Barnum is nowhere. But, my friends, I beg to tell you where Jenny Lind is. I shall not speak of her musical talents; you know what they are better than I can tell you: you have shown by your unpreceden applause to-night that you appreciate her incomprehensible and indescribable vocal abilities; but I must announce a circumstance regarding her which I cannot allow you to leave without knowing. She begged me not to do it. On ordinary occasions I would obey her every wish, but I feel it is due to you to state the fact I allude to. Under the contract between Jenny Lind and myself, she is entitled to one-half the net proceeds of every concert given under our agreement. On this occasion the expenses being more for the first concert than will usually be the case, her portion of the profits will be in the neighbourhood of 16,000 dollars. I received a message from her this morning, in which she declared that she would not receive one penny of the proceeds of this concert, but will devote every farthing of it to-morrow morning for charitable purposes. It will be disposed of as follows:—

To the Fire Department, 3000 dols; Musical Fund Society, 3000 dols; Home for the Friendless, 500 dols.; Society for the Relief of Indigent Females, 500 dols.; Dramatic Fund Association, 500 dols.; Home for Coloured and Aged Persons, 500 dols; Coloured and Orphan Asylum, 500 dols.; Lying-in Asylum for Destitute Females, 500 dols.; New York Orphan Asylum, 500 dols; Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, 500 dols.; Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum, 500 dols; Old Ladies' Asylum, 500 dols. Total, 10,000 dols.

In case the money coming to her shall exceed this sum, she will hereafter designate the charity to which it shall be appropriated.

The deafening shouts that followed the above speech were absolutely indescribable—many, even among the male portion of the audience, weeping with emotion—and at midnight Jenny Lind was again serenaded by the New York Musical Fund Society. The entire amount received for tickets to the first concert is not exactly known, but it is said to be somewhere from 30,000 dollars to 40,000 dollars. The extravagant price of 225 dollars given for a ticket by Genin, the hatter, was partly, perhaps, by way of an advertisement, and some persons fancy from friendship to Barnum, whose tenant he is.

The following epigram upon the subject is from the *New York Evening Post*:—

> Fair Jenny came across the sea,
> Republicans to flatter;
> Gave up the smiles of Royalty,
> To advertise a hatter!

Jenny's second concert was quite as well attended as the first. The Mayor and other authorities of New York, the Turkish Envoy, who had just arrived, and many other *distingués* were present; and at both there were crowds of citizens from Philadelphia and Boston. The tickets for the second concert sold at from three dollars to six dollars each, and the amount received exceeded 20,000 dollars. Jenny Lind, it is announced, intends devoting the profits of her visit to America to the foundation of schools in her native country, Sweden. At her request, Mr. Barnum was in future to charge only two dollars each for tickets to the seats in the saloon, and one dollar each for what are called promenade tickets.

The third concert had not taken place at the departure of the steamer, but the rush for seats (we are told by the New York papers) on the previous Sunday and Saturday was constant, and the tickets were sold at little less than the former auction prices.

Before the rehearsal for the third concert commenced, Mr. George Loder, on behalf of the Musical Fund Society, presented to Mdlle. Lind a series of resolutions adopted at a special meeting of the society, thanking her for her generous donation, and making her an honorary life member. The resolutions were engrossed upon vellum.

WRECK OF THE "SUPERB."

We regret to find that the loss of life consequent on this most extraordinary casualty is far greater than has yet been stated. Upon a comparison of the passenger list of the vessel, with the names of those saved, it has been ascertained that at least seventeen persons have been lost; and from enquiries which have been made, it is feared that, in addition to these, there were four other sufferers.

The *Superb*, which was left high and dry on the rocks by the receding tide, after the accident, has now disappeared, having sunk in deep water.

A contemporary states that this catastrophe is mainly attributable to the culpable acquiescence of Captain Prianlx in the desire of some of the passengers to pass close to the wreck of the *Folka*. It is also asserted that if the Captain had remained on board and used his authority for the maintenance of order, no one need have had even a wet foot; but that, instead of endeavouring to control the panic, which almost invariably follows such an occurrence, he was one of the first to originate it.

On the arrival of the *Collier* at St. Helier's, with the rescued passengers of the *Superb*, several gentlemen who had witnessed the energy and promptitude with which Captain Asko had acted throughout this lamentable affair, presented to him a handsome silver cup, which was subscribed for and purchased during the progress of his vessel to and from the wreck. They accompanied the gift with an expression of their admiration of the disinterested conduct and devotedness of himself, his mates and crew, to whom, it is understood, similar testimonials will be given.

The carpenter of the *Superb* had a most providential escape, having been floating about for three hours on a grating, when the *Collier's* boat picked him up. Painfully interesting indeed are some of the attendant circumstances o this catastrophe. The two children of Mr. Jackson, who had been rescued from the *Folka* the week before, on first seeing the rocks, inquired what their name was. The reply was "The Minquiers;" but the poor father added, "I think they ought to be called the Folka rocks!" Scarcely had the words been uttered when the vessel struck, and the inquirers were precipitated by the shock into the water and were seen no more.

The accompanying Engraving is from a sketch (by a correspondent) of the *Superb*, as seen through a telescope from the shore at St. Clement's, Jersey, about eight miles distant.

CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK.

THE TATE TESTIMONIAL, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

The Grammar School of Richmond, Yorkshire, has long been ranked as one of the first schools of classical learning in England, and is celebrated fo the many

THE TATE TESTIMONIAL, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

finished scholars and good men which it has sent out into the world, especially during the period while it was conducted by the late Rev. James Tate. This gentleman was elected Head Master of the school in September, 1796, and for thirty-seven years had the most distinguished success with his scholars, especially at Cambridge, where they gained more honours than the pupils of any other master. Mr. Tate was appointed, in 1833, a canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and was succeeded in the School by his son, the Rev. James Tate, a worthy successor of his highly endowed father.

After the death of Mr. Canon Tate, in 1843, his pupils and friends for some time wished that a testimonial, such as they considered due to his eminent services, should exist; and, in 1848, it was proposed to build a school to be called the "Tate Testimonial," and to be used as the Free Grammar School of the borough of Richmond, the old school being in a very dilapidated state. This proposal met with general approbation; and, a committee being formed at Richmond, with the Earl of Zetland as chairman, subscriptions amounting to upwards of £1100 were received from the pupils and friends of the late Canon Tate, including the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Zetland, the Dean of Ely, the Archdeacons of Bristol and Halifax, with many other distinguished names. Mr. Andrews, of York, was selected as architect; and under the superintendence of Leonard Cooke, Esq., the local secretary, the School was completed.

It being thought proper to celebrate the opening of the School with some degree of solemnity, the subscribers were invited to be present and join in the proceedings of the day, which were to terminate with a collation in the large room of the School. The 27th of September (Friday last) was chosen, it being the anniversary of the election of the late Mr. Tate.

The proceedings of the day commenced with a cricket match between the old pupils of the School, and those at present studying there, in which the juniors were victorious in one innings. At half-past two the subscribers and members of the Corporation assembled in the Town-hall, when the Mayor (Robert Robson, Esq.), in presence of the subscribers and a brilliant assemblage of ladies, presented a congratulatory address to his Grace the Archbishop of York, on his re-visiting the scenes of his school days. After this, the Earl of Zetland, as chairman of the committee, placed in the hands of the Mayor a deed transferring the structure to the Corporation, as trustees of the Free Grammar School; and his Worship afterwards put into the hands of the Rev. James Tate the key of the New School. All those who had tickets for the collation now formed in procession, headed by the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Zetland, the Bishop of Ripon, the High Sheriff, the Mayor, &c., and entered the school-room, which was very tastefully decorated with appropriate banners, flowers, and evergreens. The company consisted of his Grace the Archbishop of York, the High Sheriff of the county, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Zetland, the Bishop of Ripon, the Mayor of Richmond; H. Rich, Esq., M.P.; T. Headlam, Esq., M.P., the Venerable Archdeacon Churton, and eighty clergymen and gentlemen, pupils or friends of the late Canon Tate.

After the collation, several toasts, some having, of course, particular reference to the occasion, were proposed and supported in most excellent speeches by the noble chairman, his Grace the Archbishop, the Lord Bishop of Ripon, the High Sheriff, the Rev. G. Macfarlan, the Mayor of Richmond, Henry Rich, Esq., M.P.; and Leonard Cooke, Esq. The general enjoyment may be conceived when we consider that many old school-fellows met for the first time after an interval of some score of years. After the company had retired, the scholars sa down and enjoyed a feast as only schoolboys can enjoy one.

The following inscription is over the porch of the new school, explaining the circumstances of its erection:—

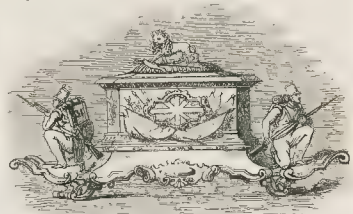
In memoriam Jacobi Tate, A.M., Scholæ Richmondiensis per annos XXXVII summa cum laude Præsidis, postea Eccles. Cin Pauli sp. Londinensis Canonici Residentiarii, hoc ædificium juventuti studiosæ dedicandum discipuli et amici venerationis ergo struendum curaverunt, anno sacro M.DCCC XLIX

On the Monday morning following, the school was opened for use, the Head Master first having read a selection from the morning prayers of the Church.

SILVER INKSTAND.

PRESENTED TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SPENCE, C.B.

This elegant Testimonial is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), of New Bond-street; it bears the following inscription:—



Presented to
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SPENCE, C.B.,
By Lieutenant-Colonel Staunton and Officers of the 31st Regiment,
As a token of their esteem and attachment
On his leaving the Regiment, in which he had served for a period of forty-one years,
With high distinction to himself and honour to his country

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 5, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 450.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

THE ANONYMOUS IN PUBLIC WRITING.

CONSIDERABLE interest is at this moment excited in France and in England by the difficulties into which the French Government has plunged in its attempts to abolish the practice of anonymous writing. The majority of the French Legislative Chamber—jealous of the powers exercised by the journals of the capital, and never reflecting that this power was but the concentration of public opinion, in accordance with, although possibly in advance of it—made a blind effort to destroy the influence of the press, by passing a law that every article in a newspaper should be signed with the name of its writer. Hence their present difficulty, which we, on this side of the Channel, are happily in a position both to be amused at and to profit by.

The question of the anonymous in public writing has often been mooted in this country—and there are not wanting many persons who, with a jealousy akin to that of the French Assembly, or a sensitiveness which cannot tolerate adverse criticism upon their acts or character, would willingly insist that every article in a newspaper should be signed with the name of its writer. The consideration of what has occurred in France will possibly induce many of these to change their opinion, and to be contented with the practice which time and the common-sense of the people of this country have established amongst us.

One of two things, or perhaps both combined, must or may be sought by those who desire a responsible name at the foot of every paragraph or article in a journal. The first is the protection of private character against the slanders of anonymous assailants; the second is the protection of public men from adverse criticism. If it be the first of these two objects, there is no necessity, at least in this country, and none that we are aware of, in France, for the name of the writer. The newspaper in every country has a responsible printer or proprietor, who may be punished for any attack upon private character. In England, where the anonymous in public writing is the rule, attacks upon private character are exceedingly rare; and, when committed, are tried by the ordinary tribunals of the country. We cannot see that the name of "John Snooks" or "John Smith," appended to articles in the *Times* or *Morning Chronicle*, would be a better security that in those articles no man's character was maligned, than the highly respectable names which appear every day as their responsible printers and proprietors. Indeed, it is more than likely that, in such a case, the printer, and not John Smith or John Snooks, would be the person whom the aggrieved party would prefer as defendant in any action at law that he might institute in defence of his outraged honour or reputation. Plaintiffs in such actions prefer men of tangible substance and property to men of straw. If so—and we presume there can be no doubt upon the subject—we may well ask those who wish the names of Smith or Jones to be continually thrust before us, *Cui bono?*

If, on the other hand, the object be not the protection of private character—already sufficiently protected—but the prevention of adverse criticism upon the acts of public men, and the general affairs of the Government, we must first of all enquire whether it could by any possibility answer the end in view; and if it could, whether it would be for the public interest and the interests of civilisation, so intimately bound up with the rights of free discussion, that such should be the result?

It is by this time tolerably well known, that an enlightened public will not tolerate an unenlightened press. The mind of the journalist must keep pace with the mind of the public, or be in advance of it, which it most commonly is; or the literary wares which he offers to his readers will not suit. His journal will not

GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK.

THE progress of the Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition, next year, is sufficiently advanced to enable us to commence a series of Illustrations by which we hope to inform our readers of the general character and details of the structure, and also of the various ingenious modes and contrivances adopted by the contractors for executing the works with the greatest certainty and rapidity.

Our View exhibits the commencement of the erection of the central avenue, which will present a corridor, uninterrupted, 1848 feet in length, extending from the east to the west end of the building. The most difficult and complicated part of the work is that which is to cover in the old elm trees, more than 90 feet high; and the contractors have wisely determined to execute this part in the first instance. Our View is close to this spot. Semicircular ribs, which will cover the trees, will rest upon columns placed in three tiers, one above the other. The View represents the first series of these tiers, connected together by light cast-iron girders, making squares of 24 feet, or an area of 576 superficial feet. These girders will also support a gallery extending down the whole length of the building, on both sides of the central passage. Underneath this gallery, the squares will form excellent spaces for the exhibition of decorated ceilings of all kinds; and we understand that the Executive Committee are about to announce that these spaces will be placed at the disposal of decorators who may wish to use them for this purpose.

On a future occasion we shall give views both of the ingenious hydraulic press by which the strength of every one of these girders is tested as soon as it reaches the ground, and of the enormous ribs, 72 feet in span—all of which will be completed and ready for fitting this week. There will be sixteen of them, and the last was being finished when we visited the ground.

The foundations of the columns are made of concrete, formed of Dorking lime, and the gravel which is obtained in digging them. Upon the concrete is laid the base of the column, and forming part of it; the lower portion is a hollow pipe, purposed to carry off the rain-water, which will flow down through the columns themselves. Nearly the whole of these foundation vases, to the number of about 1500, will be fixed in their places this week; and thus one of the most important operations will have been safely and conveniently performed in fine and dry weather. Considerably more than half of the whole materials are already on the ground, and every description of the various portions of the building are actively constructing. Upwards of 500 men may be seen busily at work; and, as more castings are supplied, the numbers will be considerably increased.

pay, and there will be an end of him as a public instructor. The History of Europe for the last half-century shows very clearly, that the more enlightened and civilised the people have become, the more enlightened and able is the public press, which reports events and criticises the acts of the Government, and the opinions of the leading men of the state. The press, both in England and in France, however much it may occasionally annoy the over-sensitive, the vain, and the mischievous, and however erroneous at times may be the views which it expresses, is, in the main, the friend of liberty and virtue, the guardian of the public morals, and the vindicator of the public rights. That it could be a better or more powerful friend of liberty and virtue—a more jealous guardian of public morality—a more eloquent, a more pure, and a more successful vindicator of the public rights, if its columns were studded with the names of its reporters, contributors, editors, and correspondents, we cannot imagine. We believe, on the contrary, that it would be much less useful, honest, and respectable, if all these names appeared from day to day, than it is at present. We believe so, because, in this age of publicity, and of constant struggles for fame and notoriety, its independence would be exposed to a continual process of sapping and undermining. The anonymous is the guarantee for the independence of criticism. When a work of art is presented to the public—whether it be a statue or a picture—a poem, a romance, or a history—the name is a portion of the public satisfaction. The public likes to know the creators of such works; and the creators or authors themselves are not generally very much inclined to shroud themselves in the anonymous. But, as regards criticism upon works of art, or upon public events, the name of the critic is of no imaginable interest to the public, while its concealment is in a very high degree of service to prevent the public ear from being abused by the praises of incompetency or of mediocrity. "Dare to say that I have written a bad book, or painted a bad picture, or made a rambling and irrelevant or foolish speech," might be the exclamation of the fifth-rate author or painter, or of the mischievous member of Parliament, to the Smith, the Jones, the Brown, or the Robinson whose name would appear day after day in the columns of the newspapers, "and I will use all the means that society places at my disposal to annoy you in return. I will tell everybody that Jones's father was a costermonger—that Smith has not paid his tailor's bill—that Brown lives on bad terms with his wife—and I will black-ball Robinson, whose name has been put up at my club." But if Jones, Brown, Smith, and Robinson would praise the bad book, the wretched picture, and the illiberal speech, machinery of a different kind would be put into operation, and bribery, direct or indirect, would be employed to render all criticism a farce, if not a nuisance. A great newspaper, as conducted in England, is proof against such threats on the one hand, and such bribery on the other; and art is all the purer, and public opinion all the more enlightened, in consequence. We are, for these reasons, quite sure, that, for the sake of a few thin-skinned people who are never satisfied unless they are lauded as demi-gods, society in this country will never consent to abolish the wholesome practice of anonymous writing. For its abuses there are plenty of remedies: there needs no law in addition to those already in existence. We should be sorry, for the sake of art, for the sake of literature, and for the sake of public liberty, to see the day when English journalism should be shackled with such chains as have been stupidly imposed upon the Parisian journals by the spiteful and unthinking majority of the French Legislative Assembly.

The daily papers during the last week have given many amusing instances of the difficulty of comprehending the law which has been imposed, and of the impossibility of enforcing it. A very simple paragraphs of news are required to be signed by the Parisian penny-a-liners, if they contain the slightest approach to an opinion, but the very jokes and puns of the *Charivari* must not be presented to the world without legal affiliation and proof of paternity. One of the articles of the law requires that every article, "whatever be its extent," shall be signed by the writer; and as the meaning of the word "article" has yet to be defined, our Parisian contemporaries are obliged, if they wish to escape the crushing penalties decreed against infraction of the law, to have a signature to every paragraph of news, to the reports of cases before the tribunals, and to the quotations at the Bourse, as well as to the political lucubrations of their sorely bewildered editors. But in the last-mentioned case, the law, stringent as it may appear, has been evaded. A minister of state, a man high in office, a rich merchant, or a President of the Republic, if he do not wish to appear as the writer of a leading article, has only to speak the leading article in the proper cars, and he may indulge his political predilections, or forward his political views in the newspapers, notwithstanding all the penalties which the law decrees. There will always be abundance of men of straw, who will gladly earn their "penny fee" by writing to the prompting or the dictation of the superior men who wish to remain concealed. In short, even if it were desirable to abolish the practice of anonymous public writing, it is practically impossible to do so. The French law authorities have already made this discovery, and we may, therefore, speedily expect to hear that this notable law has gone to the limbo of all the vanities. A law that is both ridiculous and oppressive in small matters, and that can easily be evaded in matters of larger moment, cannot stand; for if it do not fall amid the public execration, it cannot fail to dwindle into disuetude amid the public contempt. We are, however, not sorry that the French have made the experiment. It is a warning to us, as well as a lesson to them.

THE "PRINCESS MARY" STEAMER.

A passenger who was on board the Boulogne steamer, the *Princess Mary*, has favoured us with the following account of the disasters which recently befel that vessel.

As we steamed out of Boulogne harbour on Sunday night, the wind whistled shrill through the rigging; and when the little steamer plunged headlong into the gargite waste of the Channel, we found old Boreas sadly boisterous. We steamed along through the wild and whirling waters until we arrived about mid-Channel, when we stopped a sea which swept the decks and sent the moistened passengers below, crying with supplications to the steward. At length we arrived off Folkestone, shortly before midnight, and suddenly we were greeted with the inhospitable signal that it would be dangerous to enter the harbour. We then bore away for Dover, when, amidst the howling of the tempest, we saw the Calais mail-boat gallantly enter the harbour; but our Captain, determined that he was not enter Dover harbour, and, to our dismay, gave directions for us to steam along the coast to Margate Roads

The majority of the passengers, like Don Juan during the shipwreck, were "barricadated with ratching," and would have accepted with indifference any fate that awaited them; but when this announcement was pealed into the cabin, some of them raised their heads languidly from their basins and growled terrer anathemas against the Captain. As the men kept heaving the lead, we heard the ominous words, "Two fathoms, sir," and suddenly we struck hard and fast on a rock

The scene which followed baffles all description; but when day began to dawn we found ourselves high and dry on a bit of rock called the "Rest," about three miles from Margate, and connected at low water with the mainland. As it was evident that unless the storm abated the vessel would go to pieces, we determined upon putting the ladies into the boat, and lowering them by the rope on to the rock; the men then followed and we unslipped all the seats round the vessel, and threw them on the rocks; a wooden causeway was thus formed, along which Mrs. Pack and Mr. Lloyd Clayton led the way; also Mr. W. B. Clarke and the remainder of the passengers On arriving at of the causway, the men fetched away the remaining seats, and placed them again before us, and by this tedious process being repeated, the shipwrecked party, headed by the enterprising Mrs Pack, reached the shore in safety.

The luggage was carried across the rocks to a lugger, which lay in deep water, outside the reef, and was taken in the course of the day, to the Custom House And thus we were all saved, and the baggage arrived unimpared. Our escape was absolutely providential.

On Saturday last, about 1 o'clock p.m., Bedford and neighbourhood felt the shock. Its wave extended for [illegible] miles. At Lake Mr. [illegible] sustained [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] farmers, market-gardeners, [illegible] and labourers, with their wives and [illegible].

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Parisians, and the small section of the community that forms "the governing class" in France, never seem at ease except when (paradoxical though it may appear) they have something real or imaginary in the shape of a grievance to trouble them; and at present, for want of better, they have taken it into their heads that the sour wine and sandwiches which Louis Napoleon has given to the troops at the various military reviews which he has held lately, and where he has shown himself so fond of strutting about a mimic monarch 'mid all the glare and pageantry of mighty armaments, are intended to corrupt the army, with a view to their aiding a *coup d'état* which should place him on the throne of France with the title of Emperor

That Louis Napoleon aims at acquiring popularity with the army, there can be little doubt; but that he is so silly as to expect that he can convert the great and the chivalrous army of France into a tool of his ambition by such means, is too monstrous a supposition to entertain for a moment; nor does the Parliamentary Committee, which, during the recess, watches over the public safety, believe such a thing in the least likely; but they wish to make Louis Napoleon feel that he is not a King; and that his acts, however harmless in themselves, may be cavilled at by them, or any other persons in power; that, in fact, they may "snub" him with impunity. Accordingly, on Monday, they had a meeting specially to canvass the subject of his military pic-nics. The meeting was presided over by M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly. General d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, who had been previously summoned to give explanations with respect to the seditious cries made use of by the troops at the recent reviews, was also present. The cry which had particularly attracted the attention of the committee, and which was the cause that led to the summons of General d'Hautpoul, was that of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" At the commencement of the proceedings several members of the committee complained that the Minister of War should have allowed an unconstitutional manifestation to be made in his presence during the clashing of the cymbals; they asked him what measures he intended to take to prevent the recurrence of such scandalous scenes.

The Minister of War replied, that these alarms did not appear to be deserving the serious consideration of the committee. "Similar questions," he added, "are put to-day in the Assembly. They are there in their proper place, and you ought to leave them there."

This answer drew forth a severe rebuke, both from M. Odillon Barrot and M. Dupin. The latter said, "Monsieur le Ministre, la légèreté de vos paroles n'est pas faite pour nous rassurer." (The levity of your answer is not calculated to restore our confidence.)

General d'Hautpoul then assured the committee that no seditious cry had been uttered in his presence.

The President of the Assembly asked General d'Hautpoul, if he did not think that the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" was a seditious cry, and whether, in the event of its being uttered by the soldiers, he would not only not tolerate it, but would take the most severe measure to enforce respect for discipline and for the Constitution? If that was the case—and he could not doubt it—the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" was fully as seditious as that of "*A bas le President!*"

The Minister of War replied that he had not heard the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" that, besides that, he thoroughly disapproved of any such cry, and that he could not imagine that the committee could suppose that he had authorised any cry of the kind. Addressing himself to General Changarnier, the Minister added: "Let the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris be asked the question if he (General Changarnier) gave any such permission or authority?"

General Changarnier begged General d'Hautpoul to observe, that, in his quality of Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, it was not before the committee of prorogation that he was bound to give explanations to the Minister of War; and that, in his quality of representative and of member of the committee, the Minister had no right to put any such question to him.

General Lamoricière then addressed the meeting, and demanded of the Minister of War what he intended to do as respected the future. In his opinion, an order of the day forbidding the troops to make use of unconstitutional cries appeared to be the most convenient and efficacious measure.

The Minister of War, in his reply, refused to publish any such order of the day, which he would consider, he said, a diminution of the executive power, in opposition to the legislative power

M. Jules de Lasteyrie said that the Minister of War has just stated that he disapproved of the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" In merely reminding the troops of the necessity of respecting discipline and the law by an order of the day, the executive power would in no way be in contravention. It would make no sacrifice to the legislative power. It would simply announce publicly its union with the Assembly; and this testimony of the harmony and good understanding existing could have no other effect except that of giving confidence to all good citizens.

Notwithstanding these observations the Minister persisted in his refusal with respect to the order of the day. The meeting was then engaged in drawing up resolutions that he blamed the cry which created so much uneasiness and susceptibility, and he promised that no seditious clamours should henceforth be uttered by the soldiers, or tolerated by him.

On the same day the committee sent a deputation to the President of the Republic, urging upon him the necessity of withdrawing his commands for the final review appointed for the 10th inst. The President declined to comply with this request, but assured the deputies that nothing would take place upon that occasion which could create the smallest disquietude. During the day the matter was freely discussed in the *Salle des Conférences* between several representatives and the ministers, and the reflections which were cast in the course of those conversations upon Louis Napoleon's conduct at the recent reviews are said to have given him great offence, at which he has not been slow in expressing his displeasure.

The prosecutions against the journals under the new restrictive press law still continue.

The *Univers* is to be prosecuted for a violation of the new regulations. This makes the ninth journal that the Attorney-General has proceeded against for an infraction of the law. The authors of the articles summoned appeared before the Court of Correctional Police, on Wednesday, and denied the competency of that tribunal to hear the matter. The Court, however, overruled the objection, and the cases are to be immediately tried upon their merits.

The director and editor of *Le Peuple* have been found guilty, the one of publishing and the other of writing an article exciting to civil war. They have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment each, and 6000f. fine.

The *Constitutionnel* stands almost alone in favour of a prolongation of the President's power.

HESSE-CASSEL

We have news from this quarter to the 6th inst., by which we learn that the army has pronounced against M. Hassenpflug. On the 4th inst. there was a grand review in Fredrick-square, but no one went to it except those who were compelled. General Haynau (not the Austrian of that name), addressing the officers, said, "Gentlemen, let those among you who would rather protect the criminal scum of the opposite party than the rights of the Elector, step aside their uniform, and put on a blouse." The officers were so indignant, that it was respect for discipline alone which prevented them from protesting. When the General passed along the ranks the troops only faintly cried the tanee hurrahs required by the regulations of the service. General Haynau afterwards declared the National Guard to be dissolved, but the latter refused to give up their arms. The General ordered the troops to proceed to disarming them; but the officers declared to him in their turn that they would not execute his decrees. General Haynau then caused the editor of the *New Hesse Gazette* to be arrested; ordered councils of war to immediately commence proceedings; caused the members of the Permanent Committee to be shut up in the Palace of the States, where they had assembled, and had one of them thrown into prison. The councils of war met, but not a single auditor could be found to commence the proceedings; on the contrary, the Auditor-General proposed to have General Haynau impeached for excess of power, and this proposition was voted. Thus abandoned by his troops, General Haynau pledged himself not to exercise his command, or perform any acting until the arrival of an officer sent for instructions to the seat of Government at Wilhelmsbad. The Minister of Finance had ordered the tax department to proceed within forty-eight hours to levy the taxes, under pain of a fine of forty-five rix dollars for the director, and thirty rix dollars for each member. In case of refusal the fines were to be increased. But the authorities cared not for such measures as these, as there was no one to get in the fines.

Subsequently, we find that General Haynau was placed under arrest in his own house. He threatened violent proceedings against those who should keep him under restraint, but all to no purpose, the officers refusing to restore him to liberty. The General afterwards became more reconciled to his situation, and promised not to break his arrest. The imprisonment of the editor of the *New Gazette of Hesse* has been declared illegal by the Superior Tribunal, and his liberation has been ordered. Lieutenant Bamy who seized the editor alluded to by order of General Haynau, has in turn been arrested.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 25th ult. from New York state that the political measures of the session of Congress—certainly one of the most eventful in the history of American legislation—are drawing to a close.

The bill to suppress the slave trade in the district of Columbia has passed by a majority of 33 to 19 in the Senate, and of 124 to 47 in the Lower House. This completes the compromise measures proposed by Mr. Clay and the Committee of Thirteen.

The bill for the settlement of the slavery question. A bill has passed the House prohibiting the sale in the naval service of the United States, and abolishing the use of ardent spirits, except on board ship.

On the 24th ult., a bill passed the House of Representatives authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American provinces to load and unload in ports of the United States, provided similar privileges be extended to vessels of the United States in those provinces. This is the first step to perfect reciprocity of trade between the two countries

Another attempt was made on the same day to take up the tariff question in the House, but without success.

The bill authorising the payment of the indemnity money to Mexico was passed by the Senate in the form in which it came from the House

The bill relating to the Californian gold mines before the House, allows persons to work the mines to be granted to persons from Europe who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and who can produce certificates of good character.

Letters from Pittsburgh of the 24th ult. represent great excitement as prevailing in that vicinity among the coloured population, in consequence of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill by Congress. A party of seventeen negroes, who had formerly been slaves, are said to have started for Canada on the 21st, armed to the teeth with pistols, bowie-knives, &c., and small parties were leaving daily.

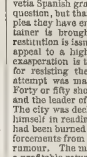
The "Lind mania" continues to rage. Her sixth concert took place upon the evening of the 24th ult., in the Castle Garden. This, as all others, was fully attended.

CALIFORNIA.

Intelligence to the 15th of August has been received from San Francisco. The most important feature of the news is a serious collision between the "squatters," so called, and the "landholders," at Sacramento city, on account of conflicting claims to lands. A large portion of the ground on which the city is built is held by grants from Captain Sutter, who claims under the New Helvetia Spanish grants. The settlers say this grant does not cover the territory in question, but that it belongs to the Government of the United States. On this plea they have entered, and erected buildings; a suit for forcible entry and detainer is brought against them; decided in the plaintiffs' favour; a writ of restitution is issued, the officer is resisted in his attempt to execute it; an appeal to a higher court is presented; this is set aside; and a state of great exasperation is the consequence. A party of six or eight persons were arrested for resisting the law, and two, in default of bail, committed to prison. An attempt was made to release them. This brought on a sanguinary conflict. Forty or fifty shots were fired between the combatants; the mayor of the city and the leader of the settlers were killed, and a number of persons wounded. The city was declared under martial law, and every citizen required to hold himself in readiness for military duty. It was reported that Sacramento city had been burned to the ground, and that the "squatters" were receiving reinforcements from the mines. Little credit is attached to the first part of this rumour. The mining operations are advancing with zeal and energy, and yield a profitable return. The miners are beginning to make use of machinery, and to extract from the depths of the earth and the mountains their hidden treasures. Business generally on the Pacific coast is improving. San Francisco has in a great measure recovered from the late conflagration, and the streets present their usual activity.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JOHN FANE, ESQ., OF WORMESLEY, COUNTY OXFORD.



THE Fanes of Wormesley are a distinguished branch of the noble house of Westmoreland, settled in Oxfordshire by Henry Fane, Esq. M.P. for Lyme Regis, who was younger brother of Thomas, the eighth Earl, and who inherited the estate of Wormesley, in right of his mother, Anne, eldest co-heiress of John Scrope, Esq. This Mr. Fane's first wife was the only daughter of Nicholas Rowe, the poet; his last, the daughter and co-heiress of Richard Luther, Esq., of Myless, in Essex. By her he was father of John Fane, Esq., of Wormesley, LL.D., M.P. for Oxfordshire, and Richard Luther Hurlet, who wedded Lady Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, and died in 1824, leaving a son and heir, John Fane, Esq., of Wormesley, the gentleman whose death we now record

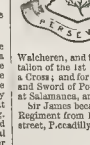
Mr. Fane was born 9th July, 1775, and married, 6th June, 1802, Elizabeth, daughter of William Lowndes Stone, Esq., of Brightwell Park, and had by her three sons and three daughters. The eldest of the former, the present John William Fane, Esq., of Wormesley, has been thrice married; 1st, to Catherine, daughter of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart.; 2ndly, to Lady Ellen Catherine Parker; and, 3dly, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM PILKINGTON, BART.

THIS gentleman died at his seat, Chevet Park, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, on the 1st inst., after a protracted illness. The family from which he sprang is one of the oldest in England. Fuller says that the Pilkingtons, originally of Rivington, county Lancaster, were "a right ancient family," and that they were gentlemen of repute in the shire before the Conquest, at which time the chief of the house, being wroth after by the Norman soldiery, was fain to disguise himself as a thrasher in a barn; from which circumstance, partly alluding to the head of the foil falling sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and occasionally on himself, he took for the motto of his arms "Now thus, now thus!" and for his crest, "a thrasher ppr."

Sir William succeeded to the baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred on Sir Arthur Pilkington in 1635, at the decease of his brother the late Sir Thomas Pilkington, in 1811. He married, in 1823, Mary, second daughter and co-heir of the late Thomas Swinnerton, Esq., of Butterton Hall, county Stafford, and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, the present Sir Thomas Pilkington.

SIR HENRY THOMAS OAKES, BART.



THE death of this Baronet occurred on the 30th ult., at Londonderry, in Ireland.

Sir Henry was son and successor of the late Lieut.-General Sir Henry Oakes, Bart, and nephew of the gallant military commander, Sir Hildebrand Oakes, G.C.B., on whom the Baronetcy was conferred with special limitation.

He was born 4th July, 1795, and formerly held a commission in the 92nd Light Infantry. He married, in 1817, Frances-Jane, fifth daughter of William Douglas, Esq., of Sloane-street, and leaves several children, the eldest son being the present Sir Henry Frederick Oakes, Bart., born in 1818, who is married to Miss Mary Dudley Ward.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JAMES STEVENSON BARNS, K.C.B., COLONEL OF THE 29TH REGIMENT

THIS gallant and distinguished officer entered the army as Ensign, in 1792, and served at Gibraltar, Toulon, Corsica, in Holland, Egypt, the West Indies, Walcheren, and the Peninsula. For his services as Lieut.-Colonel of the third battalion of the 1st Foot at Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivo, he received a Cross; and for his conduct in general was nominated a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and a Knight Commander of the Bath. He was wounded at Salamanca, and at Alkmaar in Holland.

Sir James became Lieut.-General in 1837, and held the Colonelcy of the 29th Regiment from 1842. His death occurred on the 6th instant, at 33, Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

To the British and Foreign Bible Society, £100; Hibernian Bible Society, £100; Church Educational Society in Ireland, £50; London Irish Society for Promoting Schools and Scripture Readers, £50. These legacies are bequeathed by Mrs. Guest, formerly of Cheltenham, but late of Clifton, where death occurred in July last.

£2000 is bequeathed to the South Staffordshire General Dispensary, by Mr. W. Mellor, of Wednesbury, lately deceased, who has also left £1000 to the Blue Coat School at Wolverhampton, the interest to be applied solely in clothing for the institution; £10 to each of the Sunday schools connected with St. George's and St. James's, Wednesbury; £20 to the Dispensary at Aberystwith, North Wales; and £50 to be divided by his executors amongst those employed by him in his business of a brassfounder.

To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts there is bequeathed a legacy of £50 by the late Hon. J. W. Stratford; also £30 to be distributed among the poor of Addington; and he has directed that a suit of mourning should be given to each poor man and woman of that parish and his executors are requested to each labourer employed on his estate there be given one week's full pay.

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. J. J. Lake, of the Ordnance Office, Plymouth, proposes, in order to prevent injury to the telegraph wires from the nature of the bottom, to suspend them by corks placed at intervals, and to secure them to the anchors, or to lead weights, at certain but greater distances. "By this means," he says, "the distance from the bottom could be regulated at pleasure. The suspension of the wires would render them more easy of access for at each anchor, or weight, a small buoy with a flag could be secured, which would indicate exactly their locality; and in the event of accident, they could readily be found. Had this plan been adopted, the injury to the wires off Cape Grinez could not have occurred, as no part of the wire would have touched the bottom. Very little inconvenience and injury would also result to fishermen and mariners; for the line of flags or beacons would point out the neighbourhood of the wires, and but a comparatively small space of ground would have to be left untouched by them."

An otter of huge dimensions, weighing 48 lb., and measuring 4 feet 6 inches in length, was killed a few days ago at Roxborough, in the county of Galway, the property of Mr. Persse, by a dog, just before he took a desperate revenge on his canine and human assailants—for he killed two dogs in the water, and wounded three others to the extent that they died in a few hours; and of the men who attacked him, he also wounded several, leaving one of them *minus* his great toe, and at last was only overcome by powder and ball

William Williamson, Esq., of Sedgefield (brother of Sir Hedworth and brother-in-law of Earl Zetland), having won a considerable sum of money at Doncaster, by backing Voltigeur for the Leger, sent £20 to the Rev. Mr. Baker and Mr. T. E. Harrison, of Whitburn, for distribution among those who were formerly in the service of the Williamson family, or who could at all claim the privilege of old acquaintance.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Manchester Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Tuesday evening, in the Corn Exchange, Hanging Ditch, Manchester. Mr. C. Kershaw, M.P., occupied the chair. Among the gentlemen upon the platform (including ministers of many denominations) were the Revs. P. Kent and W. Marsland, (chaplain to the Lord Mayor of London), deputations from the parent society; Revs. Dr. Carpenter, J. Bardsley, A. W. Archer, T. Bennett, W. Doyle, &c. The Chairman, in the course of his address, introducing the business of the meeting, urged that the constitution of the society was one of the most catholic description, and that its operations were as extensive and as universal as its means enabled it to accomplish. Although the history of the society had been a series of splendid triumphs in the most sacred objects and although it had existed nearly fifty years—he thought it was as necessary now as when it was first established; and he was glad to express his opinion that the society was now more dear to the hearts of the people of this country than at any former period. The secretary read a long report as to the state and operations of the auxiliary during the year. The issues had been 24,040, being an increase of 9056 copies of the Scriptures compared with the previous year. Branch societies had been formed in Ancoats, Manchester; Greengate, Salford; Hulme, Ashton, Sale, Hollingworth, and Patricroft; and branch societies and associations at Padiham, Bacup, Longdendale, and New Mills. The *colporteur* system had been extended during the year, and great good had resulted therefrom; if fully carried out, it promised to bring a blessing upon all the surrounding population. Mr. Hill had been now engaged for 18 months, during which time he had made 34,151 calls, and sold 7492 copies of the Bible (of which 570 had been disposed of to the schools), producing £242 17s. 7d. Since Mr. Hill's appointment, two fellow-labourers had been appointed to aid him; but these had been supported by the voluntary contributions of private individuals. Within 18 months 1660 families had been found destitute of the Scriptures in Macclesfield, 1070 in Wigan, and 116 in Bury. 1062 copies had been supplied to these neighbourhoods. Thirty-six coal-pits and railways had been visited, and partially supplied; and 93 factories in Macclesfield and the vicinity had been provided with 1552 copies of the Scriptures, yielding by their sale an amount of £65 6s. 3d. In nine factories in Wigan, 447 copies, producing £16 12s., had been sold; and to private families 793, producing £29 7s. 3d. Encouraged by these results. Mr. Taylor had conceived the idea of extending the *colporteur* system, so as to embrace the entire neighbourhood of this large industrial population. The treasurer's report contained the following amongst: Balance carried forward from last year, £15 14s. 6d.: proceeds of the annual meeting, £59 17s. 1d.; annual subscriptions, £554 9s. 8d.; donations, £12 6s. 4d.; donations from societies (Lancaster, £10), £377 16s. 7d.; sale of Bibles and Testaments, £1926 19s. 8½d. Total receipts, £2451 1s. 8d. Paid to the parent society for Bibles and Testaments, at cost price, £1365 10s. 9d.; cash remitted as a free contribution, £420; expenses of the depository, £100; balance in hand, £565 9s. 8½d.

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FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.—On Saturday last, the men engaged at the Coed Pigwen Coal Pits went down to their work as usual, and becoming conscious of the presence of fire-damp they immediately endeavoured to effect their escape; before this could be accomplished an explosion took place. Three men were killed, and two others so dreadfully burnt as to [illegible].

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On last Sunday morning, a party of eleven persons left Bristol in a substantial sloop-rigged vessel, with an orlop deck, on a trip down the Channel, the wind blowing stiff from the S.S.W., and a heavy sea on. On getting well into the Channel, the weather was found to be very boisterous; but they proceeded in safety as far as the Holmes, a distance of about twenty miles, when they were round, and ran back for the light-ship. On passing this vessel a heavy sea broke over her fairly, swamping the boat, and her snapped about a ton of water. To their utter dismay, they now found that the pumps would not work, and they accordingly put the boat before the wind, and bore up for the mouth of the river, arriving at that dangerous point of navigation as "The Swash," their steersman unfortunately luffed up into the eye of the wind, and, as they had very injudiciously, in such a gale, every stitch of canvas set, they heeled over, capsized, and went down stern foremost. Happily, the sloop *Anne* was passing at the time, and lowered her boat, and a Custom-house boat, which was also passing, went to their rescue. By these means, seven of the unfortunate passengers were saved, but the remaining four unfortunately were drowned. The boat belonged to a Mr. Luff. The survivors were taken to Pill, where prompt medical assistance was immediately rendered them; but three of them, from the excitement created by the lamentable fate of their companions, are still in a very precarious condition. The following are the names of the deceased:—Evan Jefferies,—Rich, George Parker, and William Lodge.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.—The dreadful murder at Frimley has been followed by an extensive robbery of jewellery, &c., at the town of Wokingham, which is situated about midway between Reading and Frimley. The robbery took place on the premises of Mr. Porter, a highly respectable watchmaker, living in the Market-place, on the evening of Sunday last, during the absence of himself and other inmates of the house at Divine service. Some time after their return, Mr. Porter went into the shop, and at once discovered that upwards of 40 gold and silver watches had been carried off, gold rings, brooches, and pins, the loss in the whole amounting to between £200 and £300. The thieves entered through the shop door by means of skeleton keys.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

NOMINATION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR.—On Tuesday a Convocation was holden, at twelve o'clock, at which the Vice-Chancellor resigned his office, making a Latin speech on the occasion. The letters of nomination were read by the Senior Proctor, and were approved by the house. The Vice-Chancellor took the usual oaths, and was inaugurated for the third year, and appointed the following heads of houses Pro-Vice-Chancellors, who officiate in power in case of his illness or necessary absence from the University:—The President of St. John's College, the Warden of Wadham College, the Rector of Exeter College, and the Provost of Worcester College. The office of Vice-Chancellor is generally holden for four years, by annual nominations.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.—The commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the state, discipline, and studies of the University of Oxford, will commence its sittings in London on Monday next, the 14th inst. The commissioners are the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Hinds), Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle; Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford; Mr. Liddell, Head Master of Westminster School; Professor Jowett, Regius Professor of Mr. Dampier, barrister, and Mr. G. H. S. Johnson, of Oxford. Many distinguished members of the University will be examined by the commissioners; amongst others, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Pusey, the Head Master of Rugby School (Dr. Goulburn), Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P., and the Bishop of Chichester

The Cambridge commission has not yet fixed its day of sitting.

THE BISHOP DESIGNATE OF LYTTLETON, NEW ZEALAND.—We have just seen an excellent Daguerréotype of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, taken by Mr. Griffiths, of Mile-end-road, who went to Plymouth expressly to secure the requisite sitting. The rev. gentleman sailed from the same port on Saturday, in the *Castle Aden*; but, owing to the storm of Sunday, the vessel was compelled to put back, and finally sailed on Tuesday. The above Daguerréotype will shortly be lithographed, and will, doubtless, be highly acceptable to the very numerous friends and admirers of the Bishop Designate.

WHITEHALL PREACHER.—The Rev. Edward Stokes, student and tutor of Christ Church, has been appointed Whitehall Preacher, in the room of the Rev. W. Sewell, Fellow of Exeter College, whose term of office expires at the end of the present month.

The Lord Mayor's carriage will contain the following arms:—Balance carried forward from last year, £15 14s. 6d.: proceeds of the annual meeting, £59 17s. 1d.; annual subscriptions, £554 9s. 8d.; donations, £12 6s. 4d.; donations from societies (Lancaster, £10), £377 16s. 7d.; sale of Bibles and Testaments, £1926 19s. 8½d. Total receipts, £2451 1s. 8d. Paid to the parent society for Bibles and Testaments, at cost price, £1365 10s. 9d.; cash remitted as a free contribution, £420; expenses of the depository, £100; balance in hand, £565 9s. 8½d.

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THE SALE AT LIVERPOOL.—During the heavy gale which prevailed at the mouth of the Mersey, on Monday last, an artificial embankment, raised several years ago by the Corporation, opposite to Leasowe, at the mouth of the Wallasey Pool, gave way. The water rushed in, and has done considerable damage, inundating the whole of the low lands. The cost of repair will be considerable.

FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—During the prevalence of the gale on Monday night, a fire broke out in the windmill in Gradwick-street, Liverpool. It soon became evident that nothing could save the building. The extensive mill and adjacent warehouses were totally destroyed within a short space of time.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.—On Saturday last, the men engaged at the Coed Pigwen Coal Pits went down to their work as usual, and becoming conscious of the presence of fire-damp they immediately endeavoured to effect their escape; before this could be accomplished an explosion took place. Three men were killed, and two others so dreadfully burnt as to [illegible].

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On last Sunday morning, a party of eleven persons left Bristol in a substantial sloop-rigged vessel, with an orlop deck, on a trip down the Channel, the wind blowing stiff from the S.S.W., and a heavy sea on. On getting well into the Channel, the weather was found to be very boisterous; but they proceeded in safety as far as the Holmes, a distance of about twenty miles, when they were round, and ran back for the light-ship. On passing this vessel a heavy sea broke over her fairly, swamping the boat, and her snapped about a ton of water. To their utter dismay, they now found that the pumps would not work, and they accordingly put the boat before the wind, and bore up for the mouth of the river, arriving at that dangerous point of navigation as "The Swash," their steersman unfortunately luffed up into the eye of the wind, and, as they had very injudiciously, in such a gale, every stitch of canvas set, they heeled over, capsized, and went down stern foremost. Happily, the sloop *Anne* was passing at the time, and lowered her boat, and a Custom-house boat, which was also passing, went to their rescue. By these means, seven of the unfortunate passengers were saved, but the remaining four unfortunately were drowned. The boat belonged to a Mr. Luff. The survivors were taken to Pill, where prompt medical assistance was immediately rendered them; but three of them, from the excitement created by the lamentable fate of their companions, are still in a very precarious condition. The following are the names of the deceased:—Evan Jefferies,—Rich, George Parker, and William Lodge.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.—The dreadful murder at Frimley has been followed by an extensive robbery of jewellery, &c., at the town of Wokingham, which is situated about midway between Reading and Frimley. The robbery took place on the premises of Mr. Porter, a highly respectable watchmaker, living in the Market-place, on the evening of Sunday last, during the absence of himself and other inmates of the house at Divine service. Some time after their return, Mr. Porter went into the shop, and at once discovered that upwards of 40 gold and silver watches had been carried off, gold rings, brooches, and pins, the loss in the whole amounting to between £200 and £300. The thieves entered through the shop door by means of skeleton keys.

IRELAND.

MIXED EDUCATION.—Dr. Slattery, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, has addressed the following letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, in reference to several newspaper attacks recently made against him, and to the letter of Mr. Corballis on the Queen's Colleges:

Sir, It appears that my humble name has been dragged before the public during the course of this week in the pages of some of your contemporaries, for what purpose I am at a loss to conceive, unless it were to draw me into a newspaper controversy on a vile or important question upon which the highest authority in the Catholic Church has already pronounced. If such was the object these parties had in view, they will find themselves grievously disappointed, for neither the taunts of Mr. Corballis, or of his opponent in the *Post*, nor his truthful assertions of the Archbishop of Tuam, are from the course which I have marked out for myself in reference to that question. Let others act as they may in this respect: for my part I will not lose the dignity of the high station which I so unworthily occupy. I may be taunted, I may be sneered at and insulted, but no attack that can be made upon me shall ever induce me to forget for a moment the respect I owe to my own character as a prelate and as a gentleman. I pray you to excuse this trespass on your columns, and I have the honour to remain, your obliged and faithful servant, M. SLATTERY

* A "rose not" a Star of Trinity College," *I sees not* "fed and educated there gratuitously," a "*sour nut*" taught astronomy by Dr. Magee," nor "Greek by Dr Graves," nor "history by Dr. Miller"

This note refers to a statement put forth by the *Dublin Evening Mail* relative to Dr. Slattery's antecedents.

PREPARATIONS OF ELAN.—In several of the most heavily-burdened of the electoral divisions in Ireland, it has been decided to form a voluntary rate, to be managed by a committee, composed of the principal owners of property in the locality, to be called the Industrial Committee. The functions of the committee are directed to the best means of reducing the burdens of the poor-rates, by affording profitable employment to the poor people. After mature consideration, several of the committees have decided that the only source of employment within their reach was the preparation of flax for the market. The spinning of the fabric was generally given up, as it was found that the women could not earn more than 1½d. per day. Until very recently, the growth of flax has been all but given up in several parts of the county of York; but, as from £7 to £8 per acre has been in many cases offered to the farmer if they would grow the plant, it is intended to sow a much larger breadth of land with flax than formerly. The secretary of one of the industrial committees alluded to states, that, if they could find employment for the winter, which would enable them to given even so small a sum as 4d. to a man, 3d. to a woman, and 2d. to a child per day, they would think themselves in a most happy state.

O'CONNELL'S GRAVE.—A short time ago there appeared in a Cork paper a Conservative politics a plausibly told tourist's anecdote about O'Connell's grave at Glasnevin, which has since been made the text for sundry moralizings on human vicissitudes and Irish ingratitude, both in Irish and English Journals. The story was by "an excursionist" from Cork, and was to the effect that the guide at Glasnevin told him that O'Connell's coffin, which is placed in that cemetery, was actually in pawn for the money paid for bringing it from Genoa; and that until that money was paid no other monument would be raised to the great patriot, nor his coffin be allowed away. It turns out, however, as might have been expected, that the story, as far as the only point in it goes, is utterly untrue. The guide in question, who happens to be the superintendent of the Glasnevin works, and has been in the employment of the Glasnevin Cemetery Company, from its origin, under O'Connell, some twenty years ago, denies in the most explicit terms that he has ever made any such statement, or that any human being meaning could be deduced; and, in fact, that he could not have done so, seeing that he was well aware that it was not true. It is an ill wind, however, that blows no good; and the idle story, with the comments made on it will have, no doubt, of giving an impulse to the committee of the O'Connell monument, who were talking for some time past of erecting. The *Freeman* states that the monument committee, after a year or more of languor, has at length become business-like and active, and that George Petrie, an eminent Irish artist, having been commissioned to furnish the design, has completed the drawings.

LACE MANUFACTURE.—A new branch of industry (the manufacture of lace) is about to be introduced in Limerick in connexion with two religious institutions in that city, the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy and that of the Good Shepherd. The latter have already commenced the work in the pauper schools in connexion with their establishment. A ready manufactured has been of a texture to afford unqualified satisfaction to Mr. Russell, upon whose recommendation and order the manufacture has been undertaken. A lady connected with the sisterhood has been brought over from Belgium to instruct the pauper children

GREAT SALE OF ARTICLES OF VERTU AND ART.

The great sale, by Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, which commenced this week at Colehy, in Lincolnshire, and is to extend over twenty-four days, is exciting a far-and-wide spread of public interest in that part of the country [illegible] the collection of rare and elegant plate, &c., there are many exquisitely wrought articles, and some fine antique silver-gilt rose-water dishes, while a few watches which formed part of the Strawberry Hill collection, one having in the centre a fine medallion of Henry VIII., and the other a medallion of the ill-fated Anne Boleyn. The jewellery, &c., comprises a magnificent brooch, necklaces, necklaces, &c., and various ancient rings, including one found at Rieshome, another near the Lincoln West Common, another in Newport, another at Woodhall Spa, and another in the Castle-dyke, besides a variety of other rings and sword arms[illegible] his attention and awaken a passing reflection, which is put to flight by some such object as a ring worn by the adherents of Charles I., containing an enamelled portrait of the unfortunate monarch, or a ring of the Lady of Lamotte, or the miniature of the old Chevalier; and of antique watches, snuff-boxes, pistols, &c., there is a profusion

Among the objects of coins, medals, and monastic seals is rather extensive: there are 180 Lincolnshire tradesmen's tokens, sets of Greek and Roman gold coins, rare coins of Stephen and Henry I., a penny of Edward the Confessor, a quarter noble of Edward III., a rose noble of Edward IV., a penny of Edward VI., and the gold coins arranged in reigns, curious monastic seals, and splendid coronation medals.

Amongst the paintings are fine ancient portraits of Luther, Erasmus, Melancthon, Wycliffe, and Calvin; Vandyck's portrait of Cardinal Bentivoglio; a family portrait of Sir R. Kaye, Dean of Lincoln, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; a portrait of the Earl of Strafford, by Vandyck; a portrait of Lord Burghley, by the same painter; a portrait of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, by Holbein; besides a variety of pictures by the ancient and modern masters

[illegible] numbers 10,000 volumes, and, as naturally to be expected, so extensive a collection must contain much of little value; but the rich branches of literature the collection is rich in, and many of the works are extremely rare and costly: it is seldom, indeed, that a library of so diverse a character comes to the hammer. The MSS. comprises numerous volumes in the handwriting of Sir R. Kaye, a Roman missal, and various other beautiful illuminated pages, collections of monastic charters and deeds, several ancient documents relating to Lincolnshire, and a curious diary of Dr. Kaye, a physician in the time of William III.; the account of many prescriptions, and there is little doubt that it was from this ancestral record that Lady Kaye, the mother of the late Mr. Mainwaring, obtained the medical knowledge which enabled her to render extensive service to the neighbourhood. Of Lady Kaye's "Lincolnshire Tonic" and "Cough mixture" is very popular—the prescription having been given to the druggists, and carried from one shop to another, till scarcely a druggist of the county in general is without it. Amongst the manuscripts, music, literary works, and architectural engravings, there is a very extensive and fine collection

There is also an assortment of curious and valuable clocks, silver chiselings illustrative of ancient costume, and relics of religious subjects, miniatures of the ancient nobility, enamel portraits of the Napoleon family, and almost endless varieties of antique and Oriental articles. The library contains several magnificent specimens of bronzes, clocks, statuettes, and bronzes

The vestibule contains, amongst many rare things, a series of marble busts, and an ancient Egyptian statue of the Pharaoh Memphis. The park and gardens are ornamented with full-sized statues, part of which once belonged to the palace of Frederick August, King of Poland. The dining-room and drawing-rooms abound with gems. In the reception-room are the splendidly carved chairs, altar-table, &c., intended by Mr. Mainwaring for Hackthorn church; four fine drawing-room chairs, exceedingly handsome, and six sofas, representing Marsyas bound to a tree, after his defeat by Apollo, Pan, Hercules, and a gladiator. These four figures alone cost Mr. Mainwaring £700. In addition to these, there are some fine Etruscan vases, Egyptian monumental figures, &c.

The cellars are rich in wines, spirits, and ale; and not the least attractive part of the sale (odd as the reference seems after a glance at the rarities referred to) will be the celebrated Colehy breed of pigs, on which Mr. Mainwaring justly prided himself. The suction is held in a large building erected for the purpose on the lawn. The mansion itself presents no attractive features; most of the rooms are exceedingly low, and it is understood that Sir Charles Tempest, to whom the property belongs, purposes pulling down and rebuilding nearly the whole, and to make it his own residence.

The demand for catalogues has been very great, and many thousand persons have flocked to view the property

TESTIMONIAL TO THE AUTHOR OF THE "NAVAL BIOGRAPHY."—It is truly gratifying to perceive the manner in which the service has responded to the invitation of a few of its seniors to present Mr. O'Byrne, [illegible] enumerated compiler of the "Naval Biography," with some substantial acknowledgment of the great and important services he has rendered the profession Mr. O'Byrne may well be proud of the list of contributions, not so much on account of the sterling value of the various amounts subscribed, as of the array of high, gallant, and distinguished names that compose the list. We truly hope to see, in addition to what has already appeared, the names of other gallant men [illegible] service, whose deeds Mr. O'Byrne has impartially recorded.—*United Service Gazette*

Dr. Townsend, the newly appointed Bishop of Meath, is the son of Thomas Townsend, Esq., barrister, who was several years the proprietor and editor of a newspaper called *The Correspondent*, now merged in the *Dublin Evening Packet*, and son-in-law of a gentleman named Speed, of Limerick, who, before his death, had been long the land agent of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Agreeably to annual practice, the plate, or quality of the silver plate assayed and marked at the Edinburgh Assay of Pix, during the year 1849-50, was, on Monday last, tried by the Assay Master of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, in presence of the Court of Wardens, and the same was found to be of the standard appointed by the act of Parliament. The letter for next year was directed to be changed to T, old English.

DANISH ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

SEAT OF THE WAR.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The news from the seat of war this week is replete with disaster to the cause of the Duchies. The attack on the extreme western point of the Danish position, Friedrichstadt, has failed more signally even than the assault a few weeks ago on the extreme eastern point, Missunde, and with far greater loss than in that case. The moral discouragement and depression resulting from such repeated failures, though natural enough under such circumstances, augur badly for the future of the Duchy cause.

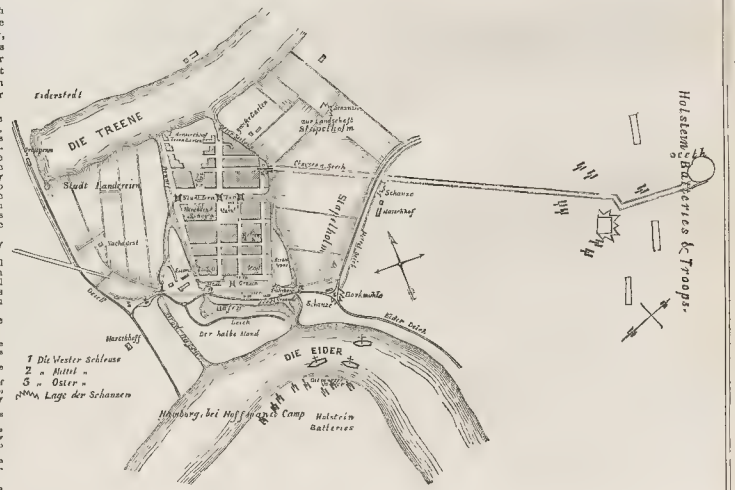
We briefly noticed last week the commencement of the operations against Friedrichstadt, which the Duchy troops, after some measures directed during the four preceding days against the town, were at last ordered to storm. In the afternoon of the 4th inst., after a cannonade, which lasted the whole day, the troops forming the storming parties were ordered to advance. They did so in three columns, one by the *chaussée* that crosses the marshy level from the town to Seeth, a second along the Treene-dyke, and the third by the Eyder-dyke. On all three points the attack failed. The 6th battalion of Holsteiners acted most bravely, but the Danes poured forth such a murderous fire as almost to annihilate it. All the captains were left killed or wounded on the spot a circumstance but seldom recorded in the annals of military warfare.

This fact is admitted in General Willisen's own official report. The General estimates his total loss to have been about 200 or 300 killed and wounded, but more impartial accounts consider it to have been 1000 to 1500. The loss of the Danes was calculated at about 400, among whom were many officers.

The States held a sitting at Kiel on the 5th, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. The Staathalterschaft is authorised to increase the number of the army above its present force, and to obtain that increase as rapidly as possible.
2. A sum of 3 292,687 marks is placed at its disposal to defray the cost of the above increase.
3. The sum required by the War Department for the second half of the year 1850, commencing (exclusive of the above stated sum) to 11,251,896 marks is voted: this amount is entirely at the discretionary disposal of the Department of War.
4. That the sum of 1,250,000 marks be issued in notes of 2½ marks (one-third per premium) each.
5. That, to cover the increased expenditure voted, a forced loan be levied on both property and income, according to the terms of the law already existing, of one per cent. The Government is empowered to levy an additional half per cent, if the amount realised is not sufficient for the purpose. The loan bears 4½ per cent interest. Income and property below a fixed amount are exempted from the contribution.

The President, in closing the sitting, said:—"We have adopted measures that, for the time, will impose heavy sacrifices on the country. We will pay, we will arm, we will fight, if an honourable peace is not obtained. Firm as



PLAN OF FRIEDRICHSTADT.

BURNING OF THE LESSER CAMP, AT KOCHENDORF.

the German oak—firm as the Schleswig-Holstein beech—is the confidence of the Duchies in Germany. The last intelligence from the army is not favourable, but it shall not depress us. Schleswig-Holstein for ever!"

The Chamber separated with a *hoch* for the "Fatherland."

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The large Engraving shows a portion of the Danish Artillery; with Infantry, on the left of the view.

Next is a plan of the Seat of War; and then, a Plan of Friedrichstadt:—No. 1. Die Wester Schlense. 2. Mittel. 3. Oster. The difficulty of storming the place will be seen, from there being only the one road marked below, across the marshy ground. It is now all under water in front of the town.

GENERAL KROGH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DANISH TROOPS.

Friedrichstadt, it may be stated, is a town containing about 2400 inhabitants. It is built wholly in the neat Dutch style, and is, indeed, of Dutch origin. It was, in 1620, a Friesland village, called Seebul. Duke Frederick III., of Schleswig-Holstein, being applied to by a number of fugitives from Holland, persecuted Arminians, or remonstrants, permitted them to settle in this village, with full liberty to retain their own religious faith and forms. They reclaimed the neighbouring lands from the river by large dykes and sluices in the Dutch manner, and gave the town its present appearance. The place prospered, and the people, out of gratitude to their protector, changed its name to Friedrichstadt. It contains a Lutheran, a Mennonite, and an Arminian Church; in the last service is still performed in the Dutch language. There is also a Roman Catholic Chapel and a Jews' Synagogue. The Lutheran Church has, it is said, been set on fire by the bombardment, and was burning when the last accounts left.

The Portrait of General Krogh, Commander-in-Chief of the Danish forces, is from an accredited print.

It will be remembered that a short time since, the Emperor of Russia granted to the Danish General a decoration, which was accompanied by the following letter from the Czar:—"We have admired the bravery and prudence manifested by you on the 24th and 25th of July, at the battle of Istedt, where the valiant Danish troops worthily defended, under your orders, the rights of their Sovereign, our ally and friend. Wishing to give you a proof of our gratitude, we name you Chevalier of the Order of St. Anne of the first class, and we send you the insignia of the order in diamonds.—NICOLAS, Peterhof, August 7, 1850.

Next is an Engraving of the Burning of the Lesser Camp at Kochendorf, already described, with the attack on Eckernförde.

Lastly, is the Porte at Rendsburg, a picturesque scene, with its gabled an half-timbered houses, its pretty inn, &c, though the peaceful aspect of the place s broken by the appearance of the soldiery

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW SCALE OF PAY AND PROVISIONS IN THE NAVY.

A circular has just been issued from the Admiralty to all captains and commanders of Queen's ships in commission, stating that her Majesty has been graciously pleased, with the view of improving the condition of the petty officers, seamen, and marines of the fleet, to direct that the following alterations should be made in the scale of the victualling and pay of the Royal navy, viz:—

1. The allowance of salt meat to be increased from three-quarters of a pound to a pound per man per day.

2. The allowance of sugar to be likewise increased; and mustard and pepper to be substituted for a certain portion of oatmeal and vinegar.

3. The allowance of spirits to be reduced, and a compensation in money to be granted for such reduction, as shown in the annexed scale.

4. The pay of the navy to be recast at a daily rate, and the compensation above mentioned to be blended with, and form part of, the pay

5. The calendar to be substituted for the lunar month in the pay of the wages.

With respect to the allowance of grog and compensation-money, the following orders are issued:—

1. Admirals, captains, lieutenants, and ward-room officers.—Half present allowance; no compensation allowance.

2. Mates, assistant surgeons, second masters, and clerks.—Half present allowance: savings price for half allowance, blended with pay.

3. Midshipmen, masters' assistant, clerks assistant, and boys of First Class:—Half present allowance at the discretion of the captain. savings blended with pay

4. Cadets and boys of Second Class.—No allowance; savings price for whole, blended with pay.

5. Assistant engineers, warrant officers, petty officers, able seamen, and others of that class, ordinary seamen, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Royal Marines.—Half present allowance; compensation, 3s 6d. per man per calendar month.

6. Second Class ordinary seamen, landsmen, and others of that class.—Half present allowance; compensation, 2s. 6d. per man per calendar month.

The allowance of grog is to be served out at dinner-time only, the evening serving being discontinued; and all sale, barter, loan, or transfer of grog is strictly prohibited. No raw spirits to be issued to any one, unless by the special directions of the captain. In case of persisting drunkenness, the captains or commanding officers of her Majesty's ships are authorised to charge against the pay of the person so offending a sum not exceeding the amount of compensation money, such mulct or abatement to be charged against the party on the ship's book, and to be reported in the quarterly returns of punishments. No grog to be allowed to naval cadets, or boys of the 2nd class. The allowance of grog to midshipmen, master's assistants, clerk's assistants, and boys of the 1st class, to be issued only by the special written directions of the captain, and when not issued is to be paid for as savings. If any man should not wish to take up his allowance of grog, he will be paid the savings price for it; or he may, if he prefer it, be allowed to take up in lieu 4 oz. of tea, and 1 oz. of sugar, in addition to the established allowance of those articles The savings price on tea is to be in future 1s. per pound, and that on sugar 3d. per pound. In cases where salt meat shall have lost more than half its weight in boiling, the captain or commanding officer is, on satisfying himself of the correctness of the fact, to authorise the paymaster and purser to issue an additional portion of raw salt meat, equal to half the original allowance. The fat or skimmings of the coppers which may not be required for the use of the ship is to be saved, and put into casks, and to be delivered into the charge of the paymaster and purser of the ship, who is to return it into store at any of her Majesty's *depôts*; but, in the event of his not being able to comply with this regulation, he is to obtain a written order from his Captain to dispose of the same at the most favourable price for the Government, taking credit for the same in his account, and debiting himself with the proceeds of sale. On the delivery of the above fat or skimmings into the charge of the paymaster and purser, he is to apply to the Captain for authority to pay to the cook of the ship one-half of the value of the fat (out of which sum one-fourth is to be divided among the cook's mates, the remaining three-fourths to belong to the cook); the other half is to be appropriated to the use, and for the benefit, of the ship's company, in the manner which may be deemed most advisable by the Captain. The savings price of the fat for carrying out the above arrangement is to be £1 per cwt.

INGENIOUS INVENTION.—A very ingenious and highly interesting article of great utility has been introduced at Margate, having for its object the preservation of lives from shipwreck or other disasters at sea. It can hardly be called a boat, although it is intended to be used as such, when emergency demands; it is composed of 80 cylinders, each capable of holding one person, who is to remain in an upright position, the whole of which is confined in a distant

RENDSBURG.

casing of wood, the interstices and sides stuffed with cork, which makes it exceedingly buoyant, and, as far as an experiment made on Thursday last, on the Margate Sands, went to prove, cannot be upset or seriously damaged by any rough usage it may meet with by being unceremoniously cast over the ship's side. It is to be subjected to further and more severe tests, as the state of the weather and opportunity may offer; if then its qualifications are fully established, it is to be removed to the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park.

Captain Domasywiski, a distinguished Russian officer, is now visiting the Royal dockyards by Admiralty permission, and orders have been issued by their Lordships for every attention to be paid to him.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence is about to establish a district military school at Portsmouth, for soldiers to undergo a course of military instruction in engineering and tactics.

THE PENNY POSTAGE IN THE NAVY.—The Admiralty have ordered that in the event of the paymaster of any ship about to proceed on foreign stations not having sufficient money in hand to purchase the necessary number of postage stamps for seamen's letters, he is to draw a bill on the Accountant-General for the amount required.

IRON SHIPS OF WAR.—An important experiment took place on Wednesday, at Portsmouth, under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty and the immediate superintendence of Captain Chads, to test the efficiency of the kamptulicon as a lining for iron ships of war. Four 32-lb. shots were fired from the battery of the Victory, with a charge of 10 lb. of powder and a range of about 500 yards, against a large iron target lined with kamptulicon: the shots struck the target with nearly the same results as those described to have taken place at Woolwich in 1846, in which instance the shots were fired from the Gordance guns. The previous experiments at Portsmouth were to test the efficiency of timber as a lining between the angle irons, when it was found that the effect was to add wooden splints rather than to diminish those of iron. From the properties of the kamptulicon it cannot splinter, and the pieces of it which are blown out by the force of the shot are pronounced to be harmless, whilst the greater portion of the substance would, it is asserted, be retained. It appears that the views of Mr. Walter (the gentleman at whose instance the experiment was tried) are not confined to iron ships. He says that the composition, being a non-conductor, would remove the difficulty which exists with regard to the frequent derangement of the compass. The question of its adoption, of course, rests with the Admiralty

FURLOUGHS IN THE ARMY.—The usual general order, regulating regimental furloughs during the winter months, has been issued. One field officer, half the captains, and half the subalterns, are to be always present with their regiments, and no more than ten men per troop or company are to be on leave at the same time. The order does not apply to *depôts* of regiments on foreign service.

A SURVIVOR FROM THE "ROYAL GEORGE."—The *Gloucester Journal* records the death, on the 3rd instant, of James Ingram, who was a native of the county, and had for a long period been a pensioner from public-house, called the Fox, on the top of Woodford Hill, about midway between Gloucester and Bristol. He entered the navy as an early age, and was on board the *Royal George*, of 108 guns, when she sank off Spithead, 29th August, 1782. About 300 brave fellows were saved, among whom was Ingram, who had been on board the ill-fated vessel from the time of her being put into commission.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 13.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 14.—Battle of Hastings, 1066.
TUESDAY, 15.—Last day of the year.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.
THURSDAY, 17.—St. Etheldreda.
FRIDAY, 18.—St. Luke the Evangelist.
SATURDAY, 19.—Leigh Hunt born, 1784.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1850

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 50	7 20	7 35	8 03	8 20	8 50	9 05	9 35	9 50	10 20	10 35	11 05	11 50	Tide
0	18	0	33	0	45	1	02	1	15	1	30	1	45

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS

The Executive Committee, Directors, and Managers of "The Grand National Concerts" have the honour to announce that the First Series will commence on TUESDAY, the 15th of October next.

The Committee have the utmost pride and satisfaction in announcing that, by the gracious permission of his Majesty the King of Prussia, they have been enabled to secure the entire Chorus of the Berlin Choral Royal, consisting of fifty voices, under the direction of Herr Kapelmaister Neidhardt. The extraordinary perfection of the chorus is well known to foreign visitors to every artiste and amateur in Europe, by the opportunity of hearing them in our town or country except their own have hitherto been afforded. During their engagement several pieces entirely new to this country, and composed expressly for the Royal Chapel by Meidhardt, Neidhardt, &c., will be performed. In addition to the selections from the choral works of Bach, Handel, Marcello, together with the celebrated "Battle Chorus," which has created so extraordinary a sensation in Germany, a complete Chorale for English Music has been selected with the greatest care from the principal Lyric establishments, and will be under the direction of Herr Gansz, Chorus Master of Her Majesty's Theatre. The arrangement of the Operatic Selections, &c., will be confided to Sig. Negri

The Concerts will commence at Eight, and terminate usually about Eleven. The Theatre has been entirely re-decorated for these entertainments

In addition to the following list, numerous engagements are pending with other Vocal and Instrumental Artistes, particulars of which will be announced as soon as possible

VOCALISTS.—Mademoiselle Angri, Miss Poole, Miss Messent, Mrs. Alexander Newton, and Madame Biscaccianti, Signor Calzolari, M. Hohler, Herr Reichardt, and Herr Staudigl.

INSTRUMENTAL SOLO PERFORMERS.—Pianoforte: Miss Goddard, M. Charles Hallé, Master Reinrich Werner, and M. Thalberg. Violin: MM. Molique, Henry Blagrove, Henry Cooper, and Sainton. An engagement is pending with a celebrated violoncellist of high Soveri. Tenor: Mr Hill. Violoncello: MM Piatti, Hausmann, Hancock, and Rousselot Double Bass: MM Anciola, Howland, and Herr Müller. Harp: Mr Ap Thomas and Mr H Hunt. Concertina: Mr C Blagrove Flute: Mr Richardson, Reichardt, and Nicholl Horn: Mr Barrett and Nicholson. Clarionet: M Mayseck. An engagement has also been effected for Cavaliere, the renowned artiste of La Scala Milan. Bassoon: Mr Baumann Horn: M Stegelich. Cornet-à-pistons: M Arban. Ophecleide: M Prospere. Trombone: M Winderstein

MUSICAL DIRECTOR, COMPOSER AND CONDUCTOR.—M Balfe

The ORCHESTRA, numbering nearly 100 performers, is composed of the principal instrumentalists of Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera.

PRINCIPAL COMPOSERS: MM Balfe, G Macfarren, Edward Loder, and Howard Glover

ARRANGER OF OPERATIC SELECTIONS.—Sig. Negri. | DEPUTY CHORAL MASTER: Mr Frederick Oborne Williams
CHORUS MASTER: Herr Gansz | ORGANIST: Mr Willing

* * The Music of the Scenestas will be published under Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

Box Stalls, One Pair	.. .. ..	4s 0d	Slip Stalls 1s 6d
Ditto, Two ditto ..	.. .. ..	2 6	Promenade 1 0
Half Circle, ditto ..	.. .. ..	2 6	Gallery 1 0
Gallery Stalls ..	.. .. ..	2 6	

Applications for Private Boxes and Stalls to be made at the Box Office; or to Messrs Andrews, Allcroft, Leader, and Cock, New Bond-street; Mitchell, Hookham, and Ebers, Old Bond-street; Jones, Regent-street; Bailey, Holborn; Sams, Dyde and Son, Strand; Chappell, Bond-street, and Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street.

N.B. It is respectfully announced, that all persons attending the Private Boxes and the First and Second Tiers of Box Stalls will be required to appear in Evening Dress; and the public is most earnestly requested to assist in carrying out this regulation, as far as may be practicable, in all parts of Her Majesty's Theatre

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. C Kean; Ophelia, Mrs. Kean. After which the new and successful PLATONIC ATTACHMENTS, and the GRAND DIVERTISEMENT. Tuesday, TWELFTH NIGHT, Platonic Attachments, and the Ballet. Wednesday, Hamlet, Platonic Attachments, and the Ballet. Thursday, Twelfth Night, Platonic Attachments, and the Ballet. Friday, Hamlet, Platonic Attachments, and the Ballet

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, MR. BATTY. On MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, and during the entertainments will be produced a NEW GRAND EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLE, entitled [illegible] the Grand Pageant of the FESTIVAL OF FLOWERS. To conclude with a favourite Farce. Box-office open from Eleven till Four.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on TUESDAY EVENING, 22nd inst., at Sidmouth; 24th, at Cheltenham; 25th, Gloucester; and on Monday, 28th, at Plymouth.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the BALLAD MUSIC of ENGLAND, by Mr. George Barker. Lecture on the Hydro-[illegible] Lecture on the Dissolving Views. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c. Admission, at Schools, Half price.—Open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock; and every Evening (except Saturday) from Seven to Six. Half-past Ten

THE GROTTO, OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle at an expense of £40,000, and Now Open for the Benefit of the Weybridge Schools will be Closed from the 1st of November to the 1st of May Terms of Admission Moderate

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is Now OPEN DAILY.—Morning Performances at Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s., Stalls, 2s. 6d., Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation. Descriptive Catalogues may be had at the Gallery

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society [illegible] is exhibited daily, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK [illegible] Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water, are [illegible] SHILLING, on Monday, SIXPENCE.

SUPERB EXHIBITIONS of ART, ADJOINING the [illegible] GALLERY.—The wonderful Performing Elephant and Automaton Ballerina, [illegible] Gymnast, Surprises all. Open Three, Gorgeous Display of Fountains [illegible] Theatre. Matchless Saxon-like find in a Cave of Pure Gold, [illegible] 200 feet of Needle-Work Pictures, Cosmoramic Views.—Admission, One Shilling. Open Half-Price. Open in the Morning from 11 till 5, Evening 7 till 10

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY. Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to familiarize the study of GEOLOGY, and of the application of Mineral substances in the Arts. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of specimens

[illegible] R W JELF, D.D., Principal.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED,

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS,

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The NUMBER and SUPPLEMENT will contain Engravings of

California—A Series of New Views.
Holyrood Palace, as recently refitted.
Nottingham Corn Exchange.
The Handel Testimonial, Stanford.
Pictures from the late King of Holland's Gallery.
National Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre.
The Royal Arch at Dundee.
Louisburg Harbour, Cape Breton.
Watering-places of England, &c. &c. &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER, Dawlish.—We are not in possession of the Steam-boat Returns
A. B, Worcester.—The list of the Governors of the Australian Colonies will be found in the *British* [illegible]
[illegible] Johnson's Dictionary
A SUBSCRIBER, Bristol.—Hamilton's Universal Book-keeping
C. C. H. Bristol.—[illegible] for the Post
A. M. M. Hexham.—[illegible] Member of Parliament, or a Ministerial convention
J. W. [illegible]
M. A. [illegible]
RECTOR.—Persons wishing to become probationers in the Royal Academy, must get [illegible] gentleman of known respectability, to write to the keeper of the Royal Academy for a printed form, the blanks of which he must fill up, and this must accompany [illegible] or models. (See the "Fine Arts Almanack, 1850")
ALPHA, Chumpollion has minutely investigated and described Cleopatra's Needle, at Alexandria, which he assigns to the age of Menris, one of the most celebrated of the Pharaohs
R. S. J. near Gloucester.—Apply to waiters
A. B. Z. and WARWICK.—The Vernon Gallery, at Marlborough House, Pall Mall, is now open for admission to the Nobility and Gentry of the British Nobility, apply, with the testimonials of two householders of known respectability, to Sir Henry Ellis, at the Museum. No printed [illegible]
[illegible] no new act of Parliament may be obtained by order of any bookseller
[illegible] Acts; also [illegible] Acts, are engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 24, 1845, the *Enterprise* in the Journal for May 13, 1848
M P.—The largest "old country pieces" are in the north of England. The Ode on the Burial of Sir John Moore is by the late Charles Wolfe, a native of Dublin, who died in 1823
R W F, Falmouth.—The seat has not been engraved in our Journal
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—There is no free Lunatic Asylum exclusively for clergymen
BESSIE, Dublin.—We have not heard the fate of Mr Cotton's Boss
ABRAHAM.—See LAING'S "History of Sweden," and TAIT'S "Historia Geral de Zahlopia, &c."—a copy in the British Museum; Ritter's "Africa," and Salt's "Abyssinia"
DECIPHER, Warrington.—Many same-sounding words are synonymous, as is from a Greek root
D. C. Cork, is thanked for the hint, though we could not avail ourselves of it
A CONSTANT.—We do not know the whereabout of Zeloid
**, Luton.—See Macaulay's "History of England." 2 vols only published, price 32s
H. A.—Send us for making quill pens has been long in use
W. W. [illegible] have seen them
SALERNA.—The celebrated White Horse may be seen from the Great Western Railway, on the steep escarpment of Uffington Down. It is a rude figure, representing a horse at full gallop, formed by removing the thin layer of turf and exposing the white surface of the chalk. The figure is about 360 feet long, is said to cover an acre of ground, and in particular directions may be seen at ten or twelve miles distance; it is of early, and probably of Saxon date. It has been a sacred, though not authority, to have been carved on the coins of Wessex, and to commemorate the victory of the men of that kingdom, under Alfred and Ethelred, over the Danes, in 871. The figure gives to this part of the district the name of the Vale of White Horse
A WELSHMAN.—Mr Sims Reeves was born at Woolwich in 1821
A SEMPSTRESS.—We cannot undertake to recommend music masters. The time to make a singer will depend on the genius and aptitude of the student. A lady of twenty-two, with a fine organ, will require more time than a child of eight years, and a delicate girl two hours in the day for five
A CONSTANT READER.—Modern history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about A.D. 800. See Chatfield on the "Darker Ages"
M. A.—All inquiries respecting the Great Exhibition of 1851 should be addressed to the secretaries, 1, New Palace-yard
W.—The "British Museum Returns" may be had at the Parliamentary Paper-office, 1, New Palace-yard, Westminster, price 1s. 6d. each, or 6s. 6d. the set of 5. "Parliamentary Reports"
R. P.—The arms of Waterhouse, of London, are—"Or, a pile engrailed sa. *Crest:* A demi-eagle displayed, gu. nidificated, paleways, sa. and arg. head, sa." The label on the arms of the Duke of Cumberland is of three points, charged with a cross and on the other nine two bezants in pile gu.
R. J. M.—An application, either personally or by letter, to the Officers in Waiting, Heralds' Office, Doctors'-commons, will enable you to obtain the copies you require of arms registered there. The fee is, we believe, five shillings in each case. The same enquiries are borne by the Somersetshire family of Hippisley, which bears Ermine, Fretty Azure, and Sable a fesse Or
E. H.—There are several families of Barton entitled to arms, quite different in their [illegible] colour. An "Esquire" assumes no right to bear arms, which belong [illegible]
J. W. The arms of Wilson, of Edinburgh, are—"Arg. a cross between three mullets gu. [illegible] A talbot's head erased ppr. *Motto:* Semper vigilans." We do not know that the Lord Berners bears any crest
TRITON.—1. The appointment of Deputy-Lieutenant does not cease at the death of the Lord-Lieutenant. 2. The daughter of a knight married to a baronet is a lady. 3. Deputy-Lieutenant is entitled to use a coach for his family
INCERTUS, being unable to ascertain his own paternal arms, is clearly not entitled to make [illegible]
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—A family of Leigh, of Staffordshire and Shropshire, bore "Gu. a cross [illegible]"
ACMON.—We know of no arms to the name of Wingod
J. J.—The Rev John Jamieson, D.D, author of the "Scottish Dictionary," was grandson, through his mother, of Rachel Chisholm, who was elder daughter of the Rev Alexander Bruce, of Garlleti, second son of Robert Bruce, of Kennet, living in 1648. From this Alexander's son, James Bruce, Esq., Chief Judge of Barbadoes, descended the Bruces of that island, now represented by Samuel Barwick Bruce, M.D. of Ilfpon
REGINA FILIUS.—A student in either University, who can show a descent from Royalty through a mother, the daughter of a Peer, may take a degree without the usual examination
AMICUS.—Hughes of Bodrhyddan, which quarters Trevor, bears "Gu. a chevron between three griffins' heads, erased or, three mullets as. *Crest:* A demi-griffin or." And so, also, do the Hughes of Wexford, who likewise beat a Campbell crest
GODELART.—A clergyman is entitled to a crest when a correct legal right exists in him either by descent or grant; and not otherwise
AN OLD READER.—The arms of Pitcher are "Or, a bend gu. surmounted by another as." *Crest:* A demi-man, in a military habit, as in the Burgh Museum, ppr."
NAMILA.—Mr Chilton, Q.C. recovered damages from a railway company 2 Yes: the bylaws of railway companies have the force of law when they are not contrary to the laws of the land, or inconsistent with, or beyond the power given by the particular statute which permits them to be made
DELTA.—The fault correct as stated with regard to the amount of the window tax. The correct is the expression "one house," which should have been "one pile." The context shows that one "pile" is intended to be expressed as a house with its separate roof, entrances, and, therefore, as forming eight houses. The window-tax for each would, therefore, be £15 12s. 8d., supposing the number of windows to be 248 each, and not 1098, as stated by our Correspondent. The same explanation applies to the other instance. Read "pile of houses" instead of "house"
C. B. C.—See Mr Simms's "Elements of Electro-metallurgy"
FIDES.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 371, contains Mr. Albert Smith's narrative of his ballon ascension, with a view of Mont Blanc
A CORRESPONDENT.—The pamphlet on Gutta Percha, referred to lately, is by Mr. W Dalton, and contains a variety of information on the plant and the gum company, well arranged. The Gutta Percha may be seen growing in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, which contain one of the finest plants in the known world. The Victoria Regia is now blooming profusely
[illegible] The arms of Harrison, of Yorks., are "As. three demi-lions rampt. or."
[illegible] answered by our correspondent
R. P. [illegible] invariable rule, within the last 70 years, to knight the Attorney and Solicitors General; but there are instances to the contrary, as in the case of Sir Edward Spencer Perceval, who held the office of Attorney-General in 1802 to 1806, never received knighthood
J. H. T. Rochdale.—The usage of a crest on a seal or ring will subject the bearer to the tax on armorial bearings. Apply to Messrs. Hume
O. J.—Application should be made at the East India House, Leadenhall-street
HAMPSHIRE.—The name of the applicant for a commission can be on the Commander-in-[illegible] some considerable time before an opportunity will occur to purchase one. Influential interest at the Horse Guards is very important. Furnival and Parker, the military booksellers, will doubtless be able to supply what our Correspondent wishes
BOUVERIE.—A lady is not entitled to use a crest either on a seal or on plate
C. B. Globe Tavern.—Answers to the questions on the plant and its [illegible] given in Burke's "Landed Gentry"
TED.—The arms of Bengh are "As. three fleurs-de-lis erm. within a bordure or. *Crest:* A lion sejant collared and lined or."
DUBLIN.—There are several crests to the different families of the name in question. In what [illegible] inquiries to be directed
QUERIST.—The expense of obtaining a grant of armorial bearings is about seventy-five guineas [illegible] application to be made
CONSTANT READER.—The arms submitted do not appear to us to have ever been registered. [illegible] by Lord Lyon, before any such application is made to office will be necessary
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[illegible] of Humphrey Tirvil were "Arg. two chevronels az. within a bordure engr. [illegible] In the blue painting seal, the shield should be divided in four by a line crenelle or embattled
QUERIST.—As grandsons of an heiress [illegible] are clearly entitled to bear her arms quartered with our paternal coat. Your wife's arms you should impale. The O'Ferrals of Longford, Princes [illegible] bore "Vert, a lion rampant or." You have no right to the O'Ferral crest
A CONSTANT READER.—For a common license, fifteen days residence by one of the parties [illegible] before the granting of such license
CANDIDUS.—[illegible] and A SUBSCRIBER.—Yes; under the circumstances mentioned, the deed of [illegible]
JUPITER.—[illegible] Bat Under, for one dividend on tip drawn, if the arm is described as in scale [illegible] But Under, for one dividend on tip drawn, if the arm should be bare
A GRATEFUL SUBSCRIBER.—1. Gilbert's Act was on Banking. 2. Any rate that the lender may require. 3. The "Sporting Review"
DUCIUS.—The profit you name is 33 per cent. A PERSEVERE.—We cannot inform you
B. N. S, Nottingham.—We cannot advise you

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible] Beatrice. by P. S. Jones. The Iliad of Homer translated.—[illegible] Hardwicke.—

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1850.

THE policy pursued by the King of Prussia in furtherance of his ambitious and personal designs for the aggrandisement of his territories and the elevation of the Prussian Kingship into the Emperorship of United Germany, has led him into many difficulties, and will, to all appearance, lead him into many more. Not the least of them is his position with regard to the fratricidal war in Schleswig-Holstein. It was in his interest, or in the interest of that party of which he claims to be the head, which desires to round off United Germany with Schleswig-Holstein, that the dispute between Denmark and the Duchies was aggravated into a war. It is Prussian influence that prevents, at the present time, its satisfactory termination.

The negotiations of Messrs. Sturge and Burritt, of which we gave the particulars last week, as every one knew they would, have failed to prevent the obstinate Schleswigers from attacking the Danes. The war rages with intensity; and Friedrichstadt, after suffering a barbarous siege, has been almost burned to the ground. What can arbitration do in such a case? Arbitration is as useless as it would be between two mad dogs or two mad men, unless it should take the shape of a policeman with his truncheon. By superior force of arms, and by his arbitrary and irresistible authority, the policeman might restore peace by cracking the heads of both dogs, or by marching off both the belligerents to the station-house; but what could the pure reason of all the Sturges and all the Burritts in the world do, to put an end to either spectacle? So it is in the case of this deplorable war in Denmark. There will be no end to it until one of the combatants shall have so crippled the resources of the other as to render prolonged resistance impossible, or until the greater powers, acting as the general police of Europe, shall make war upon both, and coerce them into quietness. The quarrel, from first to last, is a disgrace to civilisation. Prussia, of course, will not move in the matter; but we see it stated that Great Britain, Russia, and Austria have undertaken to settle the difficulty. Although the statement needs confirmation, we have little doubt that such a consummation, or one very like it, will sooner or later take place. An army of occupation would be the best arbitrator; but as this would not suit Prussian purposes, it is likely that a new difficulty will arise in that quarter.

In Hesse-Cassel the position assumed by this protean power is strangely at variance with her recent acts in her own territory. The position of affairs in that small state continues to arrest the attention of all admirers of rational and constitutional freedom. The people are as quiet as if nothing had occurred. They make no tumults, hold no public meetings, and give vent to no anger or even impatience. They meet illegality by legality, and tyranny by passive resistance. The Elector has issued an ordinance declaring that the courses of law have no jurisdiction whatever in regard to past, present, or future ordinances that have issued or shall issue from himself. The whole country is placed under martial law, and the dictatorship of General Haynau—not he of Hungarian and Bankside notoriety, but another soldier of the same ill-omened name. Attempts have been made to dissolve the Burgher Guard, for persisting to take its command from the civil authority, as heretofore, and not from Haynau and the Elector. The Standing Committee of Legislature has issued a calm and energetic protest against these ordinances and the policy of the Elector; the Burgher Guard have refused to give up their arms; and the regular troops, having manifested a disposition not to compel them to do so, have not been asked to perform the unpopular service. And what does Prussia do, under the circumstances? Prussia, that dissolved her own National Guard—that placed her capital under martial law—that established a Dictatorship, under General Von Wrangel and whose King, with professions of liberality on his lips, enacted the despot with as hearty a good-will as was ever displayed in history? Prussia takes part with the people of Hesse-Cassel; encourages them in their resistance to the Elector, and announces, with a view of checkmating the Emperor of Austria, that no intervention by the authority of the Central Diet shall be permitted, and declares that such an intervention would amount to a *casus belli*. Had the King of Prussia been an honest and disinterested politician—a true friend to that cause of sound constitutional liberty, of which at one time he could speak so learnedly—and a man who cared a little less for dynastic aggrandisement, and a little more for the eternal principles of truth and justice, he might have been able at this, as well as at former periods of his career, to have been of essential service to the whole German people. But at present he stands alone—mistrusted by everybody. Austria, as representative of the Conservative principle, is in avowed opposition to his projects; his own subjects have no confidence in him, and suffer from a despotism which they will only endure until they are strong enough and wise enough to settle satisfactorily the future relationship between themselves and their Sovereign; and the Liberal party in Hesse, and in every other German state, considers him—whatever he may pretend, or whatever position he may temporarily assume—as its worst foe. In the meantime, the Hessians accept his aid without being grateful for it; and the affairs of Central Europe remain in a state of very considerable perplexity, if not of danger. The King of Prussia plays fast and loose with principles; and whatever may be the result of the great struggle that is now going on throughout Germany, and which develops itself in such different ways in Schleswig and in Hesse—in Saxony and in Schwartzenburg—in Austria Proper and Venetia—he chances seem to grow daily less in favour of King Frederick William. The cause of constitutional freedom, under a limited form of monarchy, of which he might have been the champion, loses ground, and the issue narrows itself to a military despotism, under the leadership of Austria, as one result—or to a confederation of republics as the other. There can be no doubt that King Frederick William has played a cunning game; but it is the fatality of cunning to overreach itself; and his present position, among the multiform complexities of German politics, teaches the world that fact, if it teach nothing else.

Railway communication will be given between Frome and London in the course of a few days by the opening of the line from Westbury to Frome. Captain Laffan, the Government Inspector, went over the line on Friday week. Its cost has been about £100,000. The clothing traders and colliers in and around Frome are expected to make this part of the line most remunerative.

The total amount disbursed by the General Board of Health for inspection expenses, to the 31st of March last, was £3084 6s. 9d., no part of which has yet been repaid from local funds. The travelling and personal expenses of the Commissioners in Lunacy (seven in number), for the year ended the 31st of July, 1849, was £2355 11s. 11.

The Rev. F. W. Trenow, Curate of Bartley green, Northfield, was received into the Roman Catholic Church on Saturday se'nnight, at the Roman Catholic cathedral in Birmingham, by the Rev. Dr. Ullathorne; and on Saturday 1st, Henry Alban Arden, Esq., of Dorchester, a relative by marriage of the above rev. gentleman, who also received into the same church, at Lulworth, by Father Montardier

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of the directors and shareholders of this company was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern; Mr. T. Baring, M.P., presided. The report showed an increase on the receipts of £11,715 4s. 4d., and a decrease in the expenditure of £5,515 11s. 11d. It also stated that the directors had effected a new arrangement with her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the mails to the Brazils and the River Plate, at a contract of £270,000 per annum. This announcement was received with great acclamation by the shareholders. The directors, in their report, recommended a dividend of £2 per share on the paid up capital—a suggestion which was unanimously agreed to. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue accounts for the quarter and the year ending Thursday, the 10th instant, have been published, and from them we find that, though there is a small decrease upon the last quarter's revenue, as compared with that ending October 10, 1849, there is, upon the whole year, a considerable increase.

The items of comparative increase and decrease are as follows:—

DECREASE ON THE QUARTER ENDING OCT. 10, 1850.

Customs	£1,389
Excise	141,731
Stamps	174,719
Taxes	14,444
Property Tax	95,642
	£427,928

INCREASE ON THE QUARTER.

Post-office	£3,000
Miscellaneous	6,825
Total ordinary Revenue	9,825
Imprest and other Monies	1,481
Repayments of Advances	127,614
	138,920
Net Decrease on the Quarter	£289,008

INCREASE ON THE YEAR ENDING OCT. 10, 1850.

Customs	£81,242
Excise	1,185
Taxes	8,185
Property Tax	30,502
Crown Lands	30,000
Miscellaneous	4,032
	£585,141

DECREASE ON THE YEAR.

Stamps	£182,433
Post-office	32,000
	£214,433
Net Increase on the Year	£470,708

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

In our accounts of yesterday (Friday), from Paris, the event of importance is the grand review which took place on the preceding day as appointed, on the plains of Satory, near Versailles. The numbers present to view the scene were immense. Louis Napoleon arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock, and was well received both by the troops and by the spectators. At three o'clock the military evolutions were brought to a close, and both soldiers and bystanders withdrew in perfect order.

The municipal elections at Campan, Hautes Pyrénées, and at St. Etienne, Loire, have terminated in favour of the Conservative party.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Advices from Hamburgh of the 8th inst. mention that the repeated defeats of the Holsteiners before Friedrichstadt had induced them to abandon all further attempts against the place, and to withdraw to their encampments. The heavy guns had been taken back to Rendsburg. The two armies were again in the same position they occupied before the 29th of September

HESSE-CASSEL.

The accounts from this quarter are to the 7th instant. They state that the deputation from the Supreme Court of Appeal had had an interview with the Elector at Wilhelmsbad, but that they could not induce him to acknowledge his error, or promise any favourable consideration of their claims. On the contrary, he had refused to hold further conversation with them. The deputation bowed and retired.

MOROCCO.

We have accounts, viâ Madrid, of the 5th instant, from Ceuta, announcing serious disturbances in the Moorish empire. The Pacha of Fez had fled, and the people had taken possession of the gates of Tetuan. The cause of this insurrection is said to be owing to a decree issued by the Emperor, demanding that the hides of all slaughtered animals should henceforward be considered his exclusive property

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF STOLEN PLATE.

The apprehension by the police, at the close of last week, of Mr. Thomas Charles Sirrell, an extensive and old-established dealer in gold, silver, and jewellery, carrying on business at 53 and 54, Barbican, in the City, caused great astonishment to all acquainted with the parties.

The circumstances which led to it were as follows:—For some time past, burglaries of a very daring character have been continually taking place in the outskirts of Liverpool and the neighbouring towns, and every stratagem was resorted to with a view of detecting the thieves, but without avail. A few weeks ago, however, a daring burglary was committed at the residence of the priests attached to St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Chapel, in Scotland-road, when not only was a lot of plate belonging to the sacred edifice carried off, but also the whole of the vestments, a large amount, which had been used on the previous day in aid of the chapel funds. This was followed by a robbery of a more daring and extensive character. The mansion of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Little Crosby, was entered, the sacristy broken open, and the whole of the massive silver vessels used for sacramental purposes purloined, besides a quantity of other description of plate. At the time not the least trace could be obtained of the burglars or of the spoil, but last week the Liverpool detective obtained possession of a letter addressed to Mr. Sirrell. The contents offered to him for sale a certain description of plate, and the circumstance of its answering the character of that stolen from the chapel aroused suspicion. Having satisfied themselves as to the authors of the letter, they re-sealed it, and forwarded it through the post to Mr. Sirrell, in Barbican, having previously arranged the security of the answer, should one be forwarded. Mr. Sirrell duly replied. The letter was sent by the police, and afterwards delivered to the parties to whom it was addressed. On that same evening two boxes were sent by the London and North-western Railway from Liverpool, directed to Mr. Sirrell, 54, Barbican. Within a short time after the departure of the boxes, two men of rather respectable appearance, named Martin M'Gure and William M'Auley, were arrested in the vicinity of the town, and Mr. Kehoe, an expert member of the detective force, also took the necessary steps in the matter. On reaching the metropolis, Kehoe obtained the aid of Inspector Lund and Sergeants Whicher and Shaw, of the London detective force, who accompanied him to Mr. Sirrell's house. After some hesitation Mr. Sirrell, at the commencement of the inquiry that they were the parties they represented themselves to be) they were admitted, and in the shop were found the two boxes which had just arrived by railway. On their being opened there was found a quantity of large ornamental vessels, and in the other box was a quantity of smelted silver, with M'Guire's name written upon a piece of paper. It should be stated that Mr. Sirrell had admitted that he had received a letter from Liverpool in respect to the purchasing of some plate, and on a file in the counting-house was a letter from M'Auley relative to the sacramental vessels. Mr. Sirrell was then informed that he must consider himself in custody on suspicion of receiving stolen goods; and, a telegraphic message having been forwarded to Mr. Dowling, the superintendent of the Liverpool force, arrangements were made for Mr. Sirrell's immediate removal to Liverpool.

During this proceeding, the detectives made a careful examination of the stock on Mr. Sirrell's premises, and from a variety of circumstances they felt justified in removing it to Scotland-yard. It comprised plate and jewellery of every description, consisting of manufactured silver and silver in bar, gold and silver watch-cases, rings, brooches, and other articles of as costly a character, the whole amounting to a value of little less than from £80,000 to £90,000. The seizure appears likely to bring to light robberies of an important character in London and elsewhere. Already two owners of purloined articles have identified their property among the stock of Mr. Sirrell. Mr. Argent, of the Rainbow Tavern, Fleet-street, has recognized plate belonging to himself from which the mark had been almost obliterated. Mr. Lovegrove, of the London Coffee-house, has also claimed some spoons and forks, and the proprietor of Dolly's Chop-house, in Paternoster-row, has communicated with on the subject of some articles supposed to have been stolen from his coffee-room.

Mr. Sirrell was one of the largest purchasers of silver and jewellery in the metropolis, probably in the kingdom, and it is said the house was well known in the trade as giving the best price. He never attended public sales, but bought very largely of small dealers who did, and it was well known amongst them that at they could with confidence send their plate to him, and depend upon getting the highest value it could produce in the market. Since his apprehension the shop has been closed

On Tuesday, M'Auley, Maguire, and Sirrell were brought before the magistrates at Liverpool, when the stolen property was produced and was recognised by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, his servant, and another person. The accused were remanded to Tuesday next, both on the charge of robbing Mr. Fisher's house and that of Mrs. Finley, of Toxteth-park.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—A quarterly meeting of the governors of the Royal Free Hospital was held on Wednesday, in the board room of the institution (Gaunt Rookwrgh in the chair), when the report from the weekly board stated that 6591 patients had been under treatment during the last quarter, that the expenditure had exceeded the income by £227, but that the committee felt the strongest hope that, through the benevolence of the public, there would be no necessity for diminishing their sphere of usefulness.

CHURCH-RATES.

CLERKENWELL.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell-green, to devise means of resisting a new church-rate made by the trustees of the parish on the 18th ult. The chair was taken by Mr. G. Cruchley, overseer and trustee. Mr. Mason, a poor-law guardian, proposed a resolution expressing surprise and indignation at the intolerant conduct of the trustee board, in attempting to levy another obnoxious rate for church purposes, and characterising the act as unnecessary as well as illegal, and calculated to create prejudice and to foster animosities and dissensions among the parishioners. He said it was to be regretted that men in office should set public opinion at defiance. Though the rate now about to be enforced was only one penny in the pound, yet the principle involved was of great importance. The pretence for levying this new rate was the repairs recently made in Pentonville Chapel; but in truth, while the amount expended there was about £200, the amount sought to be raised was £750, or more; as three times what was required. The parties to this unjust impost had been invited to attend, and to be called upon them to defend the course pursued. Notwithstanding the improvement which had taken place recently in some branches of trade, there was still so much distress in the parish as to render the levying of the proposed rate as oppressive as it was unjust. Mr. Bidel, a tenant, said that in board he had paid that the repairs of Pentonville Chapel had cost about £250. Then there was £30 a year for the beadle's salary, and some further expenditure might be required for the suppression of bad houses. He had put the question whether a halfpenny rate would be sufficient, and the reply was in the negative. In signing the authority for the rate, he conscientiously believed that he was taking a proper step. Even the chairman of the meeting declared that he would support a rate of one halfpenny. The resolution was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Moore, the meeting pledged itself to aid by every means in its power a determined opposition to the rate.

ST. JOHN'S, SOUTHWARK.—On Wednesday, the long-protracted struggle on the question of the imposition of a rate for the repairs, &c., of the parish church of St. John's, Southwark, was brought to a final termination, and the fourpenny rate, in opposition to a motion for a six months' adjournment of the vestry in order that in the meantime the present wardens should be out of office, was carried by a majority of 82. The announcement was received with loud cheers by the church party, who directed a merry peal to be rung in celebration of their triumph.

SITTINGS OF THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.—The Court sat for business at Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The several Courts will be soon open for the [illegible] of insolvent debtors. For [illegible] the 24th of September, when the three commissioners, excluding Mr. Commissioner Harris, absent from indisposition; but it has been suspended, in the expectation that Mr. Harris, who has not sat for some months, would discharge his duties as a Commissioner in Court.

THE LATE BARONESS DE ROTHSCHILD.—At a public meeting of members of the Jewish persuasion, held on Wednesday evening, at the Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, an address of condolence to Baron de Rothschild, M.P., and family, on the loss they had sustained by the death of the Baroness de Rothschild, and the establishment in the Jewish schools of a scholarship, to be called the "Hannah Rothschild Scholarship," were resolved on, and a subscription was commenced for the latter purpose

GREAT CHESS MATCH.—Arrangements are in progress for a great chess match, to be played by "amateurs of the Chess Divan," during the Exhibition of 1851. The idea originated with Mr. Staunton, the first known player in the world; and the first to respond to it was a player at Calcutta, who has forwarded a handsome subscription. It is proposed to have a number of "chess tournaments." The entries to be £5 each, and the first prize £500. Another suggestion is, that the English chess clubs shall each send a champion player, with a moderate sum as entrance money, and the winner of the match to receive the prize, in the form of a handsome trophy, in silver.

THE SERPENTINE.—Mr. Lilwall, honorary secretary to the "Serpentine Purifying Association," having addressed Lord Seymour on the subject of additional water supplies to the Serpentine, received a letter from his Lordship in reply, informing him that the water in question is largely supplied from the Chelsea water-works and the Orange-street works, and that steps are now being taken to make an accurate measurement of the whole supply. With reference to Mr. Lilwall's proposal to have water conveyed from the Exhibition Building to the Serpentine, Lord Seymour states that he considers such a plan objectionable.

WESTMINSTER REGISTRATION.—On Wednesday, J. F. M'Queen, Esq., the Revising Barrister, held a Court, in the Duke's Chamber's Court, Westminster, for the revision of the list of voters for the city and liberty of Westminster. There were 32 new claims and no objections. The proceedings presented no feature of interest

EAST GREENWICH RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution took place on Wednesday evening, at the Literary Institution, Blackheath. Captain Bowley, R.N., presided; and there was a numerous attendance of the ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The chairman, in introducing the business, stated in proof of his conviction that a large amount of good had been effected already, notwithstanding the short period during which the schools had been in operation, that, to his knowledge, one of the boys taught in the ragged school, having found a sovereign, instead of applying it to his own use, took pains to discover the party who had lost it, and restored it forthwith. (Loud cheers.) The report stated that the East Greenwich Ragged Schools were commenced in 1847; they were situated in Norfolk-place, to the east of Greenwich Hospital, in the midst of a population of 15,000 inhabitants, and were conveniently placed in the vicinity of London The establishment consisted of two working divisions. First, an Evening Ragged School, which met thrice a week, and in which all the teachers, including the superintendent, were Infant Schools, were voluntary. The average attendance for the past six months had been about eighty. Secondly, an Infant Ragged School, which was superintended by a committee of ladies, who took it in turn to attend daily, and also undertook to collect the funds necessary for its management, about £70 per annum. The moneys received were distributed in the Scriptures, reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.; and great care was taken to exclude those from other schools, or whose parents could afford to pay for instruction elsewhere. The average attendance for the past year was 120 boys and 80 girls and seventy girls, and the progress was most satisfactory. The buildings for the schools were now completed; and about £70 was required to defray their expense, and place the schools in an effective working condition. The treasurer's account showed a gross receipt of £302, of which £23 has been paid for rent and taxes up to 1849, £100 for the lease of Norfolk-place, £66 to Mr. Trafford, the builder (leaving £30 due), and the remainder had been disbursed in the management of the schools.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN ROAD.—The weekly board thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a Bank of England note for £50, No. T 0 [illegible], dated May 9th, 1846, found in the subscription-box at the gates of the Hospital. Oct 9th, 1850.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of this society was held on Monday evening; G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., president, in the chair. Mr. Guyon and Mr Potter were elected subscribers to the society. Mr. M. S. Stevens exhibited some beautiful new *Lepidoptera* he had received from Mr Bates, from *Ega*, on the Upper Amazon; Mr. Shepherd exhibited specimens of *Papilio Aristolochia* from Dover; Mr. Bond called attention to specimens of *Cupa*, and a curious variety of *Sphinx Ligustri*. Mr. Westwood exhibited a *Cucullia asteris-punctata* and a lepidopterous larva impaled on the thorns of furze bushes, which had been found in Scotland by Mr. Gray, of Dundee, and which he supposed to have been so impaled by shrikes, as these birds are not known to occur so far north. An extremely interesting paper by Mr. Newman, "on the various ways different species of bees have of abstracting honey from snapdragons," was then read.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—In accordance with the proposal made by the council at the last annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the next great show will be held in Hyde Park, contemporaneously with the Exhibition of the works of all nations. It is, however, to be exclusively confined to the show of cattle, the agricultural implements and machinery of the exhibition being under the superintendence of the commissioners. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, as president of the society, having submitted the proposal to the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests, it was promptly adopted. The cattle show will be held in the north-west angle of the Park, called the "Battery," extending from the boundary wall of Kensington Gardens to the Serpentine River; giving a clear space of nearly 40 acres of ground, which will be surrounded with temporary buildings, and the interior fitted up with cattle sheds. The approaches are to be from the Bayswater side of the Park, so as not to interfere with the Exhibition. The council have determined to offer the same premiums and prizes for stock that have been customarily allotted, as an additional inducement to competition. The commissioners of the Exhibition having provided for the implement department, the sum thereby set apart by the society for that purpose, amounting generally to about £400, becomes available.

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the Hungarian refugees now resident in London was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on commemoration of the late struggle for the independence of their native country. There were a good many ladies present, and some English gentlemen who sympathise in the cause. The meeting was not conducted in the usual way that Hungarian meetings are. The movement appears to have originated with some six or eight patriotic Hungarian gentlemen, who successively delivered orations in reference to the subject, with great animation, and which were enthusiastically applauded by the audience. With one exception, these addresses were in the German language, and were therefore not generally understood. It was understood that it is the intention of the committee to draw up an address to the Hungarian nation in reference to the massacre of Count Batthyany and others who fell in the late conflicts.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WOOLWICH.—On Tuesday, about half-past twelve o'clock, a boat belonging to the *Dolphin*, revenue cutter, containing five men, one a Custom-house officer, and four rowers, when leaving a brig they had boarded opposite Woolwich Dockyard, cast off at the moment the *Sylph*, Woolwich Company's steam packet, was approaching; and before the boat could get out of the way and the steamer eased, it was cut in two, and the whole of the men went under the wheel of the steamer. Four of the men were saved with the assistance of the boat belonging to her Majesty's dockyard lighter the *Area*, and taken on board the *Lightning* steam-vessel. One of the men, named Manning, was drowned, and another severely hurt. There is no blame whatever attached to the *Sylph*, as her cat fish and crow did all in their power, under the circumstances, to avert the melancholy accident. The drowned man has left a wife and three children to lament his loss, and the body has not yet been found.

CAUTION TO STEAM-BOAT PASSENGERS.—On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Anne Coleman, of 30, Queen-street, Horsleydown, Southwark, was landing at the London-bridge Steam-packet Wharf, from a steamer, when, in her anxiety to get ashore before the vessel was properly secured, she slipped overboard between the vessel and dummy, and, owing to the darkness, sank, and was drowned. She has left a numerous family to regret her untimely end.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—The annual importations of the fine description of grapes known as the Black Hamburgh grape have just commenced taking place in considerable quantities. They are this season of large size and fine quality.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the week ending October 5, in the metropolitan districts, were—Males, 680; females, 722; total, 1402. Deaths during the same period: Males, 468; females, 435; total, 893. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1840-9) the average was 1170, which, if a certain proportion be added for supposed increase of population, becomes 1038; the present rate of mortality, therefore, continues unusually low, and the decrease of last week amounts to 145 deaths. The class of zymotic or epidemic diseases exhibits in this return 195 fatal cases. This is a lower number than in any corresponding week since that of 1846, when there were 179; in those of the three following years the deaths from epidemic diseases were respectively 318, 430, and 608. Last week small-pox was fatal in 10 cases; measles in only 7; hooping-cough in 27; scarlatina in 31. A death from the last-mentioned disease occurred in Mill-street, St. James's, Bermondsey; and Mr. Martin, the registrar, observes that, out of ten deaths which he registered during the week, six, arising from various diseases, occurred within a few yards of the blind asylum, Asylum-road, "yet the infectious influence remains unabated." The mortality from diarrhœa and dysentery continues to decline; the deaths, which in a week of August rose to 155, have now fallen to 47. It is worthy of note that 13 deaths occurred in the workhouse, Whitechapel (North Mid-dlesex), all with one exception, between the 27th of September and the 4th of October; and, of these, 7 were caused by diarrhœa, 2 by fever, and the remaining 4 by various causes. Seven deaths from cholera (6 of which were among children) were registered last week, a number which is rather more than has been usual lately. The following are the cases in detail:—In St. Mary Paddington, at 7, Hall-place, on the 30th of September, a grainer, aged 9 years, "cholera spasmodica (48 hours), subsequent fever (3 days)." In All Saints, Marylebone, at 38, Union-street, on the 1st of October, the son of a brickayer (deceased), aged 3 years, "bilious cholera (2 days), convulsions (8 hours)." The child was healthy up to the time of attack, which suddenly commenced with bilious vomiting. In the same sub-district, at 39, Ivory-street, on the 1st of October, a coachmaker, aged 44, "rheumatic fever, aggravated diarrhœa, cholera." In Somers Town, at 61, Brill-row, on the 24th of September, the son of a plasterer, aged 20 months, "English cholera" (*post mortem*—inquest). In Islington West, at No 6, Payne-street, on the 27th of September, the daughter of a brickayer, aged 15 months, "cholera infantum (one day)." In St. Mary, Strand, at No. 2, White Lion-street, St. Clement Danes, on the 2d of October, the son of a blacksmith, aged 6 years, "cholera infantum, English cholera (36 hours), subsequent fever (3 days)." In All Saints, Marylebone, at 38, Union-street, on the 1st of October, the son of a brickayer (deceased), aged 3 years, "bilious cholera (2 days), convulsions (8 hours)." The child was healthy up to the time of attack, which suddenly commenced with bilious vomiting. In the same sub-district, at 39, Ivory-street, on the 1st of October, a coachmaker, aged 44, "rheumatic fever, aggravated diarrhœa, cholera." In Somers Town, at 61, Brill-row, on the 24th of September, the son of a plasterer, aged 20 months, "English cholera" (*post mortem*—inquest). In Islington West, at No 6, Payne-street, on the 27th of September, the daughter of a brickayer, aged 15 months, "cholera infantum (one day)." In St. Mary, Strand, at No. 2, White Lion-street, St. Clement Danes, on the 2d of October, the son of a blacksmith, aged 6 years, "cholera spasmodica

BREAKFAST-ROOM AT HOLYROOD.

HOLYROOD PALACE.

This historically interesting seat of Royalty has just acquired additional interest by the recent sojourn of her Majesty within its walls, when upon her route to, and returning from, Balmoral.

It will be recollected that certain of the apartments in Holyrood have been refitted for her Majesty's stay, and we are now enabled to present to our readers the accompanying Views of the two rooms.

The Breakfast-room is a nice, snug-looking room, partly wainscoted, and partly papered. The wainscoting in this, as in the other rooms forming her Majesty's suite of apartments, has been cleansed from the paint of other days, and has a beautifully rich appearance. The fireplace is of very bold and effective design and execution. The ceiling is coved and deeply coffered, forming a circular panel, surrounded by a very freely wrought wreath border. The coving has the arms of Scotland at the two ends of the room, and figures holding shields bearing the monagram of Charles I. at the sides. In the spandrils of the ceiling are groups of military weapons, flags, armour, &c. All the furniture is modern.

Mary Queen of Scots' Bedroom is one of the suite of apartments in the north wing of the Palace. It is more interesting than the other rooms, not only from the tragedy of which it has been the scene—the murder of David Rizzio—but from its extremely antiquated character. The ceiling, as far as the moulded compartments are concerned, is in its original character; but the painted enrichments within them are of later date, and are quite at variance with the tales of the old lady who shows the apartments, and who instils into the minds of all who visit the rooms, that every thing is in the state it was in when Mary left Holyrood. The compartments of the ceiling are of diamond and hexagonal form, the diamond spaces containing circles, whence issue four sceptres, the circles having "J. R." and "M. R." in them alternately. The hexagons are ornamented by painted borders, with the St. Andrew's Cross, St. George's Cross, the portcullis, the harp, the rose, and the crests of England and Scotland. On the walls are some old tapestry, representing the story of Phaëton and his sisters. The bedstead, covered with red damask, is of the date of the middle of the 17th century; but the chairs are not much earlier than William III.'s time. These, and a tripod, placed near the foot of the bed, but omitted in our representation, are stated to have been Queen Mary's. The doorway having portion of the tapestry drawn on one side, leads into the little room in which Mary sat with Rizzio at supper, when Darnley, Douglas, and the armed confederates seized the unhappy man and assassinated him. The door of the secret stair by which they entered is close to the angle of the room, and is left dark in the Engraving; it is partially covered by the tapestry. The pictorial embellishments of the room are merely old prints, in bad condition, in dingy black frames. The fire-place contains its old grate, a rude piece of iron-work of Charles's time. In fact, despite the assurance of the cicerone, there is no doubt the general decorations are those made for Charles on his visit to Holyrood. Within the little chamber where Mary sat, a very small apartment indeed, having no other decoration than some dingy tattered tapestry, are some vile bits of common trooper's armour and jack-boots of James the Second's time, foisted on the stranger as relics of Lord Darnley! A long staff, like a very long handle to a broom, is said to be that of Darnley's spear! It might have belonged to the scullion or stable-keeper, perhaps, but never Darnley.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS' ROOM.

The sitting-room newly fitted for Queen Victoria is a very handsome apartment, the ceiling being particularly fine. The walls of the room are wainscoted with dark oak, which, having very recently been cleansed from the obnoxious paint of the last century, imparts a rich appearance to the room. The ceiling is deeply coffered and paneled, and the coffering excessively enriched with pendant festoons of flowers, modelled with wonderful spirit; the ceiling within being painted a negative greenish tint and ornamented with a beautiful monogram of Victoria and Albert, roses, thistles, shamrocks, and fleurs-de-lis in gold. The panels at the corners of the room have on them wreaths, crowned, supported by boys issuing from scroll-work, and holding emblems of regal power. Within the wreaths are the monogram, "C. R.," as it was in the reign of Charles the First that this and several other ceilings in the state apartments were put up. We should also mention that these ceilings were executed by a company of foreign artists, who travelled through Scotland in the seventeenth century, and who did many similar works in the mansions of the nobility. The entablature and architrave to the room are very highly enriched, every flower being of different design. The fire-place is of oak, and very handsome; part of the walls, we should have observed, are covered with very old and somewhat faded tapestry. Of the furniture in the sitting-room, there is not any older than William the Third or Queen

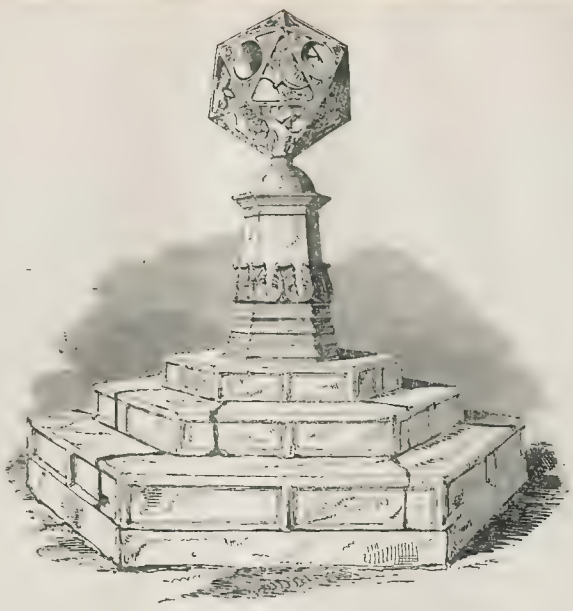
Anne's time, the old furniture consisting of some fire-screens, chairs, and a settee; they are covered with old needlework, representing various mythological subjects. Some of the new furniture is of a very beautiful description, particularly a cabinet of walnut wood. The doors at either side of the room, near the windows, lead to the bed and dressing-rooms, all elegantly fitted up.

We annex a brief history of the Palace:—

Early in the twelfth century, the pious magnificence of David I. raised a splendid church and abbey on this spot. Afterwards, it became the frequent resort of the Scottish monarchs; but we have no means of ascertaining at what period buildings were erected constituting it a palace and distinct residence of the Sovereign. The oldest parts of the present structure are the remains of the tower at the north-east corner, erected by James V. in 1528, containing Queen Mary's apartments. In the minority of Queen Mary, a considerable part of the old palace was burned by the English; but it was soon after repaired and enlarged, and then contained five courts. The west, or outermost court, was larger than the others. It was bounded on the east by the front of the Palace, which occupied the same space with its present front, and also extended farther south The three remaining sides of the outer court were bounded by walls; and at the north-west corner there was a gate, or Gothic porch, arched inside, with two round towers on each side of the entrance. This was also the gate of the adjoining abbey, and was taken down in 1755. The next court occupied the same space as the central court of the present palace, and was surrounded with buildings. On the south there were two smaller courts, also surrounded with buildings; and on the east there was another court, which was bounded on the north by the Chapel Royal, on the west by a line of buildings, occupying the same ground as the east side of the present palace; on the south by a row of buildings, which are now demolished; and on the north by a wall, which divided it from St. Ann's Yards.

The soldiers of Oliver Cromwell made great havoc of the Palace, burning the greater part of it. At the Restoration, Charles II. ordered it to be rebuilt, after a plan by Sir William Bruce, in 1671. The walls of the eastern side, and other parts, have been of late years renewed and repaired, and the grounds immediately contiguous have been cleared and railed in.

The Palace is of a quadrangular form, with a court in the centre, surrounded by piazzas. The grand front consists of two large circular turretted towers at each end. A lower gallery, with a flat roof, extends from each of these, in the middle of which is the entrance gate, supported by four pillars, and bearing the royal arms; above which rises a cupola, supporting an imperial crown. The front walls of the interior quadrangles are ornamented with numerous Doric pilasters; and the whole square presents a very noble aspect. In the corner of the north quadrangle are Queen Mary's apartments, preserved in nearly the original state in which she left them.



SUN-DIAL, AT HOLYROOD.

On the same side of the Palace is a large hall, called the picture-gallery, disfigured by a number of wretched daubs, purporting to be a series of the Scottish kings. On the south side is another large apartment, where George IV. held his levees in 1822. The only ornament here is an excellent full-length portrait of that monarch in the Highland costume, by Sir David Wilkie.

The Duke of Hamilton, who is hereditary keeper of the Palace, has apartments here. Prince Charles Edward took up his temporary abode in Holyrood in 1745, and for a brief space the Palace was the gay scene of mimic royalty. For a long time it remained deserted, till in 1793 the French revolution drove the Count De Artois to seek an asylum in it. He again returned in 1830 as the deposed Charles X., and lived here with his exiled court for about twelve months. The Earl of Haddington, who was hereditary keeper of the adjoining King's Park, has now ceded his privilege to her Majesty; and the Royal demesne has of late been considerably improved.

The Sun-Dial, which we have engraved, is one of the most interesting memorials of Queen Mary at Holyrood.

It is placed in the centre of the garden attached to the Palace; it is still in excellent preservation, and it is usually denominated "Queen Mary's Dial." It is the apex of a richly-ornamented pedestal, which rests upon a hexagonal base, consisting of three steps. The form of the lodge is multangular; for, though its principal sections are pentagonal, yet, from their terminating in pyramidal points, and being diametrically opposed to each other, again connected by triangular spaces, it presents no fewer than twenty sides, on which are placed twenty-two dials, inserted into circular, semi-circular, and triangular cavities. Between the dials are the Royal arms of Scotland, with the initials M. R. (Maria Regina), St. Andrew, St. George, *fleurs-de-lis*, and numerous other emblems. This interesting memorial carries us back nearly three centuries, when Holyrood was a palace—

Where the rich viol answer'd to the lute,
And maidens flung the flowers from their hair
Till the halls swam with perfume: here the dames
Kept time with light harps, and with lighter feet:
And here "Mary of Scotland" kept her Court,
Where sighs and smiles made her regality,
And dream'd not of the long and many years,
When the heart was to waste itself away,
In hope, whose anxiousness was a curse;
Here, Royal in her beauty and her power,
The prison and the scaffold could they be
But things whose very name was not for her?

L. E. L.

HER MAJESTY'S APARTMENT AT HOLYROOD.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY FROM THE NORTH.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the youthful Princes and Princesses, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, left their Highland home of Balmoral on Thursday morning, *en route* for the south.

The Royal party travelled post from Balmoral to Stonehaven, where her Majesty took the Scottish Midland Railway to Perth. The Queen and the Prince arrived at the St. Margaret's station about six o'clock on Thursday evening, and immediately proceeded, amid the acclamations of the people, to the ancient Royal Palace of Holyrood, where it had been arranged her Majesty should pass the night. The arrival of the Royal party in Edinburgh was celebrated by a grand illumination of the heights overhanging the city.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Holyrood at eight o'clock on Friday morning, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes before eight last night.

The last few days at Balmoral were acutely enjoyed by the Queen and the Prince.

On Saturday, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, went to Mar Lodge to witness a drive for deer in Mar Forest. The Duke and Duchess of Leeds received her Majesty and his Royal Highness on their arrival. The Viscountess Jocelyn was in attendance upon her Majesty. At Balmoral, the same day, the dinner-party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness Speth, and Sir George Couper. In the evening her Majesty gave a ball to the tenantry in the neighourhood.

On Sunday, the Queen and the Prince attended divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rt. Rev. Archibald Anderson. The ladies and gentlemen of the household were in attendance upon her Majesty and his Royal Highness.

On Monday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove out in an open carriage. The woods of Balmoral were afterwards driven for deer.

The Marchioness of Douro has been relieved as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty by Viscountess Jocelyn.

Sir George Grey attended her Majesty as Secretary of State in her progress from Scotland.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

We regret to announce that very alarming accounts of the health of her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians have reached England within the last few days. The ex-Queen of the French, mother of her Majesty, with the Princes and Princesses of the Orleans family, have left Claremont for Ostend, to be in attendance on the august patient.

On Saturday last the following bulletin was issued:

"The great weakness that has manifested itself in the state of the Queen during the last few days was increased last night by an attack of fever. Towards morning a slight improvement took place.

"SIR ROBERT CARSWELL, M.D.
"F. JANSENS, M.D."

"Ostend, October 5, nine o'clock, A.M."

On Sunday the symptoms were not more favourable, and the state of the patient was thus described by her medical attendants:

"The great weakness of the Queen continues. Her Majesty has passed a quiet night, but no improvement in the general condition of the august patient has taken place.

"SIR ROBERT CARSWELL, M.D.
"F. JANSENS, M.D."

"Ostend, Oct. 6th, Nine A.M."

The *Monsteur* of Tuesday, published at Brussels, contained no bulletin of her Majesty's health: the reason assigned being that the latest news from Ostend describes no change to have taken place.

The ex-Queen of the French brought with her from England her own physician in ordinary, Dr. Gueneau de Mussy, who has been the medical attendant of the Orleans family since their arrival in England. Dr. Mussy has had frequent conferences with Dr. Chomel, and appears to act in concert with the Queen's usual medical attendants. Sir Robert Carswell and Dr. Janssens.

A letter from Ostend, dated Tuesday night, says, "Queen Amelie, with her family, has many times the palace during the day to see her Majesty, who is exceedingly weak. M. de Coninck, the elder and primary *curé* of the Church of St Michel and Gudule, has been closeted with the Queen for some time." The King is constantly in attendance upon her Majesty.

A supplement of the *Monteur*, dated "Brussels, ten o'clock," contains the following:—

"We have only received this morning the following bulletin issued yesterday at Ostend:—

"'No important change has taken place since last night in the state of the Queen. The fever was, however, not so violent last night, and the weakness is consequently less this morning.

"'SIR ROBERT CARSWELL, D.M.
"'F. JANSENS, D.M.
"'H. GUENEAU DE MUSSY, D.M.P.'"

At noon a second supplement of the *Monsteur* was issued, bearing news up to the midnight preceding. It states that during the night her Majesty was less calm than in the course of the day. The pulse was weak and frequent.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has arrived in town from Abergeldie House. Her Royal Highness paid a visit *en route* to the Earl of Morton, at Dalmahoy House.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Hanover, on a visit to the King of Hanover.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas (*née* Princess Marie of Baden) are expected shortly in town for her Ladyship's *accouchement*.

The Marquis of Headfort and the Ladies Taylor have gone on a continental tour, and intend to pass the winter in Italy.

The Marquis of Northampton and Lady Margaret Compton have arrived at Ashridge Park, near Berkhampstead, on a visit to Viscount and Lady Marian Alford.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have been entertaining a select circle of the nobility, during the past week, at Broadlands.

Viscount Strangford has left town, on a visit to his Majesty the King of Hanover.

We are happy to announce the safe *accouchement* of the Lady Georgiana Codrington. Her Ladyship gave birth to a son and heir on Wednesday, and, with the infant, is going on well.

Lord Brougham arrived in town from Brougham Hall last week, and has since left for Germany.

The remains of the late Lord Leigh reached London on Saturday last, from Bonn, in Germany, and were subsequently removed to Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, for interment. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The union of tragic and comic powers in one and the same performer is a rare incident in theatrical history. The experiment, however, tried with considerable success at this house on Friday week, and has since been triumphantly repeated. Shakspeare's comedy of "Much ado about Nothing" has been revived, with Miss Glyn in the part of *Beatrice*. The early scenes of *Benedick and Julia* had already convinced the best judges that there was a vein of genuine Doric *mixed* and comic wit in this intelligent actress, but none were prepared for the decided extent and finish of her powers in this respect. Miss Glyn's *Beatrice* is, in fact, a first-rate comic assumption—elegant, hilarious; replete, indeed, with spirit and badinage, under the control of a fine taste, and subdued by the judgment. Thoroughly Shaksperian in spirit and form, combining a delicate conception of character with outrageous humour and free from mere stageiness, yet exciting mirth in the most intelligent. We were forcibly reminded by it of Madame Vestris in her best days, and are prepared to welcome it as a genuine bit of comic nature full of auspicious omen.

The house was well attended, and the audience expressed their surprise and admiration by repeated plaudits

STRAND.

Mr. Butler Wentworth, a gentleman of considerable dramatic pretensions, put to the test at this theatre, on Wednesday night, his claims as a performer of the highest class. *Othello* was the rôle selected for the experiment. The first scenes promised well; but the remarkable success at this house on Friday week, and has since been triumphantly repeated. Shakspeare's comedy of "Much ado about Nothing" has been revived, with Miss Glyn in the part of *Beatrice*. The early scenes of *Benedick and Julia* had already convinced the best judges that there was a vein of genuine Doric *mixed* and comic wit in this intelligent actress, but none were prepared for the decided extent and finish of her powers in this respect. Miss Glyn's *Beatrice* is, in fact, a first-rate comic assumption—elegant, hilarious; replete, indeed, with spirit and badinage, under the control of a fine taste, and subdued by the judgment. Thoroughly Shaksperian in spirit and form, combining a delicate conception of character with outrageous humour and free from mere stageiness, yet exciting mirth in the most intelligent. We were forcibly reminded by it of Madame Vestris in her best days, and are prepared to welcome it as a genuine bit of comic nature full of auspicious omen.

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On Thursday, a new ballet, entitled "The Sultan's Dream," was produced at the OLYMPIC; and a new afterpiece, with the quaint title of "Lyttel Rodde Rydynge Hoode," by Douglas Jerrold.

The ST. JAMES'S THEATRE re-opens on Monday. The company has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. James W. Wallack, from America, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. Henry Bedford. Mrs. Warner and Mr. Hunter have also been re-engaged.

Webster's "Duchess of Malfi," adapted to the stage by Mr R. H. Horne, has been read at SADLER'S WELLS Theatre. It will be produced without delay.

A play by a Mr. Sloss, entitled "The Templar," has been accepted at the PRINCESS', and is now, we believe, in rehearsal.

EXTRAORDINARY GOOD FORTUNE.—A gentleman, while canvassing at the late election for the Hon. Edward Stanley, in Chester, was called in by an extreme old client, and told him to purchase the interest he had in some freehold property, by allowing him an annuity for his life. The gentleman entered into his views, and agreed to allow him the sum of one guinea per week as long as he lived. Before the expiration of the second week, the gentleman was again sent for to make the will of the annuitant, wherein he made him sole devisee and executor. The next day the old man died, leaving, among other property, a foreign letter, which he had received a day or two previous to his death. This subsequently proved to be the will of the old man's brother, who died abroad, written in Spanish, leaving all his property to his brother, the annuitant. The executor, therefore, by this dispensation, finds himself unexpectedly put in possession of property amounting to thousands of pounds, in addition to an extensive collection of books and paintings of great value.

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL SEASON.

The operatic and concert campaign of 1850-51 in novelty, speculation, and extent of operations, bids fair to surpass any season on record. Independently of the influx of all the celebrated soloists of the age, there are undertakings in progress of unusual magnitude and importance, such as the importation of entire orchestras and singing societies from France and Germany. Our local institutions, alive to the rivalry which these advantages will no doubt excite, are preparing for the struggle with the novel enterprises at home, and with the opposition from abroad. The coming competition, whatever may be the result to the bold speculators, will be a gain for the public, and art and artists will be benefitted. It is not usual that the labours of the metropolitan critic are put in requisition during the month of October—the provincial musical festivals in September generally ending the London season, which counts ten months in the year; but there is to be no respite now; and on Tuesday next, the opening of the Grand National Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre is the inauguration of the season 1850-51. Jullien's Promenade Concerts, at Drury-Lane Theatre, follow immediately; and in the commencement of November the Sacred Harmonic Society will enter the field. The prospectus of the last-mentioned spirited body of amateurs is before us. It describes many vast alterations and improvements in Exeter-Hall, on which it is not necessary now to dwell; but it is still of our Artists will in all probability be exercised when the changes are completed, to present what may be termed an entirely new Music Hall, thus removing a standing reproach, that our capital is without a capacious concert-room. It is evident that advantages will be taken of the three-days' break of the organ several feet, so as to render that instrument more effective. It is the announced intention of the committee "to bring forward some of the great classical works which have not hitherto been performed by the society, as well as others which have been paid subscribed for some time." It may be presumed from this pledge, that some of the grand productions of Bach will be included in the schemes. "The excellence and consequent unprecedented success," adds the prospectus, "which the society's performances have attained under the conductorship of Mr. Costa, lead to the hope that, under the same distinguished guidance, combined with the improvements in the building and the organ, and increased energy on the part of the members of the orchestra, a still further advance towards perfection may be attained in the coming season." The former exertions of the committee have enabled them to the confidence of amateurs, and their doings during the past year of peace and Exhibition will doubtless not fall short of the deserved reputation of the society.

The programme of the Grand National Concerts combines the distinctive features of the defunct Ancient Concerts, of the Philharmonic Society, of the Sacred Harmonic Society, of the London Wednesday Concerts, of Jullien's entertainments, and of the Vocal Concerts of former times. The undertaking is vast, the pledges are extensive, the engagements numerous and influential, and the prices are low. It is declared that no emolument is sought for on the part of the executive committee and managers, and it is to be hoped that the extensive plans will not be attended with a loss to the patriotic speculators. Music of every school and nation will be admitted to the list of performances. The "National Concerts" not being employed in an exclusive spirit, although it is proposed to afford native talent an equal chance of profit and distinction with foreign composers. Thus, while the name of Spohr is specified for new works, he is associated with Balfe, Macfarren, Edward Loder, and Howard Glover. It is added that arrangements are pending with other English composers, including C. E. Bishop, John Barnett, Vincent Wallace, Sterndale Bennett, &c. Dance music is to be included in the concerts—by no means a politic resolution, as one of the chief objections on the part of classic amateurs to Jullien's system was the odd mixture of serious and light music in the programme of one evening. The choral and orchestral forces are very powerful. The importation of the fifty male voices of the Berlin Chapel Royal will prove a hit. The orchestra numbers 86 players, namely, 16 first violins, 16 second violins, 10 violas, 10 violoncellos, 11 double basses, and 2 harps—in all, 64 stringed instruments; whilst the wood, brass, and percussion count 24 executants. Of these artists are from Costa's Sacred Harmonic Society, and 40 from that of Her Majesty's Theatre. The solo instrumentalists include Thalberg and his gifted pupil, Miss Goddard, of whose talents the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was the first to write; Mr. Charles Halle and Master Hedworth Werner, a panoche phenomenon; Molique, Sainton, H. Blagrove and Cooper (violin), Hill (viola), Piatti, Hausmann, Hancock, and Rousselot (violoncello), Angiolo, Howland, and Stiller (double bass), R. Blagrove (concertina), Richardson, Clinton, Remusat, and Briccialdi (flute), Barret and Nicholson (oboe), Baumann (bassoon), Arban (cornet à pistons), Prospère (ophicleide), Winterbotton (trombone), &c. Here is a wide field of ability. Mr. Balfe, Signor Negri, and Costa will be the conductors of the various classical, operatic, and dance selections. The interior of the theatre has been entirely re-arranged and decorated for these concerts. The principal vocalists will be Mdlle. Angri, Miss Dolby, Signor Calzolari, and Mr. Sims Reeves, besides the *prima donna* from Milan, Madame Biscaccianti. The prospectus is altogether more novel and varied in its intentions and promises than any concert announcement that has ever yet been issued in this country. As the lawyer's brief is generally suited apparently, and every party conciliated. If there be unity of purpose in the multiplied direction, a series of very fine performances may be anticipated.

M. Jullien's programme has also been issued, but it is rumoured that he has some startling surprises in store, and that he is not at all dismayed by any rivalry. It has been supposed, that, as many members of his old band have quitted, he would have a difficulty in procuring executants; but this is not by a mistake—he has the resource of at least one half of the Royal Italian band at his command, and Paris and Brussels are now too near London to admit of the slightest difficulty in engaging first-rate performers.

Here we must pause: there is a busy time enough before Christmas in what we have already recorded above, to justify us to postpone till a future period a notice of the after arrangements.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The secretaryship of the Philharmonic Society, vacant by the death of Mr. George Budd, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. George Hogarth, the musical historian.——We are requested to state, that the collection at the Hereford meeting, in 1846, was £903, instead of £833, as we mentioned in our notice of the late Gloucester gathering.——On Tuesday night at Liverpool, on Wednesday at Manchester, and on Thursday at Newcastle-on-Tyne, concerts were given, at which Miss Catherine Hayes, Madame Macfarren, Signor Bordas, and Herr Formes were the vocalists, with Mr. Lavenu as conductor. On the 11th and 12th (to-day) the same party will at Glasgow and Edinburgh; and again in the London capital on the 14th; at Lancaster, on the 15th; at Nottingham, on the 16th; Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the 17th; Wolverhampton, on the 18th; and on the 21st inst., Miss Catherine Hayes will appear in Italian opera in Dublin, previous to her departure for the engagement at Bruges. We hear with pleasure that the concert at the Town Hall, Birmingham, for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Mr. Joseph Stevens, the indefatigable secretary of the Musical Festival Committee of the General Hospital, was extremely well attended. Mr. Balfe, Mr. Bagshaw, the Mayor, the Town and County Members (Lord Wrottesley and Lord Guernsey), the Musical Festival Committee, &c. warmly patronising the undertaking; the principal singers were Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Lucombe, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Poole, and Machin, with Mr. Mundon as conductor, and Mr. Alfred Mellon first violin.——Madame Thillon is in town, preparatory to her concert-tour in the provinces. She will have the co-operation of Mr. Hudson, the comedian.——Mdme. Grisi, who was unable, from the state of her health, to go to St. Petersburgh the season, is sojourning at Brighton, with her sister.——Accounts from Italy announce the great success of Mr Augustus Braham, son of the patriarch tenor, on his *début* at concerts. Mr. Augustus Braham is a tenor, like his brother Charles. This makes the third son of Braham who has entered the profession, but it is expected that Augustus will prove the most successful. Against this decree, protests have been issued on the part of Ronconi's advocates. He is now singing in Madrid, and it is denied that he is unable to carry on the theatre. The National Assembly voted a grant to Ronconi last session, and it is contended that this cannot be withdrawn. The Parisian journals have a controversy on this matter, but it is believed that Mr. Lumley will enter on the functions of director, as he has the authority and the property in his hands.——Mdme. Alboni

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The coroner's inquest on the murder of the Rev. G. E. Hollest, of Tewkesbury, was resumed on Tuesday and again adjourned to the 22nd inst. Nothing material was elicited on the occasion to throw light on the perpetrators of the crime. The police are still actively engaged in their inquiries; Sergeant Kendal on the spot, Inspector Hollington at Guildford, and Inspector Biddlecombe between the two places.

One of the clerks of the New Ross Bank (Ireland) has been held to bail on a charge of embezzling a sum of £34.

We have much pleasure in stating, that, in order to avoid the necessity of two collections of the hop duty, viz. on the 15th inst. and on the 15th November, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has directed that the collection of the moiety of the duty of 1848 and of the moiety of the duty of 1849 shall take place on the 15th November next, and instructions have been issued accordingly to the proper officers of Inland Revenue.

At the County Court held at Tewkesbury, before James Francklen, Esq., the district judge, on the 3rd inst., William Woodward, a poor stocking-maker, obtained a verdict against Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., for £2 10s., with immediate execution. It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiff that he was one of the contributors to the land scheme, and had paid the sum sought to be recovered.

The new Chancery Act has already come into operation in Ireland, and proceedings under it have in a few days been brought to a point in a case of a mortgage that under the old system would have taken a year at least to accomplish.

The Marquis of Ormonde has ordered a reduction in the rents of his tenantry (Ireland), on a graduated scale ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, according to the regularity with which they pay up the rates falling due before the 1st of August next.

The Metropolitan Interments Act provides that no lands for new cemeteries shall be purchased until six weeks after advertisements, notifying the intention of the General Board of Health to purchase land, had been issued. These six weeks have expired, and during the last week the inspectors of the board, Messrs Austin, Rawlinson, and Creecy, were engaged in the examination of various proposed sites. Several were visited and examined by members of the board themselves.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Isaac Nicholson, of Gordon-street, the Gordon-square, to the Court of Bankruptcy, in the room of Mr. Nicholson was formerly an extensive woollen merchant in King's Arms-yard.

The marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Princess Sophia of Saxe is positively arranged to take place immediately, if we are to believe the *Northern Gazette* of Germany.

At a debating meeting in Indiana, one of the speakers made the following practical comparison :—"A smoky chimney is no more to be compared to a scolding wife than a little nigger to a dark night."

The long delayed bill upon "the laws respecting the Protection of Women," for which the Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women has offered 100 guineas, is to be historical, theoretical, and practical. The Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Page Wood, M.P., and Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P., have consented to act as adjudicators.

The new planet Victoria, discovered by Mr. Hind, has had its proposed name and laurel symbol accepted by the astronomers of England, Prussia, and Denmark. Its period of revolution, Mr. Hind states, will probably be nearly the same as that of Iris, perhaps a little longer.

Messrs Coutts and Parkinson, the *Newcastle Chronicle* states, have received another order for a large iron East Indiaman, to be about 1000 tons register. This vessel will be the largest iron sailing vessel ever constructed at this or any other port.

Searles, the pedestrian, is still prosecuting his herculean labours at Tranmere (Cheshire), and at present with every prospect of a successful termination. He enjoys excellent health, and performs his hourly journeys with ease. The undertaking will be completed on Monday, the 14th inst. He eats well, drinks only a small portion of sherry daily, and is 4lb. heavier since he commenced walking than he was before.

A fatal sailing-boat accident happened on lately the Thames. The Messrs. John and William Montford, of Islay House, Brompton, and Mr. W. Farley, of Swanbridge, Brompton, were beating up Wolwich Reach in their yacht, the *Fairy Queen*, when a sudden squall of wind upset the boat. Mr. W. Montford and Mr. Farley saved themselves by clambering up the keel, but Mr. John Montford was drowned.

The total expenses of the Poor-law Inspectors for the year ended the 31st of March, 1850, was £8878; viz. £3789 personal, and £5088 13s. 2d. travelling and other charges.

The revenue authorities have granted permission for tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, to be added to the list of articles allowed to be landed at the first-class sufferance wharves on the river side on importation into the port of London from foreign ports.

It is rumoured that a line of steam-ships is to be established between Liverpool and Quebec, with the object of promoting the interests of the Canadian provinces, and the comfort of emigrants and passengers to the settlements of the far west, Canada, and the United States.

The navigation of the Eyder has been prohibited by the Danish government. Neutral merchant vessels coming from the Baltic will, however, be allowed another quarter's grace for their departure. The port of Copenhagen not being closed, masters of vessels coming from the North Sea may discharge their cargoes there, should they not prefer pursuing their voyage by the Sound.

The whole of the persons (upwards of three hundred) employed by Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P. of Tewkesbury, have subscribed a penny each to the Peel Testimonial.

The late Mrs. Ann Goodman, of Islington, has bequeathed a legacy of £100 to University College Hospital.

According to a Sunderland paper, the Tyne brig *Mary Florence* has been lost on the coast of Africa, and the Captain (Christopher Short), his wife, and six of the crew seized by the natives. They are said to be still in captivity.

It is stated in late papers from Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, that John Frost, the Chartist convict, formerly of Newport, has been lecturing in the former place on the evidences of Christianity.

A bazaar in aid of the York ragged schools, of an extended character, has been held in the Guildhall of the city of York during the past week, under the presidentship of the Earl of Carlisle. The amount for admissions, and of the sale of fancy goods, presided over by the Lady Mayoress and her fair friends, realised upwards of £900.

A medical gentleman in Plymouth has adopted the excellent plan of fixing a gutta percha mouth-piece by the side of his bell-hand, as at the street door, attached to which is a long gutta percha tubing, which reaches to his bed. In the night, when the bell is rung, the tube, which hangs suspended by the bedside, is immediately resorted to, and a conversation is carried on, without the necessity of the doctor even rising from his pillow. This is a very great convenience.

The Great Northern Railway company are about to erect a large locomotive *dépôt* at Peterborough, similar to those at Wolverton and Swindon. There will be between 1000 and 2000 persons employed.

The heavy gale of wind which sprang up on Sunday evening, blew from S. to W.S.W., down the Thames, and a very low tide was the result. The numerous tiers of vessels in the Pool were aground, and for a time all navigation was stopped, even the small steamers that ply above-bridge touching the bottom at places. A more shallow channel has not been known for years in the Thames for some time. Several casualties took place during the gale, but we have not heard of any thing of a serious character.

The aggregate amount of traffic on railways in the United Kingdom, during the current year, shows a very considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1849. The published total receipts from the 1st January to the 29th September, 1850, amounted to £29,525,707; corresponding period of 1849, to £26,275,919: showing an increase of £1,250,788 for that period.

Mr. Patrick Somers, M.P., was arrested last week by a sub-inspector of police, at Ballymote, in the county of Sligo, on his way from Dublin, to fulfil a hustings engagement with a Mr. Verdon, the proprietor of the *Sligo Champion* newspaper.

The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe fell overboard on Friday week, at Plymouth, while in the act of landing from his yacht in Barnpool. His Lordship used a boat generally employed, of two punts lashed together at the stern, described as forming a convenient gig. By some casualty the punts parted, and his Lordship was unexpectedly precipitated into the water. One of the punts speedily rescued him, and we are happy to state that he received no injury

Lord Northland has issued an address of thanks to his constituents or Dungannon, dated at Madeira, where his Lordship is at present, for their second return of him as their representative in Parliament, and expresses some hope of being able in the next session to attend his duties in their service.

It is said that the recent movement of the tailors against the slop system has not been entirely fruitless. The tailors of Liverpool, to the number of some 700 or 800, have combined, and are about to erect a public hall. We are told that they intend to take in work, and execute orders on the co-operative principle.

According to the Liverpool papers, a new description of food—the *dari*—is being introduced into this country. It is a grain or pulse, something between the lentil and Indian corn, and is described as excellently adapted for mixing with flour, which it very much improves both in taste and colour. In Ireland it has already been imported.

A favourite magpie had been accustomed to receive dainty bits from the mouth of its mistress. The other day it perched, as usual, on her shoulder, and inserted its beak between her lips, not, as it proved, to receive, for, as one good turn deserves another, the grateful bird dropped an immense green fat caterpillar into the lady's mouth

A country bumpkin, says the *Macclesfield Courier*, whose habitation is not far from this immediate locality, was called upon a short time ago by a neighbour to inform him of a domestic calamity, the loss of his mother. The bereavement was found at his breakfast, when the following dialogue took place: —"Hal bin thee, Jim, olve gotten sad news for thee—thy mother's dead." "Hed,' mon, didst say? Well, wait a bit, till I finish my porridge, and I'll mak thee a pretty bleat."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALAGE—You must stipulate that the game be played according to the acknowledged rules in this country. All other terms are matter of arrangement

R D M—Young, and, we doubt not, beautiful also

M D—The "Philedorian" Chess-room is in Agar-street, near Charing Cross Hospital

EKONESKE—1. Is is correct, but we may for us. 2. Is it ludicrous. Address, Islington, Canonbury-street

J A W—1. It shall be given among our Chess Enigmas shortly. 2 The key move is—1. Q to her 2nd

C M J—Is it a case of real occurrence, or, as we suspect, a merely supposititious situation devised to provoke discussion on the taking en passant question?

Q E B—It would indeed be well if your solution were correct

NAVADE—You will find a highly interesting letter on the subject of Mr Cochrane's play with the Brahmin in the current number of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*. Some of the best of their games we hope to give next week

J J R—As you remark, the palpable mistake of Black at his eighth move destroys all interest in the subsequent play

C M J—The defence is deplorable, and renders the game quite valueless

W G Berwick—They shall be examined shortly

M T S, Clonmel—Subscriptions for the forthcoming work on End-games, by Messrs Kling and Horwitz, are payable to Mr. H Mott, 21, King William-street, Strand

ALBERTAL—A distinction only, without a difference

ELEPHANTES—You are both wrong. Try it once more

SOLUTIONS by Philo-Rex No 260, W Grichon, Heinrich, Sam Slick, Long-clothes, Veritas, J A R, of the Royal Artillery; Occidens, Thin. Col., Cam; G M, Derevon, Fareham, W R, of Glasgow; W H C W S D, T S H, Kent, J P, of Hythe; Chess-Lind, and Juvenis, Schach, Agnes, Rustmale, Et Tro, G D B, Bologna, M E R, C H S, Sheburn, L G L, Tout Seul, and A Muskerry Man, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of No. 259, by J A W, M P, F R S, Bologna, M E R, and W S T, are correct

*** Want of room compels us to defer the Answers to several Correspondents until Next Week

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 349.

WHITE.	BLACK.	
1. Q to K 2 6th (ch)	K to K 4th	(best)
2. Q to K R 4th	P takes Kt ; or (a) (b)	
3. Q to K sq—Mate		

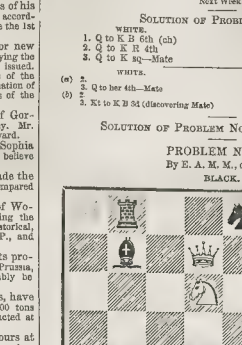
WHITE.	BLACK.	
(a) 2.		
3. Q to her 4th—Mate	K to B 7th	
(b) 2		
3. Kt to K B 3d (discovering Mate)	K to R 8th	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 350 Next Week.

PROBLEM No. 351.

By E. A. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.*

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
14. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
15 B takes Kt	Q R to Q sq
16. B to Q B 3d	Q takes Q
17. Q K takes Queen	

Amsterdam to play.

* For the preceding moves, see our Number for August the 24th.

CHESS IN INDIA.

For the following interesting game, which was played a few months since in the Chess Club of Calcutta, we are indebted to a promising member of that institution in remarks :—"The Calcutta Chess Club now numbers some forty members, and boasts the honour of having Mr. Cochrane for its president. The only player here who has any chance whatever with Mr. Cochrane upon even terms is a Brahmin, of the name of Moheschunder Bomberjee. Of this worthy, Mr. Cochrane has himself remarked that he possesses as great a natural talent for Chess as any player he ever met with, without one single exception! This is high praise, but not at all extravagant, when all circumstances are known and considered. Until the early part of last year, Moheschunder had never been twenty miles from his native village in the Mofussal, as the interior of India is designated. He had never played with a really good player, and was scarcely acquainted with all of the European rules of the game. From long-continued and uninterrupted success he had become desperately self-sufficient, and obstinately addicted to certain faulty styles of opening, of which, indeed, he is not even now cured.

"The introduction of Moheschunder was in this wise :—A member of the Calcutta Chess Club, during a Mofussil pilgrimage in the autumn of 1848, heard of the fame of this local Philidor, and learning further that the Mofussil champion had 'never been known,' he rejoiced exceedingly in the prospect of beating him soundly. This expectation was not destined to be fulfilled, for our Brahmin triumphed. The discomfited club-man thereupon brought him down to Calcutta, and requested Mr. Cochrane to take him in hand. Now Moheschunder had never even heard of Cochrane, nor, for that matter, of Ruy Lopez, Philidor, Le Bourdonnais, Macdonnell, or Staunton. At this time, in truth, Moheschunder was under a very strong impression that some Mookerjee or Chatterjee resident in the district of Berhampore or Burdwan was incomparably the best player in the known world next to himself. It was not until he had been well beaten six games or so, off hand, that the idea began to dawn upon him that he might possibly be mistaken, and at last he solemnly pronounced his successful opponent to be 'Shatan' himself and no other. Since that period Moheschunder has been appointed a paid *attaché* of the Club. He is much improved, and frequently wins of Mr. Cochrane when playing on even terms. His 'sight' of the board is extraordinary; he plays with marvellous rapidity, and rarely makes an oversight or mistake."

Game between the celebrated European amateur, Mr. John Cochrane, and Moheschunder Bonnerjee, a native player of high repute.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Cochrane).	BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. Cochrane).	BLACK (Moheschunder).
1. P to K 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	19. Q Kt to K 4th (b)	P takes Kt (c)
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. P to K B 5th	K B to K B sq
3. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3d	21. P takes Q B (d)	B takes Q
4. P to K 5th	K B checks	22. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2d
5. Q Kt to B 3d	P takes P	23. P takes K B, becoming a Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt
6. Q B to K 3d	P to Q Kt 4th (a)	24. B takes B (ch)	K takes B
7. P to Q R 4th	P takes P	25. R to K 5th	K to Kt 3d
8. Q B takes P	P to Q R 4th	26. R to K 2d	K to Kt 4th
9. R B takes P	K Kt to K 2d	27. Kt takes P	Kt to Q Kt 4th
10. K Kt to K 2d	K Kt to K B 4th	28. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt 5th
11. Castles	Castles	29. Q R to K B sq	Q to K 2d (e)
12. K B to Q 3d	Q B to Q 2d	30. P to K 6th (f)	Q takes R
13. B takes Kt	P takes B	31. R takes Q	K takes R
14. K B to his 2d	Q Kt to B 2d	32. P takes P	K to Kt 3d
15. Q R to his sq	P to Q B 3d	33. Kt takes P	K takes P
16. P to K B 4th	Q B to K 3d	34. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 3d
17. Q to K R 4th	P to K Kt 3d	and Black resigned.	
18. P to R 6th	K R to K sq		

(a) It is rarely good play to attempt to sustain the doubled Pawn in positions like the present.

(b) This is quite a la Cochrane

(c) K B to his sq seems equal y good, for suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
20. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K B to his sq	21 Q takes R (ch)	K takes Q
and Black must win a Pawn	Q takes Kt	22. P takes Q	B to Q 4th

(d) This is still an and enterprising, but we are afraid not sound.

(e) If we mistake not, Black might have won here by taking the Q P with his Rook for example—

WHITE.	BLACK	
29. Q R takes R	Kt takes R	
30. R to K B 7th (ch)	Q takes R	(f) Well played

If White now check with his Kt, the Q takes the Kt, if he check with the Rook, the Q takes the Kt in next move, perhaps, therefore

VIOLENT STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Sunday and Monday last a most violent storm of wind visited our shores; causing vast loss of property and of life, both afloat and on land. The packet that left Boulogne at ten o'clock on Sunday night for Folkestone encountered so severe a gale in the Channel, that, instead of making the harbour at the latter port, she was forced round to Margate, where she was run ashore on Monday morning at seven o'clock. All her passengers landed in safety, and started for London by railway. At Nottingham, Liverpool, and other places, the storm caused a great number of accidents, such as the upsetting of chimneys, walls, trees, &c.

NOTTINGHAM.—About one o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the chimney of Messrs. Hopkinson and Welsh, grocers, Market-place, was blown over, falling on the cart, which it forced off, and carried with it the cornice of the house. At the time there were at least fifty persons near the spot, it being a very public thoroughfare. Upwards of a dozen persons were buried in the ruins. A servant maid child belonging to Mr. Unthank, surgeon, were the first extricated. The former was discovered to be severely injured, but, strange to say, the infant escaped unhurt, having been shielded by the girl's clothes. In a short time a boy named William Morrell, who had been seen a moment before the accident occurred standing with his father and brother near the spot, was dug out of the ru ns quite dead. The father and brother were very little injured. How they escaped is almost miraculous, as they were totally encircled with stones, tiles, &c. Further search was made, and a woman named Ellis, a resident of Bulwell, who came from that town in the morning to Nottingham goose fair, was taken out of the ruins shockingly hurt. She has since died. A man named Ingle Morris, a woolstapler, of Gedling, Carrum, a village seven miles from the town, was taken out much injured, and with his right shoulder fractured. A number of other persons were also much injured. The whole of the unfortunates were immediately conveyed to the General Hospital, and are under the care of the house surgeon. In the market-place business was quite at a stand, although it was the grand annual fair.

LIVERPOOL.—From Liverpool we learn that the violence of the storm there was very great, but no serious accidents of any consequence are reported ashore. Afloat, however, several disasters occurred, accompanied with great loss of life. The ship *Providence*, Captain Moyse, for Africa, which left Liverpool on Sunday, encountered the full force of the gale on Sunday and Monday, and was driven back amongst the banks, where she was observed about noon, and steps were taken to rescue the crew from their perilous situation. Unfortunately, however, out of a crew of thirty-six, including the pilot, twenty-three perished. As soon as this intelligence was received, the crew of the *Magazine* life-boat put off to render assistance, and was taken in tow by the steam-tug *Albert*. The work was attended with great labour and danger, for the storm was at its height, and, after considerable difficulty, they had the satisfaction of rescuing eleven who remained upon the wreck. The following is the list of persons saved:—Robert Moyse, master; Samuel Davis, trader; William Boyes, chief mate; John Harris, boatswain; Wm. Parry, pilot, of No. 4; D. Smithurst, cook; John C. Berry and Hugh Vemeny, seamen; George Smith, cooper; George Dale, carpenter's mate; Archibald Cowan, carpenter; John Austin and John Thompson. The second casualty was the *Arcturus*, Lidstrow, from Ibrail to Liverpool, which was driven on shore at Crosby Point, where she became a complete wreck; the pilot and first mate drowned, the rest saved in the ship's boats. The *Aurora*, from Cardiff to Liverpool, was also totally lost near Holyhead, on Monday morning, during the gale, all hands were fortunately saved. The *Catherine Jenner*, for Ciudad Bolivar, which sailed on Sunday, put back with main mast sprung, and other damage. The *Celina Lucille*, for Mar-cules, was also wrecked off Carmel Point; crew saved. The *Alice*, of Runcorn, from Liverpool to Llanelly, sank in Holyhead Bay during the gale on Monday; crew saved. At Southport, the *Helena Zilles*, from Liverpool for Ostend, was totally wrecked; only one man was saved. The sloops *Freedom*, of Salcombe, and the *Commerce*, of Jersey, were also driven on shore at Southport. The flat *Industry*, of Liverpool, laden with salt, sank in Llandudno Bay; crew saved. At several points all round the coast similar disasters are reported.

THE DOWNS.—In the neighbourhood of the Downs, throughout the whole of Sunday night, the gale was very alarming. It continued till an advanced hour on Monday, causing much damage to the fleet of vessels usually riding about this part of the Channel. Many succeeded in running into Ramsgate harbour for safety, but even some of these lost spars and portions of rigging, and the *Intrepid*, from London, bound to Ulverstone, had one of the crew blown overboard, and the poor fellow perished. In the course of the night, the *Free Trader*, bound to Coquimbo, came into collision, near Beachy Head, with the *Avenger*, a brigantine, bound to London. Mr. Pitts, the master of the latter vessel, and five or six of his crew, succeeded in getting on board the *Free Trader*, but the remainder, six, it is thought, were driven away with their vessel by the gale, and eventually lost sight of. The fate of the poor fellows excites much interest. The *Free Trader*, after some difficulty, got back to the Downs, and landed those belonging to the missing ship. The casualties that happened in this part of the coast were numerous; vessels being disabled by collisions and the fury of the gale.

NEW ROMNEY.—The *Jugrow Jantje*, Dutch galliot, Beer, from Cardiff to Denmark, was wrecked in the East Bay of Dungeness; one man saved.

HERNE-BAY.—The *Eliza*, polacca brig, driven on shore on Morte Sands.

ABERDEEN. The *Dornbro' Castle*, schooner, of Bo'ness, from Thurso to Perth, driven ashore in the Bay crew saved.

LOWESTOFFE.—The *Juno*, M'Bean, from Shields to Faversham, driven into this harbour with loss of anchor and chain. The *Pershing*, Schroeder, from Königsberg to London, assisted in here, with loss of both anchors and several sails spat. The *Apollo*, Rickman, from Pillau to London, with loss of sails; and the *Elizabeth Ialds*, Liddle, with loss of an anchor and chain, assisted in here. Several vessels passed with loss of anchors and chains. The gale from the northward was as severe, and the shipping in the coal-trade have been heavy sufferers.

WALES.—The storm appears to have been very formidable on the Welsh coast. In some parts it was accompanied by thunder and lightning. Off Pwllheli the accounts speak of its being very destructive. Two wrecks had occurred; and, from the awful state of the weather, more were anticipated. Near Carnarvon it was also very violent, and two vessels had been cast ashore.

NEW ORPHAN HOUSE, ASHLEY DOWN.

AMONGST the many excellent charitable institutions of Bristol and its vicinity, perhaps there is none more remarkable than the "*New Orphan House*" at Ashley Down. The object of the Charity is thus stated in the founder's last report :—

"The Orphan House forms but a part of a benevolent design entered upon by Mr. Muller, in March, 1834, for which, up to the present time, £44,000 has been received, expended, and consequently accounted for; out of which sum, £33,868 11s. 1d. has been expended exclusively on the above establishment, which was opened June 18th, 1849."

In regard to the nature of the institution, Mr. Müller says

"Without any sectarian distinction whatever, and without favour or partiality, orphans are received. There is no election whatever required to secure the admission of a child, nor is it expected that a certain sum should be paid with the orphans. Three things only are requisite: that the children should have been born in lawful wedlock, that they should be bereaved of *both* parents; and that they should be in destitute circumstances. Regarding these three points strict investigation is made, and it is expected that each of them be proved by proper documents; but, that being done, children may be admitted from any place or any country, provided that they speak English, and that there is nothing peculiar in the case that would make them unsuitable inmates for the establishment. Particularly request that persons would kindly refrain from applying for such children who are only virtually orphans, not bereaved of *both* parents, whom, without any exception, I could not receive, since this establishment has been from the beginning only for destitute children who have neither *father nor mother*.

"The New Orphan House has been placed in the hands of eleven trustees chosen by me, and the requisite deeds have been enrolled in Chancery The establishment has been opened for the accommodation of one hundred and forty orphan girls above seven years of age, eighty orphan boys above seven years, and eighty male and female orphans from their earliest days till they are eight years of age. The infants, after having passed the age of seven or eight years, are removed into the different departments for older boys and girls." "And," adds Mr. Müller, "without any one having been personally applied to for anything by me, the sum of £33,868 11s. 1d. has been given to me for the orphans, as the result of prayer to God, since the commencement of the work."

The Orphan House, we should add, is open to visitors every Wednesday afternoon.

Respecting this extraordinary establishment, we find the following statement communicated to the *Athenæum*, September 7 :

"In the county of Somerset there has lately sprung up a new religious sect, known by the name of benevolent and undenominational. Many Christ-Millerites, whose prime article of belief is the power of prayer. Whatever they require, these people simply demand it of God, and, as they allege, it is bestowed on them. The sect, 'ask, and it shall be given unto you,' they adopt in its literal sense, and with a result which is marvellous, if a tithe of what they assert can be accepted in their own literal spirit. The sect of the waiters on Providence is likely to spread, if they can establish their precepts. Not to mention other matters, some time ago, Herr Müller and his followers took it upon their consciences to build a magnificent Orphan House. Their design was beneficent; the institution was greatly needed in the district; but, instead of adopting the ordinary machinery of charity by appeals in the rich and benevolent, they simply fell on their knees and appealed to Heaven. The response came in from every corner of England, from many cities on the Continent and in America, and in a variety of form. From one contributor came a gift of money, from another, a boot-jack; from a third, an ancient coin. The farmer forwarded a cart of manure; the merchant, a hogshead of sugar; the landowner, the produce of the sale of a tree cut down for the purpose. Women sent in their golden trinkets—men their clothes. Tables, chairs, sacks of flour, fitches of bacon, sides of beef, beds, toothpicks, coats, hats, shoes, washhand-stands, and so forth, came pouring in. The money contributions were half-pence, shillings, pounds—the latter by hundreds and in thousands. All these things came. It is said, as the levies of faith. What is certain is, the building is there, on Ashley Down in arrangement, proportion, completeness of design and detail, it is one of the noblest fabrics in the country. It is already occupied by three hundred children; and the same means by which it was erected in the first instance, and

THE WORCESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING-SCHOOL, AT SALTLEY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

s now maintained, are about to be employed for its further enlargement. No one is personally applied to for a farthing: the whole is left to the secret influences of the spirit. Yet, according to Herr Müller's statement, strangers, whom he has never seen, to whom he has not made known his case, have given him for his orphans not less than £33,868 11s. 1½d., in answer to his secret prayers. These are strange facts to record among the materials for the history of the times."

The accompanying View is [taken from the north-east side of the Orphan House, looking towards Clifton.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

The foundation-stone of this new establishment was laid on Thursday, by Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., as proxy for Lord Lyttleton, who was prevented attending by the death of his Lordship's sister. The site of the building is at Saltley, near Birmingham, upon land partly given by C. B. Addarley, Esq., M.P. The design is by Mr. B. Ferrey, architect; and is in the style of domestic architecture of Edward III.'s time. The plan embraces two distinct institutions; and, although combined in a quadrangular arrangement of connected buildings, each establishment has its distinct offices.

The entrance to the quadrangle is on the north side, and the Training School department is contained in this north division of the building, and consists of school-room, dining-room, class-rooms, masters' dwellings, and every necessary apartment; on the first and second floors are dormitories for 60 students. The housekeeper's residence is at the north-west angle, and communicates directly both with this and the middle class school. The school room, dining-room, class-rooms, &c., for this institution are contained in the west and south sides of the quadrangle, where there is accommodation for 100 students, together with residences for the masters and attendants.

The Principal's house occupies the south-east angle of the court; and the Principal is able to pass through the several apartments of the eastern establishment without entering the open air. The main staircases are situated at each angle of the court, and form important features of the design.

There is an outer kitchen court and offices, with separate entrance from the west. The scheme has much of a collegiate arrangement; but the architect has avoided the pretensions of such an establishment, and adapted a simpler style of architecture than is usually employed in the learned universities; considering it desirable to give the building a distinctive expression only, that might mark it as one united with many others to carry out an educational scheme peculiar to the present day.

It is intended to build a Chapel, to complete the design. The estimated cost of the entire building is about £10,000. The builders are Messrs. Winsland and Holland, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury.

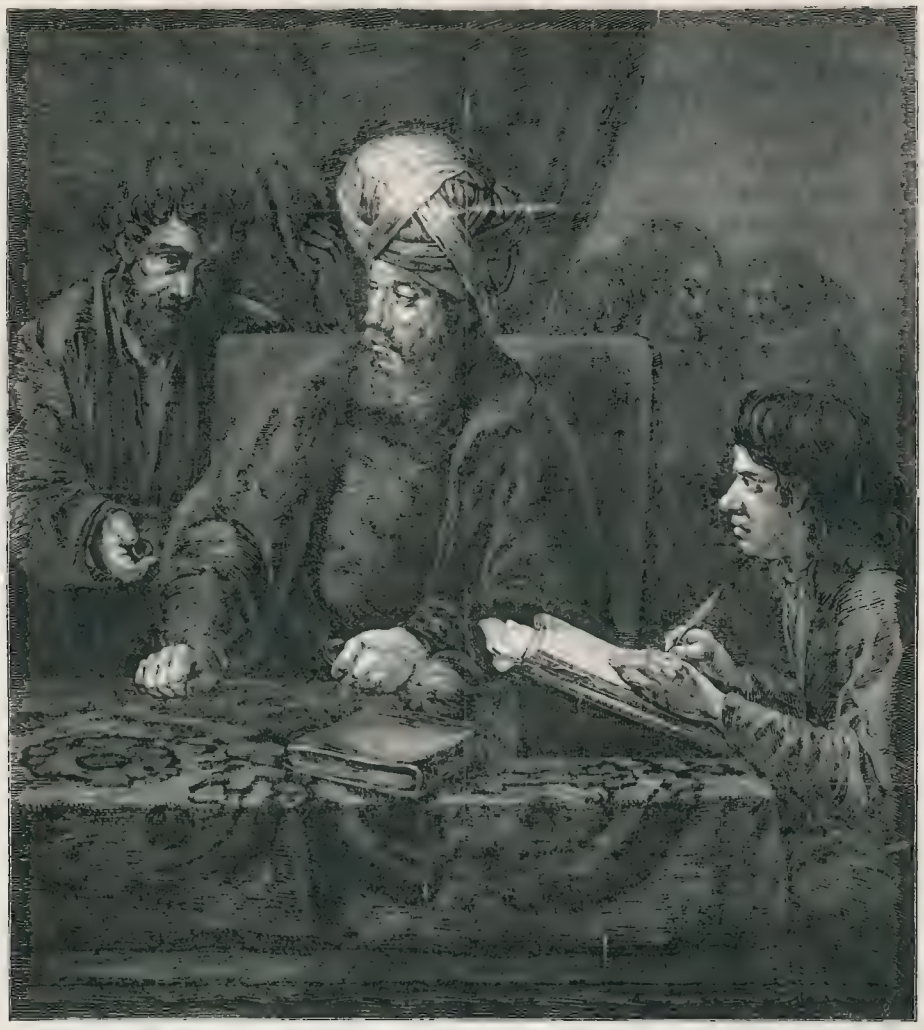
ORPHAN-HOUSE, ASHLEY DOWN, NEAR BRISTOL.

MINSTER LOVEL, OXON.

We have already detailed the sale, at Oxford, of this portion of Mr. Feargus O'Connor's celebrated land scheme, consisting of 297 acres of land and eighty-two cottages. (See the Illustrated London News, September 7, 1850.) We now engrave a view of the estate taken from the Oxford and Cheltenham road, at the west end of the crescent which parts the same, commanding a view of the schools in the right-hand crescent. At the other extremity, to the right, are cottages flanking a road leading from Minster to Brigenorton; the houses being at equal distances on their respective allotments, nearly reaching the aforesaid village, turning another angle to the left, at the extremity of the straight line. The property is situated upon a hill, commanding a picturesque view of the ancient village of Minster, and the Lovel Ruins below to the left.

We understand that two or three of the allottees on the Minster Lovel estate are travelling the country soliciting subscriptions, in order to take proceedings in Chancery, to avert the threatened evictions next month. They have also published a memorial, showing that they have been induced by the representations of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., to take shares in the National Land Company, "and have had their allotments in accordance with the rules of the society, and others have given large sums of money as bonuses for allotments. That the occupants have, therefore, broken up their homes, left their respective callings, and travelled, at great expense, from distant parts of the country. That such allotments were, by the rules of the said company, to be conveyed to each occupant as freehold property, subject to the payment of four per cent. per annum on such portion of the original cost of each allotment as should remain unpaid. That the soil of such allotments, when given into their possession, was so exceedingly foul and exhausted, that your memorialists have laboriously and incessantly toiled, and have not been able to obtain therefrom a sufficiency of the commonest necessaries of subsistence. That the said Feargus O'Connor, Esq., has demanded an enormous rent of your memorialists in his own name, as landlord, thus attempting to make them his tenants at will, and the property his own, having had it conveyed to himself individually, instead of in trust for the company, with whose money the estate was purchased. That your memorialists have refused to pay such rents, but have offered to pay interest on the capital expended on their respective allotments, and remaining unpaid; declining, however, to become tenants to F. O'Connor, Esq., who has, in consequence thereof, commenced proceedings in ejectment against your memorialists in the names of the trustees of the mortgagee. That your memorialists have resisted such ejectments, gone to trial, and had judgment given against them in the Court of Queen's Bench, and, in November next, will be turned out of possession, and thereby be deprived of their capital and labour employed in the improvement of their holdings. That your memorialists have, therefore, consulted equity barristers, whose opinion is, that your memorialists have an efficient plea in, and are, consequently, advised to make an application to, the Court of Chancery for redress against such injustice; but that the costs of such proceedings in Chancery are too expensive for your memorialists, who have already exhausted all their available means in defending the aforesaid suit in ejectment. That your memorialists, therefore, respectfully solicit the assistance of the charitable and benevolent, in order to enable your memorialists to take the necessary proceedings in the Court of Chancery for their protection against the cruel and unjust proceedings of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. And your memorialists" &c.

MINSTER LOVEL, OXON.



"THE OWNER OF THE VINEYARD PAYING HIS LABOURERS."—PAINTED BY REMBRANDT.—FROM THE GALLERY OF THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND, AT THE HAGUE.

FINE ARTS.

GALLERY OF THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND, AT THE HAGUE.

We have this week engraved one of the finest pictures from the above famed collection "The Owner of the Vineyard paying his Labourers," (in Catalogue, Lot 90), purchased by Dr. Van Cleef, of Utrecht, for 4000 florins.

The subject, we need scarcely add, is the Parable of the Labourers, from St. Matthew, xx. The lord of the vineyard is seated at the table, and one of the first labourers murmurs at the payment, which is no more than that paid to the "eleventh hour" labourers. On the opposite side is seated a young man, who enters the payments; and in the distance is a group of labourers.

This picture is one of Rembrandt's noblest compositions; and a few observations upon its distinguishing excellences may not be unacceptable.

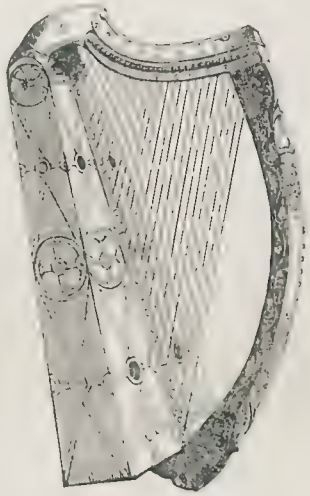
Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his Eighth Discourse, speaking of the annoyance the mind feels at the display of too much variety and contrast, proceeds to say:

"In a composition where the objects are scattered and divided into many equal parts, the eye is perplexed and fatigued, from not knowing where to find the principal action or which is the principal figure; for where all are making equal pretensions to notice, all are in equal danger of neglect. The expression which is very often used on these occasions is, the piece wants repose—a word which perfectly expresses a relief of the mind from that state of hurry and anxiety which it suffers when looking at a work of this character. On the other hand, absolute unity, that is, a large work consisting of one group or mass of light only, would be as defective as an heroic poem without episode, or any collateral incidents to recreate the mind with that variety which it requires. * * * *

Rembrandt's manner is absolute unity: he often has but one group, and exhibits but little more than one spot of light in the midst of a large quantity of shadow; if he has a second mass, that second bears no proportion to the principal." Sir Joshua considers this treatment a reprehensible extreme, equally distant from the demands of nature and the purposes of art.

"This unity," says Mr. Burnet, in his lately published quarto, "is observable in the composition of Rembrandt: even where a multiplicity of figures are employed, they are so grouped that the masses of light and shade are interrupted as little as possible; and it is only in his earlier works, such as those now in the Munich Gallery, where this isolated light is carried to extravagance. In many of his later pictures, we have not only subordinate groups, but a repetition of the principal lights, also, a greater breadth of half tint. 'Composition,' says Reynolds, 'which is the principal part of the invention of a painter, is by far the greatest difficulty he has to encounter. Every man that can paint at all, can execute individual parts; but, to keep these parts in due subordination, as relative to a whole, requires a comprehensive view of the art, that more strongly implies genius than perhaps any other quality whatever.' Now, Rembrandt possessed this power in an eminent degree."—*Rembrandt and his Works.*

Fuseli pays the following eloquent tribute:—"Rembrandt was, in my opinion, a genius of the first class, in whatever relates not to form. In spite of the most portentous deformity, and without considering the spell of his *chiaroscuro*, such were his powers of nature, such the grandeur, pathos, or sublimity of his composition, from the most elevated or extensive arrangement to the meanest and most homely, that the best-cultivated eye, the purest sensibility, and the most refined taste dwell on them equally enthralled. Shakspeare alone excepted, no one combined with so much transcendent excellence, so many and other most unpardonable faults, and reconciled us to them. He possessed the full empire of light and shade, and of all the tints that float between them; he tinged his pencil with equal success in the cool of dawn, in the noon-day ray, in the livid flash, in evanescent twilight, and rendered darkness visible. Though made to bend a steadfast eye on the bolder phenomena of nature, yet he knew how to follow her into her calmest abodes, gave interest to stupidity and baldness, and plucked a flower in every desert. None ever, like Rembrandt, knew how to improve an accident into a beauty, or give importance to a trifle. If ever he had a master, he had no followers; Holland was not made to comprehend his power."



HARP OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The magnificent picture we have engraved is signed Rembrandt, 1630, and is one of his early works.

CURIOSITIES.

QUEEN MARY'S HARP.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following anecdotic record seems worthy of notice at this particular moment, seeing that it is founded upon an interesting event in the life of the unfortunate Mary of Scotland, the scene the neighbourhood of Balmoral, and the heroine the wife of Findla More, the ancestor of the chieftain of the district a second time honoured with the presence of Royalty. There may be some anachronisms in the story; but the main incidents are correct, and it may be especially interesting now that the forests of Aberdeenshire are again ringing with the horns of Royal huntsmen, her halls again brilliant with the great and noble of the land; and, although not now in the "style of the old Gaelic poets,' the banquetting and the strains of another Royal Harp are again rife in the northern highlands.

In the younger and happier days of Queen Mary, her subjects seem to have delighted in doing honour to their beautiful monarch; and there exists a tradition in the family of General Robertson, of Leeds, in the highlands of Perthshire, that, on the occasion of a magnificent Royal hunt and banquet given to her Majesty by the Earl of Athol, an ancestor of his had the distinguished honour to be presented with the Royal Harp, still preserved in his family, and of which Gunn, in his "Historical Enquiry," has given a plate and description.

Of the truly Caledonian hunt referred to, an account has come down to us, written by Barclay, an eye-witness, which sinks our modern *battues* into insignificance. Among other details, he describes 2000 Highlanders being employed to sweep the game from the woods and hills of the country about Athol, Badenoch, Mar, Murray, &c., which ended in the slaughter of 360 deer, with 5 wolves, and some dogs.

The banquet which followed was sumptuous, and no less in the style of the old Gaelic poets: "the ale went round, the bards sang, and the soft hands of virgins trembled on the strings of the harp." It was then, we can imagine, that, rivalling the Royal minstrels, her Majesty (an enthusiastic lover of the music and poetry of her country) became transported with the superior strains of the Mountain Maid, and, in the rapture of the moment, proclaimed "BEATRIX GARDYN" the Queen of Song, and alone worthy to possess the Royal Harp.

This distinguished lady was a daughter of George Gardyn, of that ilk, and Banchory, Aberdeenshire, whose family is now represented by the Gardens, of Troup. By Miss Gardyn's subsequent marriage with Findla More, a name implying gigantic size and strength of body, both the families of Leede and Farquharson of Invercauld, have descended.

The following is Gunn's description of the Harp, alluding to the plate which accompanies it in his work:—"It had in front of the upper arm the Queen's portrait and the arms of Scotland, both in gold. On the right side, which is the view given in the annexed plate, in the circular space, near the upper end of the fore-arm, was placed a jewel of considerable value, and on the opposite side, in a similar circular space, was fixed another precious stone, of all which it was despoiled in the Rebellion, 1745, either by the persons to whose care the Harp had been at that time confided, or, as those people asserted, had been taken away by the soldiers during the existence of these troubles."—Gunn's "Historical Enquiry respecting the Performance of the Harp." 4to, Edinburgh, 1807.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing movements in the ensuing week will be confined to Newmarket, Wrexham, and Southport, and, except in the first mentioned locality, will have little to excite the public appetite. The grand feature there will be the Cesarewitch, the whereabout, since the withdrawal of the annual grant from the Russian treasury, being supplied by the owners of horses in the shape of a nomination fee of two sovereigns—an exaction scarcely consistent with the term "Free Handicap," applied to the stake. Looking at the result of the four-year old Triennial, at last year's meeting, the usually prize mania destined to go into Sussex; still there will be a large field, and as "the race is not always to the swift," the chapter of accidents may yet turn up a trump-card for the "poor distressed" operatives at the Corner. The meeting, apart from the staple events, promises to be a busy one. The Border and Newcastle Club are the only coursing fixtures, and the steeple-chase calendar is blank.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—Landgrave has so completely para.ysed the ring, that "round-betting" seems out of the question. It was not without some difficulty that we made out the following quotation :—

CESAREWITCH	
6 to 4 agst Landgrave	20 to 1 agst Beluncrake
10 to 1 —— Escalaria	20 to 1 —— Lady Eden
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	
4 to 1 agst Landgrave	10 to 1 agst Turnia (c)
400 to 50 agst Landgrave winning the two events	
DERBY.	
13 to 1 agst Prime Minister	20 to 1 agst Teddington
OAKS.—7 to 1 agst Aphrodite	

TUESDAY.—The betting was so extremely languid this afternoon, that it was with some difficulty we made out the following short list of prices :—

CESAREWITCH.	
Even on Prime Minister	4 to 1 agst Confidence
CESAREWITCH.	
6 to 4 agst Landgrave	20 to 1 agst Wanton
12 to 1 —— Escalaria (c)	20 to 1 —— Bellingbroke
14 to 1 —— Bankdove	20 to 1 —— Legerdemain
20 to 1 —— Lady Eden	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	
9 to 2 agst Landgrave	10 to 1 agst The Indian
DERBY.	
20 to 1 agst Hernandez	33 to 1 agst Arioste
	33 to 1 agst Bonnie Dundee

CHESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The AUTUMN TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Hadley nd the Black Docter, 1. Mr. Jones nd. Spot, 2.

The FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs, h ft., and 50 added.—Mr Smith's Master Downes, 1. Mr W. E. Hobson's Gladiole, 2.

The MOSTYN STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft., and 30 added.—Mr. E. Herbert's Sir Robert, 1. Mr. Wilkins nd. Aristos, 2.

MATCH. 50 sovs.—Mr Bates's Rosencrantz, 1. Mr. Jackson's Mountain Maid, 2.

The CHESTER CUP'S HEAD HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 3d added.—Mr. T. Dawson's Cossack, 1. Mr Lawson's Kelesheu, 2.

The SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Montgomery's Cantab, 1. Mr. Hewlitt's Snowdrift, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

GRAND STAND PLATE of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Dawson's Tarvagie, 1. Mr. Montgomery's Cantab, 2.

GRAND STAND STAKES (handicap) of 10 sovs each.—Mr. J. Osborne's Black Doctor walked over.

CHESTER HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 100 added. Mr. Osbaldeston's Fugleman, 1. Mr. Dawson's Cocktail, 2

LEVIATHAN STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Dawson's Mark Tapley, 1. Mr. J. Fowler's Jack Briggs, 2.

WELTER CUP of £50, added to a handicap of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Kemp's General Sale, 1. Mr. Oakes's Half-and-Half, 2.

SCRAMBLE SELLING STAKES. Mr. J. Osborne's Emily, 1. Mr. Merone's Cauliflower, 2

EXTRAORDINARY PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—A remarkable pedestrian feat has just been accomplished by Robert Pugh, one of the mountain guides at Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, who performed the task of walking from that town to the top of Cader Iris and back four times in 12½ hours. The distance to the summit of the mountain is six miles, and the road is very steep and craggy, and, perhaps, one of the roughest and most toilsome in North Wales. Pugh started at five o'clock in the morning, and concluded his task at half-past six in the evening, having thus accomplished the four journeys within 2½ hours of the stipulated time—the wager, which was for the sum of £10, being that he could not walk the distance in 16 hours. The weather was very wet and cloudy, yet, notwithstanding this drawback, and the arduous nature of the four ascents, the cutide did not appear in the least fatigued. The complet on of the task was announced by a peal of bells.

The largest specimen of gold ore yet received in England has recently arrived from California : it was taken out of the Bank of England on Wednesday, and weighs 26 lb. 9 oz., and is valued at about £700. The mass contains probably 15 lb. pure gold. The present owner proposes to forward it to the great Exhibition. In shape it resembles the lump we recently engraved, and we hear £730 have been refused for it.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Steadiness of price, with rather an upward tendency, has been the prevailing tone of the English Market during the past week. Consols on Monday opened 96¾ ¾, remaining at the same quotation on Tuesday, until nearly the close of business, when an advance of ⅛ was registered. On Wednesday, 96⅞ ⅜ was the price of the day, improving, however, on Thursday to 96⅞ ½ for Money and Account. Exchequer Bills continue to range at about past quotations, with a slight tendency downward. Money being in greater demand, an advance of about ½ per cent. in the rate of discount has been generally submitted to. India Bonds and Stock are about last week's prices ; the other Stock little has been done. At the close of business for the week prices were :—Consols, 96⅝ ; India Bonds, £1000, 89 pm ; Ditto under £1000, 85 pm ; Bank Stock for Account, 213½ ; Consols for Account, 96⅝ ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 pm ; Ditto, £500, June, 68 pm ; Ditto, Small, June, 68 pm.

Mexican Stock has been the only security in which any animation has occurred during the week. On Monday, the quotations rose, upon a brisk demand, from 31¼ to 31⅝ ⅜ 32 ; afterwards receding to 31⅜ ⅛. The market, however, became weaker on Tuesday, from realising, but without any decline in quotations until Wednesday, when, sales continuing, 31⅜ to 31⅝ became the quotation ; since which it is still flatter. Russian and Danish quote firmly. In Spanish very little business has been done. The market was rather inanimate ; at the close of the week prices quoting—Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent , 57½ ; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 76 ; Do., 5 per Cent., 100 ; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, Ac., 31⅜ ; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., Account, 79½ ; Portuguese Four per Cents, 33½ ; Russian Bonds, 110½ ; Spanish, Passive, 5⅜ ; Ditto, Three per Cent. Account, 38½ ; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 57½ ; Ditto, Account, 57½ ; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 88⅜ x d.

Shares have rather receded as the Account-day approaches, notwithstanding the revenue returns display an increase of traffic. A rise so sudden as that recently, is usually followed by some reaction. Prices are :—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2½ ; Bristol and Exeter, 68½ ; Caledonian, 6½ ; Chester and Holyhead, 9½ ; East Anglian, 2⅝ ; Eastern Co. let and L. and D., 2½ ; Do., £3 10s., Pref., ½ ; Eastern Counties, 6⅞ ; Do., do., No. 2, 3⅝ ; East Union, Class A (late E. U. Shares), 6⅞ ; Do., Class B and C, 4⅜ ; Do., Scrip (⅝ per cent.), 1½ ; East Lancashire, 9½ ; East Lincolnshire, par ; 6 per Cents., 80 ; Great Northern, 13⅜ ; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 4⅜ ; Ditto, Five per Cent. Pref., 11⅜ x ; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35½ ; Ditto, Eighths, 3⅛ ; Great Western, 70¾ ; Ditto, New, £17, 9½ ; Hull and Selby, 97 ; Ditto, Half Shares, 48½ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 69¾ ; Ditto, Fifths, 2⅝ ; London and Blackwall, 6¾ ; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 83½ ; London and North-Western, 116 ; Ditto, New Quarters, 19⅜ ; Ditto, Fifths, 1⅝ ; London and South-Western, 68½ ; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½ ; Manch., Sheffield, and Lincolnsh., 19½ ; Midland, 44⅝ ; Ditto, £50 Shares, 13⅜ ; Ditto. Consolidated ; Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 122½ ; North British, 7¾ ; North Staffordshire, 7¾ ; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11¾ ; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18¾ x d ; Royston and Hitchin, 7¾ ; Scottish Central, 12⅜ ; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 5 ds ; Ditto, ditto, Class B., 6¾ ds ; Shropshire Union, 2⅜ x ; South Devon, 3⅛ ; South-Eastern, 20¾ x d ; South Wales, 24¾ ; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 10⅜ ; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 43⅜ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16⅜ ; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 4⅜ ; York and North Midland, 24⅜ ; Ditto Preference, 8 ; Boulogne and Amiens, 6¾ ; Dutch Rhenish, 3½ ; East Indian, 9½ ; Luxemburg, 1⅜ ; Namur and Liege, 8 ; Paris and Rouen, 24⅜ ; Paris and Strasbourg, 7⅜ ; Sambre and Meuse, 3.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was very buoyant yesterday, Consols opening the improved price of 96⅞ ⅞ for Money and Account. Foreign Stocks were languid, without any change worthy of notice. The Share Market was flatter.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—The supply of English wheat in to-day's market is very limited, but left over from Monday's good, and of fair average quality. The attendance of buyers on the arrival's, however, have announced to-day quarters. The attendance of both town and country buyers has been limited, the demand for all kinds of wheat from produce was a very sluggish state. Selected qualities were held at full prices, but the middling and inferior qualities were nominal at lower rates. A total clearance was effected. From abroad 11,240 quarters of wheat have arrived this week. That grain is met a very slow inquiry in prices have not, we have no change to report. The few samples of fo offer sold at full currencies, but the on stainables had a downward tendency. The inquiry for malt was wholly in retail, at previous quotations. There was a fair business doing in oats, and late rates were well supported. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were neglected. Flour, both English and foreign, moved off slowly, at Monday's prices.

ARRIVALS.—English : wheat, 2590 ; barley, 810 ; malt, 850 ; oats, 1140 ; flour, 690. Irish : oats, 5770. Foreign : wheat, 11,240 ; barley, 2050 ; oats, 1710 ; flour, 3500

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s ; ditto, white, 38s to 43s ; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 41s ; ditto, white, 37s to 42s ; rye, 28s to 30s ; grinding barley, 21s to 23s ; distilling ditto, 25s to 27s ; malting ditto, 28s to 29s ; [illegible] and Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 43s to 49s ; Kingston and Ware, 45s to 52s ; Chevalier, 52s to 55s ; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, red seeds, 16s to 17s ; potato ditto, 18s to 20s ; coogleal and Cork, black, 15s to 17s ; ditto, white, 18s to 17s ; tick beans, new, 20s to 27s ; ditto, old, 28s to 30s ; grey peas, 30s to 33s ; maple, 30s to 32s : white, 26s to 31s, boilers, 30s to 32s ; Suffolk, 28s to 34s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 34s per 20½ lbs. *Foreign :* Danzig red wheat, —s to —s ; white, —s—s ; barley,—s—s ; oats, —s—s ; beans, —s —s ; peas, —s—s per quarter. *American flour*, 21s to 23s per barrel; Canada,—s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary is still declining in value, but linseed and rapeseed are quite as dear as last week. All other articles are very dull.

Linseed. English, sowing, 56s to 58s ; ditto, crushing, 38s to 44s ; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s ; hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 24s ; brown mustard-seed, new, 5s to 10s ; white ditto, 6s 0d to 7s ; rapeseed, 22s to 24s per last ; English tares, new, £2s to £27 per last ; linseed cakes, English, £8 to £9 ; ditto, foreign, £6 5s to £7 10s per 1260 ; rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £5 0s per ton ; and canary, 52s to 61s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s ; extra, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s ; extra, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; extra, —s per cwt.

Beef. The prices of meat in the leading cuts in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d ; of household ditto, 5d to 6 d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 2d ; barley, 24s 8d ; oats, 16s 8d ; rye, 26s 7d ; beans, 29s 6d ; peas, 31s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 42s 10d ; barley, 23s 10d ; oats, 17s 3d ; rye, 25s 10d ; beans 29s 9d ; peas, 29s.

Duties.—Wheat, is ; barley, 1s ; oats, 1s ; rye, 1s ; beans, 1s ; peas, 1s

Tea.—About 4000 packages of tea have changed hands at public sale, at very full prices. Privately, a good business is doing.

Sugar. All kinds of raw sugar are in good request, at a further advance in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Foreign sugars are mostly held for more money. Refined goods steady, and brown lumps are worth 42s to 42s per cwt.

Coffee. In public sales, Ceylon is a slow sale, at 54s to 55s per cwt In other kinds of coffee very little doing.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in good request, at fully previous rates :—Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 80s to 84s ; Cork, 81s to 82s ; and Limerick, 75s to 79s per cwt. Higher currencies have been realized for English Devon, 78s to 80s per cwt.; fresh, 9s to 12s per dozen lbs. Dutch Butter is in per cwt. demand, and fresh lands worth 90s per cwt. Bacon supplies have been having come to hand, the value of that article has given way 2s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford may be had at 56s to 58s per cwt. In other articles we have no change to notice.

Tallow. Our market is steady, at a boat stationary prices. P.Y.C on the spot is selling at 36s 3d to 37s for new ; and 37s 3d to 38s 3d for old.

Oils.—For export scarcely any business is doing, but for home consumption the general demand is firm, and prices are well supported

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £3 15s ; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 5s ; and straw, £1 1s to £1 6s per load.

Spirits. We have a dull inquiry for rum, yet prices are mostly supported. Demerara, 34 to 37 per cent over proof, is selling at 2s 1d to 2s 3d per gallon. Brandy and nom spirits are in moderate request.

Wool. The private current trade is steady, especially for English qualities.

Potatoes.—All kinds move off freely, at an advance in the quotations of 5s per ton; the best qualities being worth 70s.

Coals.—Whitwell, 14s ; Stewart's, 17s, Pemberton, 15s 3d ; Tanfield Moor, 12s ; Berwick and Co., 15s 6d ; Carr's Hartley, 16s ; Tees, 15s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Very large supplies of new hops are on sale in our market ; nevertheless the amount of business done is extensive, and prices are well supported : in old hops scarcely any sales have taken place. Duty, £315,000 to £320,000 The following are factors' currencies :—

New East Kent pockets, £4 15s to £7 0s ; New Mid Kent ditto, £4 5s to £6 6s ; Weald of Kent ditto, £3 12s to £4 0s. Sussex, £3 3s to £4 5s. Upwards of 700 pockets, damaged by the late fire in Mark-lane, have been disposed of by public sale, at very low prices.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply in this day has been moderately well supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was inferior. The primest breeds were in moderate request, at full prices. Otherwise the beef trade ruled exceedingly heavy, at barely late rates. Notwithstanding that the supply of sheep was only moderate, the primest Downs on Friday last, the mutton trade, owing to the large receipts of country-killed meat up to Newgate an. Leadenhall-market, ruled heavy at barely last Monday's currencies. Lambs were in steady request, at about stationary prices. Prime small pigs moved off steadily, at fully Monday's currencies, but large lots were unsaleable. Milch cows ruled heavy, at from £14 to £18 the each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lb to sink the offal.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d ; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d ; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d ; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d ; large pork, 2s 0d to 2s 8d ; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 2d., middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d ; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d ; veal, 3s 10d to 3s 8d ; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 4d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

CROWN-OFFICE, OCT. 7

PEMBROKE HATH LEND TO SENSE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT

I the only of Cambridge Loftus Tottenham Wigram, Master of Arts, in the room of the Hon Charles Lewis Law, deceased.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 8.

9th Light Dragoons: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hussey Vivian to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fullerton, Capt A Spottiswoode to be Major, vice Grant; Lieut W W W Humbley to be Captain, vice Hardcastle; Cor Sir Arthur Paget to be Lieutenant, vice Humbley; Regimental Sergeant-Major H Mills to be Cornet, vice Sutherland.

12th Light Dragoons: Lieut T H Gout to be Captain, vice Borrowes; Cornet the Hon J W H Ruthven to be Lieutenant, vice Gout.

Coldstream Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut the Hon P R S Fielding to be Adjutant, vice Halkett

11th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet R Hotham to be Ensign, vice Segrave 12th: Lieut J W Espinasse to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Moore, Ensign R N Irving to be Lieutenant, vice Espinasse; Gentleman Cadet J D Travers to be Ensign, vice Irving. 15th: Acting Assistant-Surgeon J Lamprey, M B, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice O'Flaherty. 21st.: Lieutenant A Brevet to be Captain, vice Hing 27th: Lieut the Hon F B Pakenham to be Captain, vice Palmer, Ensign F Rhodes to be Lieutenant, vice Pakenham. 30th: Ensign F Lamsmore to be Lieutenant, vice Coventry. 32nd: Lieut T Maunsell to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Balfour, Ensign W L Ingles to be Lieutenant, vice Maunsell: Gentleman Cadet C H Ricketts to be Ensign, vice Ingles. 56th: Gentleman Cadet W A Geoffry to be Ensign, vice Gray. 57th: Capt W H [illegible] to be Captain, vice Dewar. 66th: Lieut R Roney to be Captain, vice Coyle, Ensign W A Swart to be Lieutenant, vice Roney; Ensign O'Neill S Segrave to be Ensign, vice Swart

Cape Mounted Rifleman surg I C Minto to be Surgeon, vice W C Liddle

Royal Newfoundland Companies Staff-Surg of the Second Class S MTV. Lloyd, M D, to be Surgeon, vice Minto.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist-Surg T H O'Flaherty to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Lloyd.

MEMO.—Ensign W B Castle, of the 26th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, doing duty at the East India Company's *Depôt* at Worley, vice Bourchier, to have the local and temporary rank of Ensign while so employed

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 5.

Royal Artillery : Brevet Major C H Mee to be Lieut-Col, vice Evans; Brevet Major C G Young to be Captain, vice Mee. First Lieut J C Stanlack to be Second Captain, vice Young; Second Lieut F Carey to be First Lieut, vice Standish.

Corps of Royal Engineers : Lieut-Col W P Dickson to be Colonel, vice Wright; Brev Lieut-Col G C Pix Pitt to be Lieut-Col; Capt G Bennet Mance to be Major and Lieut-Col; Lieut Todd to be Second Captain, vice M'Keelin; Second Lieut H R Pelly to be First Lieut, vice Gray.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT

South Devon Militia: J Bastard, Esq, to be Lieut.

North Devon Militia: G S Buck, Esq, to be Lieut-Colonel.

North Devon Militia: Hermanny Cavalry: G Johnson to be Cornet.

1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry: T Kekewich, Esq, and W J Watts, Esq, to be Lieuts; T H Newman, to be Cornet.

BANKRUPT

W GRAYSON, Mortlake, Surrey, market-gardener,

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J M'LARTY, Lochrunsa, Island of Arran, innkeeper

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

WHITEHALL, OCT 9

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Dent, Esq, Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shires or Sheriffdom of Ross and Cromarty, in the room of John Jardine, Esq, deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

W GOODE, junior, Monmouth, Haberdasher. J MURRAY, Stockton-upon-Tees, farmer. J WORSEY and J SIGGS, Aston, near Birmingham, Warwickshire, wire-manufacturers. J HORSFIELD, Wheelock, near Sandbach, Cheshire, cotton-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

H M'DONALD, Greenock, mason. N KIPLING, New Cumnock, contractor. D ROBERTSON, Glasgow, plumber-dealer. D ROSS, jun, Helensburgh, merchant. J MACDONALD, Glasgow commission-agent MARGARET MELVILLE or BALLOCH, Middlefield, near Falkirk, cattle-dealer. J DUNIPACE, Blantyre, wood-merchant.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst, at 14, Queen Ann street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Alexander Halley, Esq, M.D., of a daughter.—At Maidstone, the wife of Captain Dublin, the lady of the Hon James Talbot, of a daughter.—At Plaxtone, the Lady Methuen, of a daughter.—At the Seagrave of Lee, Mr. Herbert Lemuel Campbell, late of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter.—On saturday, the 5th instant, at No 6, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, the wife of Thomas Butler, Esq, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st of September, by special license, at his residence, Vaxsham, St Heller's, Jersey, by the Rev J Bird, D.C.L, P.R.S, Edward Hamilton Stirling, Esq, F.R.S, late of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Andrew Stirling, Esq, of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, to Annie Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Captain William Augustus Glasscock, Royal Navy.—At Hampstead, Surrey, George Frederick Pownall, George Dowbiggin, Esq, B.M, second son of the late Captain Drury, R N and grandson of the late General Sir Valapree, to Sarah youngest daughter of the late Henry Ogden Lay, of New Inn, Bryanstone-square.—At St James's Church, Paddington, Mr Octave Delapierre, Secretary to the Belgian Legation, and Consul of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to Miss [illegible] Jane, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Bevan, Esq, of Bevan's-court, in the city of London.—At Wakefield Meade Waldo, Esq, of Shrewsbury, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Richard Meade Waldo, Esq, of Dublin.—At Stoke Damerel, Devonport, Mr Thomas Wilson, Assistant Master attendant of her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late William Harris, youngest daughter of the late William Harris, of Trowbridge, Wilts.

DEATHS.

Henrietta the wife of [illegible] Trafford Leigh, of Dunham Hall, in the county of Chester, and third daughter of the late Rev Sir Thomas Delves Broughton, of Doddington Hall, in the county of Chester, Bart, aged 41.—At Edinburgh, Colonel Holman Custance.—At Lahore, East Indies Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Mee, in command of the 65th Regiment N.I., aged forty-five.—At Hanwer, Flintshire, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, the Rev [illegible] M A for upwards of forty years vicar of that place.—At Worthington Rectory, Mildenhall, Suffolk, the Rev James Gibson, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.—At [illegible] aged sixty-four [illegible] Chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and one of the [illegible] Privy Council.—At [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lowther Pin No 21 Foot, the Royal [illegible] Major of Brigade, and Aide-de-camp to the Governor of the city of Oxford.—In the Isle of Wight, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Parry, Knight H. [illegible] It is with much regret we have to announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, of [illegible] Hart, M.P. for Armagh county Ireland, aged seventy years. William Stewart, Esq, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Tyrone Militia, and for many years representative of that county in Parliament.

THE ARCTIC VOYAGE OF THE "PRINCE ALBERT"

IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

SOME faint gleams of hopeful light have at last been thrown upon the gloom of uncertainty which hangs over the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions. We referred last week to the arrival of the *Prince Albert*, Commander Forsyth, at Aberdeen. At Cape Riley, near the western entrance of Barrow's Straits, he found marks of five tents that had been pitched—many remains of birds, beef, and pork—and, most valuable evidence of all, a piece of rope, with the well-known Admiralty mark of the yellow strand, and with the smell of tar about it so strong as to prove that it could not have been many years exposed. Captain Ommaney, who had commanded the search in 1845, took notice that he had met with the same signs on Beechey Island. As no man-of-war has landed at Cape Riley since 1824, unless the *Erebus* and *Terror* did so, it is reasonable to identify the vestiges we have described with those vessels. It seems strange, however, that they should have left so little behind them in the course of their progress.

On Monday morning, Captain Forsyth attended at the Admiralty, and brought with him the several bones (roof, pork, &c.) which were found at Cape Riley, together with a piece of rope about 6 feet in length, and a small piece of canvas with the Queen's mark upon it, both in an excellent state of preservation, placing it almost beyond a doubt even that they were left on that spot by the expedition under Sir John Franklin

The voyage performed by the *Prince Albert* has thus been the means of keeping alive our hopes, and of informing us, up to a certain point, of the movements of our Government Expeditions ; of which we might have been left in a state of utter ignorance till about this time next year, if the *Prince Albert* had not been sent out. Everything connected with the navigation of the Arctic Seas is a *chance*, coupled, of course, with skill and looking at this voyage performed by Lady Franklin's little vessel, it must be obvious to every one that Captain Forsyth had the *chance* of an open season, and the *skill* to make use of it.

Captain Forsyth's voyage, performed in the summer months of 1850, will be handed down to posterity as one of the most remarkable, if not *the* most remarkable that has ever been accomplished in the Arctic Seas : the Expedition consisting of one solitary vessel, the *Prince Albert*, of 89 tons! The main object of the voyage, it is true, has not been accomplished ; but, as all the harbours in Prince Regent's Inlet were frozen up, and it was not possible to cut through four or five miles of ice to get the ship to an anchorage, Captain Forsyth had no alternative but to return.

The piece of rope brought home as above has been examined by Mr. Burton, and an official report forwarded to the Admiralty, by Captain Superintendent Richards. The master rope-maker states it to be a piece of common rope, and not whale-line ; and, further, it appears by the books of the yard that the yellow worsted mark, the distinguishing mark of Chatham rope yards, fixes the date of manufacture subsequent to 1824, as the order assigning different coloured worsteds to each yard bears date April 26, 1824, and which white worsted was in use at Chatham, and most probably throughout the service, having been introduced in July, 1814, as a substitute for the rogues' yarn.

"Supplies of rope of many sizes, including twelve coils of 1¼-inch common rope, were sent to Woolwich in November, 1844 ; and 41 coils of the same description between January and April, 1845. During the latter period, a supply of Arctic stores was sent from Chatham to Woolwich, expressly for the *Erebus* and *Terror*."

Mr. Burton, the master-ropemaker, is of opinion that the rope was manufactured from Hungarian hemp, tarred with Mr. Bayley's compound tar ; but he cannot ascertain correctly the date of the manufacture.

A Correspondent of the *Times* writes, whose name, if mentioned, "would insure the utmost attention to any opinion he expressed," states there now to be "no doubt that Sir John Franklin has passed up Wellington Inlet ; that his ships are probably frozen in there ; and that the encampment at Point Riley was, probably, formed by a detachment sent to be on the outlook for vessels, who returned to their ships when their provisions were exhausted, or when the winter set in."

From Captain Forsyth's report it is obvious that all parties engaged in the search were convinced that they were on the traces of Sir John Franklin, and that the captains and crews of all the vessels were pushing on in emulation, each anxious to be the first to reach him

By report of Mr. Snow, the officer who landed at Cape Riley from the *Prince Albert*, on Aug. 25, we are enabled to engrave the accompanying plan, together with a view of the Cape, with the American brig *Advance* nearly among icebergs aground, and the *Prince Albert* to the right In the horizon is the first and second signal staff, bearing N.W. ½ W. (compass), distant about two miles and a half.

Appended is an extract from Mr. Snow's private journal :—

"Cape Riley It was clear that some party, as Captain Ommaney expressed, belonging to her Majesty's ships had been there ; and as there was no one from your vessel who had landed here since the time when Sir Edward Parry sent an officer on shore to make observations, in 1819, I could not but reasonably infer that it was Sir John Franklin's expedition that had encamped here and on Beechey Island. The mere fact that this was really the case, gave to the otherwise barren spot new interest in mine eyes. I surveyed it narrowly It was, as I have before observed, a high, bluff headland, with a low projecting tongue, and point of land running from it into the sea almost at right angles to the base of the underclift. This tongue was sufficiently broad to have accommodated a tolerably large party ; but it afforded very poor shelter from the winds or sea, coming from any quarter but that of the N.E. The high rock which formed the boundary to the north-west [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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CAPE RILEY, AT THE ENTRANCE OF WELLINGTON CHANNEL, BARROW'S STRAITS, AND REMAINS OF ENCAMPMENT.—(SEE PAGE 298.)

GRISLY BEARS.

(*Continued from page* 298.)

the rock, and succeeded in shooting her. Her weight, when dead, was estimated at 1900 lb., and her skin proved to be one of the finest ever taken in that country. Upon searching her lair, three young cubs were discovered, so young, indeed, that they could scarcely see. These fell to the lot of Mr. Pacton, who fills the office of Judge in one of the gold districts, and were by him carried down to San Francisco, and thence by way of Chagres and Panama, by steamer, to this country. In their transport across the Isthmus, the box in which they were conveyed was carried on men's shoulders, and at particular points of the road its passage was only effected with the greatest difficulty. Originally destined for New York, but arriving too late for the July steamer, they accompanied Mr. Pacton to England, for it appears, that, as the history of the hippopotamus was then the newest European topic of conversation at Panama, that gentleman made up his mind to take the animals with him, and to transfer them to the collection of the Zoological Society. Among the riches of that ever-expanding "treasury of knowledge," the young bears were accordingly deposited the day after their disembarkation at Southampton, and within four months of their birth in the far western solitudes of the Rocky Mountains

Of the vast majesty of the Grisly Bear, it is not to be expected that these younglings can yet exhibit much indication; but every one will hope that the fortunate management which has already overcome so many difficulties in similar matters, will, in a few years, develop out of these elements such a group of animals as would excite the thirst of an Indian connoisseurs of those *recherché* necklaces, strung from the claws of the Grisly Bear (of which our readers may have seen specimens in Mr. Catlin's collection), abound among the wild warriors of the West; and they have so perseveringly sought for these trophies, that the bears are rapidly diminishing in number. When we add to this the great changes which a very brief period will effect in the particular region from which these animals have been brought to the Society, it is not very probable that another opportunity will occur of obtaining a beast so wild in its habits, and affecting a range of country so remote from the more ordinary and facile means of transport. The Grisly Bear is distinguished above all its congeners by its enormous weight, power, and ferocity. It attains very mature age, for the fine example formerly presented to the Society by King George the Fourth was said to have lived thirty years in the Tower Menagerie before it was removed to the Gardens.

After the death of that animal, the Society acquired two young ones from Mr. Catlin, who either captured them himself or obtained them in one of the many Indian encampments in which he was a sojourner. These animals lived but a few months after their arrival in this country the present specimens will, therefore, to a vast proportion of the visitors, be entirely new. And while we have our hand upon bears, it will not be amiss to draw attention to another interesting species, in a neighbouring division of the Terrace, which is now exhibiting for the first time in Europe. This is the Isabelline Bear of the Himalaya. It is easily distinguishable by the large and shaggy character of its ears, which are perfectly different from those of the European bear, as well as by the expression of its head. The Isabelline bear, in the high regions of the Himalaya, varies exceedingly in colour, frequently becoming so pale as to have given rise to a notion which is current among some of the Indian sportsmen, that an ice-bear exists in the snowy mountains of Asia, as well as in the Arctic Sea. And here, were it not too endless a story to recount the acquisitions of this most popular and most rational menagerie, another word might be said upon the true ice-bear, of which a gigantic male has just been obtained from Greenland, in addition to the beautiful female, who attracts so considerable a share of public attention; notwithstanding her vicinity to lions, tigers, jaguars, pumas, cheetahs, leopards, tiger-wolves, and all the other destructives which are dearest to people who make holiday. We rejoice to perceive by the most recent tablets affixed to the Terrace, that her Majesty the Queen of Portugal has distinguished the Society by an approving mark of her appreciation of their labours, and has presented to them a beautiful young honeas, from Mozambique.

GRISLY BEARS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

M. HASSENPFLUG, THE HESSIAN PREMIER.

M. Hassenpflug is the Minister of Justice and Finance of the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the affairs of which state are at present in deplorable confusion, in a great measure owing to this Minister's misconduct.

The *Neue Hessische Zeitung* states that the flight of the Elector from Cassel was the result of one of M. Hassenpflug's intrigues, who assured his master that a mutiny had broken out in the barracks, and that nothing but a precipitate flight could save his life. This statement is borne out by the fact that the Elector, on reaching the Hanoverian frontier, informed an officer that "Cassel was in open revolution, and that his beautiful castle was by this time a heap of ruins."

M. Hassenpflug is a Professor of the Prussian University of Griefswald, and owes his seat in the Hessian cabinet to the high and arbitrary views of government, which he has frequently, and somewhat obtrusively, pronounced; in this respect, however, he supported the will of the Elector, respecting the legality of whose measures a difference of opinion has long existed in the cabinet. M. Hassenpflug's elevation from the chair of a small university to the presidency of a small German state, came just in time to save him from the consequences of a forgery, of which the Court of Appeal at Griefswald found him guilty; the advancement to the Premiership of a Government of such a man was felt by the people of Hesse as a national disgrace, and as an earnest of their Prince's intentions, and his determination to carry them out, no matter at what risk. The Hessian Diet recorded their want of confidence in a Cabinet with such a head, and the Diet was consequently dissolved. An attempt was then made to obtain an injunction from the High Court of Appeal on the Ministerial measures, when M. Hassenpflug secured the Elector's signature to a decree which imposed upon the Electorate of Hesse the burthen of martial law. It is recorded that the proclamation of this last extreme measure was considered by M. Hassenpflug as a signal triumph, while some of his colleagues were of a different opinion. In a Cabinet Council held on the day of the proclamation, he said, with great glee, "Now, gentlemen, the thing is done, after all I'd like to see the man who would do the like." And he was rather startled by one of the councillors present replying, "I'm sure nobody would;" while the rest were silent and gloomy.

The tables were, however, soon turned upon the Premier; for the public prosecutor, when applied to by the Committee of the Diet, preferred an impeachment against M. Hassenpflug, and issued a warrant for his attachment; and although the execution of that warrant was impeded by some technical irregularities, it was easy to foresee that these objections would be removed, and that M. Hassenpflug would, in all probability, be compelled to take his trial on the charges of malpractices and treason.

M. HASSENPFLUG, MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND FINANCE OF THE ELECTORATE OF HESSE-CASSEL.

Opposed by the people, by the courts of law, by the civic magistrates, and retaining but a weak hold on the soldiery, the Elector and his Premier knew that they could expect no help from any of the other German States. Prussia had pronounced against any intervention in Hesse.

The Elector, accompanied by two of his Ministers, left Cassel on the 13th ult., and arrived at Hanover in the evening.

"M. Hassenpflug (says the *Times* Correspondent), who was not invited to accompany his master, arrived at Rheda in Westphalia on the 14th instant, and on the following morning he took the train to Cologne. He was pale, and his features were distorted with fear and the fatigues of his journey. He informed his fellow-travellers that he was proceeding to Coblentz, but it was generally supposed that he intended to escape into Belgium. His presence in the train having become known, it was soon whispered at all the stations that the 'Hessen fluch' (Hessen's curse) was a passenger in a certain carriage, and everywhere public opinion vented itself in groans and execrations. On the arrival of the train in Düsseldorf, the *gendarmes* on duty were informed of the presence of Hassenpflug, the convicted forger of Griefswald. He was there arrested, and taken to the police-station, but he was subsequently allowed to proceed by post to Langenfeld, where he intended to wait for the Elector's arrival."

The Court of Appeal has since quashed the charge of embezzlement against the unpopular Minister. He appears to have been accused wrongfully, and unfairly treated. The facts are these: he was attached to a Prussian law court at Griefswald, and, as such, had an official residence, a small sum was allotted for repairs, which were prescribed: instead of using it all for one purpose, he expended part for another—mended a ceiling with it, instead of patching a floor! The money all went upon the official house, and none into his own pocket. An English jury would scarcely have entertained the charge for a moment.

Still, M. Hassenpflug is a harsh, arbitrary, ill-disposed man; he quitted the Prussian judicial service to be Minister of Hesse, about a year ago; and, having been placed over the heads of many officials, is, of course, no favourite with them. Altogether he has betrayed great unfitness for his office. So unpopular is he at Cassel, that his portrait (an excellent likeness, whence our Engraving is copied) was published a few days since, with the following emblems at the corners:—A monk cutting off the eighth commandment, a thieving bird; a gibbet (with two occupants); and a plundered chest. Such is the liberty of illustration in the troubled Electorate of Hesse-Cassel.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 451.—VOL. XVII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1850. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

A NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

THE "New Reform Movement" of the politicians languishes for want of support. Sir Joshua Walmesley aspires in vain to occupy a position like that held forty years ago by another more doughty champion of the people, who not only kept Westminster, but the whole kingdom, in an uproar, and went to the Tower an easy martyr for his opinions. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, of whom Sir Joshua would do well to disembarrass himself at the earliest opportunity, considers Financial Reform a matter of so little consequence, that he would not say "Thank you" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he swept off ten millions of taxation at one magnificent swoop. Ten millions would not, he says, provide his "children" with a pot of beer per month; and all, in his polite phraseology, are "geese" who hold a contrary opinion. The very word "Reform" is out of fashion; and those who, in spite of the fashion, persist in calling and in thinking themselves Reformers, cannot find a question or a principle of agreement, but dispute amongst each other, with most unteachable pertinacity. Yet amid this disposition, or indisposition, of the public mind to Reform questions, a matter of real social reform has been unexpectedly mooted, which, instead of throwing disunion into the thick ranks of the democracy, has rallied around it people of all ranks, classes, and orders. The cry is, "Reform our hats. Take off our funnels; and in this age of 'progress' and of intellectual refinement, let our heads be surmounted with something more shapely than a chimney-pot. Let civilisation, which has improved our heads, improve our hats also, and let us walk abroad in a costume that is not utterly repugnant to all sense of beauty, and all feeling of comfort." This is the rallying cry. It has been responded to with enthusiasm. From the lord of one hundred thousand acres to the hard-worker for his daily bread—from the Duke to the dustman—from the ultra-Conservative to the ultra-destructive—from the High Churchman to the No-Churchman—from the Puseyite to the Presbyterian—from the gentleman down to the veriest "gent" that saunters in Regent-street, this new question of Reform has drawn unanimous adhesion. In fact, the attempted revolution in our head-gear, more fortunate than any of the Continental revolutions in 1848, promises to be successful.

The ladies are as unanimous as the gentlemen on the subject, and give the potent assistance of their voices to the movement, and wonder how it is that men, who have generally so keen a sense of the beautiful, should have been so long blinded to the ugliness imposed upon their lordly foreheads by the hat-makers. A few of the most conservative of these hat-makers are the only persons who venture a word in defence of the ancient barbarism which it is the object of the revolutionists to remove. Now and then a hater of all novelties, whether of hats or of ideas, will venture to come to the aid of the hat-makers, and to ask if any one can suggest a better head "accoutrement" than the old familiar hat which it is attempted to scout out of society with such hasty ignominy. But, if hatters and the hat conservatives are closely pressed to tell us what recommendation the article has, they are obliged to give up the argument in despair—to entrench themselves in the old fortress of such reasoners, and to defend what is, merely because it is. They would stand on the old ways, were they knee-deep in slush; and they would wear the old hat, were it not only of the shape, but of the material and the colour of a chimney-pot.

Everybody who has worn a hat, has perceived it to be a nuisance, although he may never have said anything on the subject till the present cry was raised. As soon as a man gets out of the streets of the capital, or of his own accustomed provincial town, and sets foot in a railway carriage or on board of a steamboat, his first care is to make himself comfortable by disembarrassing his aching temples of his hat. The funnel is put away, and a cap, more ornamental and a thousand times more easy, is elevated to the place of honour, to the great satisfaction of the wearer. Who ever wears a hat at the sea-side? One might as well go to bed in a hat, as wear one out of the purlieus of the town. At the sea-side, or in travelling, or sporting, or rambling over the hills, the ordinary hat is utterly out of the ques-

THE LATE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, FROM A DRAWING BY M. BAUGNIET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

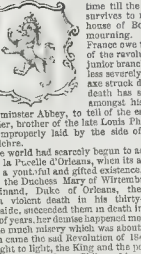
tion. Not only is the hat unsightly, expensive, and incommodious;—not only does it offend those "esthetic" notions which are so fashionable in our time, but it may safely be alleged that it is hostile to all mental effort. Did any man ever make an eloquent speech with a hat on? Could a painter paint a good picture, if he had a hat on his head whilst engaged at the easel? Could a mathematician solve a problem? could a musician compose a melody or arrange a harmony? could a poet write a song, or a novelist a novel, or a journalist a leading article, with a hat upon his temples? The thing is impossible. Would any man who respected himself, or the feelings of his family and friends, consent to have his portrait painted with the offensive article upon his cranium? It would be almost a proof of insanity, both in the sitter who should insist upon, and the artist who should lend himself to, the perpetration of such an atrocity. We have but to fancy one out of the thousand statues of bronze or marble which it is proposed to erect to the memory of Sir Robert Peel in our great towns and cities, surmounted with a hat of marble or of bronze, to see, at a glance, the absurdity of the thing, and the reasonableness of the demand for a change. There is a very good bust of Chaucer, with a cap on, and there is a still more excellent bust of Lorenzo de Medici, which has also a cap; but we put the question to the most Conservative of hatters, and to the greatest stickler for the *status quo* in head attire, whether he would tolerate the marble or bronze portraiture of either of those worthies with the modern hat upon its head? The idea is so preposterous, that, if fairly considered, it would make converts of the most obstinate sticklers for the hat of the nineteenth century.

Seriously speaking, the suggestion for the reform of this article of costume is entitled to the utmost respect. Already Englishmen, when they throw off the trammels of ceremony, and wish to be at their ease, substitute for the stiff, uncomfortable, and inelegant hat, such other articles as the taste and enterprise of the hat and cap manufacturers have provided; and in France and Germany the hat has, for the last six or seven years, been gradually altering its form and substance until it bids fair to be restored, at no distant day, to the more sensible and picturesque shape which it had a couple of centuries ago. So much unanimity has been expressed on the desirability of a change, so much sober truth has been uttered under the thin veil of jest on this matter, and so keenly felt are the inconveniences—to say nothing of the inelegance—of the tube which has usurped and maintained a place upon our heads for so long a period, that there can be no doubt the time is ripe for the introduction of an article of male head-dress more worthy of an educated, civilized, and sensible people. The Turks, under the influence of that great reformer, Sultan Mahmoud, and his worthy successor, Abdul Medjid, have been for some time assimilating themselves in dress to the other inhabitants of Europe. They have adopted our coats, our trousers, our vests, our boots. They have got steam-boats and newspapers - but Sultan Mahmoud stopped short at the hat. With all his *penchant* for imitating the "Giaours," he could not bring himself to recommend the hat to a people whom he was desirous to civilize. Any man of taste and enterprise, who would take advantage of the present feeling on the subject to manufacture a hat or cap of a more picturesque form, would confer a public benefit, and would not lack encouragement for his wares. An article which would protect the face from the sun, which the present "funnel" does not—which should be light, which the hat is not—which should be elegant, and no offence to the eye of taste if painted in a portrait or sculptured in a statue, which the hat is not—and which should meet the requirements of health, as well as those of comfort and appearance, which the hat is very far from doing would, all jest and *persiflage* apart, be a boon to the people of this generation. It needs but example to effect the change, for the feeling is so strong and universal that a good substitute would meet with certain popularity. We have no doubt that, sooner or later, this reform will be made; and that the historian, writing fifty years hence, will note it in his book as a remarkable circumstance, and a proof of the pertinacity with which men cling to all which habit and custom have rendered familiar—that for three-quarters of a century, if not longer, a piece of attire so repugnant to the eye of taste, and so deficient in any quality which should recommend it to sensible people, should have been not only tolerated, but admired. In all seriousness, we hope that the days of the tubular hat are numbered, and that in this instance philosophy in sport will become reformation in earnest.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

AMONG the many misfortunes which have fallen upon the Princes of the blood Royal of France, the frequent visitation of death amongst them is particularly remarkable; coming, as it has often done, in shapes the most terrible, or at periods the most premature From the time when Louis XIV., in the midst of his power, had to mournfully acknowledge the mortality in his greatness in the almost daily demise of some of his numerous children and descendants, from that time till the present, when a pestilence from the marshes to represent the line, the elder branch of the house of Bourbon has scarcely ever been long out of mourning. In later years, indeed, the Bourbons of France may claim their all but utter extermination to the axe of the revolution and the dagger of the assassin. The junior branch of this unfortunate race has been scarcely less severely tried by fate. Since the sword-revolutionary axe struck down the fifth Duke of Orleans, death after death has suddenly and often prematurely happened among his progeny. A superb tomb stands in Westminster Abbey, to tell of the early demise, in exile, of the Duke of Montpensier, brother of the late Louis Phillipe, whose own remains might have been not improperly laid by the side of his princely relative, in that beautiful sepulchre.



The world had scarcely begun to admire that exquisite creation in marble of Joan la Pucelle d'Orleans, when its author, a Princess of Orleans, passed away from a youthful and gifted existence, full of harmless and virtuous. This Princess, the Duchess Mary of Wirtemburg, died in 1839. In 1842, her brother, Ferdinand, Duke of Orleans, the hope of the French nation, perished by a violent death in his thirty-third year. Their aunt, the Princess Adelaide, succeeded them in death in 1847, and though she departed in the fullness of years, her demise happened most inopportunely, and seemed to be a prelude to the much misery which was about to fall upon her family and her country. Then came the sad Revolution of 1848, when, as it is every day more clearly brought to light, the King and the people mistook each other. Nearly within two more years, Louis Philippe himself—that child of so many vicissitudes—was borne to his grave. Clouds lad lowered on his house Singularly enough he expired in a residence which had been lent him by the husband of his daughter who was so soon to follow him to the world of shadows Thus, through a long funereal catalogue, do we arrive at the subject of this memoir.

LOUISA MARIA THERESA CHARLOTTE ISABELLA, the eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, by his consort Maria Amelia [illegible] of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies, was born at Palermo, the 3rd April, 1812. Her sister, the Princess Mary, the accomplished sculptor, was her junior by just one year. They grew up together in the closest affection, which was only severed by death. The care of their education was entrusted to Madame de Malet, who, under the superintendence of their admirable mother, provided, for the different branches of their instruction, the most distinguished professors of the time. They both derived the utmost profit from these advantages. The talent of the Princess is stamped with lasting fame. The worth of the Princess Louisa, though not so dazzling, was no less solid. In her the worldly wisdom of her father and the Christian perfections of her mother appeared to combine. She was her grandfather's child of Louis Philippe, and he often listened to, and acknowledged the benefit of, her counsels. In 1832 the Princess Louisa became, at the Château de Compegne, on the 9th of August, the bride of Leopold, King of the Belgians, the sovereign of the people's choice, and of their never-varying approval. The continued and sterling popularity of this Monarch is, no doubt, owing, not only to his own upright public conduct, but also to those private virtues in the practice of which his consort and he passed so many happy years. The recent disturbances in Europe afforded obvious proof of this; for, amid the shock of insurrections and revolutions, there were two royal seats against which treason dared not breathe. The thrones of the Queen of England and the Queen of Belgium were based upon that popular affection which suits invariably from the contemplation of domestic virtue, and which is the most powerful of all protection. Queen Victoria and Queen Louisa were dear and intimate friends; they were frequently together, and, when absent from each other, corresponded. It is said that Queen Victoria wrote in French, that she might have the opportunity of addressing her friend with the "*tu*" and "*toi*," and other graceful familiarities of that language. They were both in some measure sharers in the inheritance of the Prince's Charlotte, and both have done much to lighten the deep grief and regrets occasioned by that Princess' untimely death. After a union of fourteen years, so beneficial to the country and his people, the Queen of the Belgians, still young, and the doating mother of a youthful family, has with calm fortitude and resignation received the awful summons to lay down her earthly crown and has departed a kind many princes, and the tears and heartfelt sorrow of a people to whom she was loved so well. Queen Louisa leaves three surviving children, [illegible] LEOPOLD LOUIS PHILIPPE, Prince Royal, Duke of Brabant and heir apparent of the Belgian throne, born the 9th April, 1833; PHILIPPE EUGENE FERDINAND, Count of Flanders, born the 24th March, 1837; and a Princess, CHARLOTTE, born the 7th June, 1840.

The Queen of the Belgians died of phthisis, at Ostend, on the 11th inst. On the night of the 9th her Majesty had a few hours of rest; but at six o'clock next morning a crisis ensued, in consequence of which her Majesty fell into a state of general and fatal prostration. After a short time, however, she rallied, and regained a sufficient strength to converse with her Confessor long enough calmness to the last degree, she retained possession of all her mental faculties, and at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th she received the Communion and the Extreme Unction. She met her fate with heroic resignation; and, though a prey to the most excruciating pain, her strength of mind prevailed so far that she could console her deeply-afflicted husband. She had previously taken farewell of all the members of her family, and, just before expiring, she affectionately kissed the hand of her Royal Consort which grasped her own until life was no more.

The body of the deceased Queen was embalmed on Sunday, and at seven o'clock the same evening was removed to the coffin. During the day masses were performed at Ostend for the repose of the soul of the deceased Queen, at which the ex-Queen of the French and the Princes and the Princesses of the House of Orleans were present. As the early mass (nine o'clock in the morning), her late Majesty's children, the Duc de Brabant, the Comte de Flandres, and the Princess Charlotte, accompanied by the Countess of Merode, were also present. The church was entirely covered with black. The King and the Princess of Orleans attended divine service in the English Protestant Chapel, at Ostend, and shortly after eight o'clock in the evening the latter lady left Belgium for London.

On Monday, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty King Leopold, the ex-Queen of the French, and the whole of the members of the two Royal families, arrived at Brussels by special train from Ostend, having left that place shortly after nine o'clock, and immediately proceeded in their carriages to the Palace at Laeken, the people *en route* receiving them with every mark of respect in solemn silence. The troops of the line and the civic and municipal guards and authorities, with the black crape on their arms, their standards in a state of their swords, and musical instruments being enveloped in black, received the body at the railway station in Brussels at four o'clock, on the arrival from Ostend of the melancholy *cortège*, which consisted of four carriages and the funeral car. The whole of the train, including the engine, was covered entirely with black cloth, ornamented with mortuary devices. The car was covered with a black velvet pall, at the head were two silver lions, and at the foot two angels in a supplicating posture. The procession to the chapel of the Palace at Laeken was immediately formed in the following order:—

A detachment of Gendarmes
The Commandant and Etat Ma. or of the troops in Brussels.
A Squadron of Cavalry.
The Officers of the Royal Ordnance
The Clergy
The Funeral Car, attended by the Marshal of the Court, the Adjutant-General as [illegible]
Camp of the King, and the Aides-de-Camp of his Royal Highness the Duc de Brabant in the
horse of the pall covering being carried by the President of the Senate during the last
session, the President of the Chamber of Representatives, the Minister of the Interior, the
Minister of Justice, the Minister of War, and the Burgomaster of the civic guards, in
The Ministers of the Government and the members of the Legislative Chambers at present in
Brussels
The Magistrates and civic authorities of Brussels and other towns in Belgium, with the Etat
Ma. ors of the Civic Guards and troops of the line.
A detachment of the Infantry of the Line.
A squadron of Cavalry.

The procession was closed with eight mourning coaches and an immense concourse of private carriages.

On either side of the funeral car were twelve officers of the civic guard and troops of the line. The procession moved from Brussels to Laeken the roads were lined by spectators, who received the procession with silent respect, almost every head being uncovered as it passed. Upon the arrival of the procession at Laeken, at five o'clock, it was received with military honours by the various detachments of municipal guards and troops of the line, which occupied the approaches to the Church, where also the body of the deceased Queen was met by the members of the Belgian and Orleans Royal Families in grand nave of the Church was exclusively reserved for the persons composing the *cortège*, the civic guard and troops of the line forming themselves in column in the streets. The coffin was canopied by a black velvet pall, surmounted by an imperial crown, with a cross at the head, on the sides, and at the foot, escutcheons and chaplets of flowers

Having been placed in the nave, in front of the altar, a solemn service was performed by the Archbishop, assisted by the Canons of Malines and the Cure of Laeken, at the close of which the King and Princes returned to the Palace. All the diplomatic representatives of the various countries resident at Brussels attended the funeral, with the exception of Lord Howard de Walden, the representative of Great Britain, who expressed to the Ministers his deep regret that severe indisposition, confining him to his room, prevented his attending The guard which is to receive the remains

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LIVERPOOL PLATE ROBBERIES.

On Tuesday the parties charged with the plate robberies, which we noticed last week, viz. Will am M'Aulay, a watchmaker, of Liverpool; Martin Maguire, a publican, of the same town; and Thomas Charles Sirrell, an extensive gold and silver refiner, of Barbican, London, were brought up on remand at the Central Police Station, Liverpool, before a full bench of county and borough magistrates. Two charges had been previously gone into, the first affecting all whom will, the two former with a robbery of plate from a Roman Catholic Chapel, at Little Crosby, a few miles from Liverpool, and the latter with receiving the same. The second charge affected only Maguire and Sirrel., and related to a quantity of plate which had been stolen from the house of Mr. Tinley, Peel-street in the borough of Liverpool.

Mr. Dowling, head constable of the borough, appeared to conduct the prosecution on the part of the Crown. Mr. Simon, barrister, of Liverpool, watched the case for M'Aulay; and Mr. Lewis, solicitor, of London, attended on behalf of Sirrell.

M'Aulay and Sirrell were first ordered to stand up, when the clerk to the magistrates read over the depositions previously taken in connexion with the Crosby robbery, after which Mr. Dowling called some witnesses, who deposed to further details relating to the same robbery, but they contained nothing new.

A new case against Sirrell only, viz. one of receiving, was also opened, as follows — William Carr said he was servant to the Rev. Mr. Gardner, of West Derby, near Liverpool. On the 17th of July last, at a quarter past one in the day, he placed some silver spoons and other plate on the dinner-table in the dining-room. The bottom part of one of the windows was partially open He left the room for a few minutes, and when he returned he missed two tablespoons and one gravy-spoon. The window was open much wider when he returned into the room.—The Rev. T. Gardner, incumbent of Stanley, in the parish of West Derby, stated, that he was informed by his servant of the robbery. He had since seen one of the spoons in the hands of Kehoe, the detective officer. The spoons were marked with S. H. and a cipher. The one produced was one of the stolen spoons — Kehoe, the detective, said, that he found a spoon in question, on the 2nd instant, amongst the stock in Sirrell's shop. The crest upon this spoon was perfect. The spoon was broken in two. He also saw a great many other broken spoons with and without crests amongst the old silver. Some of the crests were defaced, and others partially filed off. This spoon was the only part of the seized plate as yet found to belong to parties residing in this neighbourhood. The plate only arrived from London on the previous day, and was the whole of the case, and the magistrates decided on committing Sirrell and M'Aulay for trial, refusing bail. The charge against Maguire was not then proceeded with, the robbery in which he is supposed to have been concerned having taken place in the borough, and consequently coming only within the cognizance of the borough magistrates. Maguire was accordingly remanded, to be brought up before Mr. Rushton, the stipendiary magistrate. Sirrell will, also, be again brought up. M'Aulay was the only one finally committed on Tuesday.

THE STOLEN PLATE On Monday, the plate which had been brought to Liverpool by the London officers, being supposed to be the fruit of many robberies in that town and neighbourhood of late, was exhibited at the Central Police-office there, for examination and identification. It covered the whole of a large table and the magistrates' desk, and included every variety of pattern, some of the articles evidently of foreign manufacture. The room was crowded at intervals from ten o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon. All Liverpool seemed to have been robbed, and there were few who had not lost a spoon. One old gentleman who had been deprived many years ago of his silver snuff-box presented himself, and would fain have identified one in the hands of the officers, but, on opening it, it was found to contain a mixture somewhat more pungent than the would-be claimant was in the habit of taking. The majority of the articles had their initials; and as there were a great variety of these in gold and silver cases, it was found necessary to make a list, with their names and numbers, in order to facilitate identification. There were upwards of 200 sets of works also. The collection of plate included spoons, forks, tankards, fish-knives, ladles, tea-pots, cream jugs, salt-cellars, pepper-castors, snuff-boxes, and other articles too numerous for enumeration. Amongst other things were the following, which may probably be recognised:—A silver tankard, splendidly embossed. A shield on each side of the vessel has been engraved, but an attempt has been made to obliterate the names. As far as it can be made out, the inscription reads thus: "W. G., Liverpool, to G. Darrill, 1847. A small token of respect for faithful and kind services rendered." Also, a half-pint cup, barrel shape, engraved "Sidney Knott, the gift of Captain Amos." A silver mug, with an inscription on the bottom, "Ann Witherston M'Dermid, born July, 1847." Another mug, presented by her godmother, Mrs Elizabeth Forogden, on the day of her christening, the 25th October 1847—A silver tea-caddy, with a crest (a stag's head), and the initials "A.R."—A Medal of the value of silver, engraved "No. 4 Lodge of Odd Fellows, commenced March 6th, 1811;" and on the other side is a Prince of Wales' plume: "Francis Fowler, September 25, 1847." There are also several other ornaments belonging to Odd Fellows. The tankards and spoons included nearly almost every combination of initials, and the crests are numerous. However, a great deal of the silver is old, and such as might have been disposed of on that account by the rightful owners There are comparatively few articles of modern pattern. As yet, nothing has been identified in Liverpool. The article spoken to in London, and which indicate Sirrell, to have been in his possession, was also identified by the proprietor of Polly's chop-house, Fleet-street, engraved upon the handle. The proprietor of Polly's chop-house, The slice is a very weighty one, and has the name of "Dolly" engraved upon the handle. A spoon stolen from the Rainbow Tavern, with "Rainbow Tavern, Fleet-street," engraved along the handle. A spoon stolen from Mr. Meister, 30, Fleet-street, with Meister-street, Soho, engraved on it; and a spoon from the London Coffee-house, Fleet-street, with the name of the house conspicuously engraved.

MAIL ROBBERY.—On Wednesday evening week, the cart which conveys the mail *en route* from Wolverhampton to Birmingham was robbed of one of the mail bags. The bags had been safely delivered to the driver at the arrival of the cart at Birmingham, on taking the bags belonging to Wolverhampton and the intermediate towns into the office, the guard found a charge found that the one he had received at Bilston was missing. It was at once apparent that the missing bag had been cut away from another bag to which it had been strapped. The police were immediately informed of the robbery, but nothing has since been heard of the bag, or the person who stole it, although a reward is offered. The loss is made a very serious one, by the circumstance that something like £3000 in bills, &c., belonging to Jones and Co. and Foster and Baldwin, bankers, of Bilston, formed a portion of the contents of the bag. The losses of other parties make the amount somewhere about £5000 Mr. Tennant, the contractor for the conveyance of the mail, is the contractor for the conveyance of the mail. Notices of the numbers of the notes stolen had been transmitted to every quarter where they are likely to be presented for payment, but no one has as yet offered any one of them

BURGLARY AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT PELSENHALL RECTORY, REDFORDSHIRE. On Monday, information was received by electric telegraph at the order police station, Great Scotland-yard, that at a late hour on Sunday night, and early Monday morning, the rectory at Pelsenhall, Redfordshire, the residence of the Rev. William Maddox, had been broken into, and property valued at upwards of £200 stolen therefrom. On Tuesday further information was received, together with a list of the property stolen, which consisted of a silver ladle, tea-spoons, sugar-tongs, a silver teapot, with a crest on one side; a silver cream-jug, marked with the initial "M." a silver cake dish, marked "W. R. M;" a quantity of silver spoons, of all sizes, marked "W. R. M." and "W. M." also eight silver dessert knives and forks, some of which were plated on the outer stands, a missionary box full of money, and two bottles of wine, with which the thieves regaled themselves.

THE NEW COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.—This well-conducted and admirably-designed establishment, which has been in the course of erection since the spring of 1849, is so nearly completed as to leave no doubt that in a few days it will be fit for the reception of inmates The grand inauguration will, however, be under good auspices, and be surrounded by the pomp and circumstance of hills, presents a most beautifully picturesque appearance. It is in the Italian style of architecture with stone quoins and dressings, from a design by S. Dankes, Esq., and from its vast extent—being in length 1861 feet 8 inches, and depth 650 feet 6 inches (35 feet longer and 250 feet deeper than the building for the Exhibition of 1851, in Hyde Park); the whole with the grounds occupying 118 acres, surrounded by a substantial wall—it has the semblance of a town; the offices, &c., being sheltered by the numerous campanile towers with which it is adorned. Nearly 1400 men have been constantly engaged on the building, and it is rendered perfectly fire-proof. The total number of rooms, including the chapel, infirmaries, and other offices, are 1000, and of wards 1087. The corridors and other portions are paved with Orsi and Armani's patent metallic lava; the centre colonnade with the same material, ornamented like encaustic pavement; and in some places, to relieve the monotony usually produced by the ordinary brown asphalte, a pure white kind has been introduced The roofing of the terraces and flats is also covered with the metallic lava, which is perfectly impervious to moisture For the supply of water an Artesian well has been sunk to the depth of 350 feet, and arrangements are making for manufacturing gas on the premises for the supply of the building and the neighbouring railway. The builder is Mr. Nowell, who is also the erecting surveyor of Lincoln and Ely Cathedrals in Essex. "Among the principal apartments may be mentioned an elegant corridor, thirty feet by twenty, which, like the Hôtel de Ville in Paris, the palaces of the Queen of Spain, Versailles, &c., has the walls covered with modern Venetian stucco, manufactured by Orsi and Armani, coloured and most beautifully polished, to represent Carrara marble borders, panels, and the ceiling divided into compartments, which will present a chaste and elegant appearance. The largest room, 112 feet long and 36 feet 6 inches in width, is fitted with an orchestra, and is to be appropriated for balls, concerts, and other amusements for the unfortunate inmates, and will bear the name of the entertainment-room." Mr. Roteh, Esq., chairman of the committee, and several county magistrates have paid frequent visits to the works, and expressed unqualified approval of the mode in which they have been conducted.

A HAPPY BOROUGH.—At Sunderland, Mr. Matthews, the revising barrister, found neither objections nor claims made by either of the political parties.

SUSSEX AND SURREY POLICE.—THE FRIMLEY MURDER.

At the Quarter Sessions for the eastern division of Sussex, held at the Court-House, Lewes, on Monday, the Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester in the chair: Earl Waldegrave, Sir H. Shiffner, Bart., &c., being present; the report of the chief constable (Captain Mackay), in which the following statement appeared, was taken into consideration, with a view to increase the local police force:—

During the past year several burglaries have been committed in this county and, although many of the offenders were ultimately apprehended by the police, convictions and transported yet, owing to the wide districts assigned to each constable, they were frequently on their depredations for a long period with success. Some of the burglaries took place in the neighbourhood of Hailsham, which has been the scene of another grave crime, the murder of a man (the Rev Mr. Yuill's, Arlington), who was treated with violence, and considerable property carried off; and though in this case the same tragic result did not take place at Burwash the offenders been resisted, there is reason to apprehend that murder might have ensued. There is an inspector stationed at Hailsham, and the nearest constables to him are stationed at Heathfield, Uckfield, Ringmer, Westham, Eastbourne, and Alfriston, distant 7, 11, 10, 6, and 8 miles respectively.

Memorials from eight boards of guardians—two-thirds of the whole were presented against any increase. Several of these were agreed to, however, some time back

Colonel Elwood moved that ten additional constables be employed. Their chief officer's returns showed that since 1845 felonies had nearly doubled in East Sussex. In his own immediate neighbourhood two burglars had been rescued from the police under circumstances of great violence. If ten men were not sufficient, they might take further steps, but he would move that that number be added at once to the force

The noble chairman concurred in Colonel Rowan's opinion, that a rural police was rather for the purpose of preventing offences than to prevent it by their actual presence in every village. The latter course, indeed, the expense rendered impracticable.

Earl Waldegrave said, the additional men would only involve a county rate of 1d. in the pound. He quite felt that no person who lived at a distance from a village could be secure at the present moment.

The motion was carried unanimously.

At the General Quarter Sessions for the county of Surrey, held on Tuesday at Kingston, the want of a proper protection for life and property in some portions of the county formed the subject of considerable discussion by a very full bench of magistrates, amongst whom were Mr. E. Penrhyn (as chairman), Lord Lovaine, Lord Vaux; Mr. Alcock, M.P.; Mr Evelyn, M.P.; Mr. Freshfield, the High Sheriff, &c. Mr. Austin moved that a committee be appointed to consider and report upon a plan for the adoption of a rural police force in that portion of the county of Surrey which lies beyond the radius of the metropolitan police, in order that there might be some better protection for life and property in those districts than was presently afforded from recent occurrences they were fully aware of. (Hear, hear.) It would be difficult to describe the state of fear and alarm that prevailed in the county in consequence of the dreadful event that had recently taken place at Frimley, and to which he would not further allude, agree with him that it was absolutely necessary for some steps to be taken to remedy the existing evils. After some discussion, the committee, consisting of the Lord-Lieutenant, the members of the county, the chairman of the different quarter sessions, and other magistrates, was at once appointed, with instructions to make their report at the next Epiphany session.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO ROB AND MURDER BY MEANS OF CHLOROFORM.—An attempt was made on Sunday night, by a man who had secreted himself under a bed, in Shaw's Temperance Hotel, Kendal, to rob and murder a gentleman lodging in the house by the name of Holford. According to the evidence given before the magistrates on Monday, it appears that the Rev. Lachlan M'Intosh, a gentleman who had been preaching at the Presbyterian Chapel in behalf of the Irish Home Missionary Society for Scotland, is taken up his quarters on Sunday night at Shaw's Temperance Hotel. Mr. M'Intosh, who had retired to bed about nine o'clock, was awoke about twelve by a fellow attempting to suffocate him by means of a rag steeped in chloroform Mr. M'Intosh, who is an elderly man, struggled desperately with his assailant; but, either from the fumes of the chloroform or the terrible disadvantage at which he was been by his midnight assailant, he felt himself fast failing, when his cries of "Help! murder!" roused the house. Mr. Shaw, master of the hotel, made his way into the room, the intended victim was almost powerless, and the assassin, or robber, was lying upon the bedding, which had fallen from the floor in the scuffle, apparently sound asleep (or being cunningly feigned, the latter professed that he had long been a sleep walker, and appeared to be astonished to find himself where he was. A policeman was, however, sent for, and the pretended somnambule was taken into custody. It was then a strong smell of chloroform was perceived by the parties who entered the room upon the alarm being given, and the next morning a bottle containing chloroform was found under Mr M'Intosh's bed, and also the carpet-bag of the prisoner, who had been at the Temperance Hotel since Saturday evening. The reverend gentleman's face bore strong marks of the desperate opportunity of his nocturnal assailant, and, upon the landlord and landlady entering the room his night dress was found to be covered with blood. There had been no key in the lock of his room, and he had placed a chair between the door and his bed previously to retiring to rest. This chair the people who entered the room on the alarm being given found to be thrown on one side. It was very probability is the ruffian had secreted himself under the bed. The prisoner had retired to bed about half-an-hour before Mr M'Intosh In the course of Sunday evening he had taken occasion to ask the people of the house if he was a sleep-walker, and on one occasion he said he had walked four miles in his sleep To the policeman who took him into custody he said he was a traveller, but refused to say for what purpose or in what business he was engaged. He attended the Methodist chapel twice on the day the attempt was made, and had also been once at church. On being asked what he was doing in the room of Mr. M'Intosh, he declared he had been a member of a Methodist church in Ireland, that he was a sleep-walker, and knew nothing of any evil intention. He was fully committed for trial The prisoner is a young man of pallid features and a forbidding expression of countenance.

BURGLARY AND DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—At Birmingham, on Saturday last, Christopher Heely, William Wallace, George Green, Henry Jones, and Henry Thompson, supposed to belong to a gang of London thieves, were brought before the magistrates, charged with breaking into the premises of, and attempting to murder, Mr. Thomas Marston, gold and silver dealer, of Great Hampton-street, in that town. The circumstances attending this audacious outrage were nearly attended with the most fatal result recently recurred at Frimley. About four o'clock on the previous Monday morning, Mr. Marston was roused from his sleep by a strange noise in the house, which induced him to get up and go below, and on entering the parlour he saw three men in the act of emptying the sideboard of the plate, &c., and a large heap of spoil was lying on the floor. He instantly attempted to run back to get his pistols, but the burglars made an attack on him with heavy bludgeons before he had ascended many stairs Mr. Marston turned upon the villains, and with a wooden rail he tore from the bannisters he defended himself for some time, when he was at length attacked with an iron poker. Numerous blows were inflicted over his head and legs until the blood gushed forth, and he fell insensible on the stairs, but even then they kicked and struck him over the forehead. Thinking they had deprived him of life, and hearing other persons moving up stairs, they made their escape by the same way they had entered namely, through the ceiling of Mr. Marston's warehouse. One of Mr. Marston's daughters called loudly for the police to render assistance, but from some cause or another they refused to break into the premises to assist the unfortunate gentleman. Ultimately the door was opened from the inside, when the officers were inflicted over the head and legs until the blood gushed forth, and he fell insensible on the stairs, but even then they kicked and struck him over the forehead. Thinking they had deprived him of life, and hearing other persons moving up stairs, they made their escape by the same way they had entered namely, through the ceiling of Mr. Marston's warehouse. One of Mr. Marston's daughters called loudly for the police to render assistance, but from some cause or another they refused to break into the premises to assist the unfortunate gentleman. Ultimately the door was opened from the inside, when the officers found that the thick wall intervened, another part of the ceiling was cut away, and a hole large enough to admit one man at a time was made. The burglars' possession of a hat which had been dropped by one of the burglars, as well as the poker, which was much bent, and covered with hair and blood. Having a description of the guilty parties, he placed a number of officers in plain clothes on the day in a lodging-house in Carey's-court, Moor-street, and before night the five prisoners were apprehended. They are well known to the local police as having lately come from London, and taken up their abode in Birmingham. The prisoners were remanded

THE GRAND BANQUET AT YORK.—The following noblemen and gentlemen have received invitations to the grand banquet to be given at York on the 30th inst., by the Lord Mayor of that city to the Lord Mayor of London in return for the grand banquet at which his Lordship entertained, in March last, his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the mayors and chief municipal officers of the kingdom, in the numerous campanile towers with which it is adorned. Nearly 1400 men have been constantly engaged on the building, and it is rendered perfectly fire-proof. The total number of rooms, including the chapel, infirmaries, and other offices, are 1000, and of wards 1087. The corridors and other portions are paved with Orsi and Armani's patent metallic lava; the centre colonnade with the same material, ornamented like encaustic pavement; and in some places, to relieve the monotony usually produced by the ordinary brown asphalte, a pure white kind has been introduced The roofing of the terraces and flats is also covered with the metallic lava, which is perfectly impervious to moisture For the supply of water an Artesian well has been sunk to the depth of 350 feet, and arrangements are making for manufacturing gas on the premises for the supply of the building and the neighbouring railway. The builder is Mr. Nowell, who is also the erecting surveyor of Lincoln and Ely Cathedrals in Essex. "Among the principal apartments may be mentioned an elegant corridor, thirty feet by twenty, which, like the Hôtel de Ville in Paris, the palaces of the Queen of Spain, Versailles, &c., has the walls covered with modern Venetian stucco, manufactured by Orsi and Armani, coloured and most beautifully polished, to represent Carrara marble borders, panels, and the ceiling divided into compartments, which will present a chaste and elegant appearance. The largest room, 112 feet long and 36 feet 6 inches in width, is fitted with an orchestra, and is to be appropriated for balls, concerts, and other amusements for the unfortunate inmates, and will bear the name of the entertainment-room." Mr. Roteh, Esq., chairman of the committee, and several county magistrates have paid frequent visits to the works, and expressed unqualified approval of the mode in which they have been conducted.

A HAPPY BOROUGH.—At Sunderland, Mr. Matthews, the revising barrister, found neither objections nor claims made by either of the political parties.

BURGLARY.—A ROBBER SHOT.

On Monday, at two o'clock, William Dyson was placed at the bar of Marlebone Police office, before Mr. Broughton, on the charge stated in the following evidence.

James Paul said, I am butler to Mr. Holford, residing in a mansion close to the regent's Park, who is now in America. Between ten and eleven last night, I saw everything safe; and at twenty minutes to two this morning, I was awoke from my sleep by a noise proceeding from the banqueting-room. I sprang out of bed and looked out of window, and saw the shadow of a man on the lawn I saw the window open. I felt satisfied that there was something wrong, and I went to my master's room, and called up two servants. I descended to the banqueting-room floor, and saw a glaring light, and I went to the stable and aroused the coachman, to one of whom I gave a loaded gun, and the other took up a pitchfork. I sent them to the south side of the house, I sent three men on another direction, a double-barrelled pistol, loaded, with a bayonet attached. The groom and footman had also been called out, and one of them was armed with a drawn sword. They and I took up our station at the north front of the mansion. Presently I heard the report of a gun, and on stepping to the spot I saw a man running from the window of the banqueting room. I followed him, and snapped one of the locks of my pistol, but it missed fire. I directly afterwards heard a shot fired at him, at which period he had himself behind a bush, having previously ejaculated, "For God's sake, don't shoot me." I left the spot to assist my fellow-servants, who were crying out lustily; and I heard that other man who had been in the banqueting-room had made their escape, and I found that the prisoner was secured by one of the coachmen, who was holding him securely down. I called "Police," when, in addition to the other servants, the gardener came; but we did not then find either of the other parties by whom the mansion had been entered.

In answer to Mr. Broughton, as to what had become of the man who was shot at in the house, witness explained an opinion that he thought he must be dead from the charge of shot which he had received.

George Bennet (the head coachman): On being called up, I armed myself with a pitchfork, and went to the park-side of the house, with one of my fellow-servants. I saw three men coming out of the banqueting-room facing the park. I heard the firing of a gun, and, seeing a man run, I followed, and on overtaking him I knocked him down by a blow with my pitchfork.

Mr. Broughton: Can you recognise the prisoner?—Witness: Yes; he is the man whom I knocked down, as I have stated.

Mr. Broughton: After you had knocked the prisoner down with the pitchfork, as you have stated, did he say anything?—Witness: He cried out, "Oh, God, I'm dead!"

John Hall (the under coachman): Mr. Paul, the butler, gave to me a loaded gun, telling me that there was a man in the house. I saw three men coming out of the dining-room window, and I fired. I heard one cry out "Oh, God!" I saw the coachman knock down the prisoner, who said he was killed, and begged for mercy. He was bleeding from the head, and for several minutes I held him.

Collins, 11 S, said: Hearing the report of fire-arms, and the cry of police, I went to the premises of Mr. Holford, and saw the prisoner lying down, two persons having hold of him. He was bleeding profusely. I left him in charge with Paul, the butler, proceeded in quest of the other parties, who had effected an entry into the premises. We examined the bush at which the butler fired, but saw no one there. I, however, found a hat in the bush, and made an arrangement at a public-house at Battle-bridge to meet at the house of Mr. Holford at a certain time, and that each was to take a separate road. Witness had traced blood over some distance, over which the man that was shot must either have carried or been carried by his companions.

Mr. Broughton: When you saw the traces of blood, as you have stated, how far was it from Mr. Holford's premises?—Witness: About 150 yards from the outer gate of the park.

Some pieces of candle and a crowbar, which had been picked up close to where the prisoner was found, were produced, as was also part of an omnibus ornament of considerable value; it had been broken off a figure under a plateau in the lanquetting apartment.

Drage, 3 D, produced a hat, in which were some seven or eight holes through which the shot had passed. It was the hat found in the bush on a direct line from the park, but outside the premises, very near to the bush at which the butler fired. There was blood inside the hat

Young, 15, produced a sling which he picked up at a short distance from where the prisoner was taken. The sling was formed by a large stone being placed at the bottom of a handkerchief, the ends of which, being tied in a knot, formed the sling. It would make three quarters a circle.

Lockey, 180 S, had examined the mansion, and found that one of the windows leading to the banqueting-room had been forced open. On the sill of the window was blood, made by a bloody hand, such a one as must have been forward. Observed blood on the window. At the spot where the butler fired at the man there were marks of blood, and there was a quantity of blood leading to the railings. In a shed in the Zoological Gardens witness had found, in the grass paddock, upon some sacking, marks of blood as if a man had crawled in.

Mr. Broughton (to the prisoner): Do you wish to say anything?—Prisoner: No, only this—I made no resistance. I was knocked down with a pitchfork, and a man, who came by, gave me a gun, struck me with it more than once. I was almost senseless; and I recollect that a man stood over me with a sword, and swore he would run it through me

Additional remarks were made by parties interested in the case; and the general impression was, that the man shot by Paul, the butler, had been carried off by his companions, and thrown by them into the Regent's Canal.

Mr. Broughton, after having commented upon the many disturbances recently committed, advised Paul to offer a reward for the apprehension of the other parties concerned in the daring entry of Mr. Holford's premises. He had better communicate at once with his (Mr. Holford's) agent.

The prisoner was remanded till Monday next.

THE FRIMLEY MURDER—CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE MURDERERS.

On Saturday last, the prisoners charged with the recent murder and robbery at Frimley-grove Rectory, viz Levi Harwood, James Burbage (calling himself James Jones), Hiram Trower (calling himself Hiram Smith), and Samuel Harwood, were brought up before the Surrey magistrates at a secret sitting at Guildford, with a view to completing the evidence against them, but the only tangible point of consequence established, connecting them with the commission of the murder, was the identification by Mrs Holest of a peculiar old George the Third penny token, which she had had in her possession previously to the robbery, and which was subsequently found on one of the burglars. It is described as a remarkable-looking coin, which, besides its peculiarity of design, bears marks which might easily insure its identification by any person who had once examined it with any degree of attention; on the obverse is a profile of George III., encircled with a wreath, and on the reverse a figure of Britannia, surrounded by the words "One penny token," the word penny being contracted. It appeared that this token formed on a recent occasion the weekly payment of one of the little school girls to a provident fund for purchasing clothes, deposited in Frimley by Mrs. Holest. The token was paid to Miss Dalpin, the schoolmistress, by a little girl, and handed over a few hours subsequently to Mrs. Holest, with the remark that it was a very old-looking penny, and that it would rather suit the fancy of a collector. Mrs. Holest, however, expressed her belief that it would, and, showing it to Mr. Holest, remarked that "had not" paid much respect to poor King George's nose," that feature being much battered on the coin. Mrs Holest then put the token with other copper coin into a purse, in which she usually kept the "clothes fund," and there it remained up to the night of the murder.

All testimony of a conjectural or circumstantial character, however, has been rendered almost unnecessary by the confession of one of the guilty parties. On Monday afternoon Hiram Trower, *alias* Hiram Trowler, one of the four men in custody, having expressed a desire to see Mr. W. Keene, the Governor of Guildford Gaol, the latter went to him in his cell, and the prisoner made a statement, which was taken down in writing, of all the circumstances connected with the dreadful affair, stating that the burglary was planned by himself and the other three men in custody, and that the fatal shot was fired by Levi Harwood; that, after the murder, they all came to Kingston together, and Harwood went to London to dispose of the stolen property; and, when he came back, he gave him £5. as his share. The prisoner corroborated minutely into the details of the outrage, but stated that the party was only intended to terrify the inmates of the house into submission, and that there was no intention originally to commit any violence. It appears, although the facts that have since been set on foot for the statement of the accomplice can be confirmed, in many material points, by independent testimony; and, if this should be correct, the case will be quite complete. The prisoners are to undergo another examination.

MUNIFICENT CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of William John Frodsham, Esq., late of Stoke Newington, and formerly of Change-alley, chronometer-maker, who died last June, has just been sworn to, and his property proved under £140,000, amongst the legacies are the following charitable bequests:—To the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers, £1000; to the Charity School of Langbourne Ward, London, £250; to the Infant Orphan School, Wanstead, Essex, £250; to the British Orphan School, £250; to the London Orphan Asylum, £250; to St. Ann's Society, Dalston, £250; to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, £250; to the Seamen's Hospital Society, £250; to the Royal Free Hospital, £200; to the Lock Hospital, £200; to the Lying-in Hospital, £200; to the Lower Hospital, £200; to King's College Hospital, £200; and to the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged Necessitous Workmen of good character in the several branches of the watch-making trade, £250.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Brotherton's return of the divisions of the House of Commons in the late session has been issued There were 329 divisions of the House, of which number there were on public matters 242 before midnight and 73 after midnight, whilst on private business there were (all before midnight) 14 divisions, making the total

COINCIDENCE.—It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that within a fortnight three sons of the nobility, two of whom are peers of the realm, fell into the water, and narrowly escaped drowning—viz. the Marquis of Hastings at Liverpool, the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe at Plymouth, and Viscount Fielding at Oban

SAN FRANCISCO.—GENERAL VIEW.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO.

The existence of California has, at length, become a "great fact" the day. For nearly two years Europe was stupified with the strange exaggerations and contradictory tales which were received from this unknown and mysterious Dorado, but which she feared to believe. The doubt is, however, now solved; she has seen, she has touched, and even used the gold from the productive mines, the existence of which, not long since, she altogether discarded. The gold-seekers have quitted her shores in poverty, and returned laden with wealth, and accounts of its discovery, the veracity of which is incontestible, have been published in various languages. The most incredulous sceptics are at last convinced; several of the localities have been Daguerréotyped; and rom a set of these views taken in the first month of the present year at San Francisco and Sacramento City, we have selected the originals of the accompanying Illustrations. To refuse the evidence of the Daguerréotype is to deny the existence of the "prime-cheerer" light, and the Sun and his works. To relate the true history of California is not, however, so easy a matter as to picture its realities: everything is yet in a state of transition, to say nothing of the conflagrations which destroy in a day towns rebuilt in weeks, again to fall a prey to the flames; for no sooner have we heard of one "destructive fire" than intelligence is received of another.

There are at present two leading routes from Europe to California. The longest and least expensive, that of Cape Horn, requires six months, or somewhat less. The shortest and most expensive route is that by the Isthmus of Panama, which occupies but two months. Or, the emigrant may proceed directly to New York, and there secure a berth in an American steamer for the Pacific; but, without this precaution, he will be at the risk of detention for months at Panama. (*See page* 271.) We have not space for further details of this class; but imagine ourselves to have arrived, through various perils, privations, and sufferances, but without serious accident, within sight of this California, the object of so many hopes and illusions.

We need not, however, repeat, that a channel five miles long, bearing the pompous name of the Golden Gate, forms the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco; but it is of difficult navigation, on account of the winds, and fogs, and adverse currents, as well as from the rocks with which it is beset. It is proposed to build here two forts, so as to command the mouth of the channel. The depth of water is sufficient to float a large navy. At its extremity is San Francisco, the capital of Upper California, facing, not a harbour or a lake, but a "Mediterranean" in miniature: the Bay of San Francisco, according to a French authority, will easily contain all the fleets of the world. Its northern extremity communicates with another bay, that of San Pablo, which, in its

BLAY-PLACE, SAN FRANCISCO.

POLITICAL MEETING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

turn, leads to the Strait of Carquinas, upon the banks of which rises Benicia, the rival of San Francisco, on a third and last bay, that of Suisun, or Shisum. The latter joins the rivers of Sacramento and San Joachim—the first of which rises in the north, and the second in the south of Upper California. By several persons these three bays are called the Bay of San Francisco, which is a kind of inland sea, twenty-three leagues in length.

On the 18th of September last, when M. A. Haussman anchored in this bay, there were between three and four hundred ships moored here, presenting a forest of masts, from which floated the flags of every country of the globe. Here lay the Chinese junk, with its streaked pennant and its fantastic form, next the three-masted American liner, with its stars and stripes. But the silence which reigned on board these ships made them one vast solitude: they seemed like so many bodies without souls. An epidemic more redoubtable than cholera appeared to rage over these enormous floating masses, and a power stronger than ship's discipline ruled their sailors. The mineral yellow-fever, say the Americans, has struck all the world; the irresistible love of Sacramento gold has attracted a host of frail structures, and a vast centure of tents. The town is built upon a hill, the houses reaching nearly to its summit: here are immense encampments in the environs, and the tent is here the advanced guard in the great work of civilisation, marking the future progress of the city, outstripping the carpenter and the mason, and indicating the best points for their first steps and earliest efforts. You land without difficulty upon a temporary pier, at the foot of the old Spanish fort. There is no custom-house officer to search your pockets, or, sword in hand, to examine your luggage.

But two years since, says the same authority, San Francisco was a hamlet of rude cabins: to-day it is a large town, a camp, or rather a caravansera, of from 50,000 to 100,000 souls. The number of its population, however, varies incessantly. M. Patrick Dillon, ex-Consul of France at the Sandwich Islands, and now Consul at San Francisco, estimates at 2000 per day the number of emigrants who arrive by sea at California; and there is a continued movement towards the mines from all sides, landward. In winter, hordes of miners are driven by heavy rain and snows to seek refuge in San Francisco; and, returning in the summer they add to the fresh arrivals.

The streets of San Francisco, parallel with the Bay, are very wide, straight, and level; but some of the streets are so steep as to render the passage of carriages impossible. The Californian sewer has to be made; the streets are just as if formed by chance, the shovel and broom are rarely used, and all kinds of filth is left to accumulate in the streets. In summer the stench is intolerable: in winter, when heavy rains fall, the streets resemble swamps, in which the foot passengers and the mules sink deeply at each step; and it is even said that persons have been lost in such quagmires before any assistance could be rendered them. The climate is, perhaps, the most capricious in the world: from nine in the morning until noon, the heat is overwhelming; from noon till seven o'clock, an intolerable wind raises thick hurricanes of dust; heavy fogs come with evening; and intense cold is the close

SACRAMENTO.—GENERAL VIEW

SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT TO THE "PACIFIC" STEAM-SHIP, ON LEAVING NEW YORK.

of the varied cycle. Thus, we have in the same day the climates of Algiers and Avignon, of London and of Stockholm. The water is thick and unwholesome, and it occasions internal complaints to those who imprudently drink it unmixed. Hence, medical men are in constant practice; and most of them demand a fee of from half an ounce to an ounce of gold.

The houses are sometimes built of stone, but more frequently of wood from the basement to the roof; and many of them consist of only a ground-floor. Bedsteads are rare, and beds still rarer. The hotels are much frequented, though we read of a dining-room in one of them resembling a cellar—doors that cannot be shut, and the cold rushing in at numberless crannies.

The principal streets of San Francisco are San Pacifico-street, at one entrance to which is situated the Golden Ball Hotel; and the great street leading to the square, where is erected a lofty gibbet, which has already been used!

The two smaller Views will, however, convey a better idea of the interior of the town of San Francisco than would a column of description. One of these shows Blay-place, with its shops and stores; the other, an open-air political meeting in favour of annexation to the United States—the stripes and stars floating over the hustings. The large lower view shows the town of Sacramento, now in course of construction.

The *Times* of the 30th ult. contained two letters, very fully entitled the "Dark side of California." The writer of the first, dated San Francisco, July 31, says:—"Some few have made much money at the mines, but I know many who have lost hundreds of dollars by going there. The hardships there are very great, and the risk of life and property more so. Lately twenty-seven people have been murdered at the Stockton mines by the Mexicans and Sonorians. The country here, at present, may be considered healthy, generally speaking. It is generally believed that next year the diggings will greatly fall off in their produce of gold, as nearly the whole of the gold-digging country is now taken up by upwards of 100,000 diggers, who will find all that is to be found before November next, which is the commencement of the wet season. This place lately has increased greatly in size; in fact, a great part of the town is built on the water upon piles. For six hours in the day the sand blows about to that degree that you could not observe a friend across the street; it is far worse than driving to Ascot or Epsom to the races on a very dusty day, just behind a lot of omnibuses. Nearly the whole city of San Francisco is built upon loose sand. It is not the diggings of gold that has made this place, but it has been made by the ruin of thousands of British, French, United States, &c., merchants, who have sent their goods here never to be accounted for. Whenever a fire takes place hundreds take advantage of it, and close consignments in consequence, whether they are burnt out or not. Those days are now drawing to an end, and, unless gold dust is sent home in sufficient quantities to pay the exporter, which cannot be the case if the digging fails, San Francisco will fall more rapidly than it has risen, as there is nothing in the country to export in any quantity, but there is little doubt that the country around, more especially Oregon, will be a fine field for agriculture. Those diggers who have been fortunate enough in collecting their pile, as it is termed, seldom winter here, but clear out immediately from the country. Many of the merchants here live expensively; but, in reality, upon other people's property. Meat is from 6d. to 1s. per lb.; flour, £22 per ton; potatoes, 1½d. per lb.—they have been since I have been (two months ago) 1s. per lb.; and onions have been 5s. 6d. per lb., and now 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; fish not numerous, but about double the value of meat. Labour, five dollars a day, but rather scarce on account of the immense daily arrivals of emigrants, they not being able to go to the mines on account of the enormous tax of twenty dollars a month. Board and lodging is from 50s. to 80s. a week. House-rent from 500 dollars to 8000 dollars a month, according to the house and situation. Gambling is carried on to an enormous extent, but latterly, I am happy to say, it has been discontinued on Sundays, which was the grand day of days in the week. This place has been partly burnt down three times, but been on fire several times. I saw parties actually building the same day of the fire on the same ground that their houses stood upon, before the hot embers were cleared of the ground. I never saw such go-ahead people in my life. This city may fairly be called hell upon earth. The worst characters from all parts of the globe are here, and all the known vices are carried out to the greatest extent. You may with truth write against people coming here from Old England. Great distress and disturbances are anticipated here in the wet season, when the miners come down from the mines; a day's work may be done then for a loaf of bread, and perhaps less. They have just commenced to pave the streets here with 3-inch planks all over. The mud last winter was in some of the streets six feet deep. The city is about 500,000 dollars in debt, and no one will lend them any money, so that many intended improvements are only half finished. Colonial people are looked very closely after, especially those from Sidney. Ships are not so numerous as they were. A large number have gone to New South Wales for coals. There are about sixty steamers belonging to this place and the rivers inside the heads of this harbour.

"The quickest news from England has been fifty-one days, which was up to June 5. Money bears an interest of ten per cent. per month on good security; six weeks ago it was fifteen per cent. Nothing is much done without money; those who have money are making large fortunes."

The writer of the second letter, writing from Ring Gold, El Dorado county, Aug. 1, says:—"I have tried the mines in all parts of California, but as I was never used to hard work I must give it up, perfectly satisfied that I cannot make money in the mines. I worked five weeks steadily in a creek, and averaged five dollars of dust per day, the highest ever I made at mining was 10 dollars in one day, working six hours per day three hours after sunrise, and three hours before sunset. Up to the beginning of July, with heavy expenses in knocking about, I may say I made nothing over my expenses; however, during the last month, I have cleared above 200 dollars—that is, £40 English money—and upon this small capital I intend speculating in various things, and make all the money I ever shall get in California in that manner. I have raised the 200 dollars by painting signs. I am a first-rate painter for California, and by easy work can make 25 dollars per day, that is £5 English. Our log house is situated a mile above Ring Gold, in Pleasant Valley, in the woods, just at the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and the first house which the overland emigrant comes to on the Pacific side of the eternal snow-covered mountains. It would grieve you to the heart to see the poor starved emigrants arriving across those mountains from the States, thousands of them every day; their sufferings through hunger are indescribable. Now, however, stores of provisions are sent out across the mountains to meet the starving emigrants, and their sufferings are alleviated. I thought I suffered coming round the Horn, but that was a pleasure trip to what the overland emigrants endure, and will endure, until October, when the mountains will again be impassable. thousands of them must die, and those who do arrive in this unhealthy country are unfit for work until they rest awhile. Many who have the means go right back home again by sea.

"I have dug in some hundreds of places throughout the gold regions—in ravines, creeks, and on the banks of rivers, and occasionally in the sides of mountains, and I never washed a pan of dirt without finding in it some specks of gold dust, more or less; but the difficulty is to get more than will pay expenses in such an expensive place. Some make fortunes in a short time, but these 'some' are few; hundreds of others barely pay their expenses. Some sort of machinery must be invented to work the gold dust wholesale. Now, so long as gold is found, this country will flourish—which may be for ages, as the gold seems to be inexhaustible.

"There is no pleasure in this country. In our house we have mice, rats, snakes, lizards, centipedes, scorpions, toads and frogs, and insects of all sorts, from musquitos to flying beetles and poisonous spiders. I sleep with my pistols (loaded) under my head and rifle by my side; sometimes they are necessary. I live in the midst of Indians

"Before the overland emigration came in this year there was only one woman amongst a population of 3000 about Ring Gold. She made me a present of a handsome paint-box, for making her a drawing of the town."

ACCIDENT TO THE "PACIFIC" STEAM-SHIP.

The United States mail-steamer *Pacific*, arrived in the Mersey on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, having left New York at half-past ten o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 29th ult., being a day after the time she was advertised to sail. The delay was caused by the *Pacific* coming in contact with a large shed erected on the quay, when leaving New York; and the result was that the shed was carried away, and one man killed, and fourteen or fifteen severely injured. The *Pacific* sustained some slight damage to her paddles by the collision. It will be seen by this that this splendid vessel has performed the voyage in ten days and twenty hours, notwithstanding that the passage was an extremely rough one throughout. She brought 85 passengers, a large consignment of flour, and £44,000 in specie.

We find in a New York paper, dated September 23, the following statement as to the speed of the *Pacific*:—"The *Pacific* made the passage from wharf to wharf in ten days and four and three-quarter hours. This beats the greatest passage of the *Asia*—the quickest ever made by a Cunard steamer—by thirteen hours, after making the proper allowance for the detention of the latter at Halifax. It also surpasses relatively the quickest trip made by the Cunarders between Liverpool and Boston."

Terrible Calamity.—The *Reichs Zeitung* (Austrian paper) gives a terrible picture of a recent catastrophe at the place of pilgrimage called Herrgott, on the Wels, near Purgstal, in Austria. At one of the public-houses the pilgrims (of whom 3000 were assembled at Herrgott), spent the night in eating and drinking. While baking the fish the oven took fire. Behind the inn were a number of stables and barns, in which hundreds of the pilgrims were reposing and almost all perished in the flames, which rose so rapidly through the thatched roofs, fanned by a strong wind, that there was no possibility of raising ladders to attempt to rescue a single person. Many threw themselves from the lofts, and with broken limbs, half consumed with fire, reached hither and thither with the most piteous cries Not a single engine was in the place, and we are assured by an eye witness, that the fearful calamity at Leopoldstadt, in October, 1848, fades into nothing by the side of this fearful calamity. Scarcely half the pilgrims were saved, and those who have survived have for the most part been much injured. The bodies of the dead were found burnt to a cinder.

Consignment of Fallow-Deer to Louis Napoleon.—On Wednesday week, Mr. Herring, of the New-road, Regent's-park, animal dealer to her Majesty, received orders from Prince Louis Napoleon for fifty English fallow-deer, for the park of St. Cloud. Mr. Herring, accordingly, obtained fifty fine animals from — Fuller, Esq., M.P., of Rose-hill Park, near Hastings, and proceeded with them directly to Paris, where Mr. Herring arrived on Friday morning, just as the President was about to proceed to the grand review of the troops. The deer were much praised by the President and his generals, and, by orders received from the former, Mr. Herring took them to St. Cloud, where they were liberated in the park, among a number purchased by the Prince last year.

The Hon. Edward Bligh, brother of the Earl of Darnley, is appointed unpaid Attaché to the British Embassy at Hanover; and Charles Mann, Esq., is appointed Crown Solicitor in South Australia.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

The accompanying scene represents a spirited incident in the late attack upon Friederichstadt, and at the same time gives a glimpse of the country. The circumstances were briefly these:—Two of a Holstein patrol advanced too far, and had no way of getting back but by making a dash past a detachment of Danes, who fired at them as they galloped close in front of them; but, as the soldier's proverb goes, "there's more room to miss than to hit," and the patrol escaped unhurt. The chances were, however, eight to two.

The following mishap is related in the *Times* letter of Tuesday:—"A Danish patrol has made prisoner, in the neighbourhood of Kropp, an unfortunate painter, who was wandering about, sketch-book in hand, in hope of stumbling somewhere on a battle that he might transfer to canvas He describes himself as coming from the little state of Reuss. He is in a very awkward position, as all persons found within the debatable ground between the two lines, provided with the means of drawing and sketching, are liable to be treated as spies of the most dangerous class. He was sent forthwith to Flensburg."

SURPRISE OF HOLSTEIN PATROL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 20.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—Nelson fell at Trafalgar, 1805.
TUESDAY, 22.—296th day of the year.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Twilight ends 6h. 42m.
THURSDAY, 24.—Rev. W. Burkitt died, 1709.
FRIDAY, 25.—St. Crispin.
SATURDAY, 26.—Sun rises 6h. 44m., sets 4h. 43m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 26.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h m 1 20	A h m 1 51	M h m 2 17	A h m 2 39	M h m 3 0	A h m 3 20	M h m 3 40
A h m 2 1	M h m 2 29	A h m 2 55	M h m 3 16	A h m 3 36	M h m 3 55	A h m 4 13
M h m 2 40	A h m 3 5	M h m 3 31	A h m 3 52	M h m 4 12	A h m 4 30	M h m 4 48
A h m 3 17	M h m 3 43	A h m 4 8	M h m 4 28	A h m 4 46	M h m 5 4	A h m 5 20

ON THE 1st NOVEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED, PRICE 1s.,
THE
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Being the Seventh Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by Eminent Artists. The Notes of the Month, by THOMAS MILLER, Esq.; besides a variety of new and useful Tables, &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GALLETLY, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, London.

*** Country orders supplied for Cash only.

PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—On MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, will be performed, the Tragedy of HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. C. Kean, (before, Mrs. C. Kean). After which, PLATONIC ATTACHMENTS (in which Mr. Keeley, Mr. Wigan, and Mrs. Keeley will appear). To conclude with a new Entertainment, entitled 'THE CALIPH'S CHOICE.—TUESDAY, TWELFTH NIGHT. WEDNESDAY, THE WIFE'S SECRET. THURSDAY, TWELFTH NIGHT. FRIDAY, THE WIFE'S SECRET.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY, OCTOBER 21st, the Entertainments will commence, for the 116th time, with MAZEPPA, or, the Wild Horse. Together with Batty's Incomparable SCENES of the ARENA, including the new Entre and Cavalcade, entitled THE FESTIVAL of FLORA. To conclude with the laughable Farce of NEW LIGHTS; or, the Irish Pedagogue. Box-office open from Eleven o'Clock till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. J. Hounsom.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—VENTRILOQUISM. Extraordinary. These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, November 4, at the Mary's Hall, Coventry; on Wednesday, November 6, at the Town Hall, Bromsgrove; on Thursday, November 7, at the New Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham; on Friday, November 8, at the Assembly Rooms, Gloucester; on Saturday, November 9, at the Assembly Rooms, Stroud; on Tuesday, November 12, at the Assembly Rooms, Chelmsford; on Wednesday, November 13, at the Assembly Rooms, Maidstone; on Thursday, November 14, at the Assembly Rooms, Southampton; on Friday, November 15, at the Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham; on Saturday, November 16, at the New Public Rooms, Reading; on Tuesday, November 26, at the Assembly Rooms, Wandsbeck; on Wednesday, November 27, at the Star Rooms, Oxford; on Thursday, November 28, at the Assembly Rooms, Banbury; on Friday, November 29, at the Star Rooms, Oxford; on Monday, December 2, at the Assembly Rooms, Boston; on Tuesday, December 3, and Wednesday, December 4, at the Athenæum, Stamford; on Thursday, December 5, at the Assembly Rooms, Spalding; on Friday, December 6, at the Assembly Rooms, Huntingdon.—Begin at 8. Stalls, 4s; Reserved Seats, 3s. Tickets, 2s.—Books 6d.

THE GROTTO, OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle at an expense of £40,000, and Now Open for the Season of the Weybridge Schools, will be Closed from the 1st of November to the 1st of May. Trains from Waterloo-bridge.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S-PARK, from Eleven to Four o'Clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water, are recommended to go early. Admission, ONE SHILLING on Monday, MONDAY EVENING.

SUPERB EXHIBITIONS of ART, ADJOINING the ADELAIDE GALLERY.—The wonderful Performing Elephant and Automaton Bellringer, the sine qua of life: Lady Organist, Serpents and Palm Trees, Gorgeous Temple of Fountains, Splendid Pearl Fairy, Jewelled Theatre, Matchless Singing Bird in a Cage of Pure Gold, &c., 5000 feet of Needle-Work Pictures, Cosmoramic Views.—Admission, One Shilling; Children Half-price. Open in the Morning from 11 till 5, Evening, 7 till 10.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT STREET. A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY Morning, Twelve Afternoon, Three, Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. 6d. Each view half-an-hour before each representation.—Descriptive Catalogues may be had at the Gallery.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the BALLAD MUSIC of ENGLAND, by Mr George Barker. Lecture on the Hydro-Electric Machine, by Dr Bachhoffner. Lecture on Chemistry, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. Dissolving Views. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half price. Open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock; and every Evening (except Saturday) from Seven till Half-past Ten.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY. The Fifty-Fifth ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Charity will take place at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL, on THURSDAY, the 31st OCTOBER instant; the Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor in the chair.

STEWARDS

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., V.P.

Edward Candler, Esq.	William Nottidge, Esq.
John Lane, Esq.	Thomas Watkins, Esq.
John Ilderton Lowes, Esq.	T. Wilson Hall, Esq.
Edward Southwell, Esq.	Edward Paynter, Esq.
Thomas Loudoun, Esq.	William Woodward, Esq.

Dinner on table at Six o'Clock precisely. Tickets, One Guinea each, may be had of the Stewards, at the bar of the Tavern, and of

30, Cannon-street, 17th Oct., 1850. JOHN PAUL, Secretary.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.—The Weekly Board at this time most earnestly entreat the ASSISTANCE of the benevolent, as they are seriously alarmed lest a deficiency of funds for the continuance of their system of weekly payments at 7 the current expenses, should compel them again to close the fourth ward, which they felt so much pleasure in re-opening to the afflicted poor about six months ago. They would the more deeply regret this, as the cases of distress are exceedingly pressing, and likely to become far more so as the winter approaches.

Contributions received by the Treasurer, John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Nicholas-lane, also by Messrs. Coutts and Co.; Drummond and Co.; Herries and Co.; Ransom and Co.; Prescott, Grote, and Co.; Smith, Payne, and Co.; Glyn and Co.; Jones, Lloyd and Co.; Barclay and Co., Lombard-street; Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Overend, Gurney, and Co.; Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; Masterman and Co.; and at the Hospital. By Order of the Weekly Board,

EDWARD RICE, D.D., Chairman.

The Weekly Board meet every Wednesday at Four o'Clock.
Cast-off apparel, male and female, also old linen rags, will be gratefully acknowledged.

With the PRESENT NUMBER of
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS PUBLISHED
A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HEARTSEASE.—The present Duke of Richmond is a direct descendant of Charles Lennox, fil gitimate son of King Charles II., by Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth. His Grace's arms are "Quarterly first and fourth, England and Scotland quarterly; second, Scotland; third, Ireland, all within a bordure compony ang. and gu. charged with eight roses of the second, barbed and seeded, ppr." The present Duke of Somerset as heir male and representative of the great house of Seymour, which claims descent from the St. Maurs of Normandy. His Grace's arms—"Quarterly first and fourth, or on a pile gu. between six fleurs-de-lis az. three lions of England (being the coat of augmentation granted by Henry VIII., on his marriage with Lady Jane Seymour); second and third gu. two wings conjoined in fess, the tips downwards, or, for Seymour."

LV de WARSAW.—The arms of Redbeard are "Arg. three martlets sa.; a chief az. *Crest:* An eagle's head az." Of Nightingale, "Arg. a fesse gu. between three lions' heads, erased or, ten ogresses. barbed vert, a crescent for difference. *Crest:* A greyhound courant erm., charged with a crescent for difference."

A CONSTANT READER.—Charlemagne and the Emperors of Germany, his successors, were looked upon as having restored the Western Empire in opposition to the pretended claims of the Greek Empire of the East. They consequently assumed direct dominion over Rome, and were hailed as Emperors of the Romans, which continued to be their most favourite appellation. See the subject very eloquently treated by Gibbon—"Decline and Fall," chapters 49—53.

AN EGOTISTICAL SUBSCRIBER.—See the small treatise on "Photography," published by Knight and sons, Foster-lane.

ONE EVIL.—The anecdote of a marriage by the electric telegraph is of United States origin.

We cannot answer for the truth of the story.

INQUIAT.—Rosin is an epithet applied to the letters and language of the ancient Goths, from rasus, signifying mysterious.

R. W. We question whether any locomotive engine upon the Great Western Railway cost £9000

L. Sheffield.—The singular of dice is die.

A LOVER OF THE Isle of Wight.—All books received are acknowledged.

ALBERT DURER.—See the Italian Handbook of Painting.

W. G. M.—Type-founding has been effected by machinery.

J. Reading.—We should apply to the editor of Sporting Magazine.

W. H. is thanked, but we have not room for the lines.

Y. V. Bath.—The sovereign was struck in gold at the mint in Glasgow.

J. E. D. Abingdon, should send his notes, free of expense, to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, and inclose stamps for their return.

ESTE, Bognor.—Such ill-shod ankles as these we have not seen elsewhere.

G. D. P., Rotherhithe.—William, and Mary's half-crown, 1689, is worth from 3s upwards; half-crown of 1708, 2s 6d.

C. N. and [illegible]—We [illegible] Sir W. Molesworth.

W. Wilson.—[illegible] Dr. L. Reid, secretary Edinburgh Royal Society, is the correspondent to whom to write.

J. L. F.—Thanks; but the Sketch was [illegible]-fide-tinct

DUNFERMLINE, Dalsey.—Address S. New Burlington-street

AN ENGLISHMAN ABROAD.—Queen Bradlaugh's Transportation-street.

PHILO.—See Low's "Counties of London. Just published. The map prefixed to the "London Post-office Directory" is a capital one

J. L. F.—Thanks; but the Sketch was indistinct

W. G.—See Low's "Counties of London. Just published. The map prefixed to the "London Post-office Directory" is a capital one

A P F.—Dr. Jenner was the discoverer of Vaccination, or Cow-pox, to insure security from small-pox, see his life by Dr. Baron, of Gloucester.

A B C.—We must be excused giving the recommendation

S N D.—The obtaining of Government situations by such means as you state would be illegal

PAGET and A W B, Blandford.—See the list of Missionary Societies, in Low's "Charities of London."

C E, Durham, Co., and M G.—We cannot inform you.

I M P.—Lord Rosse's telescope, is described in No. 71 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

J J.—An Engraving of the Victoria lily appeared in No. 326 of our Journal

A CORRESPONDENT.—The words from Blair's "Grave" are—

"In visits,
Like those of angels, short and far between."

Thus altered by Campbell, in his "Pleasures of Hope"—

"Like angels' visits, few and far between."

ROSALIE.—We regret that we have not space for such matters.

ÆSLAS.—Refer to the "History of the Scottish Clans"

J S, Hythe.—The arms are "Gu. on a chev. between two lions' heads, erased or, ten ogresses. *Crest:* A snake wreathed about a marble pillar ppr., garnished or"

N B.—Captain Sir John Ross, the Arctic navigator, entered the Royal Navy October 11, 1786, as first class volunteer on board the *Fearl*, 20, Captain the Hon Seymour Finch. The only action we can trace as used by the Rosses are "Erm. three lions rampt."

MODERN ATHENS.—It is necessary that the Prime Minister and the Secretaries of State should be members of one or other House of Parliament

BLANCHE.—We believe that General Webb was of the same family, though distantly connected, as Sir John Webb, father of Lady Dawnay-taker

C A B.—The arms we inserted in reply to "R T" are those borne by Colonel Dalgairns, of Balgavies, Fifeshire

AN ARMIGER.—The crest is "A holly stump, leaved and fruited ppr."

ARMIGER.—A letter addressed to the authorities at Salisbury, will obtain the desired information

A SUBSCRIBER.—The arms of Quinn are, "Arg. a galley of three masts, her sails furled and oars in action sa. flags gu. within a bordure az. on a chief of the third a bear's head of the first, muzzled of the second, between two mullets of the field. *Crest:* A dexter hand wielding a sword ppr. *Motto:* Ad exitum"

D. W. Knowle.—[illegible] D. Reid, secretary Edinburgh Royal Society, is the correspondent to whom to write.

EDA.—The officers of the mounary are entitled to the use of the cockade in their servants' hats

ISABELLA.—The matters of the Elizabeth's are "Dieu le accroist" and "Dimmensatis honoribus"

W M T P.—The "lion rampant, charged with a cross moline," is too indefinite a description to identify the crest

SURSCRIBER, Dalkeith.—George Drummond, Duc de Melfort, who lays claim to the earldom of Perth, is son of the late Leon Maurice Drummond, by his wife Lucie Elizabeth de Longueuarre

A SUBSCRIBER AND READER.—The descendants of a lady who is the heiress of her family have a right to quarter her arms with the paternal coat

ANNE.—See cross of Hilts "Per pale vair or and az., a galley of the first between a hand couped erasewise, holding a dagger in the pale, and in the dexter canton a cross crosslet fitchée, all within a border gu. *Crest:* A cat couchant ppr. *Motto:* Touch not the cat but the glove"

A WEST OF IRELAND FARMER.—Apply at the Colonial Emigration Office, Park-street, Westminster

FAIR HEAD, Ballycastle.—The Pedometer may be depended on

A LADY.—The work entitled "Real Life in India" contains much practical information which may be relied on: its price is 5s

STELLA.—The planets Jupiter, Mars, Herschel, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, Hygeia, Parthenope, and Victoria, are all situated between those of Mars and Jupiter. The known asteroids are now twelve in number. For the want of space, we cannot give their relative positions or magnitudes

HERCULES.—A farthing of Charles II. is very common, and of no numismatic value

ROSA.—"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is from a French proverb

ROSA.—We do not know the translation of M. Turpot's works

F L, Winslow.—Apply to Mr James Hare, Arundel-street, Strand

RANDOLPH, A.T., and AGRICOLA.—We believe not

T H N, Brandon.—Curious as the subjects is, we have not room for it

A LADY SUBSCRIBER.—We regret that we are not in possession of either address

SYLVANUS.—The mark on a tree does not accord with its growth.—(See London's "Arboretum

A P.—See Godfrey Higgins's "Celtic Druids," 4to.; the Rev. W. Duke's

A PHILOLOGIST.—We cannot entertain the suggestion

JONSEE IL ROSSO.—See Thomas Jones's "Welsh and English Dictionary"

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—See William Mason, "Art of Carving in Wood." There are no published receipts for making Papier Mache, except in the specifications of patents

JUVENILE ARCHITECTS.—See Mr Weale's "Rudiments of Architecture"

A E R.—The closing price of Consols on the 19th of July, 1848, was 88; the 7th of December, 1846, 87; and Hudwood, on the 7th of December, 1846, 86.

G H C.—We do not know

MEMESTO.—The sentence is correct

CURIEUX.—Yes, it is correct

S D, Mortyn.—Certainly not

[BEAU DE ISELE.—See the "Life of Jenni"

G. Burton-on-Trent.—Received

INTERMEDIA.—Illegible.—The London Directory

ARGUS.—The seal has come to us too indistinct

NEXT WEEK,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
WILL CONTAIN
A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS
DISPLAYING THE PROGRESS OF
THE GREAT BUILDING IN HYDE PARK
FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1850.

THE Irish emigration still continues to flow into the United States. The Liverpool and New York packets are daily thronged with the Irish peasantry; and it is estimated that from the 1st of January to the 1st of October, in the present year, at least 140,000 Irish of all ages and of all conditions, except the highest, have quitted the shores of the old country to seek subsistence, if not fortune, in the new. Hitherto this emigration has conducted itself, and has not been organised upon any plan or system. The peasant or the small farmer, finding himself miserable at home, has resolved to try his fortune in the wilds of America, and for this purpose has either hoarded his money, or received remittances from his friends or relatives in the United States to help him over. The result has been the extraordinary and constant efflux of the Celtic race from Europe to America which has been taking place since 1847, and which seems in the first nine months of this year to have far exceeded the amount of all previous emigration. There has hitherto been no attempt at colonisation, and no effort on the part of the Government to direct the great stream into any of the possessions of the British Crown. The only Irish colony that has ever been organised upon system, has taken its departure during the present week, and the first detachment of the body is now in Liverpool, awaiting its conveyance across the Atlantic. The event is too remarkable in itself, and too suggestive of the true policy which the nation has neglected, to be passed over without notice. This new swarm numbers about 400 families, or 1200 persons, almost all of whom are small farmers. They are said to take out with them a sum of upwards of £16,000 and large quantities of agricultural implements. A portion of them are of Saxon blood, from the barony of Forth, county of Wexford, descendants of the English who settled in that remote corner of Ireland as early as the 12th century. The high terms charged by the landlords in that district having, as it is said, rendered it impossible for these people to meet their engagements without trenching upon the savings of former years, they have determined to leave the country in a body. Their place of destination is in the state of Arkansas, whither they are to be accompanied by their parish priest, the Rev. Thomas Hoare, who has given up his benefice in order that he may not be separated from his flock. The colony has thus an aggregate character; and such men can scarcely fail to increase its resources and improve the social condition of the new and thinly settled state which they have favoured with their selection. But why, we would ask, should the English people look quietly on while such events are taking place, without an effort to persuade similar swarms of industrious men to select our colonies as their future homes, instead of the alien, and at some future time, as it may prove, the hostile States of the Great American Union? In June, 1847, Lord Lincoln moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to take into consideration the means by which systematic Colonization might be rendered subsidiary to other measures for the improvement of the social condition of Ireland, as well as of our noble colonies, remaining uncultivated for want of labour. The motion was ably supported by the lamented statesman whose untimely fate the country will long deplore. Sir Robert Peel, upon that occasion, expressed strongly in favour of a more systematic attempt to direct the tide of emigration into our colonies, on the principle of ancient times, by men of capital taking out whole villages or communities, accompanied by their spiritual directors. But, notwithstanding the valuable aid which he offered, the Government was at that time too weak, and too much embarrassed both [illegible] by the extra responsibility thrown upon it by the famine—requiring more immediate exertion—to undertake a task of such delicacy and magnitude as the one suggested. Lord Lincoln's proposition was, therefore, opposed by Mr. Hawes, then Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and the part of the Government; and the subject of Colonisation received no other advantage than that of publicity. The Canterbury colonists have since that time taken their departure to a British colony; but nothing has been done for our magnificent possessions in British America. There are lands as fertile and as cheap in Canada as there are in Arkansas. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would as well repay the toil of the emigrant as the "Far West;" and Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia would be more grateful for the influx of our superabundant millions than the United States;—and yet the immigration from this country into its North American Colonies is scarcely a fifth of that which takes place into the Union. It is useless to blame the Government for not originating schemes of Colonisation, for the reasons we have already stated, on more than one occasion, that such schemes, if undertaken by the Government, not only require immense sums of money, and may lead to jobbery and corruption, but are very likely to be rejected by the Parliament and the country. But the Government might perhaps direct, if it could not compel the stream. The Irish people know little or nothing of the resources of our Colonies, and the vast body of the emigrating classes in England are in a similar state of ignorance. A little knowledge of the subject, systematically disseminated, would not cost much, and could not but be productive of good. It would prepare the way for the efforts of those men of capital and energy who might organise, hereafter, such schemes as those of the Canterbury Association. We cannot but think that there has been a great deal too much supineness on this important question, and that the day will come when the Government and the people will have reason to lament their mutual short-sightedness.

THE *laissez-faire* principle both of general and local government is the dearly-beloved principle of some politicians; and they carry it so far, that they would not only have every man his own law-giver, but every man his own policeman. The metropolitan county of Surrey offers at this moment a remarkable instance of the advantages and disadvantages of this system as applied to local government. The Constabulary Act of 1839 gives permission to county magistrates to establish a county constabulary, or rural police, if they choose to pay the cost of it. The Surrey magistrates, dreading a rate of 2½d in the pound, have not chosen to avail themselves of the permission; and although there are nearly adjoins the metropolis, and has, in fact, yielded up a section of its territory to form a portion of mighty London, it has hitherto remained without a police. The magistrates of the *laissez-faire* school, have uniformly resisted all attempts to introduce a constabulary force for the protection of life and property, exposed in that county to peculiar hazards from its proximity to London; and in Surrey every man has been as much his own policeman as if he had lived in Texas, California, New Zealand, or any other half-civilised or wholly barbarous region. One magistrate has declared, that for years past he has never gone to bed at night without placing "a six-barrelled revolver" under his pillow; and while the rich have thus defended themselves, the poorer classes, who still have something to lose, have been left without any protection.

The advantages of the system, in addition to the affirmation of the great principle of *laissez-faire*, have been confined, as far as we can discover, to the saving of a rate of 2½d. in the pound upon the property of Surrey. The disadvantages have been a constant feeling of insecurity—a succession of alarming burglaries—and the barbarous murder of an estimable clergyman by a gang of desperadoes. It appears that these Frimley ruffians speculated upon the impunity to be afforded by the twopenny-halfpenny economists of the county. For our parts, we cannot see why a county should, in this respect, differ from a borough; and why any discretion should, in such a matter, be left to a body of amateur justices. At the last moment—and *after* a murder has been committed—the *laissez-faire* principle is to be reconsidered. The magistrates have agreed to think on the matter, and to report progress after Christmas. Let us hope that, to expedite their decision, no more burglaries and murders will be committed within their jurisdiction during the interval.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday, the day to which Parliament stood prorogued, her Majesty's Commission was issued for the purpose of a further prorogation, *pro formâ*, until Thursday, the 14th of the ensuing month.

Shortly after two o'clock, the Royal Commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Earl Granville, took their seats in front of the throne, in the House of Lords, in their robes, when Mr. Pulman, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to summon the Commons to hear the commission read.

Mr. William Ley, the second clerk at the table, representing the Speaker, accompanied by the hon. members Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Bellew, and Mr. Raphael, shortly afterwards appeared at the bar, attended by officers of the House, when J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., C.B., the Assistant Clerk of the Parliaments, read the commission at the table, after which the Lord Chancellor, on behalf of her Majesty, declared that Parliament stood further prorogued until the day above named. The Commons then withdrew, and the Commissioners left the House.

The throne, and the Royal chairs of Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, were uncovered, as is usual on such occasions, as were also some of the Peers' seats, for the accommodation of ladies who attended to witness the ceremony.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The only addition observable, on Tuesday, on the occasion of the *pro formâ* prorogation, in the House of Lords, since the rising of Parliament, is the erection of a light, ornamented metal railing across the throne, in front of the throne, for the purpose of keeping those who have the privilege of occupying that portion of the house—the sons of Peers and others—during the debates, within the strict limits assigned to them—an arrangement which has become absolutely necessary, in consequence of inconveniences which have resulted from the space between the throne and the woolsack having been hitherto an open one. The gallery leading from the vestibule, or hall, to the new House of Commons from the House of Lords remains in the same state as at the close of the session.

Mr. C. S. Grey, one of the Private Secretaries of Lord John Russell, who had served for a long time in the Treasury, has received the appointment of Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland, lately held by Mr. Kennedy, one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

Sir Charles McGregor has resigned his appointment to the Medical Staff of the Army.

FRANCE.—CIVIL FUNCTIONARIES.—The Ministerial departments are nine, and the number of Civil Functionaries belonging to them, of all ranks, are as follow:

Justice	11,100
Foreign Affairs	632
Public Instruction	50,000
Interior	344,000
Agriculture	
Public Works	10,000
War	30,000
Navy	13,633
Finances	76,000
Total	535,365

In the 11,000 persons of the Ministry of Justice, 18,000 agents and legionaries paid by the budget of the Legion of Honour, are not included. The number of persons paid by the Communes is 300,000, included under the 344,000 of the Interior. In the 10,000 persons employed on the Public Works, 15,000 roadmakers are not included. This information is taken from a report made by M. Cordier, of Calvados, of the Legislative Assembly, on a motion of M. Raudot, Senator of Loire, who wished to have the Christian and surname of every public functionaries, and his emoluments, published. The motion was not complied with, because it was calculated that to print and publish it, the names would cost 572,000 francs (£22,480), and require twenty-five quarto volumes. If to the civil functionaries, 535,365, we add the military, 377,128, and the marine, [illegible] we shall have a total [illegible] of [illegible] about one male in every 7½ of the whole population is in the pay of the Government.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE FRIMLEY MURDER.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

Greyhound, Friday Night
Holles[t]

The four pr[isoners], charged with the murder of [Mr.] Hollest, were brought up for re-examination, this afternoon, before th[e] magistrates at the gaol. Neither of the three prisoners ha[d] been made acquainted with the confession of the fourth up to the period of their being so addressed; and even then a great deal of evidence was taken before the fact was allowed to escape. At length, all the witnesses in attendance [ha]ving been examined, the following confession, dictated to the governor of the gaol by Hiram Smith, was read by the clerk, Mr. W. Haydon Smallpiece:

"On the 27th of September last, being Friday last, myself, with other persons now in custody, named James Jones, Levi Harwood, and Samuel Harwood, was at Frimley, and broke into Mr. Hollest's house, by taking out a bar. I opened the first, and Levi Harwood second. With a worm, Levi Harwood bored two holes in the frame of the door leading to the kitchen, and pushed back the bolt with his knife, and then myself, Jones, and Levi Harwood went in and there looked about. Levi Harwood then opened a work-box, and took two shillings from it. We then, all three of us, went into the sitting-room, and Levi Harwood and Jones searched while I held the candle, and there found a silver hunting watch, and a small old-fashioned gold one. We then went into another room, and I don't know what was taken from there. They then went down into the pantry, while I stood in the passage. It was then about half-past two o'clock. I then went out and fetched Samuel Harwood in. Three of us then went up-stairs. Myself, Jones, and Levi Harwood went into Mr. Hollest's room, and removed three ladies' dresses—one out of the drawers, and one from the bedstead. There was no one sleeping in that bed-room. We then came down-stairs, and put on the masks. Myself and Jones put on the green ones which were produced last Monday, and Levi Harwood put on a white one, and a white Guernsey over his waistcoat. Jones put on a large cloak which was hanging up in the passage, and I put on one likewise. The cloaks belonged to the house. We then all four of us proceeded up-stairs. Jones went first, with a pistol in his right hand; Levi Harwood second, with a pistol in his right hand, while he held the candle in the left; myself third, with a bludgeon with marbles. Jones first, Levi Harwood second, and myself third, now entered Mr. Hollest's room, while Samuel Harwood stood at the bed-room door, with a screw-driver in his hand. Levi Harwood then said, 'Lay still, my good woman, or else I will blow your brains out.' He was standing at the foot of the bed at this time. Mrs. Hollest instantly got from her bed, and Jones being on her side of the bed, Levi Harwood at the foot of the bed, and myself against Mr. Hollest's side of the bed. When Mrs. Hollest got out of the bed, Jones took hold of her and pushed her up in the corner of the room, on her own side of the bed. Mr. Hollest jumped out of the bed and went to take hold of Levi Harwood, when Levi Harwood immediately fired the pistol at Mr. Hollest, and I took the gold watch from off the stand in the room, and we all four then ran down stairs. We were in the room for about five minutes. Jones and Samuel Harwood then went for Guildford. After we had run about a quarter across the commons about five miles, Levi Harwood and myself then parted from them, and we went to Kingston together. There I left him to go to London, he having the charge with him that had been taken from Mr. Hollest. I returned to Guildford. We arranged on the Tuesday previous to commit the robbery. On the Friday evening Sam'el Harwood and Levi Harwood went first, and myself and Jones met them on the top of the hill about two o'clock from Frimley. It was then about nine o'clock, and there the pistols were loaded by Levi Harwood. We all four went on to the canal bridge and there parted. Levi Harwood and Jones went first, and myself and Samuel Harwood followed them in about five minutes, and then joined them on the green near Mr. Hollest's house."

A dreadful scene took place after this document had been read. The man Smith protested that it was true to the letter; while all the other prisoners declared it was utterly false. Jones said, as usual Smith would be sole sufferer for concocting such falsehoods. Ultimately, the prisoners were remanded until Saturday next, when they will be fore ally committed for trial.

THE LATE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—COURT MOURNING.—The following, dated Lord Chamberlain's Office, Oct. 18, appeared in the *Gazette* of yesterday (Friday) evening:—Orders for the Court's going into Mourning, on Sunday next, for her late Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, are as follow, viz.:—The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets. The Gentlemen to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black sword belts and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 3d of November next, viz.: The ladies to wear black silk or velvet coloured ribbons, coloured or plain white, or white silks and gauze, or white and crape stuffs, with black ribbons. The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles. And on Sunday, the 10th of November next, the Court to go out of mourning

CLUB FOR ALL NATIONS.—On Thursday afternoon, a preliminary meeting of foreign merchants and shippers of the port of London was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of considering the removal of the commercial and shipping restrictions, and the Great Exhibition of 1851, would naturally bring an immense number of foreign merchants to the metropolis, and it was thought the means of facilitating their intercourse with each other and with the gentlemen of London, that a club of all nations should be established in London, to be provided, in addition to the usual club accommodations, with interpreters of the English and the languages of the East, and with secretaries, clerks, and commissioners, and departments for information. A committee of gentlemen, merchants of London, was elected to carry out the undertaking.

FATAL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday morning, about nine minutes before seven o'clock, a heavy and fatal accident took place on the river, in Limehouse Reach, whereby the lives of four men were sacrificed. The *Duke of Cambridge*, Irish steamer, having left Alderman's Wharf, on its passage Eastwards, and another Limehouse, where several steamers passing caused a heavy surf, was met there suddenly by a skiff, in which were four men and a boy belonging to the Patent Fuel Works, Deptford. The captain and others on the look-out called and used every possible exertion to warn the parties of the danger, but before the men in the skiff could get out of the way, the steamer came right upon it, immediately smashing the four men and the boy. The men were got rose, but the boy clung to the fender near the paddle-wheel, from which perilous situation he was released and taken on board the steam-boat, where he received every attention. The drags were brought to the scene of the sad disaster, but nothing could be discovered until yesterday morning at half-past seven o'clock, when a watergerman, named Tomlinson, brought the body of one of the unfortunate men ashore at Rotherhithe, having found it off Cuckold's Point.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris, the hostility manifested by the authorities of the Repu.lic to the press does not abate in the slightest. Several periodicals, which have lately contained severe comments upon the President of the Republic, have, by an order just issued, been interdicted admission into the military depots

The *Gazette de France* announces the serious indisposition of the Marquis Charles de Foresdorff (Don Carlos), now on a visit to the Count de Chambord. Frolsdorff. The same journal also mentions the departure of a courier to the French Ambassador at Denmark, with a view to the speedy settlement of the dispute between the Danish Cabinet and the Duchies.

UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA.

The *Franklin*, United States Mail steamer, reached Cowes this morning, after a passage of twelve days, with accounts from New York of the 5th inst.

The operation of the Fugitive Slave Bill continues to excite alarm and exasperation amongst the coloured population. An order had been issued to seize, as a fugitive slave, one Douglas, a negro, and had caused much agitation among the coloured here in England against slavery and the slave trade, but it was thought he had fled to Canada, where he would be safe from all arrest.

The steamer *Southerner*, and the barque *Isaac Mead*, had come into collision, when the latter sank, and 34 persons found a watery grave. An alarming fire had broken out in Buffalo, but the extent of damage we are not yet acquainted with.

Two weeks' later intelligence had been received at New York from California. Accounts from the gold region are very encouraging, and the restoration of peace and tranquillity will be hailed with pleasure. The city had been much agitated here in England against slavery and the slave trade, but it was thought he had fled to Canada, where he would be safe from all arrest.

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Two weeks' later intelligences

SAINT HUBERT, PAINTED BY ALBERT DURER.

FINE ARTS

PICTURES FROM THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND'S COLLECTION.

We have already noticed the important sale, which commenced on the 12th of August, and continued through the eight following days. We now engrave four [illegible] work.

[illegible], painted by Annibal Carracci; sold for 192*l.*, to F. Roos. It [illegible] me composition, St. Hubert, the patron of huntsmen, is praying to the [illegible] gious consolation to the [illegible] gives him the keys of heaven [illegible] or grandeur of design, correctne[illegible]

The *Art Journal* for the present month contains an in[illegible]sting report of the sale, [illegible]ying such pictures as realised something approaching to a [illegible]

[illegible] The first day's sale [illegible]sisted of forty-six pictures of the ancient Dutch, Flema[illegible] French schools, with one by Albert Durer. The [illegible] a Garden, by Van der H[illegible] [illegible] f Van der Helst, by the p[illegible] [illegible] black costume [illegible]

[illegible] himself, 312*l.* (N[illegible] [illegible] s Owner of the Vineyard [illegible] t, 293*l.* (Von Cleef, of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] es, &c., a very fine work by J. [illegible] he Museum at Brussels); A. [illegible] picture of the highest class, with figures by A. Van der [illegible] the Museum at Brussels); A [illegible] Velde, 209*l.* (Roos [illegible]

[illegible] La Fête des Rois, Jam[illegible]

[illegible] attributed to Claude, 206*l.* (Brondgeest).

[illegible] [illegible] of a Co[illegible] Herb Mar[illegible] The Abdication o[illegible] of Amsterdam [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] ts of Senef, N. de Keyser, 625*l.* [illegible] N. de Keyser, 183*l.* (G. de [illegible] [illegible] 408*l.* (Brond[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] formers, by Labou[illegible]

The third day's sale included seventy-two pictures of the ancient Flemish and Spanish schools. Of these the most [illegible] Annunciation of the Virgin, Van Eyck, 448*l.* (Brunn[illegible] e agent, it was understood, of the Emperor of R[illegible] ge de Luques, Van Eyck, [illegible] 166*l.* (Brunnit); two subjects, the Bust of Christ and the Bust of the Virgin, Q. Matsys, 196*l.* (De Vries); four subjects from the Life of Job, and [illegible] by B. Van Orley, 534*l.* (Roos); [illegible] Magi, L. de Leyden, 370*l.* (Roos); The [illegible] Cross, L. de Leyden, 583*l.* (Brunnit); [illegible] of Quality, Holbein, 416*l.* (He[illegible]

[illegible] The Assumption [illegible] e large sum of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] r subject at[illegible] [illegible] cest); two ex[illegible] [illegible] p IV. of Spain, and The Duke d'Olivarez, were knocked down to M Brunnit for the Emperor of Russia, for 3240*l.*; and The Holy Family, by Spagnoletto, was bought by M. Roos at the price of 708*l.*

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by Mo[illegible]renhout, 107*l.* (A. Lamme); The Cannon-shot, by W. J. J. Nuyen, a clever young painter of the Hague, who died in [illegible]

On the fifth day were sold fifty-four pictures by the old Italian masters, nineteen of the old F[illegible] [illegible] thres of the D[illegible] [illegible] The Virgin under a Palm-tree, [illegible] Roos); A Son of Cosmo de M[illegible] [illegible] (Pleschanoff, of St. Petersburgh); [illegible] (O. de Vries); the companion, 160*l.* (O. de Vries); St. Luke, [illegible] [illegible]

early master [illegible] was bought by M. Van Cuyk for the Gal[illegible]

DEAD CHRIST, PAINTED BY CARACCI.

[illegible] ory of the Louvre in Paris. The Holy Family, Jacopo Palma, called Il Vecchio, 316*l.* (O. de Vries); Portrait of a Lady of the Family of the Medicis, Seb. del[illegible] [illegible] same painter, 246*l.* (N. Brondgeest); Portrait of J. F. Penni, ascribed to Raffaelo, 25[illegible] [illegible] was presumed); Portrait of Salésar, Raffaelle, 1338*l.* (Brunnit); The Holy Family, Andreo del Sarto, 708*l.* (N Brondgeest) [illegible] dreo del Sarto, after a contest of upwards of an hour, was knocked down to Mr. Mawson, for the Marquis of Hertford, at [illegible] [illegible] (N. Brondgeest); a pair of pictures, The Triumph of Galatea and the Triumph of Solomon Christ [illegible] da Vinci, to M. Brunnit, the agent of the Emperor of Russia, at the enormous sum of 40,000 florins, about 3333*l.* sterling, the largest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE DEATH OF THE VIRGIN.—PAINTED BY MARTIN SCHON.

CHRIST GIVING THE KEYS TO ST. PETER.—PAINTED BY RUBENS.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., F.R.S., M.P. FOR WHITBY.

THE subject of our memoir, only son of the late George Stephenson, of Tapton House, Derbyshire, was born at Wilmington, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, November 16, 1803. At ten years of age he was sent to the academy of Mr. John Bruce, of Newcastle, which he left when about sixteen; and having for a short time received private instruction in mathematics from Mr. Riddell (now headmaster of the Royal Naval School at Greenwich), he was appreticed as a coal-viewer to Mr. Nicholas Wood. With him Robert Stephenson served at his underground occupation for three years. George Stephenson was then beginning to become known as an engineer; and, looking to better prospects for his son, sent him to the University at Edinburgh, where he entered in 1821, and for a session studied Natural Philosophy under Professor (afterwards Sir John) Leslie; Chemistry, under Dr. Hope; and Geology and Mineralogy, under Professor Jamieson. There was no more diligent student at the University. He knew the value of knowledge, and had gone there determined to work and learn. His studies were to his taste: every hour was made use of. His father could afford him only a single session. There was need he should be at the profession he was to live by; but the one session, so earnestly did he labour, not only taught him as much as is usually learnt in three, but taught him how to

ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., M.P. FOR WHITBY.

teach himself. In 1822 he returned from Edinburgh, and commenced his apprenticeship to engineering under his father, who had just established a steam-engine manufactory at Newcastle. After two years of laborious application to the study and practice of his profession, his failing health gave evidence of overwork. Just then, Messrs. Herring, Graham, Poles, and others had on foot an expedition to explore the silver and gold mines of Venezuela, New Grenada, and Columbia, the charge of which they offered him; and the value of the voyage and change of climate to his health being strongly urged by Dr. Headlam, of Newcastle, his father consented to his acceptance of the appointment, and in 1824 he set out for South America. He remained for nearly four years in Columbia, and this little expedition of adventurers ultimately became the nucleus of the Columbian Mining Association.

On his way home, in 1828, he sailed from Carthagena round Cape Horn to New York, travelled through that state and through Upper and Lower Canada, and finally took ship from Quebec for England. At the period of the departure of Robert Stephenson on this mining expedition, the railways in England, with one exception, were private ones, from coal, lead, copper, and iron mines, to places of shipment upon sea, rivers, and canals. The Surrey Iron Railway, which obtained a first Act of Parliament in 1801, and a second in 1803, and which, reaching from the quarries at Merstham and Reigate to Croydon and the Thames, at Wandsworth, was twenty-one miles in length, was the one exception—the sole public railway of the kingdom, and, as a commercial speculation, its total failure had barred the extension of such lines of road. In locomotives, however, some progress had been made, several patents for locomotives upon common roads and railways, beginning with that of Messrs. Trevethick and Vivian, in 1802, had been taken out, the idea of which was probably suggested by the description of a model for the application of an expansive engine to the moving of wheel-carriages in Watts's patent, dated 1784, and the hint as to which he himself had received, so early as 1759, from a fellow student of the name of Robinson, in the University of Glasgow. This plan of locomotion, however, failed upon the Merthyr Tydvil Railroad, the mode of applying the power causing the wheel to slip round instead of turning upon the rail. To get rid of this difficulty, Mr. Blenkinsop, of Leeds, had patented, in 1811, a rack-rail, to be run upon with cogged-wheels, and which was worked at the Middleton Colliery for years.

Messrs. William and Edmund Chapman, in 1812, had taken out a patent for a fixed engine, with a chain to wind the carriages along the road, which failed, from the excessive wear and tear; and, in 1813, Mr. Brunton had patented a very ingenious locomotive, with a kind of moveable legs and feet to press upon the rails and enable the power to push the engine forward. But the use of this invention was superseded by the double-cylindered locomotive, constructed by Mr. George Stephenson, and first tried upon the Killingworth Colliery Railroad, in the July of 1814, in which the power was so applied as to prevent the slip of the wheel. Steam and subsequent improvements were introduced, to obviate the necessity of cogged-wheels in transmitting the power of the engine to the wheels upon the rail. After this came improvements of various kinds, by Messrs. Losh and Stephenson, in the construction of locomotives, rails, and railway-chairs, specified in one of the most comprehensive and useful patents upon record, sealed September 30, 1816. Up to 1824, the period of Robert Stephenson's departure for South America, there were not above a dozen locomotives in use, and those were upon colliery-trams: the steam-horse, however, had, in some sort, proved his power, and was waiting for the road; and the Stratford and Moreton Railway, the first line opened for the carriage of goods and passengers, as well as minerals, and the Stockton and Darlington, were the one all but completed, and the other far advanced in construction.

During the absence of Robert Stephenson a new era may be said to have commenced in England. In the April of 1825, his old master, Nicholas Wood, published his well-known "Practical Treatise on Railroads," the first complete work upon the subject; and in that year of wildest speculation, general attention was first turned to railroads, and the idea of iron highways and swift travelling by steam first seized upon the public mind. The panic and commercial disasters of the next few years left people without means or energy for effort; but still the Liverpool and Manchester Line was commenced in 1826; and, on his return, in 1828, Robert Stephenson found that great work far towards completion, under the unconquerable energies of his father, and his earnest and able assistant, Mr. Joseph Locke, now M.P. for Honiton—a memoir of whom appeared in our Journal of Saturday, March 16, 1850.

George Stephenson's engine manufactory, at Newcastle, had, by force of the local growth of railways previous to 1825, the sudden impulse given to their construction in that year, and his several patents in connexion with them, become exclusively a locomotive manufactory; and to it at once, and for the ensuing three years, Robert Stephenson devoted by far the greater part of his time and attention; but worked also, however, as an engineer—executing, in 1829, the Warrington and Newton, and Leicester and Swannington lines. The motive power to be used upon the Manchester and Liverpool Railway was not yet determined upon. George Stephenson favoured locomotives; other high authorities, fixed engines. Messrs. Walker and Rastrick, appointed by the directors to visit Darlington and the neighbourhood of Newcastle, where both systems were to be found at work, reported in favour of fixed engines. Their conclusions were hotly controverted in a pamphlet, the joint production of Robert Stephenson and Joseph Locke. The careful reasonings of this pamphlet strengthened the directors in their desire to decide for locomotives, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Harrison, one of their number, they offered, on the 20th of April, 1829, a premium of £500 for the best locomotive, which must consume its own smoke, must not, with its complement of water in the boiler, exceed six tons in weight, and must be capable of drawing after it, on the level of a well-constructed railway, a train of carriages, weighing twenty tons, at the rate of ten miles an hour. Thus moderate were the hopes of power and speed on railways upon the eve o

the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Line. If the engine could be made of less than six tons weight, so much the better; it need then only draw three times its own weight of carriages; and the winning engine must, in any case, be sold to the company for not more than £2500.

The 6th of October, 1829, was fixed upon for the trial. Robert Stephenson, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Booth, then secretary of the Liverpool and Manchester road, now of the London and North western, and who from the first had [illegible] went to work at once, resolved to outstrip the conditions, [illegible] rather doubt as to their superiority. Four engines were entered for the [illegible] only three appeared upon the trials; and of these the Rocket, of Robert Stephenson, weighing 4 tons 3 cwt., and which therefore, in accordance with the fixed terms, drew 12 tons 15 cwt., carried off the prize, put an end to the battle of locomotives and stationaries, and beyond measure raised the spirits of the directors by accomplishing an average of 14 miles an hour, and attaining a maximum speed on one trip of 20 miles.

This was the deciding point—to all practical purposes the beginning of our present system of railways.

Encouraged by this success, Robert Stephenson, with renewed earnestness, devoted his attention to locomotives, and accomplished numerous improvements, has 1841 for a small iron bridge over the river Lea, in the town of Ware, re occurred to him, giving the idea of a suspended wrought-iron tube through which the trains might pass. After long consideration, this suspension tube presented itself to his view as a beam laid across the girders; the chains, which had hitherto been looked upon as the main source of strength, came to be viewed as auxiliaries that it might even be possible to dispense with. The best shape for the hollow beam was then brought under review—the elliptical resolved upon—and, upon the 13th and 14th of March, 1845, instructions were given by Robert Stephenson to his assistants, Messrs. Berkley and Marshall, to prepare [illegible] a reduced model of compound tubes, top and bottom [illegible] plans for the deviations of the line had been deposited in November, 1844 [illegible] session had already commenced a strenuous opposition was [illegible] very mass of evidence and every line of the plan. There was no [illegible] experiments. Mr. John Laird, the iron ship builder, then a member [illegible] Chester and Holyhead board, at once took up the idea of the wrought-iron tubular bridge expressed confidence in its strength, and declared that his own vessels, when stranded, uninjured. In corroboration of this, there was the case of the *Prince of Wales* iron steamer, which, by a slip in launching, was brought with her bows resting upon the top of a wall at Blackwall, and which, to have 110 feet of her keel unsupported, without suffering any injury worth mention. These and similar facts mentioned by Mr. Fairbairn, who stated that he was ready to prop an iron vessel with her machinery, and that would sink from 100 to 150 feet in the centre, without support from end to end, and the approval of the plan by his father, were the [illegible] amount of evidence and in support of his but just invented bridge with [illegible] sanguine expectations before the Parliamentary Committees in the beginning of May, 1845. He was able, at all events, to convince the committee of the completeness of his own task in the plan; one question and answer, even in our brief notice, deserves to be recorded. In the course of the examination, Mr. Stephenson, the great spirit will give ample security to the public?" *"Oh, I am quite sure of it."* The bill received the Royal assent on the 30th of June, and, with the consent of the directors, a price, elaborate and costly experiments in the strength of wrought-iron tubes, and to determine the form and construction of greatest strength, were set on foot. For an account of these experiments, resulting in the cellular double top and bottomed tubes, mentioned by Messrs. Fairbairn, Professor Hodgkinson, and Mr. Edwin Clark, for the most part under the suggestion and advice of Robert Stephenson, and which abound in ingenuity and interest, and for the minute details of the construction of every portion of the tubes, and every proceeding connected with their floating and final fixture in position, we must refer our readers to the elaborate volumes, with diagrams and drawings, of Mr Edwin Clark, the resident engineer of the works, recently published by Day and Son, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and Weale, High Holborn; or to the pamphlet by Mr. Latimer Clark, Chapman and Hall, strand.

The recent rapid march of discovery, the vast works completed, the projected unprecedented, and accomplished, done much in the way of caution to impercdibly, but still there were wondrous wise head shakings at mention of this bridge. People almost sneered at the idea of a bridge 1513 feet in length, through across the line of rail, and that of an iron tube without support from end to end, at a height of 100 feet, was laughed at as sheer madness. Tolerably plenty of people who knew that its own weight would break it; those [illegible] would see the whole work burnt down before they went. The work, however, went on. The tube, or wrought-iron box bridge, being determined upon for the Menai, was adopted also for Conway. On the 15th of June, 1846, the first stone of the tubular bridge on the Welsh side of the Conway was hoisted on the 6th of March, 1847; raised and let down upon its piers on the 16th of April; and on the 1st of May it was in use for traffic; and by the end of October, 1848, the second tube was also completed in readiness for the opening on the 1st of November, 1848, and was ready for use, and of doubt. True, the tube was but 400 feet clear in length, and each tube of the Britannia would be 460. It was but 15 feet above the water, and the Britannia was to be 100 feet above high water mark. Still, the principle of the bridge was practically solved, its strength tested; it was a covered highway, through which the trains crossed that 400 feet on as firm a road as when the rails were laid on level ground. At the Menai, too, the work went serenely on. The first stone of the tube on the Britannia Tower was laid without ceremony of any kind, on the 21st of Sept., 1846. There are stones in the tower 29 feet in length, some that weigh 12 and 14 tons; it contains 2,000 of masonry, weighing 30,000 tons. The tops of the stone and girders, there are 387 tons of cast iron built into it. Speaking of it, and the towers on land and other buildings, when placing the last stone of the Britannia Tower, on the 22nd of June, 1849, Robert Stephenson said, "By the time the tower is twice as high as it now is, and when only this, that there was a combination of the priest-ridden of all factions. (Cheers.) Those who held Europe in darkness when they had the power sent their representatives to oppose his bill. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster (applause) sent his representative, so did the Puseyite section of the Church of England, and so did the bigoted and intolerant of all sects. These circumstances, however, only increased his determination to work out the question. (Cheers.) He was determined to see to the question of whether the people had not the right, and whether it was not their interest, to have education uncontrolled by priest or Government. (Cheers.) He would not present his bill in exactly the same form; for he would take care that Lord J. Russell's complaint, that too much power would be placed in the hands of the Privy Council, should be removed.

After some observations from Mr. Hume, Lord Dudley Stuart, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. F. O'Connor,

The resolution was put and carried, amidst much cheering.

The next resolution, which had reference to the necessity of prompt attention being paid to the establishment of cheap postage, was carried in like manner.

Addresses from Mr. Nicolay, Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Mr. H. Vincent, and Mr. Ingham (introduced as a working man), closed the proceedings, which lasted four hours.

CONFLAGRATION AT SEA.—Much anxiety has been evinced in the City respecting the loss of a first-class steam-ship in the Atlantic, which is reported to have been totally destroyed by fire. The following details were furnished by Mr. Barras, captain of the *William*, from Quebec, who communicated the loss to the authorities at Lloyd's. The *William* left Great Matis, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 4th ult., and on the morning of the 12th a large steamer, with three masts, was observed in lat. 46 deg. 14 min. N., lon. 56 deg. 27 min. W., steering to the north west. The mention of this circumstance is the more necessary, in order that this ship might not be confounded with the one that was subsequently seen on fire, as she was proceeding in quite a different direction. Towards dusk on the following day a strong wind blew, and about fifteen miles to the southward of their course, said Mr. Barras, concluding that it was caused by some unfortunate ship in flames, very promptly bore down towards her, with a view of picking up the crew. He directed a good look-out to be kept, it being thought that those on board had left in the boats, and were knocking about in the vicinity of the wreck. During the period the *William* was making for the blazing ship, the wind blowing from the N.E., the flames raged with terrific violence, and, to use an expression of one of the crew, "it looked more like a mountain of fire than a ship." The vessel was described to have been one of awful grandeur, both ocean and sky being illuminated as far as the eye could reach. In the course of two or three hours the *William* got within a quarter of a mile of the flaming wreck. Not a soul was discerned from stem to stern, and her hull light build and a quantity of ironwork, it was apparent that she was a steamer, and that of a large class. She was burned within a foot of the water's edge. Mr. Barras states that he saw the platform between the paddle-boxes, the iron work of the deck, and all the upper works of the vessel, as well as what had been the engine-room, fore and aft, quite clear of the deck of the vessel, and nothing could be seen of the crew or the passengers. It being supposed that they had left the ship in the boats, a step was taken by one of the many vessels that take the track at this period of the year, the *William*, after continuing in the vicinity of the wreck, was held to her course on the wind, a bright light being kept up, and a good look-out maintained all night. A sail was observed in the south, steering N.W., and it is thought she might have succeeded in getting those belonging to the steamer on board. At daybreak hands were sent up to look round on all points for the boats, but none were to be seen. A craft was noticed in the N.E. steering W., but nothing else. Mr. Barras can give no opinion as to where the unfortunate vessel was from, or where she was bound, but she is considered she was a steamer. The spot of her destruction was about four days' run from Halifax, but not being in the usual course to that port, will account for the American mail not bringing tidings of the conflagration. It is the impression of those belonging to the *William*, that the crew and passengers had escaped. When they got down to her she had apparently been burning six or eight hours, and as the weather had been very fair, the moon being up, they concluded that all had got away in the boats, and had been picked up.

SELFISHNESS.—We regret to learn that the Duke of Rutland's keepers have received instructions to prevent persons from visiting the celebrated Druidical remains, historically named "the Druids' Pulpit," situate near Stanedge Pole, Yorkshire, on the plea that they would disturb the birds. This celebrated spot has been the resort of visitors, naturalists, and artists for ages; yet now, forsooth, they are to be warned off, lest they should cause a few grouse to take wing. Several parties on their way to the place have been stopped during the last few days.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY FROM HOME-GROWN PRODUCE.—We pay to the foreigner about half a million annually for silk plush employed in the manufacture of very "shiny" and still very dark, whilst our own flax fields would afford us a much more agreeable and cool material, and one more closely resembling beaver. The flax, for this purpose, should be prepared without steeping; retaining, by this omission, all the natural gloss and silkiness of the fibre, and rendering it a more pliable article of texture, and free from that dye which at all injuring its appearance. In the other essentials economy, flexibility, and lightness—to other material, animal or vegetable, can excel plush made from fine flax; and, if upon a similar foundation, the hat may be folded into any shape without breaking it

POTATO FLOUR.—An importation having taken place from abroad of a quantity of farina or potato flour, the importer requested that it might be recorded in the same manner as wheaten flour, and delivered at the duty of [illegible] but [illegible] as the article appears to be not only serviceable for food [illegible] also as an important material in a manufacturing process, it was decided to be [illegible] the *ad valorem* duty [illegible] a manufactured article, and ordered to be charged accordingly.

The opening of the Liverpool Line. If the engine could be made of less than six tons weight, so much the better; it need then only draw three times its own weight of carriages; and the winning engine must, in any case, be sold to the company for not more than £2500.

The 6th of October, 1829, was fixed upon for the trial. Robert Stephenson, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Booth, then secretary of the Liverpool and Manchester road, now of the London and North western, and who from the first had [illegible] went to work at once, resolved to outstrip the conditions, [illegible] rather doubt as to their superiority. Four engines were entered for the [illegible] only three appeared upon the trials; and of these the Rocket, of Robert Stephenson, weighing 4 tons 3 cwt., and which therefore, in accordance with the fixed terms, drew 12 tons 15 cwt., carried off the prize, put an end to the battle of locomotives and stationaries, and beyond measure raised the spirits of the directors by accomplishing an average of 14 miles an hour, and attaining a maximum speed on one trip of 20 miles.

This was the deciding point—to all practical purposes the beginning of our present system of railways.

Encouraged by this success, Robert Stephenson, with renewed earnestness, devoted his attention to locomotives, and accomplished numerous improvements, has 1841 for a small iron bridge over the river Lea, in the town of Ware, re occurred to him, giving the idea of a suspended wrought-iron tube through which the trains might pass. After long consideration, this suspension tube presented itself to his view as a beam laid across the girders; the chains, which had hitherto been looked upon as the main source of strength, came to be viewed as auxiliaries that it might even be possible to dispense with. The best shape for the hollow beam was then brought under review—the elliptical resolved upon—and, upon the 13th and 14th of March, 1845, instructions were given by Robert Stephenson to his assistants, Messrs. Berkley and Marshall, to prepare [illegible] a reduced model of compound tubes, top and bottom [illegible] plans for the deviations of the line had been deposited in November, 1844 [illegible] session had already commenced a strenuous opposition was [illegible] very mass of evidence and every line of the plan. There was no [illegible] experiments. Mr. John Laird, the iron ship builder, then a member [illegible] Chester and Holyhead board, at once took up the idea of the wrought-iron tubular bridge expressed confidence in its strength, and declared that his own vessels, when stranded, uninjured. In corroboration of this, there was the case of the *Prince of Wales* iron steamer, which, by a slip in launching, was brought with her bows resting upon the top of a wall at Blackwall, and which have 110 feet of her keel unsupported, without suffering any injury worth mention. These and similar facts mentioned by Mr. Fairbairn, who stated that he was ready to prop an iron vessel with her machinery, and that would sink from 100 to 150 feet in the centre, without support from end to end, and the approval of the plan by his father, were the [illegible] amount of evidence and in support of his but just invented bridge with [illegible] sanguine expectations before the Parliamentary Committees in the beginning of May, 1845. He was able, at all events, to convince the committee of the completeness of his own task in the plan; one question and answer, even in our brief notice, deserves to be recorded. In the course of the examination, Mr. Stephenson, the great spirit will give ample security to the public?" *"Oh, I am quite sure of it."* The bill received the Royal assent on the 30th of June, and, with the consent of the directors, a price, elaborate and costly experiments in the strength of wrought-iron tubes, and to determine the form and construction of greatest strength, were set on foot. For an account of these experiments, resulting in the cellular double top and bottomed tubes, mentioned by Messrs. Fairbairn, Professor Hodgkinson, and Mr. Edwin Clark, for the most part under the suggestion and advice of Robert Stephenson, and which abound in ingenuity and interest, and for the minute details of the construction of every portion of the tubes, and every proceeding connected with their floating and final fixture in position, we must refer our readers to the elaborate volumes, with diagrams and drawings, of Mr Edwin Clark, the resident engineer of the works, recently published by Day and Son, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and Weale, High Holborn; or to the pamphlet by Mr. Latimer Clark, Chapman and Hall, strand.

The recent rapid march of discovery, the vast works completed, the projected unprecedented, and accomplished, done much in the way of caution to imperceptibly, but still there were wondrous wise head shakings at mention of this bridge. People almost sneered at the idea of a bridge 1513 feet in length, through across the line of rail, and that of an iron tube without support from end to end, at a height of 100 feet, was laughed at as sheer madness. Tolerably plenty of people who knew that its own weight would break it; thousands would see the whole work burnt down before they went. The work, however, went on. The tube, or wrought-iron box bridge, being determined upon for the Menai, was adopted also for Conway. On the 15th of June, 1846, the first stone of the tubular bridge on the Welsh side of the Conway was hoisted on the 6th of March, 1847; raised and let down upon its piers on the 16th of April; and on the 1st of May it was in use for traffic; and by the end of October, 1848, the second tube was also completed in readiness for the opening on the 1st of November, 1848, and was ready for use, and of doubt. True, the tube was but 400 feet clear in length, and each tube of the Britannia would be 460. It was but 15 feet above the water, and the Britannia was to be 100 feet above high water mark. Still, the principle of the bridge was practically solved, its strength tested; it was a covered highway, through which the trains crossed that 400 feet on as firm a road as when the rails were laid on level ground. At the Menai, too, the work went serenely on. The first stone of the tube on the Britannia Tower was laid without ceremony of any kind, on the 21st of Sept., 1846. There are stones in the tower 29 feet in length, some that weigh 12 and 14 tons; it contains 2,000 of masonry, weighing 30,000 tons. The tops of the stone and girders, there are 387 tons of cast iron built into it. Speaking of it, and the towers on land and other buildings, when placing the last stone of the Britannia Tower, on the 22nd of June, 1849, Robert Stephenson said, "By the time the tower is twice as high as it now is, and when only this last stone is left possible that there was a body of masonry could have been constructed within so short a period. The contractors had spared no expense, wisely judging that early liberality was finally economy. No less than two millions of the 3,000,000 of cubic feet of masonry had been constructed, though three years had not elapsed since the laying of the first stone. The height of the work averaged 150 feet: the tower upon which they stood, perfect and finished, was 240 feet. The work had gone on with that perseverance that three cubic feet had been accomplished a minute since the commencement, allowing 12 working hours to the day, and six working days to the week."

The first rivet of the Britannia tubes was driven on the 10th of August, 1847. The first tube (which, set on end, would stretch 107 feet above the top of the cross of St. Paul's) was floated on the 20th of June, 1849. Messrs. Locke and Brunel, eager for this triumph of their constructive skill, were there to guide it. Its pierce of ten thousand people, to its place at the base of the towers. On the 10th of August the hydraulic presses commenced heaving up the mighty weight, heavy as "thirty thousand men," which was finally laid in its position on the 9th of November. The second tube was floated on the 4th of December—let down upon its bed on the 7th of February, 1850. On the 3rd of March the Carnarvon and-side was passed, the first engine passed through the tubes, and this last [illegible] of the conquests had of the Welsh side driven by Robert Stephenson on the 5th, and the single line was opened for public traffic on the 18th—of which, with a drawing of the bridge, an illustration was given in our Number of March 23 On the 19th of July last, the 20th day last, the first express train passed without interruption from the Chester and Holyhead Railway,

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At a recent meeting of the corporation of Derby the Mayor stated that the chair he then had the honour to wear was the one worn by the late Lord Chief Justice of England, and that it had been obtained from Lord Denman by the corporation for all future chief magistrates of the borough. We understand the corporation obtained the chair upon the same terms as it would have been transferred to Lord Campbell, if his Lordship had taken it from his noble predecessor

The Duke of Northumberland, accompanied by Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert and Captain Purdo, R.N., made a survey of the river Tyne, a few days ago, from Newcastle to the Bar, and after remaining at the entrance of the harbour for a considerable space of time, the party returned in the steamer to Newcastle.

About £70,000 has been paid by the government of Spain for the American mail steam-ships *Iberna* and *Caledonia*. Mr. Penn, the eminent Thames engineer, has been engaged at Liverpool in surveying these vessels, with the view of determining their approximate value

On Thursday night week a fire broke out in the mill of Mr. Rogers, Rochdale, supposed to have been occasioned by the heating by friction of one of the shafting in the scratching-room. Nearly £5000 worth of damage was done

Lord Ossulston killed with his own gun, over two brace of pointers, forty-four brace of partridges, one snipe, one rabbit, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, one day last week, on a farm belonging to the Earl of Tankerville, at Doddington, near Wooler.

Mr. Herbert Watkyn Williams Wynn has been elected, without opposition, as a knight of the shire to serve in Parliament for the county of Montgomery, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Watkyn Will ams Wynn, deceased.

A medical man at Preston has discovered a method of producing fire without smoke. His plan is called "the atmopyre," or solid gas fire.

The *Newcastle Journal* states that "an experiment is making by the Midland Railway company to carry first-class passengers at a penny per mile, and the second-class at a halfpenny. So far it has proved satisfactory, and if it continues, it will be tried between Derby and Nottingham.

All operations connected with the submarine telegraph between England and France are now suspended till the spring. The interval will be employed in manufacturing the wire cables and other apparatus, so that the electric line may be completed by May.

A Preston contemporary gives an account of a man being gored to death by a bull on its way to an agricultural meeting, and adds, in a tone of congratulation to the inhabitants of Preston, "The beast was sold on Thursday to two of our town butchers, and in all probability his carcass will form part of the beef stock of to-day's market."

Captain Kennedy, of the *Erin-go-bragh* steamer, who saved the *Ocean Queen*, value £5700, from wreck, off the southern coast of Ireland, some time ago, has been awarded the munificent salvage of £30 for his exertions and humanity on the occasion.

The Senate of the United States has refused to strike out of the Naval Appropriation Bill the proviso that flogging in the navy should be no longer inflicted or endured. The Senate have also provided that no ging should cease in commercial as well as naval vessels.

A railway of three miles and a half, at a cost of £50,000, is proposed from Brentford to Wormwood Scrubbs, to unite the South-Western, Great Western, and London and North-Western.

The Vale of Neath and South Wales Brewery liabilities are estimated by Mr. Norris, the official manager, at £128,000.

The accounts from the wine-growing districts of the south of France and elsewhere represent the prospects of a good harvest as being very doubtful The general expectation seems to be that the produce will be under average, as regards quantity and quality

Accounts from Pittsburgh (United States) state, that on the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, hundreds of fugitive slaves started off suddenly for Canada, leaving the principal hotels and private residences almost entirely destitute of servants.

The *Emma Eugenia*, hired convict ship, is now at moorings opposite the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, taking on board female convicts to the number of 170, for conveyance to Hobart Town. She is in charge of Mr. Davies, a master of 1849, with Mr. John Bower, M.D., surgeon of .841.

According to the *Exeter Gazette*, the Rev. G. C. Gorham is seriously ill, at Brampford Speke, and his medical advisers are in constant daily attendance.

The Birmingham committee of the Peel statue have decided on making application to the Commissioners of the Street Act to grant permission for the erection of the statue, when completed, at the junction of the various streets opposite Christ Church, and where the pillar sustaining a gas lamp now stands in that town.

A steam communication is projected between Gallicia, in Austrian Poland, and Dantzic by means of small steamers on the Vistula and the river Saw. The preliminary negotiations have already been made.

Accounts from Mexico to the 24th of August state that the Indians still continue their ravages, but the Commander-in-General of the state of Durango was making great preparations to put an end to their incursions.

The deaths by cholera in the city of Mexico, from May 17 to August 12, were 7810 out of 16,606 cases. The disease has disappeared at Puebla, and is declining at Vera Cruz, but is on the increase at Orizaba.

A vessel arrived at New York on the 30th ult., with seven of the Contoy prisoners, who had been liberated by the Governor-General of Cuba.

The Railway Commissioners have remitted the tax upon excursion trains when they carry passengers at less than 1d per mile.

The call of £120, made by the Master in Chancery Brougham to pay off the liabilities of the Wolverhampton, Chester, and Birkenhead Railway Company, has been paid in full, by the members of the provisional committee.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have just issued cards of invitation for a ball, to be given in the Egyptian Hall, on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

The salmon fishing in the Tweed closed on Tuesday last; the season is generally allowed to be the most unfruitful on record.

Mr. Betts, the chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, on Friday week, was riding through his grounds at Preston Hall, near Maidstone, when his horse, a very spirited one, shied He was thrown on the neck of the animal, and the end of his riding whip, which was of the kind used by huntsmen, perforated through his spectacle into his left eye. Several pieces of the glass also got into the eye, all of which the medical gentlemen have not as yet been successful in extracting. Mr. Betts's sufferings are very severe, and it is doubtful whether the eye can be saved.

Thomas Lamb, who was awaiting his trial for an assault upon Mrs. Cannon, of Garth-hall, near Brough, has escaped from Selby Gaol. This he accomplished by picking a hole, making a bold push past some people who stood in his way, and dropping through a window.

The Rev. Dr. Bull, Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral and Prebendary of York, has subscribed the sum of £300, being the amount required to complete the tower of All-hallows Church in Exeter—a beautiful structure, but which had long been a disgrace to the churchmen of Exeter, in consequence of its unfinished state.

A child, at Broomhill, near Sheffield, died on Wednesday week, from eating privet berries

On Thursday week, the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, eldest son of Lord Feversham, had been engaged in a day's hunting in the neighbourhood of Bramby (Yorkshire), and in returning to the residence of his noble parent in the evening the horse on which he was riding suddenly shied, and setting off at full speed, ran near a large tree, and Mr Duncombe was struck on the head with considerable violence by one of the overhanging branches. Several teeth were removed, and other injury on the head resulted from the blow.

As the three o'clock down train from the Bristol and Exeter Railway, on Sunday afternoon, was passing over the line near Rew, a fine fox attempted to cross, was caught by the wheel of the locomotive, and completely gut.otined on the spot.

Sophia Qubbs, an elderly woman, while crossing the railway in South Shields, a short time since, was struck by an engine, and thrown upon her back between the rails, when 33 waggons passed over her without inflicting the slightest injury!

On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, a destructive fire broke out on the farm of Mr. James Alder, West-end, Esher Engines were procured from Claremont and Esher-place, but, notwithstanding every exertion, no fewer than eleven ricks of wheat, barley, &c., were destroyed. Two large barns and stables were also consumed. Some valuable horses were saved with difficulty Strong suspicions exist that the fire was occasioned by an incendiary. It is stated that Mr. Alder is insured.

It is stated by the *Newcastle Journal* that Mr. Trotter, of Bishop Middleton, has sold his prize bull, "Sussex," to an agent of Baron Rothschild, at a great price. The bull left Ferryhill station yesterday week, *en route* for Germany

The project of the junction of the Strasbourg Railway with the Chemin de Fer du Nord (France) is decided upon. The point of junction will be at La Chapelle. The works are to commence forthwith; and, when these are finished, goods and merchandize will be transferred from one railway to the other without any change of carriage.

The subscription on behalf of the expelled Wesleyan ministers, Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, having reached the sum of £3300, each of these gentlemen has been presented with a cheque for £1100. The warfare between the Conference party and the reformers and the Wesleyans t hroughout the connexion continues, and numerous expulsions have taken place at Manchester, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Bristol.

The import of the foreign grain, wheat, &c., into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 8th October, 1850, was 193,439 bushels wheat, 189 bags ditto, 69,650 bushels flour, 10,429 bags ditto, 109 bags potato flour, 26,824 bushels Indian corn, 30,776 bushels barley, 30 bags ditto, 19,936 bushels beans, 1880 bushels peas, 5480 bushels oats, 33 bags ditto.

Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors for completing the Cork and Bandon railway, have got the contract for making the wire rope to be used in the inclined plane to be laid down between Dover and Calais for a saloon fare one-fourth commutation.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS.—It is not fair to ask us, especially, one with such a crowd of pieces, there is so much confusion, that no writer could work out the diagram fairly.

J Jones.—You have almost succeeded in solving "Who is the study" No 345. Actual mate is not required

ARGUS.—The "Caissa" over a Text Book" can only be got of Longmans, 39, Paternoster Row, price 6s.

J. Newport, Mere.—We shall give the solution of Mr Mayhew's problem in the next No. No 345 is a very easy problem for 3. An illegible word, consists of three or four letters, is wanted to complete the position

BATAVIA.—Your proposed forgiveness is erroneous by three moves. If you put the diagram together, one will standing for the Black squares, and merely give the initials of the men, as W K for White King, B Q R Black Queen, &c.

A CASTLE.—Your solution of problem 346 is right, but you do not find out the best move. Where is the Black man to go?

R W S WATERS.—Thanks for your communication.

S S ROCHESTER.—In the position you ordered in check by a Piece, which, if moved, would cause your own king to be in check.

C. C.—Will it answer as a problem that mate is to be given in six moves, they imply that White is only to make six moves. The other side, of course, would make but five, because he would be forced to do so.

J B—W. Is not your proposed forgiveness erroneous by three moves?

C W R—Try the following—1. K to his 5th 2 K to K 6th; 3. B to Q B 2d. 4 B mates

AN INVALID.—Study the first move in each of Lord—games in the column "Handsome and Elegant Lessons." You can get it at any bookseller through Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers. It is not at Simms's, or Ingram's.

R B W.—Your mate by P to Q 4th for the first move, how do you proceed?

G B P. Dundee.—Your problem is received, but not yet examined.

G S.—The first three appear as an Irregular when we are less pressed for room

JUVENIS is thanked for informing us that the contest between Messrs Bird and Lowe has terminated in the defeat of the latter. Mr Bird having come off a winner of seven games to four We were sorry to hear that Mr B is directing his attention to a match, accepting odds from some player of acknowledged skill. In one such struggle he would gain more honour and more improvement, than in fifty contests like his last

JUDY.—We have got no partial, we are ashamed to say, with the alterations and exchanges of our fair friend's pretty diagrams, that we hardly know by which is which. Perhaps she will be good enough to compassionate us, and single out those she has *thoroughly* established, and we will then report on them *seriatim*.

J H S 16 is not allowable to Castle when your King is in check

MORA Problem No 350 cannot be solved as you propose

E E S and C F S are thanked for their selections of recently played games, many of which are well deserving publicity

NEWCOMB CHESS-CLUB.—The best and handsomest boards for club use are Mochi's "Terrace Chess-boards," with the carved oak frame. 2. You will get the new Chessmen at the Polytechnic Institution.

F. of Grahm's Town—They are all correct, including Enigma 610, in *three* moves

M P—You will find an excellent catalogue of Chess authors at the end of Walker's "Art of Chess Play

*** A Scotch Clergyman is desirous of playing a game or match of Chess, by correspondence, against a Clergyman of the Church of England Address to Gamma, 31, King Williamstreet, Strand.

*** Private communications have been forwarded to Herr Anderssen, of Breslau Herr Nathan, of Berlin. Major Jaenisch, of St Petersburgh; and Mr Stanley, of New York.

*** DIEU, THETA, EUTHYPS, and R P L, next week

J H D We fully appreciate, and thank you for your exertions to promote the great meeting in this year Full particulars will be announced in due time

BETA The review in question appeared only in the country edition, all of which was sold off It was reprinted afterwards, however, in the September Number of the *Chess-player's Chronicle* which you can get through your bookseller

A W TYLER, Q to Q B 2, The rest are well and all easily enough

SOLUTIONS of No. 349, by LITTLE KIT, J A, of Hamilton H T P, of Carlisle; J R W, F G W B, A D T, am correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of No. 350, by J M, of Forres; J S W, JUDY, ST EDMUND, are correct All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of No. 351, by K, of Yarmouth; J A W, M P, S L K, DERETON, ST EDMUND, are correct All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 350.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 6th (dblech.)	K to Q 3d, or (*a*)	5. R to Q B 6th (disc ch)	Anything
2. B to K 6th (ch)	K to B 3d		
3. Q takes P (ch)	K to B sq	6. Q mates	
4. B takes P	R to Q B 2d (dis ch)		

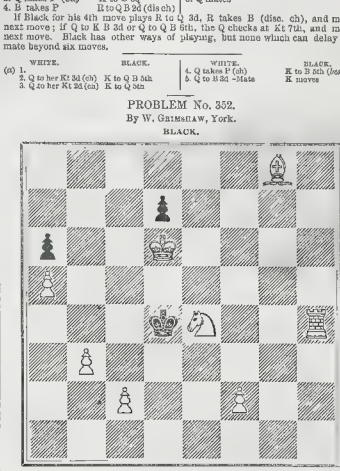
If Black for his 4th move plays R to Q 3d, R takes B (disc. ch), and mates next move; if Q to K B 3d or Q to Q B 6th, the Q checks at K 7th, and mates next move. Black has other ways of playing, but none which can delay the mate beyond six moves.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(*a*) 1.		4. Q takes P (ch)	K to B 5th (best)
2. Q to her Kt 3d (ch)	K to Q B 5th	5. Q to B 3d -Mate	K moves
3. Q to her Kt 2d (ch)	K to Q 6th		

PROBLEM No. 352.

By W. GRIMSHAW, York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and checkmate in five moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

Another game between Mr. Cochrane and the Brahmin, Moheschunder Bonnerjee.

(*King's Kt's opening.*)

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. Cochrane).	BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. Cochrane).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P takes R	P takes B
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d (*a*)	22. Kt takes P	B to K B 6th
3. K B to Q B 4th (*b*)	K Kt to B 3d	23. Q to K R 3d	Q to K 4th (ch)
4. P to Q 3d	K B to K 2d	24. K to R sq	Q to K B 5th
5. Castles	Castles	25. Kt to K 3d (*e*)	Q takes K P
6. P to Q B 3d	P to Q B 3d	26 R to K sq	Q to her Kt 4th (ch)
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q B to K Kt 5th	27. K to Kt sq	Q takes Q Kt P
8. P to K R 3d	B to K R 4th	28. P to Q B 4th	P to K R 3d
9. P to K Kt 4th (*c*)	Kt takes Kt P	29. Q to K 6th	B to Q 4th (*f*)
10. P takes Kt	Q B takes P	30. Kt takes B (*g*)	Q takes K B P (ch)
11. Q B takes K B	Q takes B	31. K to R sq	P takes Kt
12. R to K sq	K to R sq	32. P takes P	R to K B 5th
13. R to K 3d	P to K B 4th	33. R to K 3d (*h*)	Q to K B 8th (ch)
14. P takes P	K Kt takes P	34. K to R 2d	R to K B 7th (ch)
15. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt to Q 3d	35. K to Kt 3d	Q to K Kt 8th (ch)
16. Q to K B sq	Q R to K B sq	36. K to K R 4th	R to K R 7th (ch)
17. Q to K Kt 2d	B to K R 4th	37. R to K R 3d	Q to K Kt 4th — Mate
18. P to Q 4th (*d*)	P to Q 4th		
19 Kt takes K P	Kt takes Kt		
20 R takes Kt	R takes R		

(*a*) Always a favourite defence of Mr Cochrane's.

(*b*) Hardly so forcible as—3. P to Q 4th

(*c*) The advance of the King's Pawn here under these circumstances is attended with so much risk, that, as a general rule, it should not be ventured

(*d*) An ingenious move. He ought, rather, we think, to have brought his other Rook into play

(*e*) If he had protected his Kt by playing P to Q Kt 3rd, White might have won his Queen, or

BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.
25 P to Kt 3d	B to K Kt 5th	to prevent the Mate,	
26 Q to K R 4th (He has no better move, for if he play Q to K Kt 3d,		then White rejoins with	
		P to K R 6th, &c.)	B to K 7th (ch)
		27. K takes B	Q takes Q, &c

(*f*) Threatening to mate next move.

(*g*) A fatal error. He might still have defended himself for some time, by playing Kt to Q sq

(*h*) Better to have played Q to K 8th (ch), and then Q to K 4th.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 613.—By Judy.

White: K at Q R 6th, R at Q 2d, B at Q B 2d, Kt at K 4th; Ps at K B 3d and 4th, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 3d.

Black: K at Q 5th; Ps at Q 4th and 6th, and Q R 5th

White to play, and mate in seven moves.

No. 614 *Made as Alderman.*

White: K at his 1st sq, R at Q B 4to, B at Q kt 3d, Kts at K 2d and Q B 8th, Ps at K Kt 4th and Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, B at Q Kt 5th, Ps at K 4th and Q B 5th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, BARTON.

ON Wednesday, the 9th inst, the Lord Bishop of Manchester consecrated his twenty-seventh church (little more than two years having elapsed since his elevation to the see); and, as there are some remarkable circumstances connected with the structure, the following brief account, together with a Sketch of the Church, is offered to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

St. Lawrence Chapel, in Barton, in the parish of Preston, Lancashire, was, to the time of consecration, a strictly private Chapel, or domestic, on the estate of Mr. Jacson, of Barton, and was wholly supported by him, as by his predecessors, for the benefit of the residents on his property and in the adjacent townships, but chiefly in the township of Myerscough, which, being Duchy property, and in the parish of Lancaster, is more than fifteen miles distant from its parish church. The Chapel was in existence before the Reformation, and there are some curious stones connected with its foundation, the mythical character of which identifies their origin with the time of the Crusades. The edifice afterwards underwent many dilapidations and alterations, the last of which happened in 1845, when the late proprietor, George Jacson, Esq., considerably enlarged and put it into a state of complete repair, leaving it, however, at his death in 1846, in the same position as to its privileges as before, on account of difficulties which stood in the way of obtaining a district which he wished to have assigned to it.

These difficulties having been at length overcome, a burial-ground having been annexed, and the requisites for consecration provided, the Oratory was converted into the district church; the private chapel, convertible at the caprice of the owner even to secular purposes, was submitted to the authority of the Bishop; and the edifice hitherto used for Sunday worship only became the centre of parochial ministration for a population of about 1060 souls, most of whom had, up to that day, been dependent for their spiritual wants on the spontaneous benevolence of the neighbouring clergy.

ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH, BARTON.

It so happens that the district assigned embraces the extremities of all the parishes which are to be removed to be effectually served by their mother-churches, and on this respect the consecration of this Church forms an important link in the chain of the church's ministrations in an important district in north Lancashire

The endowment provided for the Church is the interest of £1500, and a tithe rent charge of £50 per annum, together with the pew rents, and arrangements have been made for commencing a parsonage-house. The incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Dodd.

On the left hand of the Church is the cottage of a Memorial School erected to the memory of the late George Jacson, Esq., at the expense of his widow

Both edifices are built of brick, and roughcast. The Chancel is furnished with pews made of the Norway pitch pine—a wood capable of being brought to great beauty by the application of raw linseed oil and varnish. The alterations and enlargement were conducted by Mr. Latham, architect, of Preston. The chancel contains a chaste heraldic window, and at the west end there is a window of ancient glass

The chancel was assigned under the 1st and 2nd Will. 4., c. 38; and C. B. Jacson, Esq., and G. Marston, Esq., are the alternate patrons.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE VOLUNTARY THEOLOGICAL.—Upwards of two hundred students are now sitting for the above-mentioned examination, which is conducted by the Regius Professor of Divinity (Professor Jeremie) and the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity (Professor Blunt). The names of the successful candidates will be published at its conclusion.

CURACY OF SELBY.—The presentation to the Perpetual Curacy of Selby, now vacant, has lapsed to the University, in consequence of the disqualification of the patron, who is a Roman Catholic. The election of a clerk for presentation thereto will consequently take place on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

OXFORD ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the state, discipline, and studies of the University of Oxford commenced its sittings in London on Monday. The commissioners are—the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Hinds); Dr. Lushington, Dean of Carlisle; Dr. Jenner, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford; Mr. Liddell, Head Master of Westminster School; Professor Powell, of Oxford; Mr. Dampier, barrister, and Mr. G. H. S. Johnson, of Oxford. It is announced that many distinguished members of the University will be examined by the commissioners, amongst others, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Pusey, the Head Master of Rugby School (Dr. Goulburn), Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P., and the Bishop of Chichester.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Honorary Canonries:* The Rev. George Dugard, in the Cathedral Church of Durham; the Rev. W. Hornby, in the Cathedral Church of Manchester. *Rectories:* The Rev. Richard Henry Foord, to Foxholes, Yorkshire. the Rev. Charles Steers Peel, to Syresham, Northamptonshire; the Rev. John Haynes, to Gaby, Leicestershire; the Rev. J. C. Blumfield, to Launton, Oxon. *Vicarages:* The Rev. G. B. Blenkin, to Beston; the Rev. Thomas Phipps Amtan Champneys, to Owston, Yorkshire; the Rev E. N. Bree, to All Saints, Hereford; the Rev. Thomas Blencowe, to Marston St Lawrance with Warkworth, Northamptonshire; the Rev. W. Spranger White, to St. Just in Penrith, Cornwall.

VACANCIES.—*Rectories:* Earl's Croome, county and diocese Worcester; value £200, with residence; patrons, the representatives of the late rector, the Rev. C. Dunne, deceased. Kirk-Bramwith, county and diocese York; value £517, with residence; patron, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Rev. H. W. B Daubeney, deceased.—*Vicarage:* Eldersfield, county and diocese Worcester; value £250; patron, Sir A. Lechmere; Rev. C. Dunne, deceased.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. George Meade Gibbs, late Curate of Bere Ferrers, Devon, on his coming on a living; the Rev. C. W. Simons, late Curate of Darlaston, from the communicants; the Rev. J. Fenwick from his present and former scholars, upon his vacating the head mastership of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Ipswich; the Rev. Henry Dike, from the children of the National School, Salisbury; the Rev. William Strong Hore, late Curate of Al. Saints, Norwich, from the parishioners on Monday last; the Rev. G. Hills, incumbent of Great Yarmouth (a silver inkstand), from a few candidates for the late ordination, the Rev. J. M. Ware, on leaving the curacy of St. George's, Birmingham, a beautiful silver pocket communion service

The Convocation of the Bishops and clergy of the province of Canterbury was on Wednesday, the 16th instant, opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury in person. His Grace, accompanied by his registrar, J. H. Dyke, Esq., having attended at Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, for that purpose, where her Majesty's Writ of Prorogation, and that of his Grace were read, prorogating the Convocation to Friday, the 15th of November next.

Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, has just examined the eastern and southern valleys of Switzerland, preparatory to forming a railway. He says the Rhône presents the only one that the best line would be one having a tunnel, following the courses of the Orbe, passing by a tunnel through the Mormont at Lutrerwes to the valley of Venoge, and following that valley to the end.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, CONSECRATED ON TUESDAY LAST.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

HARTLAND-ROAD, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

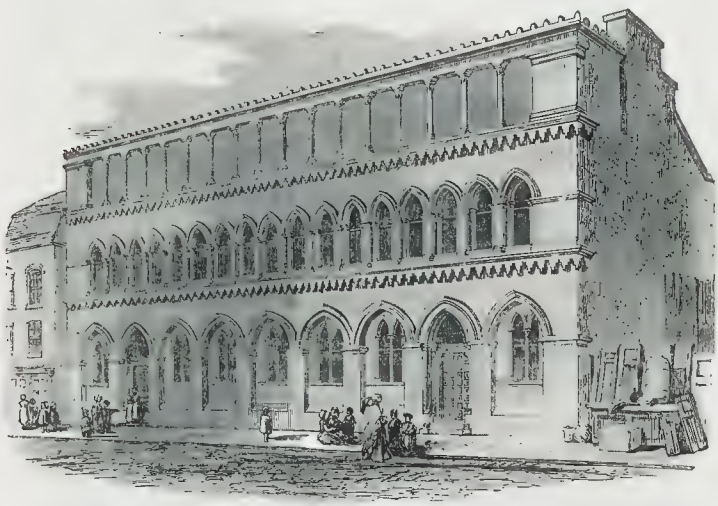
This Church, situated in the parish of St. Pancras, was consecrated on Tuesday last by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a very large assemblage of people. It is situated in the parish of St. Pancras, and is the *third* of the twenty district churches which its present esteemed rector, the Rev. Mr. Dale, hopes to see erected in his present overgrown parish. This Church is constructed to accommodate 1426 persons, of which 856 will be in free and unappropriated seats. The district assigned to it has a population of 10,000 persons (most of whom are poor). The claims of this vast number of persons urged on the earliest possible provision of church and school accommodation. The Vicar (the Rev. David Laing), and a local committee, succeeded in securing contiguous sites, both for Church and Schools, in the very centre of the district. To save time (each day still seeing souls passing into eternity), a contract was at once taken for the School-building, to be immediately raised *in shell*, and used temporarily as a chapel for six hundred persons, whilst the funds were raising for the permanent Church. This was done; the Chapel was speedily filled, and has ever since been used as a temporary church. And now the end seems to be in view; a house of prayer is now consecrated, and ready to receive nearly 7500 souls. The means of sound teaching are prepared for 800 children; and Visiting, Provident, and Maternity Societies have been established; but the Vicar and committee, in order to accomplish these objects, have been obliged to incur a debt, which, after the payment of the grants and subscriptions promised, will not be less than £4000, and for which they have made themselves personally responsible. It is much to be hoped that their fellow Christians will not let them suffer for their zeal.

The Church is dedicated to the "Holy Trinity," and is built with Swanage stone and Bath stone dressings. It is of "middle pointed" character, and consists of a western tower, nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and south porch. The extreme length within the walls is 124 feet, the breadth 66 feet, and the height, to the top of the spire, 160 feet. The Church is of admirable character in design, and the interior is particularly effective. The open roof is stained to imitate oak, as are also the seats, the galleries, &c. These latter are set back from the pillars separating the nave from the aisles, and the general appearance of the nave is thus not interfered with. The chancel, as may be seen by our Illustration, is of charming and novel design, the numerous arches producing, to use an artistic phrase, a pleasing and elegant play of lines. From the great deficiency of funds the fittings are of the simplest character, the pulpit being the one actually used in the school, or temporary church. It is to be hoped, however, that the liberality of individuals will soon enable the committee to replace them by others more suited to the size and importance of the Church. As a commencement, Mr. Gibbs, of Harmood-place, has presented the centre compartment of the five light east window of painted glass, of a rich and appropriate design and in excellent taste. The architects have given the font.

CHANCEL OF TRINITY CHURCH, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

The organ, placed on one side of the chancel, is of very sweet and powerful tone. It was erected by Messrs. Bevington and Sons, of Greek-street, Soho.

Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon are the architects of this fine Church; and Messrs. T. and W. Piper, the builders. The total outlay, including site and enclosures, will be upwards of £10,000.



ST. MARTIN'S NORTHERN SCHOOLS, CASTLE-STREET, LONG-ACRE, OPENED ON THURSDAY LAST.

ST. MARTIN'S NORTHERN SCHOOLS.

A sermon was preached on Thursday, by the Bishop of London, in St. Martin's Church, for the purpose of inaugurating the St. Martin's Northern Schools. These have been erected in Castle-street, Long-acre; the architect being Mr. James William Wild, and the builders Messrs. Haward and Nixon, at the expense of £2433. The accommodation will include 400 boys and girls, and a large school-room for infants; with master's and mistress's separate residences. There is a covered playground at the top of the building a novel feature, which extends the whole length of it (100 feet). The additional height and colonnade required for the purpose add much to the effect. The Schools are intended to be self-supporting, though hitherto established by funds which have in fact been collected by subscriptions.

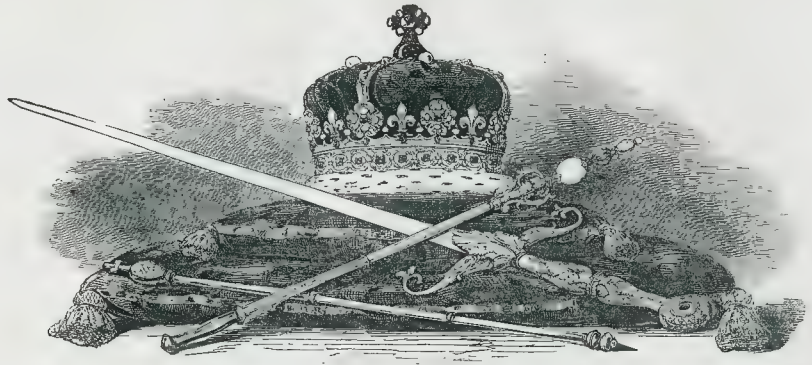
The Bishop of London took for his text on the present occasion Mark x., verse 14:—"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." The right rev. prelate commenced by observing that those who brought their children to the Saviour to be healed, perhaps also extended their care to their moral welfare; nevertheless, the disciples murmured and incurred the rebuke of their Master, who commanded the children to be brought to him a fact referred to in the baptismal service of the Church. "We act," continued his Grace, "in the spirit of that institution, in providing instruction for the infant mind, and thereby assist sponsors and parents in their duties. It is the province of the Church to deal with man as a spiritual being, responsible to God, and a probationer for eternity. But, unfortunately, the theory and practice of the case do not exactly agree. The province of education, in fact, cannot be restricted. It must combine many things which have no direct reference to religion. But his Lordship considered this an advantage, as interested motives might be brought to bear upon and to aid the great object in view. Long life and riches are equally the results of learning and religion, properly applied—wherefore the former may be used to corroborate the latter. But, on account of the opposition of the natural man, spiritual truths and motives must be the more emphatically enforced—'line upon line, and precept upon precept.' Intellectual cultivation is not alone sufficient—it must be sanctified by the influences of the Gospel. The revolutionists of society are mostly instructed men; but, being without religion, they are only the more degraded on that account. Nevertheless, the wrongs and sorrows of the poor are entitled to redress. Their condition, which makes them the victims of infidelity and treason, demands improvement. Increased exertions on the part of the Church are required, particularly in giving a religious character to education, and this mainly for the purpose of preventing the encroachments of Puritanism on the one hand, and Popery on the other. As to the last, there was great need of diligence; the Pope having recently offered an insult to the Church of England. Protestant education, therefore, should be the aim; an education, however, general in its character, and comprehending whatever it is useful to know and to apply. Man is born the heir of both time and immortality, and secular instruction must accordingly be largely promoted. Nevertheless, it should always be accompanied with Church instruction. Additional churches were needed, as well as additional schools."

The sermon concluded with the advocacy of the cause of the New Northern Schools, and solicited funds in aid of their institution. A wealthy parish, at the West-end of the town, like St. Martin's, should set an example to poorer and less privileged localities.

After the sermon, the children walked in procession to the building, in Castle-street, Long-acre, where a magnificent breakfast awaited the subscribers, in order to inaugurate the Schools. In the absence of the Bishop of London, who was compelled to retire from indisposition, the Rev. Henry Mackenzie presided, who announced subscriptions received from her Majesty and Prince Albert, Baroness Wood and Parndon, and from the Duke of Northumberland, of £[illegible]. After descanting upon the example of domestic virtue in the high places of the land, set by her Majesty, Mr. Mackenzie proposed the health of the Queen. In proposing that of the Bishop of the diocese, Mr. Mackenzie, authorized by the Bishop's sermon, ventured a digression on the conduct of the Pope, in appointing an Archbishop of Westminster, and censured much the unseemly interference of a foreign potentate; nay, what he would call the insolent presumption of a foreign bishop. The crown in this country was the fountain of honour, both ecclesiastical and political, and not the Vatican. In the words of our great bard, he would say, that "No Italian priest should tithe or toll in our dominions." Latimer's candle still burned in undiminished radiance throughout England. The heart of England was still sound, and beat in behalf of Church and State united.

In the course of the toasts and the speeches, it was remarked that the founding and first establishment of the schools was due to the Rev. Sir Henry R. Dukinfield, Bart., the late vicar of the parish.

Sir Henry replied in an appropriate speech. The health of the churchwardens having been given with others, including that of William Cotton, Esq., late Governor of the Bank of England, the meeting separated. The company amounted to about 250 persons.



REGALIA OF SCOTLAND: CROWN SCEPTRE, SWORD, AND LORD TREASURER'S ROD.

REGALIA OF SCOTLAND—HOLYROOD PALACE AND ABBEY.

JEWEL OF ST. ANDREW.

During our Artist's recent visit to Edinburgh, he availed himself of the opportunity of inspecting the Regalia of Scotland, with the object of presenting to our readers a correct illustration of these very interesting "symbols of the ancient Independence of Scotland." They are kept in the "Crown Room" in the Castle at Edinburgh, immediately under the square tower, where they were deposited in 1707. Here they were long hidden from view, and were, indeed, suspected to have been conveyed away. The circumstances of their being again brought to light are thus detailed in Mr. Grant's very interesting "Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh," recently published:—

"A semi-octagon tower, of considerable height, gives access to the dark and vaulted room where the Scottish Regalia were so long hidden from view. By a letter from Duncan Forbes of Culloden, printed so early as 1747, there appears to have existed a tradition, that several records of parliament lay in the Castle, locked up in the room where the Crown was deposited at the Union; and on the 5th November, 1794, it was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, and other commissioners, warranted to search for these documents. The room was dark, and filled with foul air; the dust of nearly a century lay on the floor, and on the old oak chest with its ponderous locks; the ashes of the last fire still remained in the rusty grate, and the place seemed grim and desolate.

"Major Drummond, an officer on duty, repeatedly shook the chest, which the Commissioners supposed to be empty; for there was a belief abroad that the Government, by a wicked policy, had destroyed its contents. Upon it lay a box lined with velvet, which was supposed to have held the crown. The lid had been wrenched off by violence, and carelessly thrown to the other end of the apartment, where it lay among the thick dust. The Commissioners, who had no authority to proceed further, retired, and again the Regalia were consigned to oblivion.

"Now, they are exhibited daily to visitors, who average nearly four thousand weekly, during the summer months. The room was greatly improved in 1848, when the ceiling was groined with massive oak panelling, having shields in bold relief. Enclosed by an iron cage, and shown by four dim sepulchral lamps, the crown, sword, and sceptre are laid on a white marble table, together with four other memorials of the House of Stuart—the jewels of the venerable Cardinal York, which were deposited there in 1830, by order of William IV. These are the golden collar of the Garter, presented by Elizabeth to James VI., with its appendage the George; the order of St. Andrew, cut on an onyx, set with diamonds, and having on the reverse the badge of the thistle, which opens with a secret spring, revealing a beautiful miniature of Anne of Denmark; and, lastly, the ancient ruby ring studded with diamonds, and worn by the ancient Scottish kings at their coronation. It was last placed on the finger of the unhappy Charles I., and, after all its wanderings with his descendants, is now in its old receptacle with

> 'The other insegnyes,
> That fell to Kings on onywise,
> Both *sceptre, sword*, and *ring*.—*Wintoun's Cronikil*.'

We add a few additional details:—

"The form of the crown is remarkably elegant. The lower part consists of two circles, the undermost much broader than that which rises over it: both are composed of the purest gold, and the uppermost is surmounted or relieved by a range of *fleurs-de-lis*, interchanged with *crosses fleurées*, and with knobs or pinnacles of gold, topped with large pearls, which produces a very rich effect. The under and broader circle is adorned with twenty-two precious stones, betwixt each of which is interposed an oriental pearl: the stones are topazes, amethysts, emeralds, rubies, and jacinths: they are not polished by the lapidary, or cut into facets, according to the more modern fashion, but are set plain, in the ancient style of jeweller's work. The smaller circle, which surmounts this under one, is adorned with small diamonds and sapphires alternately, and its upper verge terminates in the range of the crosses, *fleurs-de-lis*, and knobs topped with pearls, which we have described. These two circles, thus ornamented, seem to have formed the original Diadem or Crown of Scotland, until the reign of James V., who added two imperial arches, rising from the circle and crossing each other, and closing at the top in a mound of gold, which again is surmounted by a large cross *pâtée*, ornamented with pearls, and bearing the characters of J. R. V. These additional arches are attached to the original Crown by tacks of gold, and there is some inferiority in the quality of the metal.

"The bonnet or tiara worn under the Crown was anciently of purple, but is now of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine—a change first adopted in the year 1695. The tiara is adorned with four superb pearls set in gold, and fastened in the velvet, which appears between the arches. The Crown measures about nine inches in diameter, twenty-seven inches in circumference, and about six inches and a half in height from the bottom of the lower circle to the top of the cross. The whole appearance of this ancient type of sovereignty does great credit to the skill and taste of the age in which it was formed.

"At the same time that he altered the form of the Crown, James V. caused the present Sceptre to be made. It is a slender and elegant rod of silver, about thirty-nine inches in length, the stalk being of a hexagon form, divided by three ornamental rings, and surrounded by an antique capital of embossed leaves, supporting three small figures, representing the Virgin Mary, Saint Andrew, and Saint James. The ornamented niches, in which these small figures are placed, are again surmounted by a crystal globe of two inches and a quarter in diameter, and yet again by a small oval globe topped with an oriental pearl. Under the figures are placed the characters 'J. R. V.' It is probable that James V. had the sceptre made, as well as the crown altered, when he was in France, in 1536; at least the workmanship greatly excels what we should have expected in Scotland during that period.

"The Sword of State had been presented a good many years before to James IV. of Scotland, by Pope Julius II., along with a purple hat, flowered with gold. The workmanship of the sword is of a fanciful and elegant description, resembling the style of Benvenuto Cellini, and belongs to the period when the art of sculpture was reviving in Rome. The whole sword is about five feet long, of which the handle and pummel occupy fifteen inches. They are formed of silver gilded, highly carved and ornamented. The cross of the sword is represented by two dolphins, whose heads join at the handle. The scabbard is of a crimson velvet, covered with filigree work and silver; the prevailing ornament being oak-leaves and acorns, which was the emblem of Julius II."

THE GEORGE.

HOLYROOD.

The accompanying View shows a portion of the Palace, with some fine remains of the Abbey buildings; these are the north side, and the principal entrance to the Church, with one of the towns, at the western extremity.

Holyrood Abbey was founded in 1128, by David II. In 1332, it was completely plundered by the army of Edward III., and in 1335 burnt by that of Richard II. But the greatest destruction took place in 1544, during the naval irruption of the Earl of Hertford, when the choir and transept of the Church were entirely demolished, and nothing was left standing but the nave, the portion which now exists as a ruin.

At the Reformation, the church was stripped of its ornaments, and converted into the parish church of the Canongate. On the restoration, however, it underwent a thorough repair, and was set apart as a chapel Royal. A throne was erected for the Sovereign, and twelve stalls for the Knights of the Order of the Thistle; the floor was paved with marble, and an organ put up. In the brief reign of James VII., mass was celebrated in it, to the no small indignation of the people; and immediately on the abdication of that Monarch, the populace again demolished this remnant of the hated religion, by reducing the chapel to ruins.

It remained in a neglected state till 1758, when the attention of the Barons of Exchequer was directed to it by the Duke of Hamilton, the Hereditary Keeper of the Palace. A sum was granted to renew the roof, and otherwise repair the chapel; but, from an error of judgment of the architect, large heavy flag-stones were put upon the roof; the consequence of which was, that, in ten years afterwards, the roof fell in, and brought down large portions of the walls and pillars. The rubbish, containing much of the ornamental work, was afterwards cleared away; but the chapel has been allowed to remain in a ruinous state to the present time.

The ruin, as already stated, formed the nave of the original church, and is 148 feet in length by 66 feet in breadth. The style is of the middle period of Gothic

PART OF HOLYROOD PALACE AND ABBEY.

architecture; and this remaining portion affords sufficient proof that, when entire, the church must have been a magnificent structure. In the south-east corner of the nave is the Royal vault, where were buried David II., James II., James V., and Henry Lord Darnley.

The precincts of this abbey and the King's Park, first inclosed by James V., still retain the ancient privilege of being a sanctuary for insolvent debtors. The Bailie of Holyrood is appointed by commission from the Duke of Hamilton, and the protection of the sanctuary is obtained by petition to this functionary, and the payment of £2 2s. in name of fees. The average annual number who avail themselves of this privilege for the ten years previous to 1834, was 55. The boundaries comprise the king's Park, Salisbury Crags, and the greater part of Arthur's Seat.

In our account of her Majesty's recent visit to Holyrood Palace, we omitted to state that the whole of the alterations at Holyrood have been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. R. Matheson, chief officer of H.M. Woods and Works in Scotland; Mr. D. R. Hay being the decorative artist, and Mr. Trotter the upholsterer to her Majesty.

MUSIC.

THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS

The largest assemblage ever collected within the walls of Her Majesty's Theatre was that of Tuesday night, at the opening entertainment of the "Grand National Concerts." It was stated that upwards of 2000 paid to the "Promenade" alone; and, making an allowance for the remainder of the audience in the private boxes, box and gallery stalls, and the gallery, there could not have been less than 3000 persons in the theatre. The classification of the seats is suggestive of some remarks, as the present arrangement is singularly defective, and is calculated to lead to much imposition. The general organisation of the house is the same, as regards the stage and pit, as that at Jullien's Promenade Concerts, that is to say, the pit is boarded over for a considerable distance, and, gradually rising, arrives from the pit towards the back of the stage; but, instead of being a level from the *façade* of the boxes to the rear of the stage, the pit platform has been raised at such an acute angle as completely to shut out the occupants of the pit boxes from a view of the orchestra, the heads, or rather hats, of the dense mass of standing visitors being elevated nearly to the central compartment of the grand tier. Nor is this the only inconvenience. On each side of the orchestra there is a flight of steps leading to the stage, and the struggles of two opposing streams at these staircases caused much confusion. The barrier at the back of the two pit staircases was also the scene of frequent strife, which, it was said, on the part of a body of the police to prevent any persons from the pit passing to the boxes on the night operated in a safety valve, for if there had been more room, the belligerents might have done more damage to themselves. The way to and fro in the pit was crowded to a multitude in the promenade, during the singing of the National Anthem, between the parts, was a strange scene—an admixture of ruffianism and good humour, perhaps to witness in any other country, but which, in the last act of self-government in the popular assemblages, is attended only with crushing and squeezing. Leaving the promenade, and ascending the box stairs, the individual dissatisfaction of seat was here referred to. In the second tier, the first and great tier of boxes are retained as in the opera season, and the extreme private boxes on the upper tiers; on the "one and two pair and half circle," the private boxes, with their yellow draperies, have been entirely removed, and rows of benches, as a crescent, put in their room; the private boxes or places of any kind for the amateur who has not previously engaged a stall; and the *employés*, at their pleasure and profit, can exclude every person who has not a voucher. To those who are present on the evening's performance, this novel and peculiar exclusion from any seat in the house was, of course, a most serious inconvenience, and their disagreeable position was not relieved by the arbitrary of the stallan keeper in constantly changing the number of stall in office, the politest of the functionaries of Her Majesty's Theatre, and to him, and not to the foresight and attention of the "Executive Committee, Directors, and Managers," were the journals indebted for any kind of accommodation "not certainly, the best calculated for the due performance of their duties; but, of all events, preferable to being compelled to "go to the promenade," as kindly told by the surly stall-keepers.

The decorative portion of the house, if not exhibiting the highest and most costly school of art, was showy. Over the stage were the vast pink and white striped folds of a tent; against the background of which were suspended tinsel pieces of crowns, the rose, thistle, shamrock, and fleur-de-lis, for the Prince of Wales. Over the stands for refreshments were mirrors, and, here and there, antique casts. The embroidered gauze curtains, in imitation of lace, over the pink calico draperies, with festoons, forming the new hangings of the boxes, rendered the aspect of the house sufficiently light and pretty, the eye being subjected to no fatigue from over elaboration or ingenuity of design, or ultra refinement of taste.

As regards the programme and its performance, if judged by the pledges of the prospectus, neither one nor the other would stand the test of adverse criticism; but, if this entertainment had been given without preparatory flourishes, it might pass muster, as amusing, if not intellectual, and as indicative of a mixed species of musical excitement, being neither "fish, flesh, nor fowl" in individuality. The scheme was clearly not classical—nor was it a *sorte demanstic*. The whole is rendered up to the public as a jollification, and, therefore, the "monumental productions" having the slightest possible proportion in the concoction. Whether this kind of programme be really the "great national requirement," the public will not decide; we protest against the assumption that there is not a really musical public prepared for the highest order of composition and the more refined style of executive skill. We appeal to the manner of the audience during the performance of the first and last movement of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat, by M. Charles Hallé—to the breathless silence during the superb performance of Sainton of his new violin fantasia—to the rapturous encore on the "Pilgrim's Chorus" in the overture of Rossini, and to the enthusiastic encores awarded to Mdlle. Angri in her two airs from Rossini's "Semiramide" and Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," as undeniable evidence of the taste and discrimination of the multitude. The public, no "public" displayed any lack of intelligent appreciation of certain vocal and instrumental displays of mediocrity in Tuesday's programme? This cry of a want of taste and knowledge on the part of the "sibilling" amateurs, is most absurd and unjust; and, even if it were founded, is it not due to the public that executive committee, directors, and managers," who have announced themselves as the promoters of high art, to educate and enlighten the public by presenting them with really intellectual entertainments? Where was the noble orchestra as that engaged at the Grand National Concerts, a low purpose should be exhibited, and the parts of the programme properly classified. Let us have, in the first act, the symphonic compositions of the great masters, with the classical violin and pianoforte concertos, and the dramatic overtures; and then, for the second part, the specimens of the lighter operatic, ballet, and dance schools would be really acceptable. And in dance music, there should be introduced the rich and varied compositions of Strauss and Lanner, of whom so little is known in this country.

Besides the pieces we have referred to above, there was a MS. overture, by Balfe. The subject, an Irish air, was treated by the composer with a vivid impression of the Weberian forms; but the whole seemed to want individuality and power, leaving no definite impression on the mind beyond that of certain research for the mere display of the skill of the writer. In Signor Negri's operatic selection from Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," there was occasion to admire an exquisite violin solo of Molique the delightful Scottish melodies of Bagnani; and the surprising execution, but rather coarse tone, of Arban, on the cornet-à-piston. Mr. Richardson's flute solo (Drouet's variations in "Rule Britannia") was another singularly weak display of mere mechanism in passage playing. Halfd played Liszt's "Lucia" fantasia in the second part; but he was more at home in the classical than in the romantic school of playing, wanting the Thalberg and Liszt powers of dramatic expression for the latter.

Since the above was penned there have been three concerts, but the scheme exhibits no material change in the character of the selections. Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony was played on Wednesday, at the opening and at the end of the first part, the movements being interrupted by gleaming of all kinds. Master Henrich Werner, the pianist prodigy, has made his *début* in Liszt's "Norma" fantasia; Mr Cooper has played Mendelssohn's violin concerto; Mr. Gustavus Geary, the Irish tenor, and Madame Bascecourt, the Italian *prima donna*, have sung; but we must postpone our notice of these *artistes* until next week.

THE GRAND BOSTON ORGAN

A performance on the grand organ, built by Gray and Davison for the Centenary Chapel, at Boston, Lincolnshire, by Mr. George Cooper, deputy-organist of St. Paul's and the Chapel Royal, and organist of St. Sepulchre and Christ's Hospital, took place last Monday evening, at the organ manufactory in the New-road. As is usual on such occasions, the factory was filled with well-known professors and amateurs.

The new instrument is one of the largest in this country. There are 49 stops and 2490 pipes; in the colossal Birmingham organ there are 4962 pipes and 78 stops: so that the Boston organ may claim a position after the leviathan of instruments. The dimensions of the case are—height 36½, 23 feet wide, and 16 feet deep. There are two bellows—one for the manuals, the other for the pedal organ; and four compression pedals for changing the stops; also, the new sforzando pedal, by these manuals. Great Organ: Double open diapason 16ft., open diapason 8 feet, stopped diapason 8 feet, quint C, octave 4, flute 4, octave quint 3, super-octave 2, fifteenth 2, sesquialtra 3 ranks, furniture 3 ranks, posaune 8 feet, and clarion 4 feet. Choir Organ: Open diapason 8 feet, gamba 8 feet, keraulophon (this stop was introduced for the first time in the great organ of St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, by Gray and Davison) 8 feet, stopped diapason bass 8 feet, clarionet flute 8 feet, octave 4 feet, flute 4 feet, gemshorn 4 feet, super-octave 2 feet, fifteenth 2 feet, sesquialtra 3 ranks, and corno di bassetto 8 feet. Swell Organ: Bourdon 16 feet, open diapason 8 feet, stopped diapason 8 feet, octave 4 feet, super-octave 2 feet, sesquialtre 3 ranks, contra fagotto 16 feet, cornopean 8 feet, oboe 8 feet, and clarion 4 feet. Couplers: Swell to great manuals, choir to great manuals, swell manual to pedals, great manual to pedals, choir manual to pedals and sforzando.

Mr. G. Cooper's selections and playing were eminently calculated to develop the varied powers of the new organ, and the general impression was, that a remarkably fine-toned instrument, equal and brilliant throughout its register, will be the future boast of Boston. Mr. G. Cooper played two preludes and two fugues, by J. S. Bach; Handel's choruses, "Fixed is his everlasting seat" and "He rebuked the Red Sea," an adagio and largheito, from Kalkwoda's First and Second Symphonies; Hummel's gradnale, "Quod in orbe;" the air of *Polyphemus*, from Handel's "Acis and Galatea," "Oh, rudder than the cherry;" a MS. aria, by Mozart; and Mr. C. E. Horsley's air, "The Lord is my Shepherd," from his oratorio "David." The style of the performer was shown off in the most advantageous manner the numerous solo stops, and he accomplished his task with great tact and taste. His pedal-playing is remarkable for clearness and precision. The chorus "Fixed is his everlasting seat" was entered the *sforzando* stop being well exhibited in this chorus, as in Hummel's gradnale. The contra fagotto, in Mr. Horsley's graceful and melodious air, and the deep pedal trombone, in Ile air "Oh, rudder," were also much admired.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Italian Opera, in Paris, will be opened early in November, under the direction of Mr. Lumley and M. Leconte, with Bellini's "Sonnambula" and Donizetti's "Elisire sustained by Grisi, Sontag and Signor Calzolari.——M. Charlot, the pupil of Carafa and Zimmerman, has gained the first grand prize for composition at the "Académie des Beaux Arts."——There are to be new operas to be produced at the Grand Opera in Paris—the five act work of Auber, "L'Enfant Prodigue," Rosenhan's "Demon de la Nuit," and M. Gounod's "Sappho," for Madame Viardot. M. Gounod is as yet, unknown; but was a pupil of Reicha, Lesueur, and Halévy. At the age of nineteen he won the second grand prize at the Conservatoire; and at twenty-one (1839), the first grand prize. Subsequently he studied in Italy and Germany.——The concerts of the Paris Philharmonic Society, under Berlioz's direction, will recommence on the 22d instant.——Scribe and Halévy's new opera, "La Dame de Pique," is in rehearsal at the Opéra Comique.——Mr. Carte, the flautist, gave a concert as the theatre Royal Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 10th instant, at which Miss Catherine Hayes, Madame Macfarren, Signor Bordas, and Herr Formes sang, with Lavenu as conductor.——On the 17th and 18th inst., at the Music Hall, in Edinburgh. Mr. Wood gave two concerts, with Miss Dolby, Miss Messent, Miss Saltonstall, Signor Bordas, Herr Formes, Mr. Carte, and Mr. Lavenu as the *Artistes*. On Tuesday, the same party were at Lancaster, on Wednesday at Nottingham, Thursday at Newcastle-under-Lyme, and yesterday (the 18th) at Wolverhampton.——Miss Lucombe and Mr. Sims Reeves have been singing with great success in the northern provincial towns.——Mr. W. Brandon gave an evening concert last Saturday, at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, to afford pupils an opportunity of singing in public.——The second of the cheap and excellent Monday Evening Musical Entertainments took place at the National Hall, Holborn, last Monday night: the performers were Mr. Sample, Miss Felton, Mrs. W. Wilson, Messrs. W. Wilson, Genge, G. Ford, F. Smith, and William Isaac.——Miss Lizzy Stuart gave an evening concert at the Manor House, Hackney, last Tuesday night, assisted by Mrs. A. Newton, Mr. Bridge Frodsham, and Mr. F. Smith; Miss Julia Wood (piano), and Master John Ward (concertina).

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET

This theatre re-opened on Monday, with its regular company, "The Serious Family" being the piece for inaugurating the season. Mr. Webster was honoured with the vehement cheering of a numerous audience. The house has been cleaned, re-gilded, and re-papered, and in relation to her Majesty's box somewhat altered, which was formerly on a level with the dress-circle. The ante-room, too, has been entirely re-constructed and re-decorated. Light Pompeian pilasters, forming panels all round, support wreaths of flowers, trailing over a pencil of blue mirrors let into the walls. Each panel contains a view of some scene associated with her Majesty's history—Windsor Castle, Osborne House, Prince Albert's residence at Saxe-Gotha, are among the number. A ceiling of Pompeian blue, enriched with bands of different plumage, surmounts the whole. The pattern is repeated in the box, an oval wreath of flowers adorning the centre. These decorations have been executed by Mr. Sang, but projected, it is stated, by Mr. Webster.

OLYMPIC.

"My Wife's Daughter" is the title of a new comedy, in two acts, by Mr. Stirling Coyne, produced on Monday. It is a translation from the French, but is executed with a freedom which impresses it with the stamp of English manners. "La Femme de Quarante Ans" is the title of the French piece, and the lady of forty is Mrs. Compton of the Olympic, who is married and secretly wedded to a young husband, she is desirous of keeping from his observation her daughter *Clara*, whom, though seventeen, she still maintains at boarding-school. But the last runs away, and finds a protector in the very person of her mother's husband; who, also, previously, had been solicited by some old acquaintance to gain her parent's consent to the girl's marriage with a college chum. This is a matter to be delicately managed; and *Clara* is accordingly concealed in the Hermitage. The mystification is excited by the circumstance, and the lady of forty becomes jealous. All, however, is cleared up, when the daughter appears instead of the rival. The lady was most artistically interpreted by Mrs. Warren, who performed an old man with a young wife, and Mr. Compton a supercilious valet. The house was well attended, and the comedy proved decidedly successful.

SADLER'S WELLS

Miss Lyons, who lately performed *Juliet* at the Olympic, appeared here for the first time on Monday in *Desdemona*. Her performance was marked with the characteristics of her previous efforts. We think, but it was not to-day interesting and engaging. The youthful innocence of her appearance was of itself a charm that created much sympathy.

PRINCESS'.

On Wednesday, the performances at this theatre were varied with that of "The Wife's Secret."

LYCEUM

This most elegant of the metropolitan theatres re-opened for the season on Wednesday, with two new pieces, and a revival. Both the former seem to be adaptations from the French—one by Mr. Morris Barnett, and the other by Planché. "Serve Him Right" was the title of the first. The hero, a *Mr. Bellamy* (Mr. C. Mathews), flourishes both as a bachelor and a married man. An act is devoted to him in either capacity. While single he conceives a passion for the wife of another, and thus inspired, performs romantic acts of generosity, which his friend, *Mr. Greenfinch* (Mr. Roxby), ascribes to the purest motives. His eyes are somewhat opened by *Bellamy's* boasting of his spirit of intrigue, and the ingenuous devices by which he had conveyed his *billets d'assignation* to the fair objects of his admiration. *Greenfinch* hopes. In the ardour of conversation, that retributive justice may overtake *Bellamy* when married, and that he may then feel the jealousy which he now causes to others. And so it happens. To escape from the suspicion of having attempted the virtue of *Mrs. Shuttleworth* (Mrs Kenwarthy), *Bellamy* is compelled to accept the hand of *Julia*, her sister. As a married man, he becomes the victim of innumerable annoyances, which he brings into Court by cards and books for documentary proofs. A boor, who comes sneaking after the housekeeper, is the source of infinite misunderstanding and amusement. The curtain fell with great applause.

The second piece is entitled "My Heart's Idol." The hero here is also entrapped into a marriage through his libertine propensities. But he deserts his wife immediately after the honeymoon, and becomes a lieutenant in the Empire of Austria. He is, however, pursued to Amsterdam by his wife and her friend, who brings about a reconciliation, as she had formerly brought about the marriage. In this piece, Mr. Mathews had important parts; in this, however, Mr. G. Vining was the principal.

The burlesque of "Olympic Devils" closed the amusements of the evening. The house was thoroughly filled, and the performances went off with great spirit.

SURREY.

A new nautical piece has been produced here, entitled "Love's Anchor;" and, as a melodrama of its class, is not without merit. Its success appears to have placed the legitimate drama on the shelf again.

The will of Mrs. William Clifford has been proved in Doctors' Commons, and by it that lady bequeaths to her daughter, Miss Harrison (late Miss Ellen Clifford), wife of the well-known tenor singer, the interest of all her property for life, and at her decease the principal to be equally divided between the three children of Mrs. Harrison.

THE CITIES OF LONDON AND PARIS COMPARED.—The report of M. Darcy, divisional inspector of the Ponts et Chaussées, who has been to England to obtain information relative to the macadamized roads, has just been published. In this work we find the following particulars relative to the population, extent of the streets, &c., in Paris and London:—The total surface of London is 210,000,000 of square metres; its population, 1,924,000; number of houses, 360,000; extent of streets, 1,296,000 metres; extent of the streets, not including the foot pavement, 6,000,000 mètres; extent of the sewers, 639,000 mètres. The total surface of Paris is 84,379,016 square metres; population, 1,053,878; number of houses, 30,000; extent of streets, 485,000 metres; surface of the streets, exclusive of the foot pavement, 3,600,000 square metres; length of the sewers, 135,000 metres; surface of the foot-pavement, 883,000 metres. Thus, in London, every inhabitant corresponds to a surface of 100 metres; in Paris, to a surface of 80 metres. In London each person for each house is 74; at Paris, 34. At London, the average length for each house corresponds to 40 metres 40 centimetres; at Paris to length of street of 16 metres. These details establish a very great difference between the two cities, from which it appears that there is in London a great extent of surface not built over; that the houses are not very high, and that almost every family has its own. The two-thirds of Paris is the part where the greatest traffic takes place, and the following are the results of the observations of M. Darcy on the subject:—On the Boulevard des Capucines there pass every twenty-four hours 5070 horses drawing carriages; Boulevard des Italiens, 10,780; Boulevard Poissonnière, 7720; Boulevard St. Denis, 9609; Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire, 5858, general average of the above, 8600. Rue des Faubourg St. Antoine, 4360; Avenue des Champs Elysées, 6939. At London, in Pall Mall, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre, there pass at least 800 carriages every hour. On London-bridge not less than 13,000 every hour. On Westminster-bridge the annual traffic amounts to not less than 8,000,000 horses. By this it will be seen that the traffic in Paris does not come up to one-half of what it is in the macadamized streets of London.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE. No. I.

A TRAVELLER through a dusty road
Strewed acorns on the lea,
And one took root, and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade at evening time,
To hear the its early vows,
And Age was pleased, in heats of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs:
The dormouse lov'd its dangling twigs,
The birds sweet music bore,
It stood a glory in its place,
A blessing evermore!

A little spot had it to stay
And it grew and grew,
A passing stranger scoop'd a well,
Where weary men might turn;
He wall'd it in, and hung with care
A ladle at the brink—
He thought he ought of the deed he did,
But jung'd that toll might drink,
He passed again—and lo! the well,
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropp'd a random thought;
'Twas old, and yet was new—
A simple fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true;
It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monitory flame.
The thought was small—its issue great:
A watch fire on the hill,
It sheds its radiance far adown,
And cheers the valley still!

A nameless man, amid a crowd
That throng'd the daily mart,
Let fall a word of Hope and Love,
Unstudied, from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown—
A transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE CATALOGUE.—In consequence of the returns pouring in so fast from the various local committees in town and country, the executive have determined on beginning at once to compile their catalogue forthwith; and, as the returns are received, they are copied, referred to their appropriate department, and entered accordingly. By this means all the confusion will be avoided which would necessarily have arisen from the attempt to catalogue the vast mass of articles, after the decision of the Royal Commissioners on the matter of selection, as the task will be comparatively easy to expunge the rejected articles. A large and elegant model of the Exhibition building, in wood and pasteboard, has been provided, for the convenience of the executive committees, in assigning their places to the various articles. It is divided everywhere into squares of about an inch, which represent a space of eight feet in the building, and as the various articles are allotted to the several parts of the building, the spaces representing those parts will be filled up in the model; for this purpose the roof of the model is left uncovered, and it will thus be seen at a glance what is the amount of space which the committee have at any time at their disposal. Up to the 1st of October, demands for space had been received from 131 local committees, and the returns from the same bodies showed that 2019 persons proposed to become exhibitors. Of the applications for space, there were 51 in respect of articles comprised in section 1, "raw materials and produce," 96 in section 2, "machinery," 87 in section 3, "manufactures;" and 50 in section 4, "sculpture, models and the plastic art." From the rate at which the returns continue to be received, there is little doubt that the number of proposing exhibitors will be swelled to 4000 by the end of the month. In every case, the local committees have required an estimate of the space likely to be occupied to accompany the notification of each article; and the Executive Committee are thus enabled to judge, not only of the total amount of space which will be demanded, but also of the relative bulk of each department of the Exhibition. Judging from the returns hitherto received, it is evident that manufactures will occupy by far the largest space—about two-thirds of the whole; manufactured articles are next in bulk, but do not cover more than half the space which has been claimed for machinery; while the other two sections, viz., raw materials and the fine arts, are each comprised within comparatively small dimensions.

PROTECTION AGAINST PIRACY AT THE EXHIBITION. The question of affording protection from piracy to the exhibitors of articles has recently been much pressed on the attention of the Royal Commissioners. Owing to the unsatisfactory state in which the law was left by the abortive attempt at legislation at last session, many manufacturers are almost afraid sending to the Exhibition the most recent products of their skill and ingenuity, for which they have not yet obtained patents; and representations have been received from a great number of local committees, urging the Commissioners to take some steps whereby an adequate protection may be obtained either by application to the Privy Council, or by obtaining a short act of Parliament as soon as the Legislature assembles. It is generally thought that the latter course will have to be resorted to.

MEMORANDUM ON THE DECORATIONS FOR THE BUILDING. Several applications have already been made by intending exhibitors to the Executive Committee on the privilege of displaying carpets, paperhangers' works, floorings, ceilings, and other similar objects in preparation for the Exhibition, as parts of the decorations of the building. The arrangements are now sufficiently matured to enable the Executive Committee to give the necessary information to parties who seek this privilege, and generally to consider any proposals of this kind which exhibitors may be desirous of submitting to them. The Executive Committee will be prepared, from time to time, make known the progress of the works, and the class of decorations for which they will be prepared to grant the privilege of adaptation. At the present time, the Executive Committee beg leave to announce that they are prepared to receive offers from any intending exhibitors, whether native or foreign, for the decoration of their allotted spaces, and interior iron railings, ornamental fountains, decorative works in scagliola, coloured cements, and other materials for walls, &c. Wood carvers, modellers, decorators, &c., capable of executing ornamental pendentives, ceilings, either in wood-work, plaster, papier-maché, or flat coloured decoration, are informed that, generally speaking, the spaces to be appropriated to ceilings will be surfaces of 24 feet square, or 576 superficial feet, which will be seen at a station of about 19 feet from the ground. The spaces which may be filled with scagliola, cement, and other wall decorations, will be 14 feet high, with semicircular heads, and 8 feet wide. The height, width, and nature of the ornamental fountains proposed for exhibition should be specified by the parties wishing to send them. Parties wishing to exhibit decorated railings may obtain the necessary information on applying to the Executive Committee. Any spaces allotted to exhibitors for these classes of objects will not be included in the allotments of space which may be made to them by any local committee. Before the Executive Committee can make an absolute guarantee of space in these classes, they would be glad to receive communications from the parties themselves proposing to execute such works, stating the details of their character, accompanied with sketches sufficiently descriptive. All proposals must be forthwith submitted to the Executive Committee.

The first contribution from the Continent has arrived in this country. It consists of a consignment of 83 packages by the *Neptune* steamer from St. Petersburg, and was addressed to Gabriel Andreae, Esq., the agent of the Russian Government, who has appointed Messrs J. and R. M'Cracken, of No. 7, Old Jewry, one of the houses recommended by the Royal Commission, to transact the necessary Custom-house business connected with the consignments from this country. It has been arranged that the goods shall for the present be deposited in the bonded warehouses of the St. Katharine Dock Company for security, until the building in Hyde-park shall be ready to receive them. This consignment will speedily be followed by at least another of equal importance.

HUDSON'S BAY PRODUCE.—The first arrival for the season of skins, furs, &c., from the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company in North America, as taken place by the *Prince of Wales*, arrived in the docks from Hudson's Bay, with 196 bales 13 bases and 130 other packages of skins and furs; and the *Prince Rupert* has since arrived with 249 bales of skins and furs, and other products of that northern region.

Amongst the property destroyed at the fire in Mark lane, were a great many Burmese idols, upwards of 2000 years old, intended for the British Museum. Unfortunately they have all been completely calcined by the action of the flames. So great has been the heat ever since the morning of the fire that a quantity of wheat which fell from the Corn Exchange having dropped upon the top of the bins formed by the melted guns, the whole has taken root, and the blade has sprung up several inches.

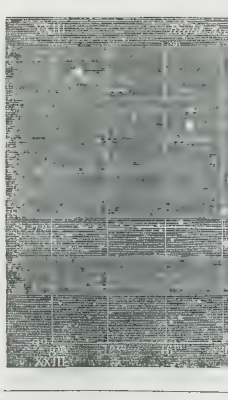
DARING BALLOON ASCENT.—On Sunday, an ascent, which exceeded in boldness anything that has hitherto been attempted, took place from the Hippodrome in Paris. The Comte Jean de Lipowski, belonging to M. Poterin, rose in the air, carrying, in addition to the aëronaut, three young women below it to that establishment, who were suspended from the car. The ascent was effected without accident, and appeared a day of fête in the air. There seems was hailed with shouts by the immense concourse of persons assembled, but a feeling of terror seemed to predominate at some the women suspended in mid-air. The aëronaut descended in safety after having shot an hour in the air, the intrepid aëronauts alighted in safety on a plain near Villejuif.

A robbery was perpetrated at St. Bride's church at mid-day on Friday week. Divine service had been performed in the morning, and it is surmised that the thief secreted himself in the organ loft on the occasion. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon a waggon load of coke or coal was being delivered at the church, when the sexton discovered that the poor-box had been broken open, and the contents carried away; and that the cushions at the altar had been stripped of their velvet covering, and other depredations had been committed. The sacramental plate had not been removed.

Last week an inquest was held at Bristol on the body of William Chapple, an old man, who, having been knocked down violently by a footservant, a much younger man, his head struck the stones, and produced concussion of the brain. The evidence showed that the old man had used threatening language, but that he had not struck a blow. The jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide."

PATH OF THE NEW PLANET VICTORIA AMONGST THE STARS.

Most of the stars laid down on this chart are of the fifth and ninth magnitudes, and are consequently *telescopic* stars. Several of the brighter stars of the fourth and fifth magnitudes are marked by asterisks, and will serve as starting points in a search for the planet with telescopes not mounted *equatorially*, like those of regular observatories. The epoch of the map, or time to which the Right Ascensions and Declinations refer, is the year 1850. The planet shares at present as a star of the ninth magnitude, and will be recognised on comparing the map with the heavens by its position relative to the surrounding fixed stars marked at points. The places laid down for the various dates are for noon, mean time at Greenwich. The elements of the orbit are not yet accurately known, and hence it is possible that the later places may deviate slightly from those laid down; but there will be little difficulty in identifying the planet with the assistance of the map, which contains all the stars of the same or higher magnitude as that part of the heavens.



The planet was found by Mr. Hind, on the 13th of last month, and is now under observation at most of the European observatories.

In the course of the present month the Bishop of Manchester will consecrate no fewer than three new churches within his diocese; one at Barton, near Preston; another at Healey, near Rochdale; and a third at Ramsbottom, near Bury.

The Rev. William C. A. Maclaurin, Elgin, Dean of the united diocese of Moray and Ross, has forsaken the Scottish Episcopal Church for the Church of Rome. On Sunday last the Dean announced his "conversion" to his congregation at Elgin. The event was not unexpected, and it has, of course, given to rise much speculation. Mr. Maclaurin has a wife and family; consequently cannot become a priest.

Mr. Gorham's son has gained the prize for the best English Essay at Trinity College, Cambridge.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is now every prospect of the racing campaign being extended into the winter months, several "autumnal" meetings having been determined on; at which, by a liberal use of the ways and means, and a judicious blending of flat and steeple racing, plenty of excellent sport may be anticipated. These "autumnal" gatherings are at present confined to Epsom, Liverpool, Warwick, Aberystwith, Hereford, and Worcester—commencing in the ensuing week, and going into December: that they will stop here, is doubtful. The appointments for next week embrace flat racing at Leek, on Monday and Tuesday; ditto, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Brighton Downs; and on Thursday and Friday, at Northallerton; and flat and steeple-racing on the same days, at Hereford.

The Coursing fixtures include Newmarket, Wiltshire Champion, Market Weighton—all great meetings—and Middleton, each commencing on Tuesday, and the Wiltshire occupying five days; Derby on Wednesday, and the South Lancashire (somewhere) on Thursday.

The Hereford, already referred to, will be the only Steeple-chase Meeting.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. Jacques's Mildew (Flatman), 1. Mr. H. Hill's Prideful (Maton), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Preslaw (Flatman) 1. Mr. Pitcher's Hazy (Harlock), 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Eddison's Eliza Middleton (W. Sharpe), 1. Duke of Richmond's Ploughboy (Flatman), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS (Second Class) for two-year-olds.—Mr. Howard's Prestige (A. Day), 1. Mr. Stephenson's Dromedary colt (F. Butler), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS (First Class) for two-year-olds.—Mr. J. Higgins's Thesaus (Rogers), 1. Lord Exeter's Cain (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each.—Mr. Padley's Old Dan Tucker (A. Day), 1. Sir J. Hall's Abraham (Templeman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux (F. Butler), walked over.

TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Etwall's Antigone (W. Abdale), 1. Lord Enfield's Den John filly (Flatman), 2.

CLEARWELL STAKES of 30 sovs each.—Mr. Halford's The Prime Minister (J. Marlow), 1. Mr. Johnson's Conscience (F. Butler), 2.

ROYAL STAKES of 200 sovs each.—Mr. Combe's Tomboy (S. Rogers), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Cranberry (J. Marson), 2.

CESAREWITCH (Handicap) of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 300 added.—Mr. Payne's Glauca (Chapple), 1. Sir R. Pigot's Essedarius (A. Day), 2.

The Emperor was sold this morning for 600 guineas.

WEDNESDAY.

The cheap special train brought down a host of pickpockets, who pursued their calling with great success, Lord Airlie, who was relieved of some £300, being their principal victim.

THE TOWN PLATE of £50.—Duke of Bedford's Westow (F. Butler), 1. Lord Exeter's Nuttneg (J. Mann), 2.

MATCH, 900. Lord Stanley's Canezou (F. Butler), 1. Lord Exeter's Gardenia (Flatman), 2.

MATCH, 100. Duke of Bedford's Mahratta (F. Butler), 1. Lord Glasgow's c. by Bay Middleton, out of Canada (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Merry's Bullfinch (Pettit), 1. Mr. C. Pitcher's Hazy (G. E. Sharp), 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Colonel Peel's Black Sea (Flatman), 1. Mr. Nash's Knight of the Thistle (W. Abdale), 2.

THE BEDFORD STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Greville's Constance (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Madias (Norman), 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each.—Nutshell, 1. William the Conqueror, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES; winner to be sold for £100, &c. Theorem, 1. Hippogriff, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES; winner to be sold for £300.—Antigone, 1. Ploughboy, 2.

HANDICAP.—Candlewick, 1. Preslaw, 2.

BRETBY STAKES.—Catalpa, 1. Colcutia, 1.

HANDICAP PLATE. Borneo, 1. Legerdemain, 2.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.—Dromedary colt, 1. Necklace, 2.

FRIDAY.

HANDICAP T.Y.C.—California, 1. A dead heat for second between Longinus and the Whole.

THE PRENDERGAST STAKES.—Midas, 1. Christina, 2

SWEEPSTAKES FOR TWO-YEAR OLDS.—Solomon, 1. Vivaro filly, 2

THE POST SWEEPSTAKES.—Arioso walked over.

MATCHES.—Bordeaux received from Utrecht, and Clelia from Cariboo.

NEWMARKET WEDNESDAY NIGHT -TEN O'CLOCK.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

5 to 1 agst Landgrave (t)	15 to 1 agst Loadstone	25 to 1 agst Rheas	
7 to 1 — Balsa	15 to 1 — Midas	25 to 1 — Osprey (t)	
8 to 1 — Essedarius	20 to 1 — St Rosalia	25 to 1 — Londesv	
12 to 1 Tureus	20 to 1 — Lysander	33 to 1 — Wortley-conse-	
			quito-night

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst Grecian (t)	25 to 1 agst Hernandez	40 to 1 agst Pangh a Ballagh	
13 to 2 — Prime Minister	25 to 1 — Newminster (t)	colt (t)	
20 to 1 — Teddington	1000 to 30 — Lanarkite (t)	50 to 1 — Ben (t freely)	

CALEDONIAN HUNT MEETING AT PERTH FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. J. Brown's Harcot (G. Oates) walked over.

THE FORCED HANDICAP of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Dodd's Cybele (Thrift), 1. Mr. Thrift's John Dory (H. Robertson), 2

THE HUNTER STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Cunninghame's Celt (Owner), 1. Mr. Jolly's Heir-at-Law (Mr. Taylor), 2.

COMPLETION OF THE ONE THOUSAND MILES MATCH.—The feat undertaken by the pedestrian Searles, to walk a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, has, we believe, been very generally believed to be the same as that performed by the celebrated Captain Barclay. There is this difference, however, between the two undertakings. Captain Barclay performed his first mile in the last quarter of the hour, and his last in the first of the following hour; thus allowing himself an hour and a half of uninterrupted rest out of each two hours. Searles on the other hand performed his mile at the commencement of each hour having never more than three-quarters of an hour for rest. This extraordinary match was completed on Monday morning, at seven o'clock, amidst a very numerous concourse of spectators. The last mile of his extraordinary feat Searles accomplished in seven minutes and forty-one seconds; and he subsequently ran a quarter of a mile very gallantly. He is still staying at the Tranmere Hotel, where he is likely to reside for a week or two more, in order to bring himself by degrees into the proper condition of a man to who some additional flesh, and the accession of excellent appetite and spirits, but says that he feels very much disposed to sleep. His eye is bright, and his countenance full of life and vigour. When he commenced his arduous task he had been in severe training, and lost nearly a stone and a half of flesh. Five or six pounds of this he regained during the first fortnight, but he has lost it towards the close of his exertions. He offers to take £100 to £400, and to perform the same feat in four months from this time, the money to be staked at once. Searles is an unassuming, modest man, about 30 years of age, and height about five feet four to five inches. From what we can gather there can be no doubt whatever as to the perfect fairness with which the feat has been accomplished.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HONG-KONG COMMAND.—The command of the troops in this colony is said to be going begging. The general officers have declined the appointment, and others have been applied to on the subject.

STAFF IN INDIA.—Captain Napylton, of the 13th Light Infantry, has been appointed one of the aides-de-camp to General Sir William Gomm, and has proceeded by the overland route to Calcutta.

BOMBAY COMMAND-IN-CHIEF.—Some time since we stated, that, in all probability, Major-General Sir John Grey, K.C.B., would be appointed to the command of the troops stationed in the Bombay Presidency, and we now have great pleasure in confirming the report. This gallant officer will receive the local rank of Lieutenant-General.

THE VACANCY ON THE FULL PAY RETIRED LIST, caused by the death of the late Lieutenant Colonel J. Cross, K.H., will be given to Lieutenant-Colonel F. Brandas, now commanding the 47th Regiment, in which corps he has served uninterruptedly for 47 years. Colonel Dundas's removal to the full-pay retired list promotes Major Gordon to the Lieutenant-Coloneley, an officer of upwards of 30 years' service, and who was twice wounded on service with the 78th in Ava. Lieutenant and Captain Smooth, an officer of well known zeal and ability, succeeds to the company, and Ensign Pilkington to the Lieutenancy.

A detachment of the Foot Guards will, in future, from this week, take the duty at Deptford Dockyard. The arrangement has been made in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of men at the head-quarters of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines to do the duty at Woolwich and Deptford Dockyards.

THE CHOLERA AND SIR W. PARKER'S FLEET.—By private letters from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker's fleet, at Port Mahon, we have the gratifying intelli ence that the cholera had totally subsided on board at the ships.

SAILORS' HOMES.—A movement has been commenced in Plymouth, with the view of establishing, on an enlarged scale, a sat ors' home in that port. The parties feeling interested in this matter have waited upon Admiral Sir W. Hall Gage, the Commander-in-Chief, at Devonport, and he has undertaken to call a meeting for the purpose. Smouts, an officer of well known zeal and ability, succeeds to the company, and Ensign Pilkington to the Lieutenancy.

A detachment of the Foot Guards will, in future, from this week, take the duty at Deptford Dockyard. The arrangement has been made in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of men at the head-quarters of the Woo.wich division of Royal Marines to do the duty at Woolwich and Deptford Dockyards.

On the opening of the courts of Masters in Chancery, the various lists of allottees that were settled before Vacation in cases of the Winding-up of Railway and Joint Stock Companies will have to be revised and disposed of conformity with the new law laid down by the House of Lords; and there will be 120 lists of this description in the cases of as many companies to be revised.

FLOGGING IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.—2201 lashes were administered on board the United States sloop of war *Albany*, which lately arrived at Boston, after a cruise of about 21 months. She was commanded by Victory M. Randolph.—*New York Tribune.*

THE HIRE BURGLARY AT NEWHOUSE, NEAR NORTHFLEET, KENT.—A reward of £100 has been offered for the apprehension of the persons concerned in the above-mentioned daring burglary, and her Majesty has been pleased to extend her most gracious pardon to any accomplice who may give the required information.

BURGLARY.—FEMALE HEROISM.—A daring burglary was committed at Walton College, situated about a quarter of a mile from Abbotskerwell, Devon, on Monday evening last, at which time no one was absent, and had left the care of the house to his three daugaters, who had just retired to bed when they heard a noise below, as of some persons breaking into the house. The eldest of them, about fourteen years of age, jumped out of bed, struck a light which she gave to her sisters and arming herself with two pistols, walked down over the stairs, followed by her sisters. On entering the parlour they found everything in confusion, papers lying about, and the desk rifled. The burglars fled on the entrance of the girls, and the young lady with the pistols jumped from the parlour window on to the lawn and fired both after them. The thieves had stolen some money, papers, and plate; but were eager to get off, they dropped some plate on the lawn, which was recovered in the morning. Two suspicious-looking fellows were bogging at the house in the morning, but they have not yet been apprehended.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The books for the transfer of Bank Stock, Reduced New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, Long Annuities, and Annuities, 1859, are now open, having been closed since September the 12th.

Notwithstanding the deficiency in the quarter's revenue, a rise of ¼ per cent. in Consols has been registered during the past week, making one per cent. since tuesday the 8th. The Government have announced themselves buyers of Stock to the extent of £2,000,000, being one-third of the balance of receipts over expenditure during the past year. This has naturally given an impetus to prices, and that quarter's deficiency being so readily accounted for, no countervailing effect upon the market was produced. Money is also in good demand, leading, perhaps, in some measure, from the Bank of England loans on Stock, during the shutting, falling due on Wednesday and Thursday, as well as the closing of the Consol account on Tuesday, the "carrying over" price being about 2 per cent. The amount of Stock delivered was comparatively small, it having been a very limited account. During the week Consols have ranged between Monday's price of 97½ and 97⅝, reacting a fraction towards the close of the week. Exchequer Bills have advanced a few shillings; also India Bonds which is usually the case upon the payment of the dividends. Business was rather limited towards the close of the week, the price of the various securities being as follows: Bank Stock, 210⅝; Reduced Annuities, Closed; Consols, 97⅝; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 99; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7 13-16; India Stock, 266; India Bonds, £1000, 98 p.; Ditto, under £1000, 98 p.; South Sea Stock, 91; New Annuities, 97⅛; Consols for Account, 97⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 70 p.

The Foreign Market has displayed considerable buoyancy this week, prices generally having improved. Peruvians Deferred quoting an advance of four per cent, and fully maintaining the quotation. Mexican has been dealt in, but without any marked variation in price. The Grenada compromise will be a source of great inconvenience and ultimate loss to all the small creditors of that state, as they will be under the necessity of resorting to the market for the sale of their coupons, where the amount falling due does not amount to £15 sterling. This, with the difficulty of negotiating the Treasury note, will be attained, will, doubtless, prove a losing transaction to many private holders. Some buoyancy at the close of business last press as follows: Brazilian Bonds, 90½, Mexican, Five per Cents., 1846, ex. Jan Coupons, Account, 31½; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 92½; Ditto, Account, 82½; Ditto, Deferred, 37½; Russian Bonds, 110½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97½; Dutch, Small, 97½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1842, 19¾; Ditto, Passive, 2½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 36½; Ditto, Account, 36¼; Portuguese, 25½ 25¾; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 7⅛.

A good business has been done in the share Market, the setting passing off quietly, although a high price was demanded for continuations. Upon the Account being closed, prices advanced, and continue firm, as the following list will show:—Aberdare, Preference, 2 dis; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls day paid, or with a guarantee, 20¾; Caledonian, 8¾; Chester and Holyhead, 10½; East Anglian, £20, ¾; Eastern Counties, 6⅝; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, ⅝ premium; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, ⅛ premium; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 5 per Cent, 57⅛; Eastern Union, Class A (late E. U. Shares), 7; Ditto, Scrip (6 per Cent.), 10¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 26; Great Northern, 14½; Ditto, ½ A Deferred, 4⅝; Ditto, ½ B, 5 per Cent, 5⅝, Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35½; Ditto, Eighths, 3¾; Great Western, 71⅛; Ditto, New, £17, 10; Hull and Selby Half Shares, 48½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 70⅜; Ditto, Fifths, 9⅜; Leeds and Bradford, 94; London and Blackwall, 6⅛; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 84; Ditto, New, guaranteed 6 per Cent., 136⅜; London and North Western, 1.6⅛; Ditto, New Quarters, 19⅛; Ditto, Fifths, 14⅛; Ditto, 2.0 (M. and B.), 23; London and South-Western, 70⅛; Ditto, New Preference, 7½; Midland, 44⅛; Ditto, £50 Shares, 13⅛; Norfolk, 17⅜; North British, 7⅛; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 24; Scottish Central, 11⅛; Shrewsbury and Chester (Coventry), 8; South-Staffordshire, 14; South-Eastern, 21; South Wales, 23½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 12¾; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 5; York and North Midland, 24½; Bonnigne and Amiens, 8; Dutch Rhenish, 3½; Namur and Liege, 8; Northern of France, 14½; Paris and Bordeaux, 28; Paris and Strasburg, 7⅝.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The Consol Market has been somewhat more in-day, and prices have advanced one quarter per cent. The Three per Cents are 97⅞; India Bonds, 30s; and Exchequer Bills, 70s premium. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat brought forward fresh up to our market to-day was comparatively small, but 2230 quarters have reached us coastwise, chiefly from Essex and Kent. The show of samples of both red and white was limited. Fine qualities of wheat were in full request, at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday. In the middling and inferior kinds only a limited amount business was transacted, at late rates. Upwards of 12,000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived this week, chiefly from the Baltic. We had a moderate inquiry for ready fine parcels, but dearer and inferior qualities were much neglected, yet we cannot call them lower. A very large quantity of foreign barley was brought forward. Malting samples sold slowly at late rates, but grinding and distilling sorts were in pur quarter lower. Malt, the supply of which was large, was dull in sale, at barely stationary prices. We had a very inactive inquiry for oats owing to increased arrivals, and low foreign were somewhat easier. Beans, peas, flour, and seeds, and flour dull at Monday's currency.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 2230; barley, 1490; malt, 6990; oats, 1340; flour, 2360. Irish: oats, 4320. Foreign: wheat, 17,200; barley, 13,240; malt, —; oats, 29,660; flour, 25,260 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 47s to 48s; ditto, white, 50s to 52s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 48s; ditto, white, 47s to 48s; rye, 36s to 37s; grinding barley, 21s to 22s; distilling ditto, 23s to 27s; malting ditto, 28s to 30s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 46s to 48s; Ware ditto, 42s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 45s to 52s; Chevalier, 52s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 17s; ditto, white, 18s to 17s; tick beans, new, 28s to 32s; ditto, old, 32s to 36s; pigeon ditto, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; harrow ditto, new, 30s to 32s; ditto, old, 34s to 36s; grey peas, new, 30s to 32s; maple ditto, new, 32s to 34s; white ditto, new, 32s to 34s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 44s per sack; Essex and Suffolk ditto, 40s to 42s per sack.

The Seed Market.—Canary is still very dull in sale, and quite 2s per quarter lower. Linseed and rapeseed are quite as dear as last week. All other articles dull in sale.

Linseed, English, sowing, 5s to 56s. Baltic, crushing, 36s to 44s. Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Bombay, 32s to 36s per quarter, coriander, 16s to 24s, brown, 8s to 10s; canary, seed, 50s to 54s; white ditto, 9s to 12s, and tares, 5s to 6s per bushel. English rapeseed, £26 to £27 per last; linseed cakes, English, £8 to £9, foreign ditto, £6 5s to £7 5s per 1000, rapeseed, £4 to £5 5s per ton; canary, 40s to 42s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average. Wheat, 41s 2d; barley, 24s 2d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 28s 2d; beans, 29s 6d; peas, 27s 7d.

The Six Weeks Average. Wheat, 42s 3d; barley, 24s 2d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 28s 2d; beans, 29s 4d; peas, 27s 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s, peas, 1s.

Tea.—The demand for all descriptions is still active, and prices have an upward tendency. Common congou is worth 1s 9d to 1s 10d, and fine ditto, 2s 2d to 2s 3d per lb.

Sugar.—Our market has ruled very firm the week, at an advance in the quotations of fully 6d per cwt. The refiners are now asking to hard consumo. Prime clayed, Mauritius, 32s to 32s 6d; steady, and brown lumps are worth 30s 6d to 31s per cwt. In standard very little is doing; first quality refining sugar, 42s to 42s per cwt. Extensive business has been done in this article, and prices have risen 4s to 5s per cwt. 10,000 bags of good ordinary native Cuba have been sold per cwt.

Coffee.—The article is a dull sale, and 3d per cwt. lower. Bengal has changed hands at 38s to 42s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—We have a steady demand for Irish butter, at fully the late advance in the quotations. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 78s to 80s. Cork, 81s to 83s; Limerick, 76s to 78s. Tralee, 72s to 74s; and Sligo, 70s to 76s per cwt. English butter is in good request. Town-made, 90s to 96s; ditto, 84s to 90s; inferior, 68s to 76s, fine Devon, 80s to 84s per cwt. Irene, 70s to 76s per dozen pounds. Foreign qualities are held at very full prices. There is more doing in Irish bacon, the value of which has risen 1s per cwt. Prime singed Waterford, 52s to 53s; and Limerick, 48s to 51s per cwt. Lard is 2s to 3s dearer. Waterford, landed, 50s to 52s; fitting, 48s to 50s per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market is steady, at last week's prices. P Y C, on the spot, is selling at 38s 6d to 38s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 38s 3d to 38s 6d, nc. cash.

Oils.—There is more doing in this market, and, in some instances, the quotations have an upward tendency.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 12s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 3s to £4 4s, and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Wool.—The London Sale Trade is in good request, at 1s 6d to 1s 4½d. Leewards somewhat dearer, with an improved demand. 200 puncheons have sold at 1s 5d to 1s 6d proof. Brandy and Rums steady.

Wool.—Our market continues steady, but the demand runs chiefly upon English qualities. Foreign qualities are now coming to hand constantly.

Potatoes.—Selected samples command a ready sale, at higher rates, viz. from 70s to 80s per ton; ordinary qualities are now coming to hand constantly.

Coals (Friday).—Newcastle, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; Sunderland, 13s; Hetton, 16s 9d; Cassop, 16s; Wylam, 14s 6d; Seghill Tees, 13s 6d; Tees, 13s 9d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The present year's growth of hops is now ascertained to be an unusually large one. The duty has, therefore, advanced to £300,000 and upwards. For most new hops the demand is steady, at our quotations; but yearling and old qualities are a shade lower. The following are latest prices:

New East Kent pockets, 75s to 105s; New Mid Kent ditto, 98s to 126s; New Weald of Kent ditto, 72s to 95s; New Sussex ditto, 65s to 85s per cwt.

WOOL (Friday).—The supply of wools in Tuesday's market being on the increase, and the attendance of buyers limited, the beef trade ruled exceedingly inactive at prices barely equal to those noted on Monday, and at which a clearance was not effected. The inferior and quality of the stock was inferior. Although the number of sheep exhibited a falling off, generally, those of Kent and Sussex were in fair condition, but from other descriptions of stock was scanty, and no actual decline took place in the quotations. We were well supplied with both English and foreign calves, which sold slowly, at a fall in value of 2d per stone. The highest figure was 5s 8d per 8lbs. The supply of pigs was far from abundant, at late rates. Milch cows were dull, at from £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime seots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Downs, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; suckling calves, 13s to 18s, and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 24s each. Total supply: beasts, 1093; cows, 168; sheep, 6660; calves, 333; pigs, 310. Foreign: beasts, 208; sheep, 1503; calves, 121; pigs, 63. Scotch: beasts, 16, sheep, 30.

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.—These markets were well supplied to-day, what the general demand for meat is generally satisfactory prices.

Per 8 lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 2d, middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, veal, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 6d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 5.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev Donald M'Farlane to the church and parish of Mackairn, in the presbytery of Lorn, and shire of Argyll, vacant by the transportation of the Rev Lachlan Mackenzie, late minister thereof, to the charge of the united parishes of Jura and Colonsay.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 15.

4th Light Dragoons Lieut J W Wallington to be Captain, vice Grant, Cornet H A Sparke to be Lieutenant, vice Wallington. 14th: A E Mansel to be Cornet, vice Gordon. 15th: T F Maude to be Cornet, vice Howell.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards: A Mitchell to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Rowley.

3rd Foot: G H La Roche to be Ensign, vice Lawrence. 31st: G F Herbert to be Ensign, vice Barry. 47th: Major J Gordon to be Lieut-Col, vice P Dundas, Capt J Sutton to be Maj, vice Gordon, Lieut J Bennett to be Captain, vice Sutton; Ensign G Sparrow to be Lieutenant, vice Bennett; Ensign J Mansergh to be Lieutenant, vice Sparrow. 49th: Ensign A Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice M'Lachlan. 54th: M Jagg to be Lieut, vice Robbins. 62nd: A F Travis to be Ensign, vice Coote. 86th: R S Morgan to be Ensign, vice Burns. 68th: T W Sall to be Ensign. 69th: Staff Assistant Surgeon A B Cleland, M.D, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class. 76th: J Edmondstone to be Ensign, vice Fraser. 77th: C P Browne to be Ensign, vice Harrison. 93rd: M G Spens to be Ensign, vice Macdonald.

ATTACHED.—Lieut G Blizard to be Captain.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon J R M Lowis, M.D, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cleland.

BANKRUPTS.

T WESLEY, Newport Pagnel, Buckinghamshire, hotel-keeper. H POOLEY, Whitechapel St Peter's, Cambridgeshire, carpenter. T DALBY, Hythe, Kent, builder. W H BOON, Plymouth, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A BISSET and G M WHITEHEAD, Edinburgh, leather-merchants. P ANDERSON, Auchmuir, Aberdeenshire, farmer. J MURRAY, Glasgow, tailor-merchant. A STEVENSON, Glasgow, commission-agent. J RUSSTER, Thro, spirit-dealer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 12.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Jas Wm Rowland, of Kildare-street, Dublin, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT

HERTFORDSHIRE.—W J Blake, Esq, and F F Lovell, Esq, to be Deputy Lieutenants.

YORKSHIRE.—The Right Hon Thomas Lord Dundas, to be Deputy Lieutenant.

2nd West York Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Captain R Ashworth to be Major, vice Moore. Lieut G T Pulleyn to be Captain, vice Edwards. Cornet J P Edwards to be Lieutenant, vice Pollard.

BANKRUPTS.

C JONES, Lanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, grocer. W FORD, High Holborn, haberdasher. J CLARK, Soham, Cambridgeshire, dealer in flour. B TEBBLE, Ventnor, I. o. of Wight, draper. J PHILLIPSON, Manchester, Lancashire, grocer. W PIG GOTT, Great Eastern-street, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, stone-mason.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D M'GREGOR, Aberdeen Mains, near Aberdeen, farmer. J MACDOUGALL, Port Sidon, Islay, innkeeper. J MORRISON, Perthshire, grain-dealer. J BLACK, Glasgow, wine-merchant. J CLARK, Glasgow, chandelier-maker.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Derby, the wife of W H Barlow, of a son. —At Aberlow, Essex, the lady of Rear-Admiral Bury, Bart, of a son and heir. —On the 11th inst, at Pinner-house, the residence of her father, Captain Peacock, R.N, the lady of the Rev Mr Commanon, of a son. —In Dublin, the Hon Mrs Bowes, of a daughter. —At Bath, the lady of Captain Valentine, of a daughter. —At the Manor-House, Bath, Wells, the wife of John Nevell, Esq, M.P., of a son. —At Cheadle Grammar School, the Rev C J Cambridge, of a son. —At Kinlochmoidart, the lady of Alexander Macdonald, of a son. —At the Rectory, Great Cheshire, the wife of the Rev Thomas Cheshire, of a son. —At New Cross Road, near Deptford, the wife of Captain Newenham, of a son.—On the 12th inst, the lady of Arthur Edwardes Kemp, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGES

Frederick Durrant Deare, Esq, second son of the late Admiral George Russell Deare, of Hussars, to Helen, youngest daughter of James Lyall, Esq. —The Green, near Ironbridge, Herefordshire.—At Bushley, Richard Bradley, Esq, of Bushley Green, Worcestershire, to Harriet, second daughter of the late John Dorington, Esq, of Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire. —At Stoke, St Peter's, Surrey, by the Rev Thomas Sharpe, Vicar of Stoke, Mr Thomas Sharpe, of Stoke, to Miss Jane Elizabeth Sharpe, of Hill-road, Stoke.

DEATH.

Major-General Wingrove, formerly Commandant of the Woolwich division of the Royal Marines. —At Cape Coast Castle, Western Africa, Acting Commissary-General Hutchinson, aged 37. —At Bombay, Major-General Stewart, aged 70. —At Paris, John Samuel Henry Weston, of West Horsley, Surrey, C B, and Colonel H C S.—At Edmonton, Major-General Steuart, aged 78.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE NEW NOVEL, LETTICE ARNOLD.
By the Author of
"EMILIA WYNDHAM" AND "MARGUERITE'S," &c.
Is now ready, in 2 vols.
Also, just published, in 3 vols.,
LIGHT and DARKNESS; or, Mysteries of Life. By Mrs. Crowe, Author of "The Night Side of Nature."
"Vigorous, graceful, earnest, and manifold."—Sun. "All Mrs. Crowe writings."—Daily News
"Exceedingly clever volumes, written with great talent."—Messenger
Also, just ready, in 3 vols.,
NATHALIE: a Tale. By JULIA KAVANAGH Author of "Madeline," "Woman in France," &c.
HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, Great Marlborough-street.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK for 1851, will be PUBLISHED on the FIRST of NOVEMBER. With ILLUSTRATIONS by JOHN LEECH and RICHARD DOYLE. Price 2s. 6d. In neat case. PUNCH OFFICE, 85, Fleet-street, and at all Bookseller and Railway Stations.

FINE ARTS ALMANACK for 1851 will be published early in November, price 1s. Sent through the post upon receipt of eighteen postage stamps.—This useful publication will contain all the latest information respecting the Exhibitions, Museums, Galleries of Art, &c., with general intelligence and matters interesting to artists and amateurs. Edited by R. W. BUSS, Esq.
J. ROWSELL and Co., 81, Rathbone-place, London.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY for OCTOBER.—JEREMY TAYLOR'S HOLY LIVING and DYING, carefully edited, with fine Portrait, price 3s 6d. Among the recent volumes are, "Junius's Letters," with new evidence of Authorship, 2 vols: "Vasari's Lives of the Painters, &c." Lamartine's "French Revolution of 1848," Schlegel's "Lectures on Modern History."
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CURE of STAMMERING.—Mr. HUNT, of Swanage, Dorset, and late of Trinity College, Cambridge has RETURNED to his usual Town address, 224, REGENT-STREET, and purposes remaining until the end of November, resuming his residence for the season early in February next. A Prospectus, containing Testimonials, &c., the result of 19 years experience, sent, on application as above, to any part of the Kingdom

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

VOL. XVII.] SUPPLEMENT.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1850. [GRATIS.

BATH AND CLIFTON.

THE Railway Excursion system has, at length, familiarised the public with the vast amount of attraction presented by the Great Western line—lying through a country rich in picturesque scenery and antiquities, almost beyond comparison with any other portion of England.

One of the most prominent of these points of attraction is the handsome city of Bath, long noted for the beauty of its buildings, which consist almost entirely of stone, and present a finer appearance than any other city in England. It lies in a valley divided by the river Avon, which has been made navigable as far as Bristol.

The celebrity of Bath is very ancient, for the luxurious Romans had a station

BATH.

here which they named *Aquæ Calidæ*, and they are proved to have erected baths here A.D. 43. The roads of these mighty civilizers of the world have been traced in and near Bath; coins, vases, and sepulchral remains of the same period have been found here in abundance; and tessellated pavements to this day attest the magnificence of the Roman colonists. In the city of Bath itself the remains of a large temple have been found, as well as of the baths in which the Romans were wont to lave their recreant limbs. Altars, with inscriptions, ornamented brick urns, vases, lachrymatories, fibulæ, coins, &c., have been turned up; but none of the inscriptions throw any light upon the history of the place. No city in England can produce such a collection of local Roman remains as is now deposited in the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution: there is nothing like it in the kingdom, except at New-

CLIFTON, FROM THE FERRY

castle-upon-Tyne, where the collection is from the whole of the northern field The new town is many feet above its ancient level; in some places more than twenty. The walls, as they existed until a late period, are presumed to have been built, to a great extent, upon the base of the Roman walls. There are accounts and engravings of Roman inscriptions and sculptures incorporated in the walls, none of which now exist

The beautiful modern city has a host of remarkable objects for sight-seekers. Its best buildings, such as the Upper Rooms, the north side of Queen's-square, the Crescent, and Circus, were built about the middle of the last century, from designs of the two Woods. The Abbey Church, or Cathedral, was originally an example of the Pointed style at the latest period in which it prevailed, and was completed with great simplicity and taste, but in 1834 its whole design and character were materially changed, and its most peculiar features destroyed. In the east end of the church, Prior Bird's chapel presents a beautiful specimen of tracery. Among the numerous monuments are those of Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General; Quin, the actor; Beau Nash, once the *Arbiter Elegantiarum* of Bath, &c.

The "ever memorable" John Halas, of Eton, was born in St. James's parish, Bath; and Benjamin Robins, said to have been the actual writer of Anson's "Voyage round the World," was a native of this city; which also claims Adelardus de Bathonia, who lived in the reign of Henry I.

The Guildhall, in the High-street, is a noble building. There are twenty-four churches and chapels belonging the Established Church, and sixteen Dissenting chapels. There are several hospitals, almshouses, and charity-schools.

The resort to Bath, for its natural hot springs, still retains its fashion, though not precisely of the same character as in the Roman celebrity, some eighteen centuries since. The principal springs are the King's and the Queen's: the temperature of the coolest is 97°, of the warmest, 117° of Fahrenheit; and the daily quantity of water discharged into these basins is 184,320 gallons. Taken Internally, the water acts as a stimulant: its use is most successful in palsy, rheumatism, gout, leprosy, cutaneous disease, and especially in cases of scrofula affecting the joints, such as the knee, elbow, hip.

Seneca, of old, justly remarked: "Dum ego scatebant aquarum calentium venæ, ibi nova diversoria luxuriæ excitabuntur "—" Wherever warm springs abound, new places of amusement are sure to rise up." Bath has fully exemplified the adage, though its gaieties have declined with the last thirty years.

Its public buildings and large hotels provide splendid accommodation; the Assembly Rooms are among the finest in the kingdom; and the theatre, one of the best of its size, is a sort of school for the metropolitan stage.

Our Artist has shown the city at the most picturesque point, with its crescents and churches, and the soft-flowing Avon, and the distant Somerset hills.

CLIFTON,

At a mile from Bristol, and the most aristocratic portion of that city, is another of the Great Western Railway attractions. A brief notice of the place appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 17 last, accompanying a view from Leigh Wood. We now engrave this beautiful resort from another point, the Percy, where the crescent of houses in the well wooded heights are shown to advantage.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON.

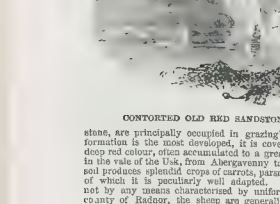
PART IV.—SOUTH WALES.

Area .. .. 2,707,840 acres. | Population .. 495,483 persons

On crossing the Bristol Channel from the county of Somerset to the opposite coast of South Wales, the same intermixture of has, mountain limestone, magnesian conglomerate, &c., is found. The soils now under notice are about the most fertile in South Wales, occasionally, they rank in the finest race in Britain. In this district there are beautiful vales capable of yielding rich crops of arable and pastoral produce under proper cultivation, which is, however, the exception rather than the rule. The vales of Neath and Glamorgan possess great natural facilities for carrying on a perfect and excellent system of agriculture; unfortunately, these natural capabilities are almost entirely neglected, the rule being to scourge the land to the utmost without making any return.

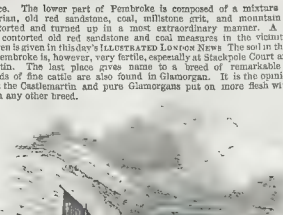
In no part of the United Kingdom has such a remarkable difference in the value of agricultural produce taken place, during the last fifty years, as in the iron and coal districts of South Wales.

It might have been supposed that such a state of things would have given an impetus to agricultural improvement: this has not, however, been the case, for a more wretched system than that pursued in the coal and iron district of South Wales cannot be imagined: lea broken up for oats, followed by potatoes manured, wheat succeeding, followed by a crop, and oftentimes three or four crops of oats, the succeeding crops seeds being also more or less as possible, in which state the land is left to recruit itself as well as it can, under pasturage for five or six years, to be eventually broken up, and undergo the same scourging process again. As the manure made is of indifferent quality, and not laid on at a greater rate than 10 to 12 tons per acre, it may easily be conceived that the crops are only indifferent. potatoes averaging little more than 180 bushe s, wheat 19 to 20 bushels, and oats, after wheat, seldom more than 98 bushels per acre, oats on the lea, 32 to 36 bushels. Some of the rich vale lands produce more; but averaging the old red sandstone, the upper and lower silurian, and a large part of the coal formation, the preceding amounts are not exceeded. The effects of "long-continued" cropping, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Radnor, rearing black cattle forms the principal part of the farmer's occupation; they are grazed on the hills, without being housed, or winter provision provided for them, which no manure is ever known to be made, and consequently no arable husbandry can be carried on. On arable farms having convenient access to the manufacturing towns and villages, which have sprung up during the last half-century, the mixed cropping system prevails. As potatoes, for the local consumption of these places, fetch high prices, they are wholly sold off the land. Hay and straw commonly obtaining £5 per ton, tempts the farmer to dispose of all that he grows; in fact, so general is this practice, that a hay or corn stack is rarely to be seen after Christmas on a farm in the vicinity of an iron or copper establishment. A large number of small farmers are almost wholly occupied in hording boats on canals, and drawing waggons of coal and iron ore on tram-roads. With the exception of butter, the price of general agricultural produce is as high as is to be found in any part of the kingdom, whilst the rents and charges on the farmer are much lower. From these facts, the reader will be prepared to believe the assertion, that there does not exist in the United Kingdom a finer and more profitable field for an enterprising and talented agriculturist. The high lands of the millstone grit and limestone, together with the extensive district occupied by the old red sand-



CONTORTED OLD RED SANDSTONE, NEAR BROADHAVEN.

stone, are principally occupied in grazing sheep; in Brecknock, where this formation is the most developed, it is covered with a light, sandy soil, of a deep red colour, often accumulated to a great depth in the vales, particularly in the vale of the Usk, from Abergavenny to Brecknock. When drained, this soil produces splendid crops of carrots, parsnips, and Swedes, for the cultivation of which it is peculiarly well adapted. The sheep are usually small, but not by any means characterised by uniformity of character. In the small county of Radnor, the sheep are generally of a distinctive class, known as the Radnor breed; these are supposed to be a cross between the polled mountain sheep and the Forest of Cun sheep; they are fuller fleeced than most breeds, being muffled up with wool to their noses, their legs also being well covered, having bushy tufts standing beavers'. The wool has fewer kemps than any other mountain breed. The features of these sheep are uncouth, but few turn out more profitable when grazed on barren hills; they are not so restless and mischievous as ordinary hill sheep, and probably collect inside fat beyond any other breed, 10 lb. and 12 lb. of rough fat not being an unusual produce, which, for an animal not averaging 9 lb. per quarter, is a large amount. In consequence of their great hardihood, it has been stated that a nice agent to be devoted to them in the temple of Famine. The Cardigan sheep are also a small mountain breed, occupying the extensive range of hills stretching from Pimlimmon on the north to below the Preseli Ridge on the south, and from the sea to the centre of Brecon, including a large portion of the N.W. of Carmarthen. The sheep occupying these hills have generally white faces and legs, the wool being of varied quality according to soil—being short and fine on dry pastures, and coarser and longer on damp clay districts, and rough, open, and kempy on the swampy turbaries of Pimlimmon and the adjacent mountains. Average weight, 8 lb. to 10 lb. per quarter, and wool 1½ lb. to 2½ lb. per fleece. The lower part of Pembroke is composed of a mixture of igneous, silurian, old red sandstone, coal, millstone grit, and mountain limestone, contorted and turned up in a most extraordinary manner. A drawing of the contorted old red sandstone and coal measures in the vicinity of Broad Haven is given in thisday's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS The soil in the lower part of Pembroke is, however, very fertile, especially at Stackpole Court and at Castle Martin. The best place can name to a breed of remarkable excellence. Herds of fine cattle are also found in Glamorgan. It is the opinion of many that the Castlemartin and pure Glamorgans put on more flesh with less food than any other breed.



CONTORTED COAL-MEASURES, NEAR BROADHAVEN.

Until a late period, a considerable number of lean or store cattle were exported; in consequence, however, of the increased demand for meat in South Wales, cattle in only store condition are now eagerly bought by the local butchers: this is one cause why the number of lean cattle supplied to the midland grazing districts has latterly diminished. Towns like Merthyr Tidvil are very scantily supplied with milk during the winter months. Some extensive vales of fertile land border many of the rivers of South Wales: the beautiful Vale of Towy, in Carmarthenshire, extends twenty miles in length by three in breadth. Dyer's description of this vale, as seen from Grongar Hill, must be familiar to many

In South Wales a practice termed fogging is pursued, which consists in shutting up pasture land from May to November, or December, neither mowing nor depasturing during this period, consuming the grass during the remaining months of the year. A crop of winter or spring fogg is considered as valuable as a crop of hay. The practice is confined to parts of Cardigan and Pembroke; and notwithstanding we have met with several strong advocates for the practice, we never viewed it in any other light than as a piece of bad husbandry, pardonable in a rude state of agriculture, but not to be tolerated since the introduction of green crops.

Property is variously divided in South Wales: in the counties of Glamorgan and Caermarthen, it is generally in large masses; whilst in other districts, such as Radnor, properties are small, as may be conceived from the following verse:—

There's ne'er a park, nor ne'er a deer,
Nor ne'er a lord, in Radnorshire;
Nor ne'er a Squire worth five hundred a year,
But the great Mr. Fowler, of Abbey Cwm Hir

PART V.—NORTH WALES.

Area .. .. 9,044,160 acres. | Population .. 416,120 persons.

As Anglesea is a detached portion of North Wales, we will take it first into consideration. Few places in the United Kingdom present such a great variety of rocks within so small a compass as is to be found in this island, the soil generally being a moderately fertile loam, sometimes strong, in which are frequently met projecting rocks and large boulders. The cattle and sheep in this island are esteemed the best in North Wales.

The climate of Anglesea is exceedingly mild, and consequently produces early spring vegetation.

If we draw a line from the point where the Forest of Radnor adjoins the Plinlimmon range of mountains, through Bala Lake to the Great Orme's Head, in the Irish Sea, there will be found lying to the westward the principal mountains of North Wales. With trifling exceptions, the whole of this district belongs to the slate formation, a large part of which forms the debateable ground with geologists, whether it ought to be called the Cambrian or Silurian formation. Some fine vales of land are to be found in this district, such as those on the banks of the Conway and Mawddach; but the general features are those of stern and sterile grandeur. Considerable numbers of useful, hardy, black cattle are reared, together with some sheep—the latter of a very miserable description. On the hills, or rather mountains, in the vicinity of Arran Mowddy, great numbers of small Welsh ponies are bred, locally known as Merlins. The Berwyn range of mountains commence at Bala Lake, from which they take an eastern direction for some miles, consisting generally of sterile moor, mixed with a thin stratum of peat, covering rhetoric rocks. The range is extensive; many of the highest points attain a considerable elevation the most elevated peak, Cader Ferwyn, being 2593 feet above the level of the sea. As they approach Llangollen, the rocks composing them are of a more argillaceous character and less a tendency giving rise to several fertile vales and hills, the Vale of Clwrk being one of the most fruitful and beautiful in Wales. A considerable district of high barren land is found on the Holyhead mail coach road, passing from Corwen through Cerrig y Drudion to near Llanrwst; it is almost wholly occupied in sheep husbandry.

The country to the east of the Berwins and the Clwydian range of hills, in the county of Flint, is generally composed of a rich stiff loam or clay, adapted to any course of pastoral or arable husbandry, some excellent dairies of *Cheshire cheese* being made in this district. The Cwydian range of mountains, that separates the counties of Flint and Denbigh, have every variety of soil. The celebrated Vale of Clwyd is said to have given Dr. Johnson the idea of "Rasselas and the Happy Valley;" be that the case or not, the view of this vale is strikingly beautiful from many points: the soil is of a rich argillaceous character near the sea, gradually becoming lighter towards the head of the vale, until it finally terminates in a very light red sand, of a similar character to the light red sands of Devon. This vale is placed on the new red sandstone.

We have left the consideration of the county of Montgomery until the last, as its general features and agriculture vary from the great part of North Wales, assimilating, in most respects, to that of the adjoining English counties. The aspect of this county is particularly beautiful, the farms in many instances being of considerable extent; added to which is the circumstance of a large part of the land being in the occupation of a resident landed proprietary: these things conduce to a superior system of farming. A considerable number of good cart horses are reared, which are principally sold to parties who take them to Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns in Lancashire.

Many of the shales obtained from the coal after undergoing spontaneous decomposition might be advantageously used as a dressing for land, as many of the beds contain a not inconsiderable amount of the remains of fishes: we have remarked this particularly in some shales obtained from Messrs. Eyton's coal pits at Hunt. From the same shales sulphate of magnesia has also been obtained, after undergoing spontaneous decomposition. Shales containing phosphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and potash, could not fail of being a valuable dressing to any crop, but particularly to clovers or soils that are clover-sick

Gorse or furze is occasionally used as fodder in Wales. We may mention that at the base of Moel Famma, near Ruthyn, we observed a very beautiful clipped hedge, composed of furze, the clippings of which would form excellent forage. The practice of making furze hedges, and keeping them well clipped, using the clippings as forage, might be extended with advantage, as a mode of making fences where thorns would only grow indifferently.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the public acts of the late session, was one to enable the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to improve that establishment, and to enlarge and improve the immediate neighbourhood. The commissioners are authorised by the statute, which contains 19 sections and a long schedule, to stop up Fisher's-lane, to enclose certain docks, and, for the accommodation of the public, to enlarge, widen, and improve Billingsgate-dock, which will in future be used by the public as a landing-place, where alterations will be made "as may afford adequate accommodation to watermen and other persons resorting to and using the same." The commissioners are further empowered to widen Billingsgate-street, and to form footpaths to the pier They may purchase houses and other property to make those improvements. The schedule contains a list of the premises which may be purchased by the commissioners, so that the intended alterations at Greenwich may be expected to be made during the minority of the act.

SCOTT'S "WAVERLEY."—A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* writes: —Some years ago, a gentleman of my acquaintance, now residing in foreign parts, told me the following story:—"Once upon a time," the great unknown being engaged in a shooting-match near his dwelling, it came to pass that all the gunwadding was spent, so that he was obliged to fetch paper instead. After Sir Walter had come back, his fellow-shooter chanced to look at the succedaneum, and was not a little astonished to see in it formed part of a tale written by his entertainer's hand. By his friend's urgent inquiries, the Scotch romancer was compelled to acknowledge himself the author, and to save the well-nigh destroyed manuscript of *Waverley*. I do not know whether Sir Walter Scott was induced by this incident to publish the first of his tales or not; perhaps it occurred after several of his novels had been printed. Now, if anybody acquainted with the anecdote I relate should perchance lift upon my endeavour to give it an English garb, he would do me a pleasure by noting down the particulars I might have omitted or mis-stated. I never saw the fact recorded.

THE POET ROGERS.—Mr. Samuel Rogers is among our recent arrivals We are happy to say that the venerable poet is in good health, although suffering from the effects of his late accident. *Brighton Gazett*

IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

The very duration of the calamities of Ireland, when considered in connexion with the aggravated intensity which they recently displayed, would, if there were no better reason, countenance the opinion that the end of such miseries is approaching. In the moral and the physical world alike the rule is well known. In a battle which has lasted long, a sudden and fiercer effort denotes and indeed brings, the close. A fire may smoulder for a great while but, if it suddenly blaze up, what burns fiercely will soon burn out. The last burst of a storm is often the most violent, and the last hour of the night, the darkest. So is it very frequently with afflictions. But there are better reasons for the pleasing hope that Ireland has seen her darkest day. Disease has done its worst, famine has done its worst, and panic has done its worst. And now the population is in a greater state of health, the poorhouses are less full, and confidence is more prevalent, than for three years past has been the case. The negative symptoms are yet more cheering than the positive. The Inspector-General of Irish Constabulary recently declared to the Earl of Clarendon, "that since he had assumed the command of that force he had never known a time when crime was at so low an ebb as the present;" a declaration in perfect conformity with the charges of the several judges on circuit in every part of Ireland. We have not endeavoured to make the crimes committed in that country appear more frequent and more enormous than they were, by giving a malignant prominence to every account of them; nor have we forgotten that they occurred among a people made dizzy by incessant agitation and maddened by peculiar griefs. We rejoice in the testimony of the Inspector-General, which was quoted by the Lord-Lieutenant. That nation is not dead, but full of the best life, which has within it the principle of moral improvement. For its material improvement other causes are at work. Attention is now drawn with new and powerful earnestness to the natural resources of Ireland, hitherto so inadequately developed; her inexhaustible richness of soil, her vast water-power for manufacturing purposes, her rich mines, her fisheries, her noble harbours, and the peculiar advantages of her geographical situation. It is likely that her western shores, so silent now, will soon resound with the noise of populous cities, and the roll of an incessant traffic flowing to and fro between the Old and the New Worlds. Europe and America are artificially nearer than they were. It would be for the interest, and it is the hope, of both, and it will be the endeavour of both hemispheres, of their great capitalists, and of their indefatigable populations, to make the distance narrower still. Ireland will keep her old situation when the value of that situation will be new.

If her western shore be great in promise, her eastern shore is great in performance. We have wealthier and more prosperous commercial cities in the empire than Belfast; but we have in the empire no commercial city, which, during the last twenty years, has made such *progress* in wealth and in prosperity. It was in the year 1829 that the first spinning factory was established in that town. At present it gives work to four hundred thousand spindles, and has twenty millions sterling invested in the machinery of its various factories. Its population has been more than tripled within the term of one generation. Within the term of two generations its shipping has been multiplied fifteen-fold, and within one year has increased by sixty thousand tons. Within one year, also, its exports and imports have become greater by a million sterling. To all this is to be added the array of its various thriving institutions of charity, art, science, and general utility.

Nor is the material condition of the whole of Ireland at this moment such as to render it hopeless that the possession of an immense mart, of the kind to which Belfast promises at no distant day to belong, will diffuse amidst the general misery. The expenses of the administration of the Poor-law for the first eight months of this year have been seven hundred thousand pounds less than in the corresponding months of 1849. Such is the country and such the time in which Belfast is rising with unexampled rapidity into eminence.

Few sights are more delightful or more suggestive than that of a mighty city seated on the sea-shore, adorned with variety, echoing with the hum of many languages, and enriched with the productions of every clime. The importance of the greatest island capitals must ever be of a different kind and degree, their history less animating, and, when one is fulfilled, and they have passed away, the remembrance of them less enduring among the nations. Such capitals have generally been but the effect, the expression, and the monument of a greatness which existed already. But first-rate maritime cities have often been the cause of that of which it has been even the effect. They have more than once been the origin of the rise of the country to which they have belonged, scattering, as from an abounding fountain, civilization and prosperity and greatness far and near around them. Alexandria was a state, Athens was a nation, Carthage was an empire, and Venice was a power. They were the intellectual as well as the material productions which flourished in remote climes, and which never could have otherwise decorated or enriched their own. They furnished the means of cultivating every indigenous excellence which otherwise might have perished. They collected in one spot the scattered advantages of a thousand lands. To the enlightenment which existed at home they added the education of travel. By liberality, by enlargement of the sphere of thought, by the inexhaustible accumulation of means, and the vast diversity of intellectual resources, they conferred wide-spread dominion on spots provincially insignificant. By the polish and amenity which spring from superior endowments and from the sense of that strength which, because it is irresistible, needs not to be rude, they made their sway as beneficial, and sometimes as acceptable, to their distant dependencies, as it was glorious to themselves. Nor, when they fell, did either their memory or the effects of their greatness fall with them. The Phœnicians wrote more indelible characters on water, than Sesostris ever inscribed on bronze medals or on monuments of stone. Some things, that are frail in their time, have a generative perpetuity of reproduction and transmission; and some things, that seem long to defy change, fall at last, and leave no trace but a barren ruin, which will also gradually moulder until it entirely disappears. Such, on the one side, is the hard and uncommunicative greatness of inland, untravelled, and comparatively tradeless empires; and such also, on the other, is the still rejuvenescent vitality of a maritime people. The marriage of Venice with the sea typified that her greatness was to have many successive lives; and, indeed, it was long before they were ended.

If it be (as it is) evident from history that such cities have often been the parents of empires, it is a fact, of which we ourselves are witness, that England is the parent of many such cities. And no one, who watches the progress of the country with an understanding eye, can deem it a rashness or an uninteresting circumstance, that a new place promises, by its rapidly growing importance, to claim soon to be numbered among our first-rate emporiums.

This becomes a still more interesting fact, if it refer to a part of our dominions where terrible visitations have, not far from the site of the rising mart, afforded a melancholy opportunity for its beneficial action and so laid waste the land, that it cries out for the hand of its renovator. And, at last, the renovator is, we do believe, not far At last the signal is made!

THE GREAT FIRE IN MARK-LANE.—RECOVERY OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.—A great body of flame remains in various parts of the ruins, and in some places the fire is still not yet subdued. Thirty men have been daily employed in removing salvage from the ruins. Up to last night they had recovered about 6 tons of Italian hemp, nearly 20 tons of iron-work, and soldiers' muskets and sabres. They also recovered about 5 tons weight of buffalo horns, 300 bags of turmeric, 2 tons of madder, 1 ton of chicory, 20 tons of jute 2 tons of horsehair, about £1000 worth of pigs' bristles, and an immense quantity of cloth and soldiers' clothing. It is expected that it will take at the least another fortnight to get the remainder of the salvage out. The arms and contrivances that have been extricated are near y all destroyed; and the splendid Oriental vases sent as presents by Indian officers to their friends in England have all been melted. There are still known to be 160 pipes of oil in the ruins, besides cases of castor oil, and 6 tons of loaf sugar. The bristles in the premises where the fire occurred were worth £20,000. The surveyors to the fire-offices anticipate getting about three times as much property from the ruins as they have recovered.

ON SYMMETRIC PROPORTION;

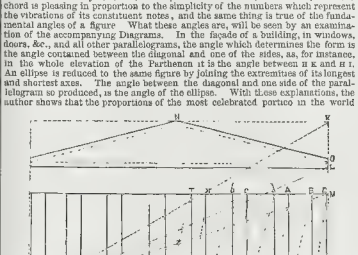
BEING THE SUBSTANCE OF A PAPER READ TO THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT EDINBURGH

BY D. R. HAY, ESQ., F R S.E.

(Communicated by the Rev. Professor Relland and Professor Goodsir, of Edinburgh University.)

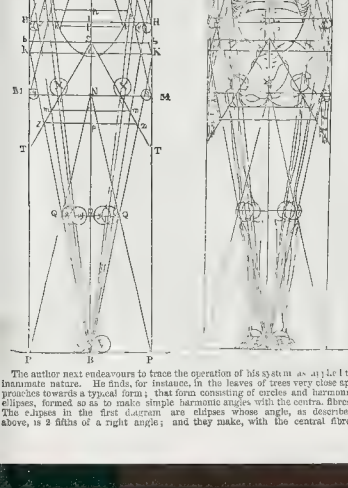
The basis of harmony in music is the fact that the ear is pleased with a mixture of sounds, when the vibrations which constitute them severally recur with a frequency expressed by some very simple arithmetical relations. Thus, when the notes C and G are struck together, a pleasing sensation is experienced, arising from the circumstance that the string which produces the one note makes two vibrations whilst the other makes three. On the other hand, if the notes C and C sharp, which vibrate nearly in the relative rapidity of 40 to 41, are struck together, the combination is exceedingly disagreeable, even to the most uneducated ear. The first position laid down by Mr. Hay is that the eye is influenced in its estimation of spaces by a simplicity of proportion similar to that which guides the ear in its appreciation of sounds. It may at first appear that this analogy between sight and hearing is not strict, inasmuch as the eye judges of effects by passing from point to point, whilst the ear judges of them only by receiving them all at the same moment. This difficulty is obviated by two simple considerations: the ear, which will appear more clearly by-and-by, that the standard of comparison is always present to the eye in ordinary cases, which is equivalent to the key note of an harmony being constantly ringing in the ear; the other, that all the faculties of man are from his birth under the influences of education, in voluntary or constained, so that the ear is continually advancing towards a power of estimating by succession, although from want of attention it may never reach the mark. Few persons are acquainted with the extent to which their faculties are capable of cult.vation. In early life, necessity teaches us their simpler uses. The child is learning to judge by muscular action of distances and positions. In hand soon finds its way to its mouth, and by degrees it can at once touch any part of the body, even in the dark, and there its education ceases. The blind fiddler, having heard none but the most simple performances, never ventures to quit the easiest portion of his instrument, from ignorance of his possessing that sense of distance, which, with a little cultivation, would enable him to trace his way to any part of the string. The appearance of a great *executant*, such as Paganini, proves to others that their faculties may be taught beyond what they have been accustomed to; and, although none may have his genius, many acquire his art. And the same is true of our other faculties. The ear, perhaps, receives less involuntary education than any other faculty, but that it is capable of cultivation, so as to be able, not merely to estimate sounds in succession, but with extreme accuracy to judge even of independent sounds, is well known to every musician. This being admitted, the analogy between the ear and the eye relative to this matter is complete. It will strengthen the argument, to remark that the eye is by no means naturally accurate in its estimation of spaces. The education of an artist enables him to detect errors in the proportions of a figure, which quite escape an uneducated eye. The next position laid down by Mr. Hay is, that the eye is guided in its estimate by direction rather than by distance, just as the ear is guided by number of vibrations, rather than by magnitude. The architect well knows that one elevation of a simple building is more agreeable than another, but, on the application of numerical ratios to their measurement, he finds them to fail altogether. Artists, from the time of Albert Durer downwards, have measured the relative proportions of the human figure, but neither architects nor artists have, as yet, arrived at anything beyond the most vague and unsatisfactory inferences. This has arisen from their having taken length, and not direction, as their standard of comparison—from their having endeavoured to apply simplicity of linear, not of angular proportion. A picture frame, in which one side is half the other, is not of nearly so pleasing a shape as another in which one side is half the diagonal, or the angle which the diagonal makes with one side is half that which it makes with the other

The basis, then, of Mr. Hay's theory is this, that a figure is pleasing to the eye in the same degree as its fundamental angles bear to each other the same proportions that the vibrations bear to one another in the common chord of music. Now, in music, the simplest divisions are by 2, 4, &c., which produce tonics; the next are divisions by 3, 6, &c., which produce dominants, and so on; and the chord is pleasing in proportion to the simplicity of the numbers which represent the vibrations of its constituent notes, and the same thing is true of the fundamental angles of a figure What these angles are, will be seen by an examination of the accompanying Diagrams. In the facade of a building, in windows, doors, &c., and all other parallelograms, the angle which determines the form is the angle contained between the diagonal and one of the sides, as, for instance, in the whole elevation of the Parthenon it is the angle between A K and A I. An ellipse is reduced to the same figure by joining the extremities of its longest and shortest axes. The angle between the diagonal and one side of the parallelogram so produced, is the angle of the ellipse. With these explanations, the author shows that the proportions of the most celebrated portico in the world



are derived from the following seven harmonic angles—1-3rd, 1-4th, 1-5th, 1-6th, 1-7th, 1-8th, and 1-9th of a right angle. These angles, seen in the Diagram, are E H I (1-3rd), L H I (1-4th), M H I (1-5th), C Z P (1-6th), K N O (1-7th), A C B (1-8th), Y Y X (1-9th), and no ang es different from these.

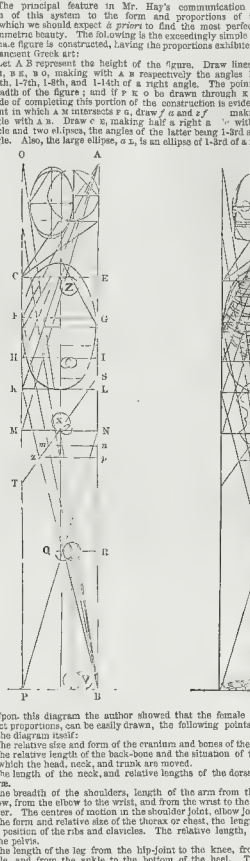
A large diagram was exhibited to the meeting, which seemed to agree with the pa.tes given in Stuart's "Athens."



The author next endeavours to trace the operation of his system as applied to inanimate nature. He finds, for instance, in the leaves of trees very close approaches towards a spiral form; that circles and parabolas and various other ellipses, formed so as to make simple harmonic angles with the centra. fibres. The ellipses in the first diagram are ellipses whose angle, as described above, is 2 fifths of a right angle; and they make, with the central fibre, angles of 1-5th. In the other two diagrams, both the angles of the ellipses and the angles which the ellipses make with the central fibre, are one-third of a right angle.

The principal feature in Mr. Hay's communication was the application of this system to the form and proportions of the human figure, in which we should expect *à priori* to find the most perfect development of symmetric beauty. The following is the exceedingly simple process by which a female figure is constructed, having the proportions exhibited in the best works of ancient Greek art:

Let A B represent the height of the figure. Draw lines A C, A P, A H, A K, A M, B E, B O, making with A B respectively the angles 1-3rd, 1-4th, 1-5th, 1-6th, 1-7th, 1-8th, and 1-9th of a right angle. The point K determines the breadth of the figure; and if P R o be drawn through K parallel to A B, the mode of completing this portion of the construction is evident. Through *f*, the point in which a M intersects P R, draw *f g* and *e f* making 3rd of a right angle with A B. Draw C E, making half a right angle with A B. As A are a circle and two ellipses, the angles of the latter being 1-3rd and 1-8th of a right angle. Also, the large ellipse, O L, is an ellipse of 1-3rd of a right angle.



Upon this diagram the author showed that the female figure, in its most exact proportions, can be easily drawn, the following points being determined by the diagram itself:

The relative size and form of the cranium and bones of the face.

The relative length of the back bone and the situation of the principal points by which the head, neck, and trunk are moved.

The length of the neck, and relative lengths of the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ.

The breadth of the shoulders, length of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow, from the elbow to the wrist, and from the wrist to the point of the longest finger. The centres of motion in the shoulder joint, elbow joint, and wrist joint.

The form and relative size of the thorax or chest, the length of the sternum, and position of the ribs and clavicles. The relative length, breadth, and depth of the pelvis.

The length of the leg from the hip-joint to the knee, from the knee to the ankle, and from the ankle to the bottom of the heel. The direction of the thigh bones. The centres of motion and position of the hip-joint, knee-joint, and ancle-joint. In short, the proportion of all the parts which characterise the general form, and the centres of motion in all the joints by which every change of attitude is performed.

To make the diagram suitable to the construction of the skeleton of the male form, it is only requisite to increase the fundamental angle, and divide it precisely in the same manner as for the female form. Diagrams and drawings of the skeletons of the female and male forms, full the size of life, were exhibited.

WONDER OF PENMANSHIP.—We have just been much pleased with the inspection of a marvel of miniature writing, which has scarcely a parallel. It may be characterised as a loyal tribute of national emblems: it is written upon a piece of vellum, 14 in. by 18 in., and consists of the following insignia and devices, each containing a prayer for the Royal Family, the crown being written in Hebrew; the rose in English; the thistle in Scotch; the shamrock in old Irish (Gaelic); the leek in Welsh; the oak-branch in German; and the lily in French. These are tastefully grouped; and beneath them are the three following emblems containing the Seventy-second Psalm:—Palm, in Hebrew (East Indies); laurel, Latin (West Indies); and the olive-tree, Greek (Peace). The whole is the work of Mr. Lewis Falkson, of Falmouth, who commenced this extraordinary labour two years since, at the age of seventy-eight years, and completed it within the present year. The performance is, of course, very minute; but it is equally clear and legible. A short time since it was shown to her Majesty and Prince Albert, and left a few days at Buckingham Palace for Royal inspection, when the Queen and Prince expressed themselves highly gratified with the wonderful work, accomplished by the writer at so advanced an age. It will be submitted to the committee for the Great Exhibition of 1851. Meanwhile, it may be seen by application to Mr Willey, 275, Albany-road, Camberwell.

SCULPTURE IN FRONT INCLOSURE OF BRITISH MUSEUM.—The statues to be set up on the four pedestals in the line of the inclosure will be those of Newton, Shakspeare, Milton, and Bacon: models have already been made for them by Sir Richard Westmacott, who, it seems, whether justly or not, considering how few opportunities the sculptor has in England, is to execute them all. The pedestals are in hand. A portion of the sculpture for the tympanum of the pediment is now on the premises. This is also by Sir Richard Westmacott, and represents the progress of man from a time when "wild in woods the noble savage ran," up to the hi hest state of intellectual advancement. The part already there executed is a broad, bold style, in Portland stone, and promises to be effective in its place. This sculpture, the antæfixæ, and the intended groups at foot of the central portico, may be expected to give to that the edifice at present very much warts externally—life and movement.—*The Builder.*

THE NEW COUNTY COURTS ACT.—The following list of business which may be transacted in the county courts, under the new County Courts Act, has been drawn up by Mr. Serjeant Dowling with great care:—Actions may be brought in the County Court to recover debts of every description not exceeding £50 (or that amount of a larger debt, the excess being abandoned) Damages (not exceeding £50) for assault, trespass, breach of contract, expressed or implied (as)—for non-performance of award, for not accepting or not delivering goods sold, or for breach of warranty thereof, for dilapidations, for breach of guarantee of all kinds, for breach of warranty of horses and other cattle, for breach of indemnity expressed or implied, for negligence by servant or other person, for breach of by-laws. Against agents for not accounting, not using due care, &c., apothecaries and surgeons for unskilfulness, apprentices for misconduct, articles, bailees of every kind, builders for breach of agreement as to buildings, &c.; carriers for losing or damaging property, refusing to carry it, or not carrying it within reasonable time; landlords for breach of contract, expressed or implied; tenants for ditto, agents for ditto, servants for ditto, schoolmasters for ditto. And for all other damages except damages arising from—malicious prosecution, libel or slander, criminal conversation, seduction, breach of promise of marriage. Actions for replevin—for recovering possession of houses or land, where the yearly rent does not exceed £50, for an unliquidated balance of partnership account, for a distributive share under an intestacy, for a legacy. And by the written consent of both parties (to be filed with the clerk on the entry of the plaint) to recover debts or damages of any amount, except damages for malicious prosecution, libel or slander, criminal conversation, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage. And by the like consent actions in which the title to land, tithe, toll, market, fair, or other franchise is in question.—Where the amount of debt or damage, and the conditions of payment can be agreed upon between plaintiff and defendant, such agreement being made before the clerk or assistant-clerk, or an attorney, judgment may be entered accordingly, at the office of the clerk, and the attendance of either party on the court-day will be unnecessary. Executors and administrators may sue and be sued as if they were parties in their own right.

REMAINS OF ROMAN ART DISCOVERED IN CIRENCESTER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *)*

In the *Times* of September 9th was published a letter from Mr. Thomas Wright upon the subject of the excavations at Lymne, in Kent. These investigations into the details of the early condition of this country being, as Mr. Wright very justly observes, "really of national importance," from the assistance they render to history, perhaps you will allow me to offer a few remarks upon the results of our various excavations in this town—the *Corinium* of the Romans, and also upon what remains yet to be done; for, although we cannot claim the honour which is due to Mr. Roach Smith and his coadjutor, Mr. Elliott, of having made "a deliberate attempt to uncover a Roman town," yet, in the course of our ordinary operations of house-building, &c., we have gone far—farther indeed than any other town in the kingdom towards accomplishing the same end

It will be fresh in the recollection of your readers, that, about this time last year, the workmen employed in making a drain down the principal street of this town were the means of bringing to light one of the finest tesselated floors ever found in this country. The excavations were continued for some weeks, and ended in the discovery of several other rooms, having their floors, hypocausts, pilæ, and flues all complete. The side of one of the rooms still retained its coloured stucco mural paintings. The best two of the floors were successfully raised, and are now waiting the erection of a museum, in which they are intended to be re-laid.

Besides those just mentioned, no less than *thirteen* other tesselated pavements have been found, at different times, in various parts of the town; some of which have been preserved *in situ*, whilst others have, unfortunately, been destroyed.

We have also found portions—though as yet, I am sorry to say, they are only *portions*—of richly carved capitals, of large dimensions, which must have belonged to some noble building. Bases of columns, too, are frequently found. Of works in metal and glass, pottery, and coins, we have, as might be expected, from the extent of our excavations, a great variety; whilst the monumental stones that have been discovered here are familiar to all archæologists.

Although a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for last month has expressed a doubt upon the subject (from his own personal recollection of a visit to this place), we have ascertained, by examination of sections through the wall and mound in various places, that *Corinium* was fenced by a thick wall, supported on the inner side by a sloping bank of earth. You will see, by the map which I inclose, and distinct traces of this wall exist round more than two-thirds of the whole camp. For some distance on the south-east side it is to this day about fifteen feet high. The river Churn has been diverted from its natural course and now flows through the old Roman fosse.

On the west side of the town we have an Amphitheatre.

Having thus briefly stated what has already been done, I now proceed to suggest what remains yet further to do.

Cirencester occupies little more than a fourth of the site of Corinium. The area of the whole *castrum* is about 240 acres, of which, perhaps, 70 are occupied by the buildings of the town; leaving 170 acres of meadow and garden ground, in any part of which excavations might advantageously be pursued, without meeting with the obstruction of houses, which prevented our doing more last year. Running close up to the Roman wall, and within it, on the east side, we have an open space of nearly 100 acres, the surface of which has never yet been broken, but which immediately adjoins the part where so many pavements have been found, and close to the Lauses Gardens, already so well known for their rich and beautiful tesselated pavements.

At the south end of this open space, but on the other side of the Roman wall, is the site where the monumental stones were found; and it is of this spot that Dr. Conrad Leemans said, "It would be highly desirable, that, under proper direction, regular scientific excavations should be instituted in this place, for they would undoubtedly lead to discoveries which would throw new light on the early state of this country, and furnish many interesting hints for its history during the time of the Romans." Here, also, our operations might conveniently be pursued, and I have no doubt with success; in fact, I may say that I have received intelligence of another monumental stone, and also of two other tesselated pavements. The site upon which the portions of capitals were found has also yet to be properly explored.

During the summer of 1851, the Archæological Institute will hold their annual meeting at Bristol, from which place, I believe, they propose to make an excursion to Cirencester; and it appears to me a favourable opportunity for us to avail ourselves of the advantage of having so many of the persons who are best informed on such matters to assist us in forming the conclusions to be drawn from such investigations.

The day has long since gone by when the antiquary was a mere "collector of curiosities." We now no longer collect mere remains to a museum, but "fragmentary remains which tell of the past, and by a stern induction wring from them a portion at least of the secrets which lie hid within the mists of ages." (Journal Arch. Inst., Vol. 5, Intr.) The value of these remains of the past consists, then, not so much in their intrinsic worth, as in the amount they contribute to our knowledge of the condition of the people who occupied this country at a period of which history has told us a little; and as much depends upon the ability with which such conclusions are drawn, it seems to me important that our works should be going on when we have the largest amount of knowledge brought to bear upon them.

That there is much to be done here, there is no doubt; but we now come to the important question of "ways and means." Government has, of course, as Mr. Smith soon learnt, "no money for such purposes." The work must be done by private enterprise; but, although we are quite willing, and anxious, to do our share towards it, yet the operations which I should wish to see carried on are far too expensive for the amount of funds that we could reasonably expect to be contributed by the comparatively few persons who, in any one place, would take an interest in such matters. To enable us to do much we must have the assistance of the public, and I can only say that, in proportion to the amount of such assistance, so will be the benefit derived. From operations upon the small scale that we could manage amongst ourselves, little would result beyond the discovery and preservation of a tesselated pavement or two; but, from work executed by the public, I am convinced that some really important results would arise, which would throw some additional light upon the history of the Roman occupation of Britain, and the social condition of its inhabitants.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. NEWMARCH,

Hon. Secretary of Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

Cirencester, October 12th, 1850.

P.S. The pavements above referred to, as having been discovered last autumn, were illustrated, with a full account of their excavation, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of September 8th and November 17th, 1849.

DEATH OF MISS BIFFIN.—On Wednesday week, Miss Sarah Biffin, the celebrated miniature-painter, who was born without hands or arms, died at her lodgings in Duke-street, in this town, at the age of sixty-six. The deceased was born at East Quantoxhead, near Bridgewater, Somersetshire, in the year 1784. She manifested in early life the talent for drawing and painting which she afterwards cultivated to so extraordinary an extent; and she was instructed in the first rudiments of the art by a Mr Dukes, to whom she bound herself by a written agreement, to give the whole of her time and exertions, and for that purpose to remain for a term of years in his house. Some time after the engagement had been contracted, the late Earl of Morton became acquainted with, and so much interested in, Miss Biffin, that he caused her to be further instructed by Mr. Craig, a gentleman of great eminence in his profession as a miniature-painter. Under his skilful tuition, she attained to an almost miraculous degree of perfection. She remained with Mr. Dukes for nearly sixteen years, during the whole of this time residing with Mr and Mrs. Dukes, as one of their family, and was treated by them with uniform kindness; but it will scarcely be believed, although such is undoubtedly the fact, that in consideration for this exclusive sacrifice of the best years of her life, Miss Biffin, at no time, received from Mr. Dukes, in money, more than £5 per annum. Miss Biffin was patronised by their late Majesties George the Third, George the Fourth, William the Fourth; by the late Queen Dowager, by her present Majesty, by Prince Albert, and by a host of the nobility, and other distinguished persons. For many years she supported herself by miniature painting; but after the death of her noble benefactor and ever kind friend, the Earl of Morton, there was no one, like him, ready to assist her in obtaining orders for pictures, or in disposing of such as she was enabled to complete when not otherwise employed; and as age grew upon her she became much reduced in circumstance. A few years ago she came to Liverpool, where she made an ineffectual attempt to support herself. Our benevolent townsman, Mr. Richard Rathbone, took a great interest in her welfare, and it was principally by his exertions that, a short time ago, a small annuity was purchased for her by subscription.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

MEDIÆVAL BRICKWORK.

OUR Illustrations represent various interesting examples of the skill of our ancestors in the manufacture of moulded bricks, and are good studies for our modern workers in the fictile arts. The old Manor House at Cressingham, in Norfolk, which we have selected as a specimen of the class of ornamented brick-fronted houses, is peculiarly handsome in its appearance.

For the sketch of Cressingham Manor-house, and the following particulars, we are indebted to a correspondent:—

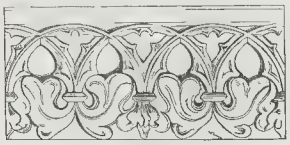
"This house, which is situated about five miles from Swaffham, in Norfolk, is remarkable for the fact that its exterior is entirely coated with tracery formed in whitish terra cotta. It was probably constructed at the latter end of the fifteenth century, when the family of the Jopsons were the possessors of the place. Blomfield, in his History of Norfolk, mentions the arms of this family as being in the hall in his time; probably, they are still there. The ornament which divides the upper and lower stories has rather a German appearance, but the tracery is decidedly English. A few years ago, a most elaborate ceiling, and, as far as I could ascertain, coeval with the hall, was discovered, but has been unfortunately covered up again with a ceiling. The front windows are modern and of wood. The whole edifice, no doubt, anciently was surmounted by a battlement and parapet; this has entirely disappeared, but I was shown a portion of a Tudor pinnacle dug up within these few years, which confirms the fact of its existence.

"There are traces of a moat, which formerly surrounded the whole edifice, but which is now quite dry. The church is about a mile distant, and possesses a

CRESSINGHAM MANOR-HOUSE.

good roof, and the lower part of a rood screen, in which the foliage has a decided German character—an occurrence which is more common in Norfolk and Suffolk than elsewhere; probably the trade of these counties with Flanders during the middle ages may account for the peculiarity."

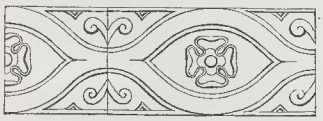
In Fig. 1 we have represented a portion of the frieze between the ground-story and first-floor of Cressingham; its character is extremely good.

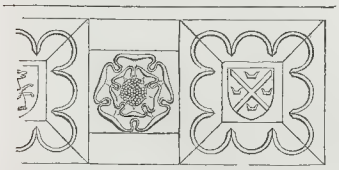


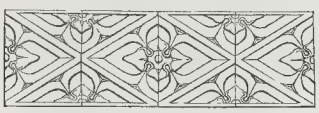
MEDIÆVAL BRICKWORK.

Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are ornamented bricks from Wolterton House, in the parish of East Barsham, Norfolk—a house celebrated for the variety and richness of its architectural mouldings in brickwork.

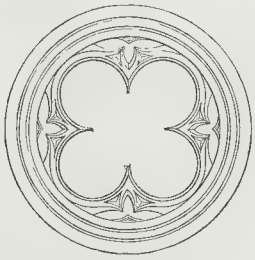
Fig. 5 is copied from an engraving in Vol. 5 of the *Archæological Journal*. It is a quatrefoil, elegantly moulded, and burnt to a bright red colour. This is

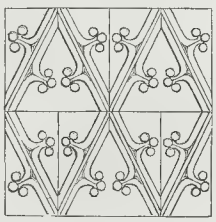






an extremely clever and interesting example. It is from the inside of the north wall of the chancel of Frittenden Church, in Kent.





THE HANDLEY TESTIMONIAL AT SLEAFORD.

THE first stone of this monumental cross to the memory of the late Henry Handley, Esq., was laid in June last, and the structure is fast progressing. In outline, the memorial bears some resemblance to those gems of mediæval art, the crosses at Waltham and Northampton, erected by Edward I. to the memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor: in detail, however, the design is very dissimilar, and claims to be originality. The figure of Mr. Handley will be executed in Caen stone, by Mr Thomas, of London, and occupies a central position, at an elevation of seventeen feet from the ground, standing on a pedestal under crocketed arcades, which support the superstructure. Up to the cornice above the figure of Mr Handley, it is rectangular in form, with a buttress at each angle; the next course is octagonal, with canopied niches on each face, ornamented with richly-carved crockets, containing appropriate figures; and above the cornice which terminates this course it again returns to the square, placed on the angle, each face having figures on pedestals under canopied niches, something like the lower portion. A battlemented cornice, with the ball flower in moulding; and the whole is terminated in a crocketed spire empanelled with richly flowing tracery. The design is of middle pointed character, about Edward I. and II's time. The entire height will be about seventy feet. The architect is Mr. Boyle, of London.

Immediately after the laying of the foundation-stone, Mr. Foster, who had performed that ceremony, addressed the company in an appropriate speech, in which he took occasion to refer to the birth of Mr. Handley in the town of Sleaford, fifty-three years ago, and to his early habits and character. He then drew a rapid sketch of his career at Eton, and afterwards at Oxford. He alluded to his becoming the representative of the now disfranchised borough of Heytesbury, of finding himself in the House of Commons of that day among several of his former college companions—of the indication he then gave of aptitude for public business, and talents in debate, greatly assisted by manners of a popular character. He referred to his zealous pursuit of the science of agriculture, at that time but imperfectly understood, and to his celebrated letter to his friend the late Earl Spencer, which led to the formation of the Royal Agricultural Association of England, of which, four years after it was established, he had the honour to occupy the presidential chair at the great meeting at Bristol in 1842. Allusion was then made to the circumstances under which he became a candidate for the representation of South Lincolnshire, after the county had been divided by the Reform Act, and to the long canvas of the division during the summer and autumn of 1832, when he was opposed by Mr. Heathcote and Sir John Trollope, two most formidable competitors, whether considered with reference to the large amount of support derived from many of the great landed proprietors, or to their own personal abilities and high character; and to his ultimate success in the three successive elections for South Lincolnshire. Reference was next made to Mr. Handley's valuable services in the House of Commons in resisting attacks upon the agricultural interest, and in obtaining the repeal of several obnoxious imposts to which the members of that body were subject—to his subsequent loss of the election of 1841, and to the causes which led to that result, attributing Mr. Handley's defeat mainly to the unfortunate advice which he (Mr. Forster) had given him to withdraw from the representation for a time. In conclusion, Mr. Forster said, "Such was the man to whose memory the splendid cross is now about to be erected in this place. It will serve for generations yet to come, as an incentive to others who may aspire to the same distinction, to follow in his steps, and to emulate his bright example; and it will remain a lasting monument to his great name and fame. Honourable as it will be to him, it will scarcely be less so to those by whose gratitude it has been raised. It will prove that in these our days the yeomanry of South Lancashire were not insensible to the merits of a public servant, and that their gratitude to the man did not terminate with his valuable life. His name, the name of Henry Handley, will be held in veneration, in affection, by the people of this town and county, so long as honour, virtue, talents, charity, and benevolence are held in respect among Englishmen!"

THE HANDLEY TESTIMONIAL AT SLEAFORD.—ELEVATION.

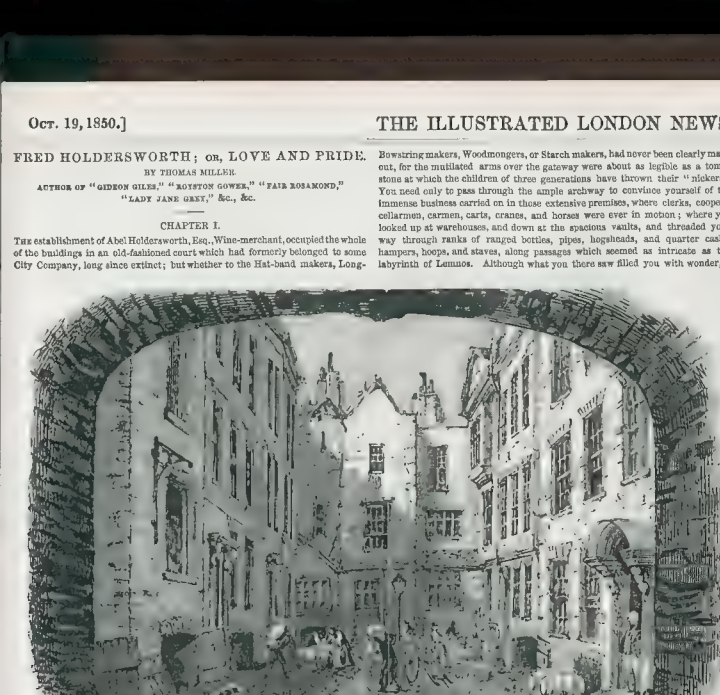
FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

AUTHOR OF "GIDEON GILES," "ROYSTON GOWER," "FAIR ROSAMOND," "LADY JANE GREY," &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

THE establishment of Abel Holdersworth, Esq., Wine-merchant, occupied the whole of the buildings in an old-fashioned court which had formerly belonged to some City Company, long since extinct; but whether to the Hat-band makers, Long-Bowstring makers, Woodmongers, or Starch makers, had never been clearly made out, for the mutilated arms over the gateway were about as legible as a tombstone at which the children of three generations have thrown their "nickers." You need only to pass through the ample archway to convince yourself of the immense business carried on in those extensive premises, where clerks, coopers, cellarmen, carmen, carts, cranes, and horses were ever in motion; where you looked up at warehouses, and down at the spacious vaults, and threaded your way through ranks of ranged bottles, pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, hampers, hoops, and staves, along passages which seemed as intricate as the labyrinth of Lemnos. Although what you there saw filled you with wonder, it



was said to be nothing in comparison to the bonded stock, for the cellarmen declared that Abel Holdersworth

> Had pipes enough, they knew,
> Placed side by side to reach to Kew,
> And which, if placed end to end,
> Almost to Windsor would extend. DR. WALCOTT.

As for his wines! if they were to be believed, there were no such wines in the world. Had you sworn that you had drunk of the vintage Noah first planted, we do verily believe that they would have asserted that Abel had a few bottles stowed away somewhere, which were older than the deluge. If you boasted of having tasted five old port full of beeswing, they talked of wines he possessed which had passed that stage before they were born, and which, at double and and treble compound interest, came to so much a bottle, that it almost took your breath away when you heard the amount, and recalled the costly pearl Cleopatra dissolved in her goblet and swallowed. You could not name a wine-growing country, but what they said he did business with; and one old clerk, who knew but little of geography, and drew the "long-bow" tremendously, talked about an agent for cooling sherbet in the Arctic regions, and hinted that our Northern Voyagers did business for their establishment—over the extent of which they all delighted to throw the marvellous.

Still, with all his wealth, the great wine-merchant was in certain things a near man, for at times he stood like a barometer, at hot, cold, change, and even down to the freezing point, for so was he occasionally generous to a princely extent, then close-handed again as a miser, and occasionally "mean to meanness." He had been known in his younger days to sit for an hour together unravelling and unknotting pieces of string with his fingers and teeth, as he said, to set his men an example and save a penny; yet if he were in one of his sunshiny moods, he would throw aside his profitless employment, and sign a check for fifty guineas to be given to some benevolent institution: indeed there was but seldom a list of charitable subscribers but what contained his name, and yet with all that,

> In the way of a bargain
> He'd cavil on the ninth part of a hair. SHAKSPEARE.

He had a great objection to single men possessing more money than they really needed, and allowed his servants handsome interest on all they left in his hands, thus encouraging them, as he said, to save early out of their salaries. When they were married he considered they had a right to become their own masters. Even to his nephew, to whom everybody believed he would leave all his wealth, Abel only allowed fifty guineas per annum, which was considerably less than he would have received as a salary in any other house, considering the responsibility of the situation he held; but he boarded and lodged with his uncle; and had he wanted a thousand pounds for any reasonable purpose, nobody doubted but what his wealthy relative would have given it to him; this, however, the young man had never tried. Beside his wife, Dame Holdersworth, as her husband always called her, he had a brother, an old gentleman who had seen some service, and who now lived on his half-pay. Some said the old officer was a little cracked, others that he was only odd in his ways, while a few asserted that they had the old soldier's knowledge. Dame Holdersworth was almost always talking about the great people she had seen, and what they said to her, and what she said to them: she dearly doated on a Duke, the society of an Earl was to her enchanting, and a Lord and upwards above all things, and always felt, as she said, at her ease in such society. Abel used to say they were all very well in their way, but that many of them required dancing long credit. These, with the exception of a niece on the wife's side, who had for some time been staying with a distant relative in the country, were all the "humanities," as Abel jocularly called them, which befelt bound to provide for.

"Fred, my boy," said the uncle, addressing his nephew in an unusually familiar manner, after having closed the door of his own counting-house, on which was written "MR. HOLDERSWORTH, PRIVATE," "the painters, paper-hangers, and I know not who besides, are coming in to-morrow, after we have started to Margate. You know how much I should like you to go with us; but that's impossible, as in my absence you are my representative. Fred, that is, I leave all important matters to you and my old confidential clerk, John. As it is a fine day," added he, looking up, and he had to look a good height to see the sky at all in that old square court-yard, surrounded as it was with high buildings, "I have been thinking a walk will do you good, and that you might look out for a couple of nice clean-looking rooms, somewhere within an hour's ride by the omnibus, and take them for two or three months, while the painting and cleaning and such like are going on—in short for the whole summer: I have fancied you have looked a little paler lately."

"I feel in excellent health, thank you, uncle," answered the nephew, "but, for all that, shall be glad to go to Peckham Rye, or Forest Hill, or anywhere in that neighbourhood, if I can be spared, for I prefer the fresh air to smoke."

"Ten in the morning is quite as early as you need to be here," answered the uncle; "and you can generally leave about four in the afternoon. As some of the servants will have to remain, you will of course dine just the same; and should any of my intimate friends call, you will invite them to luncheon and such like, just as if we were at home." All this Fred promised to do, and to make every one as comfortable as he possibly could.

"You will want a little extra money said" the uncle, "for apartments, breakfasts, and such like; I had better give you twenty pounds. And be sure and be careful in getting up and down those omnibuses, for I know how partial you are to a cigar, and conclude that you will ride a good deal outside. Don't deny it, Fred, some one has called it 'an innocent vice,' and I blame my brother more than you, my boy, but do not carry it to excess."

The nephew looked a little confused at this charge, but it did not prevent him from lighting his havannah the instant he had seated himself outside a Peckham omnibus in Gracechurch-street.

Fred Holdersworth was not a young gentleman to feel proud because he had got four new crisp five-pound notes in his pocket-book, besides a few loose sovereigns in his purse, for he had never known the want of money. What he felt proud at was being loosed for the first time from the leading-strings, and left to select his own apartments, and set up, as it were, gentleman for himself. When he alighted from the omnibus, he looked as if all Peckham Rye belonged to him, and the neighbourhood of Forest Hill besides. He raised his gold eye-glass and surveyed the Common and the surrounding hills, exclaiming to himself, "Beautiful prospect! Secluded, very." Fred prided himself in his admiration of nature, which was, no doubt, chiefly owing to his so seldom looking upon it beyond the walled world in which he dwelt.

But it was not nature alone in the out-of-door world, amid her fields and flowers, which the young man admired; he also sought for it in character. "Give me a wife," said Fred, "when I do marry, that is a child of nature—one whom I can train to love me in my own way; who has never been spoilt in a finishing academy, taught to curtsey by the card, and smile according to the most approved rules. No, I will have none of that; give me pure, simple, unsophisticated nature, it even it comes from the humble wayside cottages. I hate appearances."

And, as some such thoughts as these passed through the young man's mind, he adjusted his neat shirt collar, pulled his wristbands a little lower, ran his fingers through his hair, looked down to see that his gold guard chain was properly arranged, then, giving his silver-headed cane a peculiar twist, walked on, internally condemning the folly of mere appearance, while he was thus most carefully adhering to it. For, thought Fred, "I should like them to see that the apartments I want are for a gentleman."

We will not follow him in and out through some half-dozen houses, at one of which he promised to call again, if he met with nothing that suited him better. He now struck into that pretty bit of road which leads to Goose-green, or, turning off midway, over the fields, and out by that old picturesque road-side inn, the Plough, takes the pedestrian through green fields to Dulwich; along ancient footpaths, which Shakspeare himself has, perhaps, traversed in the company of Allcyn and Burbage, when the "player" first purchased the property on which Dulwich College now stands. The old pollard oaks by the thick aged hedgerows, and the deeply wooded banks,dues by the watercourses, that wind along beside these well-worn footpaths, proclaim their antiquity.

But we are carrying our readers far beyond the place where the young man's eye was first arrested by a paper placed on the stem of a beautiful acacia (the tree having now shaken off its golden pendents), announcing "Apartments to Let." It was not, however, the beautiful tree alone, nor the high thick privet hedge, nor the neat rustic gate, that arrested Fred's attention, but the name which did it:—THE COTTAGE OF CONTENT

"Charming, delightful! This is a snug retreat for one that has so long been buried in yonder busy city. I hope this is no cottage of gentility," as Porson calls it in "The Devil's Walk."

And Fred opened the gate gently to take a closer survey; looking up again at the board on which the name was painted, and muttering to himself, "May I find it here, I have long been looking for it." He meant Content, for he fancied he had many troubles for a young man of one-and-twenty. He wanted "nature," as he said.

Much as he was struck by the green seclusion of the spot, he was not at all prepared for the startling picture within the garden. "It struck him all of a heap," to use an expressive phrase; but he saw everything through the eye of nature. The vision that startled Fred so much would, to the eye of a common observer, have looked like a very pretty young woman tying up a woodbine to the latticed porch of the cottage. To his eye she appeared a Peri trailing roses round the gates of Paradise; the sunshine that fell upon her, a glory in which she was clothed.

"We must have old John the gardener to cut it again," said she to her mother, without observing Fred, who was gazing on her with all "his might and main;" "for I cannot train it as I wish, do all I can." This was spoken in a rather pleasing voice; but to Fred's ear, it excelled the music of all the nightingales that ever sang since the first pair built in the tree under which long-haired Eve slept in the Garden of Eden. "Beautiful being!" and the young simpleton to himself; "can she be mortal?" Had he seen the quantity of brown bread and butter she had eaten that morning at breakfast, he would neither have doubted her mortality nor her appetite. He, poor fellow, thought such lips could only feed "where the bee sucked;" nay, if any one had sworn that she was devouring honey from the woodbine she was tying up, love-stricken Fred would almost have believed it

He saw in the colour of her really fair countenance roses and white lilies blended together; in her teeth, which were very white, he beheld ranged Maybuds; and in the lips, heaven knows what—such a mass of roses, rubies, cherries, strawberries, and all sorts of flowers, gems, and sweet, ripe fruit came across his fancy, that it was fairly smothered beneath them. Her chin he compared to the graceful curve of the silver moon when she has waned into something like the shape of a harvest sickle. Her hazel eyes were in his eyes brighter than the brightest stars, seas of light, diamonds, anything glittering the reader can picture; and then it will only bring a faint conception of what Fred imagined them to be. They were soft, bright, modest eyes enough; but we have seen eyes as beautiful hundreds of times. Fred fancied he had never looked on such before. Her hair, which was done up neatly, he fancied resembled that of a Grecian nymph's, which he had seen in marble in the British Museum. But her neck—here he again found something to admire, wreathing, then upon, especially in the shadow of a vagrant ringlet which had fallen loose, and flickered to and fro as she moved. Flowers in streams, the shadow of a rosebud sleeping in the sunshine, a jasmine spray mirrored on a window in the moonlight, were as nothing compared to the string of images which Fred put together while looking at the shifting shadow made by that stray ringlet. Poor fellow! he was in love, deeper than he probably would have been had he courted her three months. In his eye she would ever look the same; always be attending flowers, or doing some such "gentle spiriting" as he had read about in old stories. Had you told Fred that those hands washed, ironed, threw up the cinders, cleaned the hearth, dusted the hobs, washed the dishes, we question very much if he would at that time have believed you. No; she ever dwelt in his eye among roses and posies, bowers and flowers—birds, bees, and butterflies were her companions. Had you told him that nasty earwigs, and long-bodied wireworms, with legs almost as numerous as the figures in a ready-reckoner, and ants that bit dreadfully, and black slugs whose trail was anything but silvery, went biting and burrowing about the garden which "her beauty haunted," Fred would hardly have believed that Nature could have been guilty of such impropriety where she was present. Close confinement in his uncle's office, reading novels and love-sick poetry, had prepared Fred as nicely for falling into love at first sight (if any pretty face presented itself), as getting into a steaming perspiration prepares a man for catching a nice, comfortable cold, if, while in that state, he selects a spot to sit in, where there is a chilling Wenham-lake sort of a draught.

To do her justice, and look at her without falling in love as he did, she certainly appeared very pretty, standing under the chequered shadows made by the trellis-work, and the waving trails of the woodbine, all strongly thrown out by the brightness of a July sun, which gave a tinge of golden green to her tight-fitting cotton-dress, that in Fred's eyes no doubt looked richer than satin.

Her mother, too, would have looked well in a picture, sitting as she did in a garden-chair, her dark dress relieved by some white garment she was repairing. Beyond her fluttered apparel of all hues on a long clothes-line, making a nice contrast against the green leaves, an array from the costly materials of some of the garments, showing that they neither changed to herself nor her daughter; but the proprietor of this little paradise as ed considered it, and into which he had ventured, was a Laundress.

After another pull at his collar, and a drag at his shirt-wristband, a touch or two at his side hair, he approached as upright as he had swallowed a poker for the occasion, until having reached just such a distance as he had seen the walking gentleman do in a similar scene on the stage, he took off his hat, made a bow as near the gentlemanly angle as possible, gave a "hem" to clear his throat, and, having twice or thrice studied what he should say, though "Fair angel" "Beautiful spirit" &c., had presented themselves and been rejected, as not half good enough having, we say, made all preliminary arrangements, and being in the act of making an ass of himself by his opening address, he was fortunately saved by the daughter exclaiming before he spoke, "Mother, here's a gentleman come and see what he wants;" and throwing the stray ringlet aside with her little hard-working hand, she entered the cottage and put a large piece of most unpoetical fat bacon into a pot which was standing over the fire, and which together with the shelled beans that stood in a dish, proclaimed, as plain as could be, that this, to Fred, beautiful spirit of the flowers, was preparing dinner.

To speak the truth, the young woman was very modest, and did not much like the grimaces and antics of the young citizen, as he stood with his hat in one hand, and the other on his heart, as if he had either got the cramp, or was making love in dumb show, or come round for a subscription: she was a pretty and a sensible girl, and nothing more; and not used to seeing pantomimes.

As to her mother, she came to the point at once, and said, "Well, young gentleman, what is your business?"

The last word made "Richard himself again"—it was so like his uncle, when some poor fellow wanted his acceptance renewing, or a further supply of wine on credit—and so rapid, in good unmistakeable English, "I have come to look at the apartments you have to let. I want a couple of rooms for two or three months."

"Any family?" and the plain-speaking laundress.

"Have not the happiness of being married," replied Fred, with a really good-natured smile; "nor engaged, if that is any further recommendation. Here is my card," added he, taking out a rather gaudy card-case; "the address is the London Literary Institution, where, upon enquiry, you will find that I am respectably connected:" and he drew himself up somewhat haughtily as he uttered the last sentence. The laundress curtsied as she received the card, and had just time enough about her to say, "Your appearance is sufficient to prove that, sir;" at which Fred smiled, and made a very gentlemanly bow.

The young man was very fond of referring to the London Literary Institution, for he knew not only one, but the whole of the committee, officers and all, would guarantee his respectability, without entering into minute details as to who or what he was. Price the Pawterer, of Portsoken Ward, for instance, had

Matilda, in a few modest words, assured him that it would be their study to please him; to which he replied, that he should give them but little trouble, and that he was sure nothing but pleasure could be found where one so amiable presided; at which the young woman curtsied and blushed, and Fred thought he had never seen anything so beautiful in his life as her modest confusion

He next learnt from the mother that a lady had rented the apartments every summer for the last seven years, but that, by the advice of her physician, she had now removed to a milder climate, and that he was the first "gentleman" to whom they had ever let lodgings, all of which information was delightful to Fred, as he thought it a perfect providence to alight on such a piece of Nature, concluding, of course, that Matilda had never had a lover

When asked by the daughter if he was fond of flowers, Fred went into raptures. "They are," said he, "the most beautiful objects in creation, except beauty herself. I have stood for hours contemplating them in Covent-garden Market, and often, for a change of air, and to see the green leaves wave, I have wandered round Finsbury-square, in the moonlight, listening to the rustling of the foliage, at the intervals when vehicles were not passing."

After this outburst, he began to praise the beauty of a rose which Matilda had stuck into the hand of her coquettish little apron, declaring that he had never seen a lovelier one: to which Matilda replied, that, as he admired it so much, perhaps he would do her the favour of accepting it; which, of course, he did, and returned thanks in another speech full of flourishes, the purport of which was lost on the laundress' daughter. She, however, offered to gather him a nosegay, to take back to town with him; and, according to an old fashion of her mother's, who was a countrywoman, she formed the bedge-mustard, a large cabbage-leaf, and a little parsley into one big enough to fill a gallon jug, not sparing even the southern-wood or "lad-love-lass," as she called it, while recommending it on account of possessing so powerful a smell.

With many more compliments, and promises as to the hour he should arrive on the following day, and a little advice from the laundress about bringing his tea and coffee and such like things from the City, as they were so much better there, Fred took his departure, though not until he had turned back twice or thrice to shake hands with Matilda, and even then he stood raising his hat no end of times at the rustic gate, and, it is very probable, would have continued to do so much longer, had not the laundress and her daughter, who wanted their dinners, again entered the cottage. Not making above a dozen mistakes in the half-dozen lines he repeated, Fred went along, waving one arm, and exclaiming:—

> If changing cheek and scorching vein,
> Lips taught to writhe, but not complain;
> If burning heart, and throbbing brain,
> And all that I have felt, and feel,
> Betoken love—that love is mine. BYRON

And, as a proof of it, he gave himself such a slap on his left breast as made his fingers tingle again, as he repeated "that love is mine." Except his aunt and cousin, Fred had seen but little of female society.

CHAPTER II.

After strolling about the neighbourhood for some time, and pronouncing it the most delightful spot around London, Fred again mounted the outside of an omnibus to return to town. He was, of course, very happy and very talkative; and, having taken his seat beside the driver, and given him one of his best havannahs as a propitiatory offering, he began to expatiate upon the beauty of the scenery around Peckham Rye.

"It must be very healthy," said Fred, "when the wind blows over from the coast of Kent; why it's almost like living by the sea-side, for you are no great distance from the sea?"

"It's all werry well, sir, when it comes from that 'ere quarter," replied the red faced omnibus driver; "but see it when it comes from the City, and brings a Norwester fog with it; then it gives you a'most a mind to stand."

"But do you not consider it very rural?" continued Fred. "Why, I saw them making hay in a field by Forest Hill. What could you see more rural, if you went a hundred miles out?"

"If I may be allowed to venture my opinion, sir," answered the driver, "I thinks it a good deal more 'rurale' about six or seven miles on t'other side of Sevenoaks. Fine land there, sir."

"I have seen the hop-gardens near Gravesend," said Fred, "and was greatly struck by their appearance, they seemed so ready and artful."

"Law bless you, sir," said the driver, who now began to "smoke" his passenger, "I've seen woods wi' trees so high that they were forced to crop the tops every two or three years, to keep the country from being flooded."

"From being flooded!" exclaimed Fred; "what had the trees to do with the water?"

"Catched the clouds, you see, as they went over," answered the driver, "and brought all the rain down. Not a drop would fall for miles round, if them 'ere trees wasn't cropped."

"Oh, I see," replied Fred. "It struck me that agriculture seemed pretty forward in these districts."

"It's a deal forwarder over the hill, sir," said the other. "Gorse is out in flower, and nettles look healthier—never saw chick-weed finer."

Perfectly unconscious that the crafty driver was quizzing him, Fred showed him the flowers, and remarked that it must be fine air where those were grown.

An outlet-looking man now got up beside the driver, and, as his conversation was more interesting to him than Fred's, the latter was left to smoke his cigar the rest of the journey in silence

Before going home to dinner, Fred called on his bosom friend; for he had an acquaintance whom he trusted with all his secrets. Most young ladies and gentlemen have one such friend. He knew it was about the time when Tollerton left the banking-house, and he waited outside to see him.

"Ah, Fred!" said Tollerton, whose appearance was "much of a muchness" with his friend's, "What news?"

"Found such a priceless gem to-day," said Fred, raising his eyes; "an inestimable jewel!"

"Have you got it with you?" inquired Tollerton.

"Would that I had," answered Fred; "would that I could wear it in my bosom for ever."

"If it's so valuable it might be stolen," said Tollerton. "You'll advertise it, of course"

"Your thoughts are running on paltry gold and gems," answered Fred, releasing his friend's arm. "I am speaking of a nymph—a goddess—an angel!"

"Oh, I see," said the matter-of-fact banker's son, comprehending him at last, "you mean some girl."

"Girl, sir!" exclaimed Fred; "I tell you she's an angel—an houri—a grace—a rose—a peri."

"Of course she's a lady. When I said a girl, I meant that. Very pretty?" inquired Tollerton.

"Pretty!" echoed Fred; "celestial—heavenly—angelic! And oh, Tollerton, my friend, what I never expected to find, she's a child of nature—that nature which you and I, with a hundred others, have so often talked about and looked for in vain. I'm in love, and shall marry her."

"Have you known her long?" inquired Tollerton

"Long enough to love, so adore her," replied Fred. "Such a heart as you know mine to be, can receive but one impression. That impression it has received to-day: her image is stamped here," added he, striking his breast. "May I prove worthy of her!" And Fred raised his eyes as he spoke.

"Of course she talks, draws, loves music, and all that sort of thing," said Tollerton.

"Listen, my friend," said Fred, now becoming almost eloquent; "I question if her education extends beyond mere reading and writing. Dancing, drawing, and music, she probably knows nothing of; yet, in my eyes, she is ten thousand times more captivating in her ignorant simplicity than all your accomplished ladies, as they are called, even after hundreds have been spent upon them to destroy all the natural charms they possessed. She is a child of Nature, Fred not one trained, like many of those you and I have met occasionally at city balls, to captivate young men by their artificial accomplishments; such as might have been seen in the vale of Arcadia watching their flocks."

Fred was fond of pastoral poetry: anything about nymphs, fauns, and dryads delighted him; moreover, he was earnest for the time in whatever he did.

Tollerton looked on the present for a moment thoughtfully, then said, "Of course, you'll consult your uncle before you make the lady an offer?"

"Not a living soul, saving yourself," replied Fred. "My uncle is a man of the world, and would oppose my union. My secret is safe with you, I know."

"That you well know," answered the banker's son. "You have proposed, then."

"She does not even know that I love her," replied Fred; "have never seen her before to-day." He then told his friend how he had taken apartments at Peckham, and other matters which our readers already know.

To which Tollerton replied that he was "rather puckish," having had nothing but a biscuit since he breakfasted; and so the young men separated, after Fred had again sworn him to inviolable secrecy

Fred Holdersworth was one of those young men who obtain a smattering of everything, yet understand few things thoroughly, what our plain-spoken forefathers called "Jack-of-all-trades and master of none." He could get up and make a speech at the Literary Institution, "all sound and fury"—words, words, nothing but words; would argue for the mere love of talking, and take whatever words came first. He had been known to speak, young as he was, for an hour together; but few remembered a single sentence he had uttered five minutes after he had sat down. He seemed to be very clever in a general kind of fun, and blinded by his own conceit and the flattery of his little-minded friends—young men who, when they could bring no reason to bear upon what they said, would end with "That is my sincere opinion, and every one has his opinion." He belonged to a class who are all clamorous to be heard, few wise enough to sit down humbly to listen and learn. He boasted that he had no pride, but that he hated it—this the "coming events" in our story will prove: that all accomplishments were unnatural, affected, deceitful, and that Nature did not require us to be able to do more than read, write, and count (the proof of this was nearer than we dreamed of); that the man who married a woman for anything but love was mercenary; that all were made equal, and there would never be any true happiness so long as society made a distinction between rich and poor, and that appearance was all nonsense (he changed his tailor three times in one year, because his trousers did not sit so well as Tollerton's). Nature! nature! was ever his cry; give him nature—he wanted nothing more! He tried all he could to deceive himself; he looked on the world (or pretended to do) as he wished to see it, not as it is. He would have been a sensible and clever young man, had he not tried to stifle the voice within him to silence his own common-sense. As it was, take him out of his uncle's business, and in the ways of the world he was very ignorant, though somewhat of a sensible young man after all.

When he reached home he was greatly surprised to meet his pretty cousin, and to find that she had come to spend a few weeks with his uncle and aunt, at Margate. Any other young man but Fred would have been "over head and ears in love" with so pretty a cousin; she had such a sweet-tempered countenance, and such a pair of laughing eyes, that it made anybody happy only to look at her. Fred had not been long enough in love with Matilda that news was not a bit of true nature in her. "Art, all art," he would say to Tollerton; "made up by the dancing-master and her governess." They had not met for a length of time, and, filled as Fred was with young Lovegrove's praises of the laundress's daughter, he could not help acknowledging how greatly she had improved.

She was in the dining-room, alone, when he entered, and came with open arms to meet him, as a dear old always does; for in their childish days they had been brought up like brother and sister, had scratched and fought each other; had had many a squabble and many a kiss; and, though in their way rather fond of one another, they differed so far from Dr. Watts as to believe that—

> Their little hearts were not made
> To bear each other's frowns

Their quarrels often arose from such causes as those which broke the peace of Nancy Lake and her brother Jack; for, when she had offended Fred, he went to Lor drawer,

> Took out the doll, and oh, my stars!
> He'd poke her head between the bars,
> And make off half her nose.

Forgetting all these childish tiffs, and delighted to see her cousin again, the beautiful girl threw her arms around his neck and kissed him, as she had done hundreds of times before. Just then the aunt chanced to look into the room, and thinking, no doubt, what a check her presence would be to their happiness at such a moment, when all to appearance was as she had long wished it, she stepped aside. Had she waited another second or two, she would have seen how rudely the nephew repaid the affectionate caress, as he exclaimed—

"I would not for a thousand pounds that had happened, cousin; I shall never forgive you."

The pretty cousin stood speechless, wondering what she could have done to cause him to shrink from her in the way he did; when seeing him look on the floor, she also glanced downward, and found that she was standing with one foot on the nosegay which he had tossed from the laundress's garden, and which she in her eager delight to meet him had by some means or other knocked out of his hands. She stooped down, picked it up, and presenting it to him, said—

"I was too glad to see you to think about the flowers. I am very sorry, cousin, but they are not much worse for the fall."

Fred was really so kind-hearted a young man as ever lived, though he had many faults, and he began to make the best apology he could for what he had said. But his pretty cousin was not to be deceived; she knew that he was in earnest when he spoke so cross to her—she also saw something in his manner different from what she had ever before seen in him, so went and sat down in silence by the window; and, had Fred been close enough, he might have seen two large tears trickling slowly over the damask roses of her cheeks. He, however, hurried off to prepare himself for dinner, and quite his unfortunate flowers in water. What amuse he played while he kissed the flowers, and raised his eyes to the ceiling, and pressed the rose Matilda had given him to his heart, we shall not recount, premising that all young men, when they are overtaken for the first time by love or drink, always play such tricks

Compared with its usual appearance, there was something cold and uncomfortable in the look of the dining-room in which the dinner was served up, in the furniture which was covered up with holland, in the want of the ornaments and pictures which were removed, together with other alterations which took away that air of "coziness" which gives such a home-look to an apartment that one is used to. All this was necessary to make room for the workmen who were coming in on the morrow, and to preserve the costly furniture. This Fred knew, but he could not help contrasting it with the laundress's neat, but humble parlour, and the quaint-looking cottage of Content.

Dinner, which was always a grand set-out at the wealthy wine-merchant's, on that day consisted of lamb-chops, and cutlets et cetera, which were either cold, or had been dressed previously, for the plate and china and glass and cham had been packed up; and there was not the usual splendour about it which there generally was. This was not much felt by Fred, who was pining for the presence of the pretty laundress, to whom his thoughts wandered during dinner. The aunt, who was delighted at the discovery she fancied she had made in the progress of love, apologised to her niece for the scanty meal that was prepared, and promised to make it up when they reached Margate, next day But the wine was too much hurt at Fred's treatment to think or care about what she ate or drank, for she was almost as deeply in love with her cousin as he was with the laundress's daughter. She had always liked Fred, which was rather strange, considering that she had in confidence been told by her aunt to look upon him as her intended husband—a hint generally sufficient to set two young people together by the ears, no matter how kindly they have felt towards each other before. She ate but little, and that little pleased the aunt rather than otherwise; for she flattered herself that she knew the state of her feelings, after such a confession as Fred must have made: she had dim, dreamy glimpses of scarcely taking any dinner herself for the next year or two, when a bell from the area released how much he loved her, in her father's sitting-room. Mrs. Holdersworth prided herself on her penetration, and had even communicated to her husband what she had just witnessed. Ladies have such discernment in matters of the heart!

The two brothers were present at the dinner; for the old officer lived there, although his tastes were so dissimilar to his brother's as it is possible for any man's to be who lives in the habits of friendly intercourse with another. The Captain, as he was generally called, had seen some service in his younger days, when Death was busy, and promotion quick; but he quitted it early, on account of a severe wound he received in the left arm, that now lived on the only limb he wore for his service being a scar from a deep sabre-cut, which had laid open his cheek and upper lip, and which, when he lost his temper, turned as red as fire the day when he first shaved. It is the best side-face I've had a gash dis for business, and believed that the only profession a gentleman could follow with honour was that of a soldier. There was a fine military air about the old man, in his upright figure, prominent chest, and stiff stock he always wore. He was, however, tender-hearted as a woman, and—except his military knowledge—in the ways of the world simple as a child. The wine-merchant was a fine portly gentleman, who always wore silk stockings and gold knee-buckles, and a bunch of seals and lengthy gold chain dangling before him, as if to mark as prominently as he could his dislike of the new "waistcoat-pocket fashion," as he called it, of wearing watches. They were both gentlemen by birth: their grandfather had possessed a beautiful estate, and sat in Parliament; but by some sort of mismanagement, which at times can no more be accounted for in families than the breaking out of a fire, things fell into a state of decay; the old ancestral estate was sold, and he got linked with a merchant in the wine-trade, and finally retrieved in some measure his lost fortune in that business.

There was a certain grandness at times about the wine-merchant which made him as pompous as a peacock on parade, with all his train expanded, and all its hundred eyes fixed upon you at once. This was especially the case when any one came to consult him respecting the raising of some loan; he would on such occasions plant his hands behind his coat-tails, and talk about our alliance with other countries as if he had been the Secretary of State.

Dinner proceeded along with the following conversation between the two brothers.

"Position in life, brother," said the wine-merchant in his usual pompous manner, "is either what a man inherits by birth, obtains by circumstances, or gains by dint of sheer perseverance. Once obtained, a man cannot afford to descend; he must continue to ascend."

"All that I grant, brother," replied the old soldier; "but he who has escaped without a wound in the battle is no true soldier if he leaves his less fortunate comrades to fight the march; and I still think you did wrong in refusing to become security for poor Pettygrew; all they wanted was a guarantee of his honesty to fulfil the situation which you know he is well adapted for, and you also know he is honest."

"No man can be honest, brother, who has been a bankrupt," said the wine-merchant, who was then in one of his iron moods; "he ought to have known the state of his affairs, and stopped while he was able to pay twenty shillings in the pound. Do you think, brother, I should have attained the high position I now hold in the City had I ever been bankrupt, or insolvent, or even privately compounded with my creditors? No, brother, there is no middle path between honour and dishonour. An English merchant must stand above all suspicion." And after this severe speech the great man sipped his wine, and felt that he had supported these high principles to his own satisfaction.

"You take a hard one-sided view of the matter, brother," said the kind-hearted soldier, "and make no allowance for the havoc the enemy may have made. Your ships might be lost, or Pettygrew's mere, a fire break out and burn down your warehouses, as it did his, and the office fail in which he had effected an insurance. These were the unforseen calamities which drove him through the Court of Bankruptcy, and I am sorry to say that your firm has had it not pleased Providence that it should be otherwise. But I will be security for him so far as my half-pay goes. I would were the amount a million, and I possessed it."

"No, brother, I will be his security," said the wine-merchant, holding out his hand, which the old officer grasped affectionately; "I was talking about the principle not about persons." Then, to change the conversation, he said, "Brother, a glass of wine with you. Fred, you will join us."

"With pleasure, angel," said Fred, whose thoughts had wandered to the laundress's cottage, where he was holding an imaginary conversation with the daughter, at the moment his uncle spoke.

There was a laugh round the table, which made Fred blush up to the ears, while his aunt was delighted, for she (penetrating woman!) concluded that he was so deeply in love with her niece, as to have made the mistake while thinking of her; and, as the wine-merchant also arrived at the same conclusion, they were very merry at Fred's expense. Even the pretty cousin regained her composure, and looked at Fred archly; but when she dropped her eyes again, it was only to give vent to a long-drawn sigh.

"Have you found a place to suit you, Fred?" said the uncle.

"A perfect little paradise," replied Fred, "at the low rent of ten shillings a week."

"You will come down to see us?" said the aunt. "You can leave by the last boat on Saturday, and return by the first on Monday. Can he not?" and she looked up at her husband.

"Of course he can, my dear," replied Abel; "that is, unless we have any important business, which he well understands, for I trust all to Fred."

The cousin watched the young man's countenance narrowly, as he stammered forth a reply of how happy he should be to go down, and such like, if he could be spared. But she, through having long studied the expression of his face, most clearly saw he would rather stay away, and a cloud again overshadowed her beautiful brow.

"We ought to be present at the ball," said Mrs. Holdersworth, "and introduce Mary to some of our aristocratical acquaintance. Ah, my dear, you have no conception how familiar these great people are with us," added she, looking condescendingly on her niece. Then, raising her eyes, and addressing the old soldier, she said, "Do you know, I felt really to faint when his Grace offered me his arm the other evening, as we went to pass to the supper-room!"

"I felt a little overpowered myself," answered the plain-speaking soldier, "but attributed it to the quantity of scent used by the ladies. And I do think, brother, that a committee ought to be appointed—a kind of Board of Health—to sit in one of the ante-rooms, and see that the ladies are limited in the use of perfumes, allowing each so much according to the size of the apartment and the state of ventilation."

"Ah!" thought Fred, "how different with the rose I have discovered; the aroma of Eden ever floats around her." Fred had never been in the kitchen, when his sweet Sultana was enveloped in smoke and steam, on a washing-day.

"Come, come, Abel," you, young and single—have you nothing to say in defence of the ladies?" said the wine-merchant

"You know how much I prefer nature to art," answered the nephew; "and that the simpler a lady is in her dress, the more I admire her."

"Ah! Fred would be most at home among the Indians," answered the uncle, "making love according to the primitive fashion, in a wigwam."

"A few such love adventures as you have met with abroad would soon cure him of nature," said the wine merchant.

"They would, indeed," said the old soldier, smiling; "especially if he had to marry for the sake of an old Indian squaw, as I was once compelled to do when taken prisoner, to save my life. I forget how many scalps she had taken with her own hand; but I well remember, in her loving moods, she was fond of showing me them, and brandishing her husband's tomahawk, sometimes bringing the edge to within an inch of my nose."

"Married, brother!" exclaimed the wine-merchant's wife; "I was not aware that you had ever been married."

"No with a ring and a license in a Christian church, sister," answered the captain. "The ceremony consisted in jumping round and through a fire as fast as ever we could, one after the other, whooping and yelling like mad; until I perceived a moment behind, or deemed such the case, that followed only half a second, I received a knock on the head with a war hatchet. It was warm work, I can tell you. My black bride was very fond of pricking me with a spear, as if to see how high she could make me jump."

"How very shocking!" exclaimed the lady. "Was she tolerably neat in her dress?"

"Dress! God bless you, sister! that was much after the fashion of dressing a salad," replied the brother; "she rubbed herself with oil on rare occasions."

Ah! Fred, my boy, you would have had nature unadorned if you had had her!"

"I am afraid he would not be so easily pleased as you were, brother," said the wine-merchant. "What is your opinion, niece?"

"I always considered him very good-natured until to-day," answered the cousin, glancing aside at Fred.

"And to-day he has been rather naughty. Is it not so?" said the aunt. Clever woman! "still harping on my daughter," and thinking that she alone understood her niece's allusions.

In the evening Fred went to the Literary Institution, to look at the magazines and papers, as usual; but he scarcely understood a line of what he read, so much was his mind occupied with the sudden change. Her face seemed ever to be peeping between him and the page he in vain attempted to peruse—now with her beautiful head aside, as when she stood tying up the woodbine—then, with that blushing modesty which mantled her cheeks when she presented him with the rose. Ah! he had it still; and putting down the paper, he took the flower out of his button-hole, and first looking, and then smelling of it, passed an hour in that delicious reverie which lovers only know.

By the time Fred's fate love is a strange commodity! and those who imbibe it seem possessed of the power of the chameleon, and are able at times to live on sighs and air. We have often been puzzled to find out where those hide it after marriage, when it is not "coz" occasionally—at breakfast—dinner, and supper, now and then, without exchanging so much as one endearing word. Fond mammas musky it at times, and sheep and shake their "blessed babbies" as if they were terriers, and the little dears mats. As for dear brothers and sisters, they now and then maul one another awfully: and we question very much whether

> Birds in their little nests agree

always; or we think we have seen them very spiteful occasionally, and giving one another nasty pokes with their little beaks, before they were well fledged, or able to peck

But we must leave Fred to his dreams, and the uncles, and aunt, and cousin to their rest; neither shall we follow them in the morning, with all their weight of luggage to the steamer: our present business is with the nephew and the occupants of the Cottage of Content.

(To be continued.)

MR. PAXTON'S HISTORY OF THE BUILDING FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

At the anniversary meeting of the Derby Mechanics' Institution, held on Tuesday week, Mr Paxton gave the following very interesting account of "the Crystal Palace" now building in Hyde-park:—

He would commence, then, by saying, that, gigantic as the building was, it was conceived and framed by him in a small space of time. He need not, however, remind them that it was not done without a great deal of forethought, aided by the experience he had in constructing other great buildings When the six eminent architects and engineers were selected as a committee to choose a design, he (Mr. Paxton) had no intention of offering one, for he took it for granted that something worthy of the occasion, and of the nation, would be selected by them. When the time approached for the production of plans, there was a discussion in the newspapers as to the design best adapted, and he must say that the first sketch he saw in a number of the *Builder* did not inspire him with any very exalted notions, or raise any very splendid expectations of the result. It was not until one morning, when he was present with his friend Mr. Ellis at an early sitting in the House of Commons, that the idea of sending in a design occurred to him. A conversation took place between them with reference to the construction of the new House of Commons, in the course of which he (Mr. Paxton) observed that he was afraid they would also commit a blunder in the building for the Industrial Exhibition, adding, that he had a notion in his head, and that if he (Mr. Ellis) would accompany him to the Board of Trade, he would ascertain whether it was too late to send in a design. He asked the executive committee whether they were so far committed to the plans as to be precluded from receiving another; the reply was, "Certainly not; the specifications will be out in a fortnight, but there is no reason why a clause should not be introduced allowing of the reception of another design." He (Mr. P.) said, "Well, if you will introduce such a clause, I will go home, and in nine days hence I will bring you my plans all complete." No doubt the executive thought him a conceited fellow, and that what he said was meant as a mere bounce than to convey sense. Well, this was on Friday, the 11th of June. From London he went to the Menai Straits to see the third tube of the Britannia Bridge placed; and on his return to Derby he had to attend to some business connected with the Horticultural Society, his whole mind was devoted to his project; and whilst the business proceeded, he sketched his design on a large sheet of blotting-paper. (Applause.) He was sorry he had not the original sketch with him, but the fact was, Mrs. Paxton had taken possession of it, and, if they were at all anxious to see it, the only possible way of gratifying their desire was by sending for her to the meeting. (Laughter and applause.) Well, having sketched his design on blotting-paper, he sat up all night until he had worked it out to his own satisfaction; and on the next day, the 16th, he was enabled to complete the whole of the plans by the Saturday following, on which day he left Rowsley for London. On arriving at the Derby station, he met Mr. Robert Stephenson, a member of the building committee, who was also on his way to the metropolis. Mr. Stephenson minutely examined the plans, and became thoroughly engrossed with them, until at length he exclaimed that the design was just the thing, and he only wished it had been submitted to the committee in time. Mr. Stephenson, however, laid the plans before the committee, and at first the idea was treated with ridicule; but his genius gradually grew in favour; and by publishing the design in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and showing the advantages of such an erection over one composed of fifteen millions of bricks, and other materials, which would have to be removed at a great loss, the committee did in the end reject the abortion of a child of their own, and unanimously recommended its banning. (Applause.) He was bound to say that a great deal of credit was due to Mr. Brunel, as at first so wedded to his own plan, that he would hardly look at his. Mr. Brunel was, however, a gentleman and a man of fairness, and listened with every attention to all that could be urged in favour of his (Mr. Paxton's) plans. As an instance of his gentlemanly and very creditable conduct, he (Mr. P.) would mention that a difficulty presented itself to the committee as to what was to be done with the large trees, and it was gravely suggested that they should be sawed in. He (Mr. P.) remarked that he could cover the trees without any difficulty; when Mr Brunel asked, "Do you know their height?" He (Mr. Paxton) acknowledged that he did not. On the following morning Mr. Brunel called at the Horticultural House and gave him the measurement of the trees, which he had taken early that morning; adding, "Although I mean to try to win with my own plan, I will give you all the information I can." (Applause.) Having given this preliminary explanation of the origin and execution of his design, he would, as beseemed him, pass over the question of merit, leaving that to be discussed and decided by others, when the works should have been completed. With regard to the progress of the works, he was happy to inform them that everything was proceeding to his entire satisfaction He was on the ground last Saturday, and saw two columns (eighteen feet high) and three girders put up by two men in sixteen minutes. (Applause.) That would give them some idea of the rapidity with which the work was progressing, and it must be pleasing to them to know that such things could be done at the present day. But when he told them that the whole of the columns were fitted together like the joints of a telescope, all

formed in the same mould, and put in sockets ready to receive them, and then fastened with bolts, their surprise at the huge design would give place to astonishment at the simplicity of detail, and the admirable nicety with which one part was made to tally with the other. The town of Derby must feel proud that it had produced a man like Mr. Charles Fox, the contractor for the erection of this building. (Applause.) Without the aid of a man of equal energy and talent, it was almost impossible that it could be completed in time. The systematic manner in which Mr. Fox's establishment was conducted, combined with that gentleman's personal superintendence of the erection of the structure, rendered him (Mr. Paxton) completely confident that everything would be right. The other day Mr. Fox was upon the ground from seven o'clock in the morning until ten at night, and he expressed his belief that he would continue to devote almost the same number of hours daily until the works of the exhibition was done. In short, the manner in which Mr. Fox was carrying out the details of his (Mr. Fox's) plan was in the highest degree satisfactory; and it afforded him infinite pleasure in doing justice to Mr. Fox on this public occasion. (Applause.)

Mr. Paxton then proceeded to exhibit a number of plans and sections of the proposed building, all beautifully drawn. He also exhibited a fine perspective drawing in water colours, painted by Mr. E. Walker, of London, and which he had had executed at considerable expense for the occasion. This drawing gave an admirable idea of the magnitude of the building, and the figures in the foreground, attired in the costumes of all nations, are very cleverly grouped. Mr. Paxton next proceeded to read a statement of the dimensions of the building, which he had prepared with great care, and which would give the most authentic particulars up to the present time, at which all the details had been finally arranged. We subjoin the statement:—The dimensions are 1848 feet long, by 456 feet wide in the broadest part, exclusive of the machinery room. The height of the principal centre roof is 64 feet, the adjacent side portions 44 feet, the outer sides 24 feet, and the transept which will enclose some of the large timber trees 108 feet. The space occupied on the ground-floor is 753,832 superficial feet, and the space provided on galleries is 109,536 feet. The total quantity of exhibiting surface is about 21 acres; but if additional space is required, an increase to the extent of 20,433 feet of gallery can be obtained. The total cubic contents of the building is 33,000,000 feet. The quantity of glass required is about 900,000 superficial feet, and weighing upwards of 400 tons. All round the lower tier of the galleries will be boarded, but will in every respect resemble glass. There are 3300 cast and wrought-iron columns, varying from 14 feet 6 inches to 20 feet in length; 2224 cast-iron girders; and 1128 wrought-iron girders for supporting the floors of galleries. The supporters are found, after repeated experiments, to be capable of sustaining five times the weight ever likely to be required. There are 34 miles of gutter for the water, and in no part of the building will the roof have to run more than 48 feet before it is delivered into the hollow columns, but the greater part will not have to run half that distance. The length of sash bar required is 33 miles. The building will be exceedingly light, but the brightness will be tempered and subdued by canvas or calico covering on the outside of the roof, and a.t the south side of the structure. This covering affords several advantages. It protects the glass from injury by hail. It subdues the light, and keeps the building cooler than if placed in the inside; and it affords facilities for lowering or increasing the internal temperature at pleasure. A copious ventilation is provided, four feet around the whole of the basement part of the building being made of laffer boards, and at the top of each sash bar. On a similar provision is made, and a very copious supply in the centre aisle; these will all open and shut in the easiest possible manner by a very simple machinery. The transept is 72 feet wide, and 108 feet in height, with a circular roof and semicircular ends. The large elm trees opposite Prince's Gate. Mr. Paxton explained, that since the first statement as to the quantity of glass to be used had been published, it had been decided by the building committee to substitute wood roofing in lieu of glass, but should the building remain, as he trusted it would—(cheers)—the wood might readily be replaced with glass. He also stated, that the foundation of the building would be started by the end of this week, and the whole of the ironwork for the columns be shortly in their places; and the progress Mr. Fox talked of making in the course of the next fortnight was almost incredible. As the ground plan showed, several small plantations would be enclosed in the building, and the transept was for the accommodation of the large trees that are to remain undisturbed.

Having given the details, Mr. Paxton adverted briefly to the uses to which such sort of buildings may be applied. The exceeding cheapness of iron and glass will give an impetus to the erection of similar buildings, though perhaps on a smaller scale; but there is hardly any purpose of ordinary covering to which the same plan may not be adapted with advantage. He had already been consulted by various parties—by Yorkshire manufacturers as well as other persons—with reference to the application of the principle in covering large spaces Mr. Batty, the equestrian, of London, wishes Mr. Paxton to build him such a circus to be erected near the Park during the Exhibition; and a friend had suggested what to him (Mr. Paxton) appeared an excellent idea, namely, the covering over of Shakspere's tomb-place at Stratford, to protect it from the weather. Most of his hearers were aware that *Mr. Punch* had made a special application to him to build glass houses of parliament, but, as he had not yet received her Majesty's command to commence the erection, he feared they could not be ready in time for the spring meeting. (Laughter.) And he must avail himself of the present opportunity of stating that all the space provided in the Exhibition building has already been agreed for; so that if there are any more applications from the present time—and it is certain there will be many, probably among the most numerous—double the space provided—selections will of course have to be made or the accommodation increased. And now that they must allow him to say a few words upon the object of the proposed Exhibition. He had been originally induced to turn his attention to the subject, and to take the matter up, at the time when the idea was first proposed, and he was happy to say that it met with feelings of the greatest possible delight. He thought at the time, now we have arrived at a grand period in our history, when a Prince consort of the Throne is engaged in the noble work of the age to foster the arts of peace, instead of lending his name, and the bad example of his influence, in fomenting petty distractions and stirring up passions which tend to the perpetuation of strife and the shedding of the precious blood of human life. (Loud cheers.) To foster the arts, to promote the extension of industry and commerce, to knit nation and nation in the bonds of universal brotherhood —that, indeed, was a noble object for Prince Albert to be engaged in; and he (Mr. Paxton) wished it that full measure of success to which he now believed it was certain to attain [illegible] encouragement in some quarters to which its merits fully entitled it. [illegible] to be regretted on many accounts, for, depend upon it, no means were so beneficial in the cause of humanity as those which brought men in contact with each other, thus rubbing off the rust of prejudice and ill-will, and cementing them together by feelings of amity and mutual consideration for each other's good and happiness. (Cheers.) If that was good as between man and man, how infinitely greater the benefit as between nation and nation. (Loud cheers.) Fancy a brotherhood of nations. (Cheers.) And he sincerely believed the project, in conjunction with the appliances of steam and the wonder-working powers of the electric telegraph, would tend more to annul each other's interests in a different light than hitherto, and demonstrate that the true happiness and welfare of all was bound up in the reciprocation of mutual good offices, kindly feelings, and the right principles of free trade in all countries. (Cheers.) The Exhibition would attract the people and products of all nations, and we should all assemble on neutral ground. It would be felt by other countries that on no occasion has England displayed more magnanimity and liberty than in the projection of this Exhibition; and the inhabitants of these countries were preparing with zeal and alacrity to meet us next year. He was sorry to say that the manufacturers of this country had not come forward on this as on other occasions when the great interests of this country were at stake. He trusted that they would yet put their shoulders together, and meet the occasion with spirit, energy, and confidence. (Cheers.) He hoped Englishmen were not afraid of being beaten; if they were they deserved to be beaten good. He believed it was a good thing to have the conceit taken out of one. (Laughter.) He had often had it taken out of him; but the next morning he started again with new vigour, and a greater determination to succeed. He had no doubt that the Exhibition of 1851 would not be the last exhibition of the kind in England, for the more closely they watched the signs of the times, and saw the steady knowledge was making, the more they became convinced must they be that they had entered upon a new era of the world's history, pregnant with great changes for the better in the social condition of the people. (Cheers.) He confessed he had been puzzled at the apathy shown by the great manufacturers, and not a little surprised at the ignorance displayed by many persons in reference to the Exhibition. When in Ireland, the other day, he met in person with those noblemen generously very liberal, and who, after conversing about the building, expressed fears that the large importation of foreigners would be attended with great danger to our institutions, and result in an attempt to create a disturbance. (Laughter.) That was the most extraordinary idea he had ever heard promulgated; but he endeavoured to dispel the fears of his friend by saying, that, however numerous, they would be but a drop in a bucket; and rather than endanger, would add very great y to their business. He had only one other objection to answer, and that was as regarded the products of foreign workmen injuring the products of our artisans. He would state a fact within his own knowledge. Frenchmen were celebrated for ornamenting glass. The establishment of Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, employed a number of Frenchmen for a particular branch of the trade, the making of glass shades. By degrees the English workmen in the establishment became as proficient in the art as the French, and about a fortnight ago a trial of skill took place before the establishment, when they executed orders for an enormous glass shade. The Frenchman tried his skill and failed; and the Englishman, who, previous to the importation of the French, was unacquainted with the art, then made an effort to accomplish the task, and succeeded at the first attempt. (Cheers.) These shades would be made for all parts of the world, and as well as they could be made by Frenchmen, and this fact showed how little they had to fear competition. (Hear.) In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the members of the institution would pay every attention to the address of their excellent president, who had pointed out the advantages to be derived from Mechanics' Institutions when properly conducted, and who had also remarked the progress of this institution, which was a credit to the town of Derby. He (Sir P.) was glad that it had been so far successful. He knew places where such institutions had failed, but he hoped and believed that this would be fostered and encouraged, not only by mechanics, but by all who had the power to aid them—but more especially by mechanics, for he, as a practical mechanic, could tell them what great things may be accomplished by every man who will make up his mind to go zealously and ardently to work. (Cheers.) They had before them an example in the career of his friend the late Mr. George Stephenson—a man who conferred incalculable benefits on his country, who added to the comforts of the poor man by cheapening coal and bringing it to every man's door, who gave scope to mechanical power, and opened up a rapid communication to all parts of the kingdom. In fact, the facilities of intercourse between country and country thus opened up by the genius of Mr. Stephenson, are the pioneers to the onward progress of events, which will terminate in a dispensation of blessings to all mankind. (Cheers.) It is the intention of many friends to erect a monument in memory of the late Mr. Stephenson, something creditable to the country and worthy of the genius and fame of the man. He asked them to contribute their mite towards its erection, remembering that Mr. Stephenson not only sprang from the ranks and attained to eminence by his own industry and unblemished character, but that he has done more in his time to promote mechanical improvement than any man that preceded him, and that he has also earned the lasting remembrance and gratitude of his countrymen. (Loud cheers.)

FISHING EXCURSIONS UP THE THAMES.

EXCURSION III.—WEYBRIDGE AND SHEPPERTON.—THE WEY.

In proceeding with our "Fishing Excursions up the Thames," it must be understood that, although we wish to point out all the noticeable spots in the order in which they occur, we by no means intend to accompany the reader personally to every station, much less to devote a day's fishing to each. It will be sufficient if we give the general results of our excursions to various localities, quarters on our noble river, and at the same time suggest the pleasantest routes to adopt, according to the time at the disposal of the excursionist, and his devotion to the sport. In our two former excursions we took the reader bodily to Richmond and Hampton Court, and made remarks upon the waters within the limits of a day's fishing from those places respectively. Both these excursions were such as could be made in a single day; and pleasant enough they were, and the fishing pretty successful, thanks to the above-named friends, who did the best part of the work for us. The angler who has passed his first degree in the gentle craft, however, will learn to despise this style of thing, and kick against the confinement and restrictions of punt fishing; he will begin to discover also that the broad day-time is the very worst of the whole four-and-twenty hours for his sport, and that, if he would be successful, he should commence at earliest dawn, and (devoting the mid-day to his creature comforts, and rewarding himself by the luxury of his tackle) resume towards evening, continuing it long after sunset. With this object in view, therefore, we now propose to go further afield, and to take up our quarters at some convenient spot, where, after recomforting the water overnight, we may have a wholesome shake-down, and then by with the lark to spoil the deep. Merely repeating, therefore, that Sunbury and Walton afford excellent quarters, and are moderate in charges and distance from Hampton Court (the head-quarters of our last excursion), we shall beg our fishing companion to put his nightcap (if he wears such a thing) in his pocket, and proceed onward to either of Weybridge or Shepperton, at one of which places we will pitch our tent for a day or two. The former place is nineteen miles from town, on the main line of the South Western Railway—the latter is a little further, and may be reached by either of two routes—by omnibus direct, which runs once or twice a day, according to the season, or by South-Western Railway (Windsor Branch) as far as Ashford station, where an omnibus meets the 5.30 down, and the 9 up-train daily. At Weybridge the fisherman will find several good houses, and either at the King's Arms or the Ship he cannot fail to make himself comfortable. At Shepperton he cannot do better than put up at Hunt's (who drives the omnibus last mentioned), and who is a most civil, obliging fellow, with a fine feeling of veneration for any vagrancy, the mysteries of angling. In the season, the top of his vehicle is generally graced with the presence of many a good man and true, whose rods and tackle, poking out in all directions, present a somewhat formidable appearance.

Having promised thus much of our wherabouts, we shall set forth at once, rod in hand, discoursing freely by the way for the edification of our friends, only observing *en parenthese* that we shall not consent to be tied down by any rule, law of logic or order, in our sayings or doings. We shall go whithersoever we please, and say what comes uppermost in our minds; and if any one of the party to follow us or lag behind, just as their fancy dictates, and to listen to as much of our small talk as they think worth attending to.

And, by the way, here it should be mentioned, that at this point the little river Wey empties itself into the Thames—whence the name Weybridge; and, in sooth, before proceeding further up the main stream, we will explore this pleasant tributary, which presents many features of interest.

Starting from Shepperton (supposing that to be our head-quarters), there is a ferry to the meads skirting Oatlands Park, for those who do not wish to go round by Weybridge. Oatlands is now chiefly among the associations of Royalty, and splendour, and nick-nackery, and verse-spinning as was reached on the much celebrated "show-place." Those who remember it in its high and palmy days, when, with becoming sorrow that it is no longer what it used to be—that its glories are passed away never to return, and reached on the other, the burial-ground of the Duchess of York's dogs, epitaphs and all, still remain; the park has fallen a victim to the little taste and smaller sentiment of a puerile age, but cut up into small allotments, whereon plebeian dwellings of various sizes, and with more or less distant claims to architectural order, rear their brick heads in every direction; whilst in the very middle of the scene there is a public-house! As for the park gates, they have long since been removed, affording free ingress and egress to all comers. The lodges, however, still remain, looking in solemn mockery of their former state. The mansion itself is also, still, the well-known artificial piece of water, which was so formed as to appear like an armlet from the Thames, and which many actually mistook it for it indeed. This was a conceit of Brown, the celebrated ornamental gardener (who also built the neighbouring palace of Claremont, when the former building, by Vanbrugh, was pulled down), who, by a skilful arrangement of the water and foliage, made it appear from the windows of the mansion, and the principal points of the park, as if the river Thames actually flowed through the grounds, its bosom undisturbed by the passage of vulgar barges, which were all the while, making their silent way along the real Thames, at some half mile or more distance. This end piece of water abounded at one time with the coarser kinds of fish, roach, dace, &c., and, during the time of the Duchess of York, several pike of enormous size were brought alive and thrown into it. The have those monsters created, however, amongst the smaller fry, was such, that they were soon ordered to be caught again, and sent away, lest the sport of dainty fishermen, who delighted in frequent nibbles and repeated "takes," should be altogether destroyed.

The Wey, which rises at or near Alton (celebrated for its ale), passes by Basingstoke, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Woking, &c., and falls into the Thames not far from Walton Bridge, and nearly opposite Coway Stakes, where Cæsar is said to have crossed the Thames on his second expedition. None of these stakes, however, we believe, now remain. But it is to the lower portion of the river that we shall not confine our attention. Above Weybridge it is a slightly stream (like its next-door neighbour, the Mole), abounding in deep holes, but with very few "scours" or shallows. The consequence is, that, although there are a great many of fish in it, they are scattered over a comparatively wide surface, and with the single exception of the shoals of roach and dace, which are to be found in favourite "deeps" of the Thames. The fishing, in a word, requires more observation, and greater patience than in the latter, and the reward of success is proportionably greater. Although, to a certain extent, the same flies will answer in this river in its natural state, there is little room to doubt that a liberal course of experimenting at particular spots for a few weeks previous to fishing, would be repaid with considerable sport. Many of the stakes and piles which project along the banks, ther branches frequently drooping into the water; and it is a question with many experienced and observant fishermen, but one upon which we have not to enter at present, whether these stakes do not, to some extent, affect the health and voracity of the fish, by the impregnation of the water with some chemical principle derived from so considerable a mass of foliage. This, however, is merely thrown out *en passant*, as a suggestion, to which, on some future occasion, we may recur.

As far up as Byfleet the river is private property, and is preserved with more than usual strictness and jealousy, as Lord Lovelace, the present owner of the soil, is a devoted admirer of this gentleman's keepers, there can be no doubt that the water is poached to a great extent. The loop and wire is the device most commonly used, and is one most likely to be the spawning season to jack, who get up the ditches and shallows, their otherwise keen sight being at this time somewhat obscured. Barbel and chub likewise fall a prey in great numbers to this assassin-like warfare. Another device, the "fire," a peculiarly formed net with pockets, employed round holes into which the fish have previously been driven by means of poles, is also much used and with killing success. And here, perhaps, we may be allowed to say a few words as to the philosophy and utility of this system of preserving, particularly when carried on so strictly. That the water is poached to a great extent. The loop and wire is the device most commonly used, and is one most likely to be the spawning season to jack, who get up the ditches and shallows, their otherwise keen sight being at this time somewhat obscured. Barbel and chub likewise fall a prey in great numbers to this assassin-like warfare. Another device, the "fire," a peculiarly formed net with pockets, employed round holes into which the fish have previously been driven by means of poles, is also much used and with killing success. And here, perhaps, we may be allowed to say a few words as to the philosophy and utility of this system of preserving, particularly when carried on so strictly. That the water is poached to a great extent is admitted to practise their legitimate art upon private waters, would operate to a most zealous and efficient force, detective and protective, and would more than compensate for the trifling favour accorded to them. But we must "keep moving"—bowed to by a few words as to the philosophy and utility of this system of preserving, particularly when carried on so strictly. That the water is poached to a great extent.

Above Byfleet and as far as Send, Lockeleaze mills the private property, as we believe, belongs to Lord Lovelace, and this part of the stream is far better for angling than that below, of which we have just spoken, particularly for trolling. Here, from there being occasional spots of "common" water, anglers are occasioned to resort; whilst Mr. Holroyd, the owner of Byfleet Mills, is most liberal in granting permission to fish to any one who presents a fair claim to take a privilege. And here, therefore, the pedestrian may pass and sweet-smelling cowslips, occasion- peeps into whose interiors afford abundant evidence of cleanliness and comfort. The nearest hostelry is that of our honest friend, Cooke, who combines the office of butcher with the purveyance of other "combustibles"—good beds, good breakfasts, cleanliness, civility; and those who like society will rarely fail to meet here with some brother of the craft solacing himself after his day's work, and preparing for that of the morrow. And, talking of the morrow, let us not omit to add that our worthy host makes most capital ground-baits; so, before taking your own supper, good fisherman, just go and feed the fish you intend catching in the morning.

Amongst the fish for which the Wey is noticeable are very heavy bream; which, indeed, may be said of the Mole, and, indeed, of most sluggish waters. There are a good many jack, also, but they do not generally feed freely, and want a good deal of looking after. Perch also abound, and are taken in some quantities during the season (March and April). Of barbel and dace there are very few

Return we now to the Thames, at the point whence we started. The fishing at about Weybridge and Shepperton is very good. The river is very pretty at this part, particularly at Shepperton, where it winds a good deal, and is skirted in many places with the lawns of gentlemen's houses coming down to the water's edge. Here there are capital roach and barbel swims, the former of which are just coming on to feed; and, if there should but be a little rain shortly (as we have had none for these five weeks or more, and the water is very low), there will be excellent sport with them. Many readers, perhaps, will be surprised, and perhaps a little disconcerted, to find that the real fishing season is only just beginning. Your butterfly fisherman, who likes to idle away his forenoon beneath a broiling hot sun, decked out for the occasion (most improper costume, by the by, for the sport) in blue hat, bright blue neck-tie, and nankeen or light plaid jacket, and continuations to match, smoking his eyes out, and solacing himself between the nibbles with copious draughts of bottled stout, pale ale, or brandy-and-water, will chuckle, perhaps, at the very thought of standing for hours on a bank, rod in hand, on a bleak November afternoon, at Christmas time. Yet the fact is, and one known to all experienced hands, that the heaviest roach are taken when the snow is on the ground. A friend at our elbow says, he recollects very well, some years ago, before our fine salmon stream was improved, by weirs and sewage into a vast Venetian canal (not after Stanfield!)—recollects, saith he, an old Chelsea pensioner, who, as soon as the snow made its appearance, was sure to be seen fishing off the low flight of steps at Battersea Mills, at Lombard Wall, and used to take more fish, heavy roach, with his rude tackle, but quick hand and eye, than a whole punt-load of amateurs on the brightest day in August.

And here, once more, let us indulge in a few more parting words of denunciation against that lazy, unambitious, stupifying practice of punt fishing. Let the man who puts himself in a punt remember that he is no longer his own master, to go where he liketh, or to fish as he pleaseth. He must obey his commanding officer—Mr. Puntman—guided by the will of the majority of those who form the party. If he gets tired of the punt, he must perforce sit where he is, nailed to his couch, till the others have done; and sit quiet too lest he should disturb the water, or topple into it. Sometimes the mere monotony of a recess to the green shore have been temporarily relieved by an invitation to bale out the well, accompanied by a wager that he will not empty it within a certain time; a very good practical joke, the merit of which is kept constantly in view by the whole of the Stock Exchange, celebrated for his herculean strength, which he frequently manifested in cutting legs of mutton in two at a blow, and other feats of the kind. To make a long story short, being one day inveigled into a punt, this gentleman was set to empty the well for a heavy wager, but soon discovering the trick, he forthwith jumped into the water, and by main force dragged the punt on to *terra firma*, when of course the well was emptied of the water by the power of gravitation, and he won his money, besides having all the laugh to himself.

Before going further up the river, let us make note of a spot in this neighbourhood especially worthy of the angler's attention. Near Walton Bridge is an armlet or *gulf-let* of the river, now thoroughly covered with weeds, but which, as elsewhere, are beginning to show signs of approaching decay; when they are entirely gone, we have no doubt that there will be plenty of jack to be taken here. Indeed, we have at a former time known as many as twenty-one jack taken out of this very piece of water in one day, with a single rod, trolling with dead bait. On this occasion, it is true, the spot had long been untouched; how it may be now, we cannot pretend to say. O.

LITERATURE.

CONSTRUCTIVE EXERCISES FOR TEACHING THE ELEMENTS OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE ON A SYSTEM OF ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS; WITH LATIN READING LESSONS. By the Rev. JOHN ROBSON, B.A. London: Second Edition, revised. Taylor and Walton.

Mr. Robson having been for several years one of the classical masters at University College School, has necessarily had much experience in teaching; and his work having been adopted in that school, and having reached a second edition, may be regarded as a proof that he has made good use of his experience. It is also used in the City of London School, as well as in others less known; and we think he shall be doing good service to our readers by presenting to them some of its peculiar modes of instruction.

The work differs altogether from the ordinary Latin Grammars, superseding much of the drudgery of the old system, and substituting theory and practice in their stead. "The way that anything should be taught is the way *prchend* what he is taught, and, therefore, easily to remember it. The work is constructed on he "crude form system," the "crude form" of a word being the simple form, without those additions by which the connexion with other words, such as cases, genders, persons, &c. Every word is resolved for a rule is given in its "crude form," from which elementary condition the various forms of the word, addition of various suffixes, cases, numbers, persons, tenses, moods, &c., are derived.

The first rule, for instance, explains the mode of forming the nominative and accusative cases of nouns substantives, and the third person singular of the present imperfect tense of the active verb. Each sentence follow, each comprising a nominative, a verb, and an accusative, which, to be rendered into Latin, will require the application of the rule: then comes a list of the English words contained in them, with their Latin equivalents. A similar method is pursued throughout the work, which thus forms a grammar, an exercise book, and a dictionary.

Latin reading-lessons, corresponding to the English sentences, are given, but with the words in different cases, &c., intended to be afterwards translated, by which means the pupil practises the double process, and increases his knowledge of the vocabulary, which comprises 2000 words from the writings of Cæsar, an author the work undertakes to enable the pupil to read without difficulty as soon as he has mastered the first four divisions. By the method employed, the most disheartening difficulties of the study are surmounted and removed; and such pains are taken to explain principles and the logical relations of the language, that the mind of the pupil is not only constantly exercised but further developed in the slow and regular progress of acquiring a knowledge of the philology and structure of the language. The classicality and correctness of the Latin examples have been carefully preserved, and the work will be found by philologist, teacher, and pupil, well deserving of their attention and commendation.

A TERMINATIONAL DICTIONARY OF LATIN SUBSTANTIVES. By BENJAMIN DAWSON, B.A., and WILLIAM RUSHTON, M.A. Longman and Co.

The design of this work is, in the words of the Preface, "1. To ascertain what the terminations really are; 2. what is their significance; 3. to what parts of speech they are affixed, 4. to what forms of the words they are attached; 5. whether a termination has always the same force, or whether it varies according to the part of speech to which it is added; 6. the origin of termination with another, to see which were common in the older authors, which in the later; 7. to raise conjectures as to the origin of the terminations; 8. to assist in determining the root; and 9. to show the philosophical construction of language, that it may be studied philosophically, and so its value as a system of training increased."

It would occupy more space than we can spare to fully explain the author's method of arrangement; but it will be high recommendation to state the work has originated in the peculiarly suggestive method of teaching pursued by Mr. Long while he so ably filled the Latin chair of University College, London.

MORE VERSE AND PROSE. By the CORN-LAW RHYMER. In 2 vols. (2nd Vol.) C. Fox.

We have little to add to our remarks on the first volume of this posthumous publication. Both in the verse and the prose, the cry of the poor is uttered aloud; and the desire of progress is fiercely and impatiently expressed. Much of the Anglicanism, also, is now out of date. Free Trade has taken away the sting. The main feature of the book is a review by Mr. Southey, reprinted and printed for the *Quarterly*, but ultimately rejected, on Mr. Elliot's poetry The paper is not, after all, a mere lecture on criticism—a sensible lecture enough, but eloquent nor abounding in fine sentiments, but sensible, honest, homely, and true.

Of the poems in this volume, the following has a present interest —

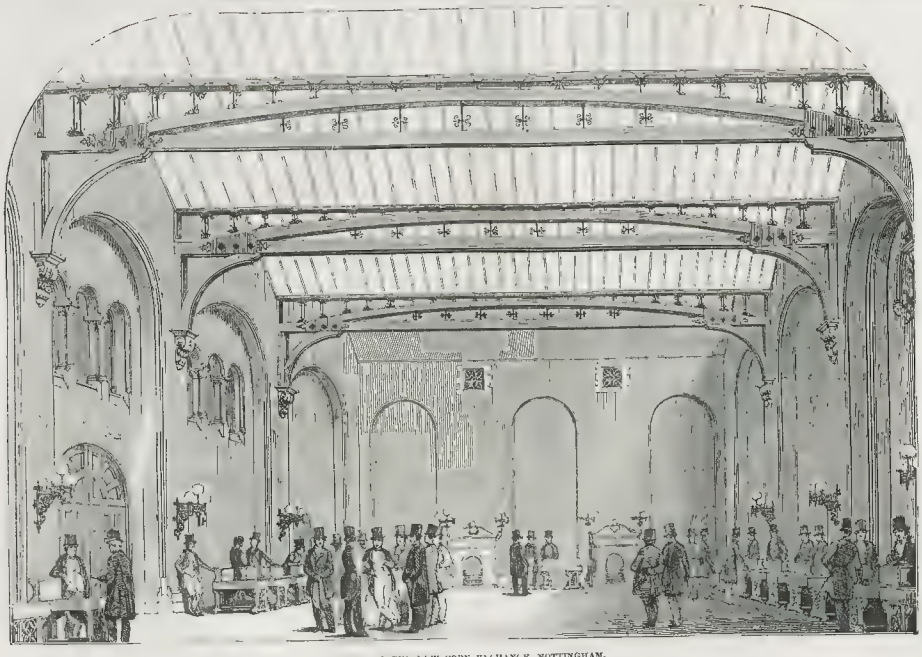
ERIN: A DIRGE, FOR APRIL, 1847.

Oh, for snow, strange advent in the month of flowers!
Cold and cheap! a shroud of woe
For pale dead *Erin's* nakedness!
Snow-clad mountains, dropsy bosom,
Hoarse of snow, of plumes a plume,
Weep over Erin coffinless!

There are colder things than snow,
Sadder things than death and woe,
Pagan shame's cold hard-heartedness!
And that sadder, helpless pain,
Which, when struck, strikes not again!
Now wordless, life-less, coffinless.

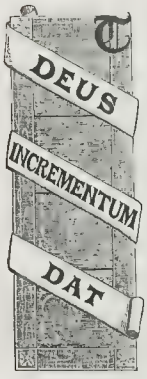
Insect, that would'st God enthrall!
Earning nought and taking all!
Art loon thy country's nothingness?
Man! whom that vile insect's will
Yet may torture, starve, and kill!
Remember Erin coffinless.

The work concludes with a lecture on poetry, which deserves and will repay careful perusal.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, NOTTINGHAM.

NEW CORN EXCHANGE, NOTTINGHAM.



THE town of Nottingham has just received an important addition to its public buildings, by the erection of a Corn Exchange, from the design of Mr. T. C. Hine, architect, of that place.

The new edifice, which is very handsome and commodious, comprises an exchange hall, 77 feet by 55 feet; a spacious corridor or portico, a reading room, and a manager's house. The roof, which is of novel construction, presents nearly one entire surface of glass. The exterior of the roof, which is accessible from the several rooms of the manager's house, is fitted up with a series of blinds, by means of which an uniform degree of light is secured throughout the year. The timbers of the roof, which are exposed, are stained and varnished, and the ironwork in the same and in other parts of the building is enriched with colour and gilding. Polychromic decoration is also introduced in the ceiling of the entrance corridor. The reading or news-room communicates with the large hall by an arcade, which may be enclosed by a moveable screen at pleasure. To allow of the building being used for other purposes than a Corn Exchange, the large room is fitted up with handsome fire-places and gas brackets. The exterior of the building is executed in brickwork, with elaborate stone dressings; encaustic tile-work is introduced in

the string-courses and in the window panels, of which we give a few of the patterns in our marginal Illustration.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Mr. Hume has received a Bank of England note for £5, collected amongst the English working men in St. Petersburg, at one silver rouble each, towards erecting a working man's memorial to the late Sir R. Peel. The subscription was exclusively confined to English workmen, and would have been much more, but it was commenced late.

CHINESE FUNERAL.—A Chinese funeral took place yesterday. The Chinaman died at the Chinese *restaurant* of Macca and Wossing. The funeral was large, there being over 150 Chinamen in the procession, each wearing a piece of white crape. A large number of persons visited the burying-ground to witness the ceremonies, which were as follow: They lowered the coffin as we do, they then threw the white bandages worn on their arms into the grave; then matches and the wax candles, and a bottle of wine. Before covering the coffin, each person bowed his head to the earth, and uttered some few words not by us understood. Then each threw a handful of dirt on the coffin, and passed round liquors, wine, and cigars, &c., of which they invited each American to partake, and the grave was then filled up.—*New York paper.*

ROYAL ARCH AT DUNDEE HARBOUR.

PERHAPS there is not a town in Britain of equal magnitude so deficient in public monuments as Dundee. Possessing a fine situation on the Firth of Tay, and being the principal seat of the linen manufacture in the kingdom, it is in the former respect a place of interest from the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and in the latter, one of considerable importance from its extensive commercial and mercantile relations. Yet there is little in the town itself to attract attention or awaken interest; its buildings are generally exceedingly plain, and its streets for the most part narrow and irregular, whilst of purely ornamental structures it is almost totally destitute. By the erection of the new triumphal arch, however, the inhabitants of Dundee have reared an imposing pile, no less elegant than unique, and forming a graceful ornament to one of the finest harbours in the country.

The Royal Arch is intended to commemorate the landing of Queen Victoria at the port, in September, 1844, her Majesty having then passed over the spot where the building now stands, and where, on that occasion, a handsome temporary arch was erected, a representation of which appeared at the time in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The authorities, considering that such an important event, as they esteemed it, should be adequately commemorated, resolved to build a triumphal arch of stately dimensions, and accordingly offered a premium for the best design. The one which we have this week engraved was selected from about a hundred others; and the work was soon after commenced, and has now been brought to a conclusion. The architect is Mr J. T. Rochmead, of Glasgow; and his design certainly indicates considerable originality and taste. The style of architecture is what is termed the Anglo-Saxon, a style seldom adopted for such erections, although the present specimen unquestionably possesses many beauties; the general effect is imposing, and some of the details are truly exquisite. The material used in the construction is fine freestone; and the work has been executed with no less stability than elegance.

The Arch is the largest erection of the kind in Britain. Its dimensions are as follow:—Breadth, 82 feet; height of side arches, 16 feet; width of side arches, 10½ feet; height of central arch, 32 feet; width of central arch, 21 feet; height of side towers, 54 feet; height of central towers, 84 feet.

A winding stair leads to the summit, which commands an extensive prospect; and it is intended, we believe, to combine the ornamental with the useful, by having a signal-post on the top of one of the central towers. The total cost of the structure is above £3000, mostly raised by public subscription.

So far as we are aware, this is the first memorial which has been erected in Scotland in consequence of any of her Majesty's numerous visits to that attractive country.

CROZIER AND PASTORAL STAFF.—The crozier (*Crocia*, Mediæval Latin; Fr., *Crosse*; Ital., *Bocco Pastorale*; Germ., *Bischofstab*) is the ornamental staff used by Archbishops and Legates, and derives its name from the cross which surmounts it. A crozier behind a pall is borne on the Primatial arms of Canterbury. The use of the crozier can only be traced back to the twelfth century. Cavendish mentions "two great crosses of silver, whereof one of them was for his archbishoprick and the other for his legatty, always before" Cardinal Wolsey. The fact did not escape Master Roy, who sings thus—

> Before him rydeth two Prestes stronge,
> And they bere two Crosses right longe,
> betynge in every man's face.

Hall says that he removed from Whitehall "with one cross." In the Eastern Church patriarchs only have a crozier; a patriarch has two transverse bars upon his crozier, the Pope carries three. The pastoral staff was the ensign of bishops. —*From "Notes and Queries."*

The total number of municipal electors on the burgess roll in the corporate cities and boroughs of England and Wales is 213,632. Of these, 206,474 are in England, and 7178 in Wales. The boroughs with the strongest constituencies are: Birmingham, 6360; Bradford, 4744; Bristol, 7134; Leeds, 13,486; Liverpool, 10,584; Manchester, 11,128; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3822: Nottingham, 8377; Portsmouth, 3990; Sheffield, 10,490; York, 3371. The largest borough in Wales is Swansea, having 1157 electors; and the smallest, Pwllheli, with 105. The boroughs in England with the smallest number of municipal electors are the following:—Andover, 242; Arundel, 277; Basingstoke, 268; Blandford, 111; Bewdley, 216; Calne, 153; Chard, 114; Falmouth, 202; Faversham, 218; Godalming, 199; Hinton, 216; Kingston-upon-Thames, 259; Launceston, 258; Lyme Regis, 205; Lymington, 155; Romsey, 155; Stockton, 107; Wallingford, 211; Wycombe, 228.

ROYAL ARCH AT DUNDEE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1850.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 452.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

RIGHT OF WAY IN THE WILDERNESS.

As regularly as the autumnal months come round, sturdy pedestrians and enthusiastic lovers of natural scenery betake themselves to the moors, mountains, and glens of Scotland—at that time so rich in all the charms which have most attraction for the cultivated taste and the expanding intellect. But not less regular than autumn in its beauty, or these tourists in their laudable curiosity, is the Duke of Athol in selfish obstinacy. His Grace of Glen Tilt makes his appearance in the newspapers as soon as the session of Parliament is at an end, and keeps his place there till the bad weather sets in. It were to be wished—for the sake of the order to which his Grace belongs, and for the country of which he is one of the magnates—that his name should appear in some other capacity than that in which the world is acquainted with it. When the other Peers of the realm have finished making the laws, the Duke of Athol commences to break them. When they begin to build schools—to endow churches—to mingle on friendly terms with their tenantry, and to maintain the ancient character of their country for hospitality, we hear nothing of the Lord of Glen Tilt except as an obstructor of the harmless pleasures of the public. He not only sets at defiance the judgment of the Court of Session, which has declared a public right of way through the beautiful and romantic pass of which he is the proprietor, but he wages a war of fisticuffs with the adventurous strangers who, presuming on the right of way, attempt to enjoy the beauties of that unrivalled scenery. Not contented this season with setting his dogs and his kilted retainers upon tourists, as in the famous rencontre with the Edinburgh professors, "Baron Braemar" has entered into the warfare in his own proper person, and expelled two intruders not only with abusive words, but with hard blows besides. We have most certainly no wish to disparage a man in high station; but, when, year after year, a law-maker, who should set an example to humbler men, disobeys both the letter of the law, and the spirit of all those social observances which distinguish a civilised from a barbarous country, it is time that those who reflect the sentiments of the people should tell the offender that, though he presumes to set himself above law, he cannot set himself above public opinion. It may, doubtless, be urged in defence of the Duke, that he believes in his legal right to exclude the public from his glen; but, granting him the full benefit of the excuse, it cannot be urged that he is justified in forcible resistance to the law which has decided the case against him. Inferior men who break the law generally find it too strong for them in the end. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the great principle involved, both in the point disputed, and in the Duke's conduct in enforcing it, that the next lesson which the law teaches him will be a decisive one; and that, if there be no police in the neighbourhood, a posse of constables will very shortly be dispatched to the glen for the protection of travellers, who have as much right to pass through it as he has to the land on either side of the pathway. This un-

MURDER OF THE TWO PRINCES IN THE TOWER.—(DIE SÖHNE EDUARDS IV.)—PAINTED BY HILDEBRANDT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

happy case is the more important because some of the Scottish landed proprietors have been for years past engaged in similar attempts to exclude tourists from glens and mountain-tops, either because they wish to indulge in those Nimrodian propensities which are scarcely consistent with the habits and necessities of a highly-civilised country, or because in the mere insolence of power they have determined to play the autocrat. English landed proprietors and great Dukes and Earls have lately been acting in a more generous and noble spirit, as creditable to them as to the people amongst whom they live. Their domains do not in general include such wide stretches of magnificent scenery, such steep mountains and such romantic glens, such foaming torrents and such placid lochs as the possessions of their Scottish compeers; but they include, for the most part, very beautiful parks, lawns, and gardens, where men of highly cultivated taste have expended princely amounts of money, and palatial residences filled with the costliest treasures of ancient and modern art. When such a man as the Duke of Devonshire throws open such a place as Chatsworth to the public admiration, it seems hard indeed that another Duke, who seems to be as proud of his want of breeches as of his want of sympathy, should attempt to exclude the public from the mountains which he has neither built nor adorned. The name of the one Duke is never mentioned but with the respect and gratitude of all who have ever seen his domain, or heard of his kindly munificence in allowing strangers to visit it; while the name of the other, if it excites no other feeling, awakens one of sorrow that a man in such an honourable and conspicuous station should not know how to make friends instead of foes of the people who come in contact with him. While Knowle Park, one of the most splendid domains in England, is as free to the foot of the humblest peasant as to that of its lordly proprietor, —while countless other places, of almost equal beauty, may be traversed by the public without let or hindrance, although the public have no legal right to set foot in them,—it is somewhat too much for the Duke of Athol to expect that a place over which the public claim a right, which the highest court of law in the country has decided in their favour, shall be kept sacred for his deer and private for his grouse. There is a rumour that an English Duke has lately attempted to exclude the public from some celebrated druidical remains which have hitherto attracted the curiosity of all strangers, but we shall rejoice to hear that the rumour is unfounded, and that Scotland stands alone in the possession of a landed proprietor of so churlish a disposition.

Every year the number of tourists increases; and, until the important question of "free foot in the wilderness" be decided in such a manner that no present or future Duke of Athol, or their imitators in other parts of the country, shall dare to impugn the public liberty of passage, it will continue to grow in importance. The right of way is one which the people of England have in all ages most jealously and vigorously maintained, and Scotland is not so very remote in these days of steam travelling as to render it either difficult or unimportant for the English people to maintain their right of passage over Scotch mountains or through Scotch glens, as well as over English fields and through English parks. It will take very little trouble to establish a great public "Association for the Protection of the Right of Way." There is spirit enough to be called forth, and money enough to be obtained to wage a legal battle with all proprietors, however numerous they may be, who are so short-sighted and so foolish as to set their own fancied rights against the real rights of the public. If the Duke of Athol holds out until the next travelling season, we shall not be at all surprised if a few companies of stalwart youths from Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or London, thirty or forty strong, should peaceably and rapid succession force the passes of the glen, and leave the kilted and feudal cheftain (an anachronism in the nineteenth century) to his remedy at law. The slightest force used by the Duke against such a party would be an assault and a breach of the peace, which the Lords of Session would visit with something more than a nominal penalty. A few companies of such tourists would deserve well of all future travellers, and of the sight-seeing public in every part of the country. They would settle an interesting and important question, and perhaps prevent many unwise and illiberal proprietors of land from usurping the landscape and placing themselves in a position which the true nobleman and the true patriot would not like to occupy —the position of haughty despots, hostile to the rights and to the harmless enjoyments of the people.

[Next week we shall give a View in Glen Tilt, the Sketch of which was received too late for the present Number.]

FINE ARTS.

"THE MURDER OF THE TWO PRINCES IN THE TOWER."

The Illustration upon the preceding page is Engraved from the fine picture painted by Hildebrandt, at Dusseldorf. The German title of the picture is "Die Söhne Eduards IV.," but we have preferred the prefixed designation as more descriptive of the subject, and as that by which the event is better known in England. It has also been painted by more than one English artist of eminence.

It has not only been asked, "Who will swear to the truth of a song?" but, "Who will swear to the truth of history?" In the present day, as regards minor events, or differently reported by interested and biassed spectators, we may be now and then inclined to believe that the truth of the one is as little to be insisted on as the other; but, in the main, even these minor events of our time are cleared up, and we have very near approximation to the truth as arrived at. We live in an age of publicity, and any very grossly erroneous or false accounts of great events are unlikely, if not impossible. It was very different in the days of Richard III., of whose life, character, and reign the popular tradition has perhaps been as much influenced by one party as by another, by evidence whatever, from the work of the touching story of the murder of Edward V. and the Duke of York in the Tower of London, by order of Richard III. Upon the truth of this story—although Shakespeare has enshrined it in his verse, and by this making it for ever popular—a new obstruction to the elucidation of the truth—considered even by many as a doubtful one—has been thrown by succeeding historians, with the exception of Hume, who has adopted it without remark. The following are the words of Sir Thomas More, and the sole authority for the legend:

"King Richard," says Sir Thomas, "after his coronation, taking his way to Gloucester, to visit, in his new honour, the country of which he bore the name of old, erected as he rode to fulfil that thing which he had before intended. And forasmuch as his mind gave him that his nephew living men would not reckon that he could have right to the realm, he thought, therefore, without delay to rid them, as though killing of his servant will were enough to make him a kindly king. Whereupon, he sent John Grene, whom he specially trusted, unto Sir Robert Brakenbury, constable of the Tower, with a letter and credence also, that the same Sir Robert in anywise should put the two children to death. This John Grene did his errand to Brakenbury, kneeling before our Lady in the Tower, who plainly answered that he would never put them to death to die therefor. [illegible] wherewith he took such displeasure and took right, that the same night he said to a secret page of his, *'Ah! whom shall a man trust? They that I have loved and shall love best, and I thought would have most surely served me, even those fail, and at my commandment will do nothing for me.'*

"Sir," quoth the page, *'there hath one in the paid chamber without that I dare well say, to do you good. Grace pleasure, the thing were right hard that he would refuse;'* meaning by this Sir James Tyrell, who was a man of goodly personage, and, for the gifts of nature, worthy to have served a better Prince, if he had well served God, and, by grace, obtained as much truth and goodwill as he had strength and wit.

"The man had a high heart, and sore longed upward, as he that had hoped, by preferment and kept under by Sir [illegible] and Sir William Catesby. Whereupon King Richard [illegible] and came the paid chamber, where he found Sir [illegible] in bed with Sir Thomas Tyrell, of person like and breadth [illegible] of kin in conditions. Then said the King to [illegible] *sure! he ye in bed so soon?* and, calling Sir James Tyrell up, brake to him secretly his mind in this unlucky matter, in which he found him [illegible] purpose. Wherefore, on the morrow, he sent him to Brakenbury with a letter, by which he was commanded to deliver to Sir James all the keys of the Tower for a night, to the end that he might there accomplish the King's pleasure in such things as he had given him in commandment."

Sir Thomas then proceeds to tell us, that as soon as the Protector assumed the title of King, young Edward and his brother, the Duke of York, had been placed under rigid confinement; that all their attendants had been removed from them; "that a fellow called Black Will had been set to serve them, and four others to see them sure;" and that, after that time, "the Prince never tied his points, nor anything thought of himself, but with that young babe, his brother, lingered and drooped and heavinesse till this traitorous deed delivered them from their wretchedness. Sir James Tyrell devised that they should be murdered in their beds, and no blood shed; to the execution whereof he appointed Miles Forest, a fellow of four that before kept the wife a fellow flesh-blood in murder before-time; and to him he joined one John Dighton, his own hors keeper, a big, broad, square, and strong knave. Then, all the others being removed from them, to a Miles Forrest and John Dighton, about midnight, came into the chamber, and suddenly wrapped them up amongst the clothes, keeping down by force the feather bed and pillows laid upon their mouths, that within a while they smothered and stifled them, and, their breaths failing, they gave up to God their innocent souls into the joys of heaven, leaving to their tormentors their bodies dead in bed; after which the wretches laid them out upon the bed, and fetched Tyrell to see them; and, when he was satisfied of their death, he caused the murderers to bury them at the stair-foot meetly deep in the ground, under a great heap of stones."

Sir James, having done this bloody deed, "made in great haste to King Richard, and showed him all the manner of the murder, who gave him great thanks, and, as men say, there made him knight; but he allowed not their burial in so vile a corner, saying he would have them buried in a better place, because they were a king's sons."

Whereupon, a priest of Sir Robert Brakenbury's took them up, and buried them in such secrecy as, by the occasion of his death, which was very shortly after, no one knew it."

Considerable doubt was entertained of the death of the Princes long after Richard III. himself had ceased to exist; and the story of Perkin Warbeck, claiming to be one of them, was thought in his own time to be true, and is, even in our day, believed to have been so. The "Bloody Tower," supposed to have been the scene of this catastrophe, and to have received its name in consequence, was called "Garden Tower" for nearly a century afterwards, and only received the name of "Bloody" in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The bones found under the staircase, and which were supposed to corroborate the truth of the story, were found in a different part of the fortress—at the south side of the White Tower. These bones were found in the reign of Charles II., "and their proportion being answerable to the ages of the Royal youths, the King," says Kennet, quoted in a note to Bayley's "History of the Tower," "was so satisfied that these were the bones of the Royal youths, that he caused them to be translated and decently and honourably interred in Henry VII.'s Chapel, among their Royal ancestors."

Those who want further particulars on this subject, may consult Bayley's "History of the Tower," and the "Historic Doubts" of Horace Walpole on the character of Richard III.

LINES ON THE MURDER OF THE TWO PRINCES IN THE TOWER.

Unhappy children! ye were born too high:
Better, far better had your lot been cast
In darkest caves or huts, where poor men lie
Open to penury's most bitter blast!
Ye might have lived the measure of your age,
And gained your English name, in peace, a heritage,
The saddest story on a mournful page,
Black with the gloomy deeds of bygone time.
And yet, who knows? Perchance the tale so sad
Is but a fancy from Romance's store;
Or guilty coinage of a brain gone mad
With lacteous hatred in the days of yore.
No matter—truth is fable—fable truth—
In vain we reason on a tale that's told.
It shapes the soft convictions of our youth,
And keeps dominion when our wisdom's old.
If Shakspeare tell it—be it false or true—
New life is giv'n it by immortal art:
'Tis old for ever, and for ever new,
And pity enshrines it in the people's heart.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

The Governorship of Addiscombe.—The governorship of the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe, near Croydon, has become vacant by the decease of Major-General Sir Ephraim Stannus, C.B. The appointment, which is one of considerable value, is the gift of the Chairman and Directors of the Company. Sir Ephraim Stannus was a most efficient Governor, and his death is deeply lamented by the whole body of gentlemen cadets and other students.

The Guards.—By the death of Lord William Beresford, 1st Life Guards, Lieutenant Winterbottom, who has risen from the ranks, will obtain a troop, and the Earl of Rosslyn's lieutenancy without purchase. Lieutenant Winterbottom served in the Peninsula, and has received the war medal for the battle of Toulouse. Lord Mountcharles is one of the oldest cornets in the service, his commission dating as far back as December, 1844.

New Night Signals for the Navy.—A system of night signals has been lately under trial at Portsmouth, a committee of naval officers having been formed to consider and report upon them. They are the invention of Dr. Thomson, and are intended to remedy the defective system of night signals now in use. At present any ship arriving in the night in port, say at Spithead, must wait till daylight before she can communicate with the Port Admiral, but the new system is contrived so as to enable her to come to anchor with her number up the same as by day, and communicate at a distance of three miles. The signal lamps are five inches in diameter, and are constructed expressly by Messrs. Miller and Co., lamp-makers to the Admiralty. The system consists of two parts, one vertical, the other horizontal; and red, green, and white are the colours used, the combination of these colours forming the numbers. The lamps are worked numerically or alphabetically, and will give 999 characters vertically, or 9999 horizontally. Those which are intended to work vertically emit light all round, and are 11 in. in weight, and 5 inches in diameter; the outer circular glass is one inch thick, being a lens of great magnifying force, wherein consists the power and intensity of the light. The horizontal lamps emit light on one side only, but possess double the power of the others; they are 4 feet in diameter, and weigh 19 lbs. They have a strong brass, with a small but powerful reflector behind; and within is a horizontal revolver, on which is placed red and green glass, which, being brought alternately between the light and the lens, gives the colours as required. The horizontal and vertical lamps are branded, the former for stationary purposes, such as dockyards, flag-ships, &c., and the latter for sea-going ships only. The horizontal lamps will, it is considered, work from four to five miles distance. They have been tested between the *Victory* in the harbour and the *Rolla* at Spithead, with very favourable results. The decision of the committee is not mentioned, but we hear a further trial is to be made of them. Should they be approved of, the Admiralty will forthwith have a supplied to the navy, that is to say, if they can be provided at a moderate cost.

The Cape of Good Hope Mail Packet Station.—The Government authorities have not yet decided as to what port shall be selected for landing and embarking the Cape of Good Hope mails, which are about to be conveyed for £30,000 a year by a screw steam-packet company. There appears not much doubt but what a southern or south-western port will be selected as for Cape of Good Hope mail packet station, and that either Plymouth or Southampton will be chosen. The former port would be preferred by the contractors, and the latter by the Government. If Southampton be chosen, it will be owing to the circumstance that expensive and troublesome Post-office and Admiralty departments for superintending the landing and embarking of foreign mails are already established there, on account of that port being the packet-station for the mails to and from the East and West Indies, China, and the Pacific, America, the Mediterranean, the Peninsula, and the Channel Islands.

The Lord Mayor has issued cards of invitation to a banquet which his Lordship gives on the 6th of November to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the Midland Railway Company, the Chairman and Court of Directors of the York and North Midland Railway Company, and several gentlemen officially connected with the above railways.

The Lord Mayor elect has appointed the Rev. Dr. Vivian, rector of St. Peter-le-Poor, Old Broad-street, to be his chaplain.

The Liverpool Plate Robberies.—The Lord Chief Justice, having consented to accept bail for Mr. Sirrell, charged with receiving the stolen plate in these cases, the prisoner was on Thursday brought up in custody before Lord Chief Justice Cleasby, and discharged by his bail and numerous friends, to enter into the required recognizances, but, after waiting the usual time, no Judge being in attendance, and no one on the part of the prosecution appearing to oppose the bail, it became necessary that the parties should proceed to one of the Judges' private houses for that purpose. Mr. Harden, the Lord Chief Justice's clerk, having settled the form of the recognizances, which were duly signed by the defendant and his sureties, the parties proceeded, accompanied by a clerk from the Crown-office and the whole of the parties, to the private residence of Mr. Justice Talfourd, in Bedford-square, where they were so fortunate as to meet that learned Judge, and were introduced into his private room. The writ, as also the order of the Chief Justice, having been handed in, the parties were sworn, and the bail severally examined by the learned Judge as to their solvency, when he expressed himself satisfied, and ordered them to be allowed, and the defendant discharged out of custody. Mr. Sirrell was then discharged, and warmly congratulated by a number of friends who had accompanied him. The recognizances of the defendant and his bail had been previously taken for his appearance at the next Winter Assize at Liverpool, which will be held in December.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

The political horizon of France is shrouded in such Cimmerian obscurity, that neither Lord Rosse's telescope, nor Herschell's, nor Dollond's could penetrate the clouds that lower over the future. And who shall say when and how these mists shall be dispelled? and, above all, who shall say when day shall again dawn upon *la belle* France—whether she will be illumined by the sun of Austerlitz, by the Count de Chambord's bright particular star, or by the effulgence of the Orleans constellation. An avaricious amateur drove so hard a bargain with Sir Joshua Reynolds for a picture of the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites, that Sir Joshua sent him a plain piece of red canvas, with an intimation that Pharoah and his host were supposed to be immersed in the "gurgite vasto" of the Red Sea. If you were to ask the first French Statesman you met this day for a picture of the future of France, he would send you just such an unmeaning sketch, for all is immersed in impenetrable darkness. The great political tide will not set into Paris until the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, on the 11th of November. The President has taken it at the flood, in the hope that it will lead to fortune, in the guise of a prolongation of his powers; but, in the meantime, a multiplicity of under-currents are rushing about in all directions. The Presidential organs have abandoned all idea, for the present, of clutching the Imperial diadem, which has so long been hovering in Elysian visions, and have confined their desires to the prolongation of the powers confided to his charge by a majority so enormous, that it was an acclamation rather than an election.

In this attempt the Prince will encounter a formidable opposition from the Legitimist party. The Comte de Chambord has issued instructions from Frohsdorff to M. Berryer, directing him to organise a strenuous resistance to the pretensions of the President. M. Guizot has also written a long letter to M. de Mornay on the same subject; but, as he expresses himself somewhat ambiguously, his intentions cannot be clearly defined. He appears to support the Government and the Constitution; but by Article 45 of the Constitution, the President ceases to be President in May, 1852, and it is expressly laid down that he is not re-eligible.

People continue to look back into M. Guizot's able sketch of General Monk, for a parallel to General Changarnier. But the General continues to maintain an inscrutable and provoking taciturnity, in which he always appears to be amply up, to all appearance, to his business content. He is not anxious to conceal his want of sympathy for the Bonapartist faction, and, at the recent champagne reviews, in the plains of Sartory, he has always galloped off at the appearance of the first cork-screw. The General has also taken the unfortunate to excite the choler of M. Veron, the *ci-devant* chemist, and inventor of the *Pâte de Regnault*, and the present proprietor of the *Constitutionnel*. In that journal, this morning, M. Veron devotes several columns to anathematise the General's career and character; and, in order to vary the monotony of his abuse, he occasionally drums him with faint praise *Tentene animis cœlestibus iræ*. The General adopts, indeed, the political weapons of the *pharmacien*, and hence the wrath of the illustrious M. Veron. All Paris has been mightily amused by this article, as the origin of this indignation is notorious; but, as the *Constitutionnel* is the avowed organ of the Elysée, it is held to be something more than a mere examination of personal pique.

The conversion of the British Embassy at Paris to a first-rate mission has been definitively resolved. Mr. Jerningham will be the new Minister here; and there is every reason to suppose that the post of Governor-General of India has been offered to Lord Normanby. The hotel of the British Embassy, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, will be sold, and a smaller residence will be assigned Mr. Jerningham. This reduction will effect a considerable diminution in that important item of our expenditure which comes under the head of diplomatic expenses. You may place every reliance in the authenticity of this announcement.

The President of the Republic is extremely anxious to seek the "bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth." He is understood to have a strong desire to wrest some of the Prussian provinces on the banks of the Rhine, and include them in the heap of France. To this end he has made proposals to Lord Palmerston to sanction the invasion of Prussia by a French army, in order to chastise the King of that country for his vacillatory conduct in the Schleswig-Holstein affair. The pride, the pomp, and circumstance of war would add largely to Prince Louis Napoleon's chances of success at the next election, and the din of his opponents' clamours would be drowned by the cannon's roar; but it is difficult to suppose for a moment that the British Cabinet would consent to a scheme fraught with danger and injustice.

FRANCE.

The old jealousy or misunderstanding on matters of military discipline, and their own authority with the army, which has so long subsisted between General Changarnier, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, and General d'Hautpoul, Minister of War, has at last resulted in the retirement of the latter from the Cabinet, and in his acceptance of the office of Governor-General of Algeria. General d'Hautpoul has been succeeded in the War-office by General Schramm, President of the Committee of Infantry, the son of the General of that name who died from the effects of a wound received in the armies of the Empire.

For want of domestic subjects of interest, the Paris journals turn their attention this week, in a special degree, to foreign affairs.

The *Constitutionnel* says, that the Czar is shortly meeting at Warsaw of the Emperor of Russia, Count Nesselrode, Baron de Meyendorff (the Russian Ambassador at Vienna), and Count Brandebourg, as the representative of the King of Prussia, is to deliberate upon the best means of removing the difficulties connected with the affairs of Germany. The same journal thinks it probable Prussia will agree to restore the Germanic Diet, on condition that there be no interference with her own separate project of a restricted union. Russia, it is believed, is better pleased with the haughty tone assumed by Austria in its correspondence with Prussia, not disposed to allow the exclusive exercise of its Government over the affairs of Germany.

The President of the Republic has presented to the Museum of the Louvre David's celebrated painting of Napoleon Bonaparte crossing the Alps.

The *suisse* or verger of the church of the Madeleine, at Paris, was killed on Monday, on the steps of the building, by a pair of ruffians, whom he attempted to remove for ill-conduct.

The President of the Republic paid Baron Rothschild a visit on Monday last, at his shooting quarters, for the purpose of enjoying a day's sport. General Changarnier was also one of the party.

The political prisoners at Belle Isle have mutinied, in consequence of which fifty-eight of them have been confined in dungeons

Some of the workshops connected with the Strasbourg Railway were destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The loss sustained was considerable.

The Cardinal Archbishops of Besançon and Rheims have been presented, on their elevation to the purple, to the President of the Republic, by Cardinal Tornari, the Pope's Nuncio.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

There is scarcely a single item of news from the seat of war, if we except the removal of the German Union war frigate *Gefion*, with the consent of Denmark, from the Eider into the Baltic, a position, where she can remain time ago to damage from the cross-fire of the belligerents, into the inner harbour of Eckernförde. Both parties are busily preparing for a winter campaign.

The following extract from the Times of Monday last is of considerable importance at the present moment on the subject of the war:—

The Cabinet, which would not otherwise have assembled till the 6th of next month, met yesterday, at a very short notice, on a question of considerable urgency. The disgraceful conduct of Prussia in declining to prosecute the blockade of Kiel harbour, in spite of a treaty of peace with Denmark, but actually under cover of the treaty, and by means of it, has led to what are, we have reason to believe, but express acts of hostility against the Government of Russia and France have jointly proposed to the Government of this country that the three powers shall peremptorily require Prussia to fulfil her recent engagement with Denmark, and withdraw the support she still continues to give to the Schleswig-Holstein army. In the event of Prussia hesitating to comply with this reasonable demand, Russia and France are prepared to act by force in an unpardonable march to the territory under dispute, but in a way more congenial to their tastes—by an invasion of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia on the one side and on the Flemish on the other. In the first instance, however, they require the co-operation of England in the remonstrances with Prussia, to which they are not prepared to move at present. The answer of the British Government may, perhaps, be anticipated. It declines to join with Russia and France in such a note as we have described, but proposes that all three Powers shall separately remonstrate with Prussia on her present breach of faith with the Danish Government. Whether their triple remonstrances will be of more avail than all the rest of the diplomacy that has been lavished on this affair, is a question on which we will not venture to give an opinion.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 12th instant

Political affairs were extremely dull, and most social matters equally so. An interesting correspondence has been published relative to a charge made against Sir H. Bulwer, that he had used an undue influence to bring about the withdrawal of Mr. Squires from the office of Chargé d'Affaires at Nicaragua. This has been indignantly denied by the organs of the Government of Central America. Sir Henry also repudiates the assertion.

The law for the capture of fugitive slaves, passed at the last session of Congress, continues to produce a strong excitement among the friends of freedom in the northern states. Meetings were called in various parts of the country to express the opposition of the people to the provisions of the law, and to call forth an avowal of public sentiment which shall result in its speedy repeal. In some instances violent resolutions have been adopted, that no fugitive slave shall be carried from this town, law or no law." At Lowell, resolutions had been passed to call back three fugitive slaves who had left for Canada, with a "pledge that they shall be protected by the citizens." The religious press has taken strong ground against the surrender of the fugitive; nor has the pulpit been silent. Frederick Douglas, whose name is well known throughout America and Great Britain as an eloquent advocate of human rights—once a southern slave himself had accepted an invitation to attend an Anti-Fugitive Slave Law Meeting at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on the 14th instant. It is maintained by Mr. Giddings, member of Congress from Ohio, that no slave who has made his escape to Canada, and once touched British soil, can be again reduced to slavery, according to the decision of both northern and southern courts. The slave Hamlet, who was

seized in New York, under the provisions of the fugitive law, has been purchased by the subscription of several citizens, and is now restored to liberty.

Jenny Lind had sung several pieces of sacred music at her last concert in Boston, which had impressed the audience with a higher notion of her talents than any previous performance. She was to sing at Providence, Rhode Island, on the 19th instant.

CALIFORNIA.

We have two arrivals from California since the last mail, bringing our advices from that quarter to the 15th of September.

The joint commission of the army and navy detached by the American Government to explore the whole coast of the United States lying on the Pacific Ocean, have nearly completed their labours, and have returned to San Francisco. The coast of California north of San Francisco, including the whole of Oregon to 49 degrees, has been thoroughly explored, and much valuable information obtained. Coal was found to exist in immense quantities all around Beaver Harbour, on the north east part of Vancouver's Island, extending to a great distance in every direction. The examinations of the commissioners were highly interesting, and the American Government is already engaged in the preparatory steps for fortifying its Pacific possessions, and availing itself of their remarkable advantages for naval establishments.

The squatter disturbances at Sacramento were brought to a close soon after the first outbreak. The greater part of the rioters fled soon after the rencontre in the streets, while some of the ringleaders were arrested and are now awaiting their trial in prison. The wounds received by the mayor, Wp was reported to have been killed in the affray, are not likely to prove mortal, and hopes are entertained by the physicians of his recovery. A few days after the fight in Sacramento, the sheriff was killed in attempting to arrest one of the leaders of the squatters. The excitement in the mining districts against foreigners has subsided, and the assassinations have almost entirely ceased. A large number of Chilians and Mexicans have left the country in consequence of the new law requiring them to take out licenses to mine. This gave a check to business in the district, but the mining operations are still prosecuted with energy and success.

The emigrants continue to arrive in large numbers, and usually in a state of painful destitution. A general movement has taken place for their relief; trains have started with provisions to succour the wayfarers, and a sufficient collection has been made to relieve the distress.

The accounts from the mining districts are most flattering. It is said that new "placers" had been discovered, and that the yield from them is more abundant than in any of the old. One fortunate adventurer is reported to have found a "lump of solid gold 40 lb. in weight."

WEST INDIES.

The usual mail from the West India Islands brings accounts from Jamaica to September 30. It was expected that the General Assembly of the island would meet on the 22d of October; but it was not known that any measure of importance would be brought forward, with the exception of that connected with the financial condition of the country, which measure was given notice of at the close of the last session.

The cultivation of cotton is being carried on to some considerable extent, and with every prospect of success.

A murder of a most atrocious character had been perpetrated at Kingston, by a Spaniard. He would not, it was stated, be tried until January next.

There is nothing of interest from the other islands.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Accounts somewhat fuller than those which we published in our latest edition last week have been since received, but they add nothing new. The dates are—Bombay, Sept. 7; Calcutta and Madras, Sept. 7; Hong-Kong, Aug. 24. Everywhere the most profound tranquility prevails

Accounts from Cashmere praise in strong terms the attention which the Maharajah Goolab Singh has bestowed not only on Sir Harry Lawrence, but also on the numerous other English travellers in the beautiful Valley of Cashmere, who have recently flocked there. The suspicions that were expressed some time since of Goolab Singh's desire to turn his arms against us, have, consequently, been entirely allayed, although at one time there certainly was reason to believe that, if the Punjaub campaign had gone radically wrong, he would have joined the Sikhs. Now, however, as given in his last visit to Sir Harry Lawrence an earnest of his goodwill, he is said to have contributed some shawls to the Exhibition of 1851, which far exceed in splendour those recently manufactured for the use of her Majesty. The accounts that have reached Goolab Singh's court of the reception of the Nepaulese embassy have incited the son of the late Rajah to make a similar voyage to that of General Jung Bahudoor; but the fears of a demise of the Rajah, and of the ambitious views of Jowaheer Singh (cousin to the Prince), have checked this desire. Cashmere is a manufactory to find the far-famed valley to which the Mogul monarchs were wont to repair annually, to evade the heats of Delhi or Agra, thrown open to the world.

Amongst the miscellaneous intelligence, we have an account of the loss of the barque *Ariadne*, at the Sandheads, and of the sufferings and rescue of the major part of her crew, after wandering in the wilderneeses called the Sunderbunds for upwards of a week.

From the "Celestial Empire" we have a pretty well authenticated rumour that a rebellion has broken out in southern China, and that the Imperial troops have been worsted by the insurgents, who were said to be led to battle by another aspirant for the Empership.

The season of the 30th Regiment has been frightful; for in seven days after the departure of the July mail the deaths were at the rate of two and three daily The sickness was abating, however, in August, 150 of the invalids had been moved on board ship, and other remedial measures taken.

VALE OF NEATH AND SOUTH WALES BREWERY JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *)*

12, Southampton-buildings, Chancery lane, London, Oct. 23, 1850.

Sir,—The paragraph in your last week's paper as to my estimate of the liabilities of the above company is entirely without foundation, and I shall, therefore, feel obliged by your contradicting the statement in this week's publication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. MORRIS, Official Manager.

[The paragraph was copied from one of our daily contemporaries.

REVIVAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.—

The organs of the Roman Catholic church in France and Italy have just published an apostolical letter of the Pope, dated the 24th ult., and countersigned by Cardinal Lambruschini, declaring the restoration of the Episcopal Hierarchy of the Church of Rome in England. After alluding to the first introduction of Christianity in that country, and the mission of Augustine under Gregory the Great, this document points to the great solicitude of the Roman pontiffs for the Catholic Church in England, ever since the commencement of the schism, as evinced by the apostolic letters of Gregory XV. (March 23, 1623), Urban VII. (February 4, 1625), Innocent XI. (January 30, 1688), the rules laid down for the guidance of Romish bishops in England by Benedict XIV., and the new ecclesiastical division proclaimed by Gregory XVI. in 1840. His Holiness then proceeds to state that, encouraged by the example of his predecessors, he has, ever since the commencement of his Pontificate, harboured in his mind the desire of securing, by every means in his power, the development of the Catholic religion among the people of Great Britain; that it is no longer necessary to govern the Catholics in that country by apostolical Vicars, but that the ordinary form of Episcopal government may henceforward be established. He, therefore, commencing by the district of London, establishes an archiepiscopal see at Westminster (over which the new English Cardinal Wiseman is to preside), comprising the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford. The see of Southwark, which is suffragan to that of Westminster, comprises the counties of Berks, Southampton, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, with the Isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, and the adjacent isles In this north part is to be but one see, named after the town of Hagdestown Next follows the see of the district of York, to be established at Beverley. There are to be two sees in the district of Lancaster; that of Liverpool, comprising the Isle of Man, Lancashire, Cumberland (?), and West Derby; and that of Salford, including Blackburn and Leyland Wales shall comprise the dioceses of Shrewsbury, including Anglesea, Caernarvon, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionnidshire, Montgomery-hire, and Cheshire; and that of Newport, comprising Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Radnorshire, Monmouthshire, and Herefordshire. The west is divided into two bishoprics: that of Plymouth, including the shires of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts; and that of Clifton, extend ng over those of Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall. In the central district, the see of Nottingham shall comprise the shires of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, and Rutland; that of Birmingham the towns of Radgestown Next follows the see of the district of York, to be established at Beverley. There are to be two sees in the district of Lancaster; that of Liverpool, comprising the Isle of Man, Lancashire, Cumberland (?), and West Derby; and that of Salford, including Blackburn and Leyland Wales shall comprise the dioceses of Shrewsbury, including Anglesea, Caernarvon, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionnidshire, Montgomery-hire, and Cheshire; and that of Newport, comprising Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Radnorshire, Monmouthshire, and Herefordshire. The west is divided into two bishoprics: that of Plymouth, including the shires of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts; and that of Clifton, extend ng over those of Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall. In the central district, the see of Nottingham shall comprise the shires of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, and Rutland; that of Birmingham the towns of Radgestown the counties of Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire. The eastern district shall form one see, under the name of Northampton. Hence England shall form a single ecclesiastical province, composed of one archbishop and twelve bishops, who are to correspond with the congregation *De Propagandâ Fide*. All particular congregations, privileges, and customs of the Romish Church in England are abolished, whatever be their antiquity, and the new bishops are consequently invested with their full episcopal powers. The letter concludes by recommending the Roman Catholics of England to contribute so far as in their power, by pecuniary means, to the dignity of their prelates, and the splendour of the Roman Catholic worship.

THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The Roman Catholic prelates, forming the permanent committee to arrange the preliminaries for the erection of a university in that country, have nominated local committees, subcommittees, and canvassers, and in carrying the scheme into effect throughout Ireland. The sub-committees, consisting of Archbishop Cullen and several clergymen and laymen, are to address circulars to all the clergy of the United Kingdom, solicitting donations, as well from themselves as from parishioners through them; and the same sub-committees are to prepare "an address to the several nations of Christendom, calling on them to aid the present effort of the Catholics of Ireland." It was resolved that "a subscription sheet of clergymen be prepared, and sent to make collections throughout the Catholic world." A subscription list was opened at the meeting at which these appointments were made, when Archbishops Cullen, Slattery, and M'Hale, and two Roman Catholic Bishops, Dr. Cantwell and Dr. Derry, subscribed £100 each; Dr Haly, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, contributed £20; and Dr. M'Nicholas, Bishop of Achonry, £200. All these prelates, besides, have set the example for a general subscription; some for £20, others for £10. The total amount already subscribed is about £2000, including £100 from Mr. Charles Bianconi (celebrated for his improvements in travelling by cars throughout the country), and a similar sum from other laymen. The Roman Catholic Primate was the first chairman at the meeting, and Archbishop Murray was the second.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—No. II.

Lord! we are thankful for the air;
For breath of life, for water fair;
For morning burst, for noonday light,
For alternation of the night;
For place in thy infinity;
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

For years and seasons as they run,
For wintry cloud and summer sun,
For seed-time and the autumn store
In due succession evermore,
For flower and fruit, for herb and tree;
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

For beauty and delight of sound,
That float the universe around;
For carol of the happy birds,
For fall of streams, for gush of words,
For music of the earth and sea,
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

For sight, for touch, for taste, for smell;
For sense of life ineffable,
For health of mind and strength of hand,
For power to know and understand,
For every joy we feel or see;
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

For daily toil that we endure,
For labour's recompense secure,
For wholesome zest of appetite,
For food and drink and slumbers light,
For vigorous health and pulses free,
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

For fellowship with human kind,
For pure emotions of the mind,
For joy that never palls, for peace,
Unless for Sorrow's previous tear,
For Hope, and Love, and Sympathy;
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

For Conscience, and its voice of awe—
Thy whisper when we break thy law;
For knowledge of thy power divine,
And wisdom, mighty as benign;
For all we are, and hope to be,
Lord! we are thankful unto Thee.

CHARLES MACKAY.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Houghton, commonly called the "Hay and Straw Meeting," commences on Monday next, and will continue to the end of the week, with the certainty that the desire of the trainers to pick up something towards the winter's keep will ensure plenty of sport. Of matches we are sorry to see so poor a display, the gentlemen appear to have lost all spirit. The Coursing fraternity are now getting into strong play, but their gatherings for next week will be confined to the Cockerham and Spiddal (Ire.and) on Tuesday, and to Everley on Thursday and two following days. Two Steeple-chase Meetings will come off; viz. one at Woodford on Monday, and one at Pyde on Wednesday.

TATTERSALL'S

THURSDAY.—The betting, on the whole, was flat, but remarkable, nevertheless, for some startling changes—Lord Exeter advancing 5 to 1; and the King of Oude to 10 to 1; Italian declining in favour, and Turnus retreating to 20 to 1. The price current at the close was as under:

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

9 to 2 agst Landgrave	12 to 1 agst Escutcheon	25 to 1 agst St. Rosalia
5 to 1 — Loadstone (i)	16 to 1 — Miss Ann	25 to 1 — Rusebrough
7 to 1 — Italian	17 to 1 — Treasonor	30 to 1 — Landseer
10 to 1 — King of Oude	20 to 1 — Turnus	30 to 1 — Uriel
	50 to 1 agst Windhound	

DERBY

33 to 1 agst Arioste	33 to 1 agst Hernandez	40 to 1 agst Lightfoot

BRIGHTON AUTUMN RACES.—TUESDAY.

The TRIAL STAKES of 3 sovs each. Mr. Roberts's Heroine (Preston), 1. Mr. Snewing's ch. f. by Hare (Crouch), 2

The BRIGHTON AUTUMN HANDICAP of 5 sovs each and 50 added. Mr. Hayter's Handsome Dee (Gilbert), 1. Mr. Burgess's Red Doe (T. Brown), 2

The HOVE PARK STAKES of 10 sovs each and 20 added. Mr. Smith's Passion Flower (Mr. Read), 1. Mr. Drewe's Martingale (Mr. Fredericks), 2

The SOUTHDOWN PLATE of £20 -Heats.—Mr. Burgess's Red Doe (T. Burn), 1. Mr. Read's Arlette (Sherwood), 2.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 AND THE PATENT LAWS.—A public meeting of the members of the Inventors' Patent Law Reform League, formed for the purpose of diminishing the expense and the uncertainty of British patents, and thus enabling inventors with greater safety to expose their productions at the Great Exhibition of 1851, was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday evening, in order to explain the objects of its association, and adopt an address to her most gracious Majesty, for the purpose of obtaining protection for inventions. Mr. Ellis having been called to the chair, read letters from two or three gentlemen, setting forth that it was impossible for poor men to send in inventions to the approaching Exhibition, unless the Government secured protection to their inventions (as though they were patented) during the period of the Exhibition, and for a certain time afterwards. A short time ago the members of the Patent Law Reform League was than read, which set forth that the present Patent laws exacted the large sum of nearly £400 before it would acknowledge an inventor's property for the United Kingdom alone, in his own inventions, whereby all inventors who were not rich men were debarred of their rights; and should they haply obtain them by the assistance of others, no thanks were due to the law of patents. They were drawing nigh to a period when the very ingenius of the world would throng the metropolis, and when the British inventor must prepare to meet his brother inventor of the Continent in friendly competition, but who, in the present state of the law, would be prevented from using his best exertions, as he cannot pay the large sum required to vest his invention; and without this, notwithstanding the recent Provisional Registration Designs Act, he could have no efficient protection. In nearly all cases the most important inventions had been produced by poor men, who, from want of capital to obtain a patent for their inventions, were robbed of a fair return for their labours, it being only the large capita ist who could obtain patents; and where they took up the invention of poor men, they also took the largest share of the profits Several speeches having been made setting forth the hardships under which poor inventors laboured, and the facilities for piracy under the present laws; and also that the law passed in the last session only protected designs, and not inventions; a series of resolutions was carried to the effect that the great event of the exhibition of the industry and inventive talent of all nations had promised unparalleled benefits to the country at large, and to the working men, on the part of the Commissioners, of the promised protection of origina. inventions, and rendered it expedient for those who were thereby prevented from exhibiting to enforce, by all legal and available means, the institution of reasonable patent laws, and thereby secure a permanent industrial benefit to society at large; that the present law did not, in many instances, properly secure the patent rights of inventors, and that it was detrimental to the commercial interests of the country that inventors should only be partially protected, owing to the confusion of ideas existing in the minds of law authorities as to what was the real law relative to patents; that the meeting viewed, with great anxiety, the probable inefficiency of the approaching Exhibition, in consequence of the numerous amounts charged for patents in the United Kingdom, by which great numbers of real inventors would be debarred from exhibiting their productions, and therefore the Exhibition would not be a fair representation of the various ingenius and manufacturing skill of this and other nations, and it was suggested that it would be highly beneficial to the British and foreign inventors, and society at large, if some arrangements could be entered into, to assure protection to inventors in all countries for inventions approved by the committee of the great Exhibition. It was also resolved that the previous proceedings of the Inventors' Patent Law Reform League should be approved, and a petition, founded on the foregoing resolutions, presented to her Majesty, through the Secretary of State for the Home Department. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH.—The *Literary Gazette* of Saturday (last week) states that this nobleman is about to enter upon "an extensive archæological investigation of the tumuli of Yorkshire, for the purpose of comparing their contents with those of the Kentish Barrows;" that he visited, for the first time since it became his property, the estate from which he takes his title, and was received with the utmost rejoicings at the little town of Market Weighton. Our Artists who was present, writes to us:—"I cannot describe the clamour Mr. Hudson's benefit to society at large is popular. Lord and Lady Londesborough will never forget their visit: the park is exquisitely lovely; but, with the neglected pleasure-grounds, the site of the old mansion and ornamental waters choked with mud, bore a most mournful appearance. The peal of bells from the little grey church, hung with the banners, helmets, and gauntlets of the Clifford family pealed a mournful welcome. His Lordship supports an image of the angel in the little Lamlet, and the picturesque old people crowding about to attract notice, were in keeping with the beautiful but mournful scene and the autumnal tints of the trees. This place is full of bygone recollections—an old monthly rose was planted by the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, and some trees are said to have been planted by Garrick. Lord Londesborough seemed delighted with the beauty of the place, and, it was said, would immediately proceed with the building of a magnificent mansion upon the site of the old house, which was never of any great size." Though this was written, we regret to hear it rumoured that considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by his Lordship's tenantry at the conduct of the Lord Mayor of York, whom they have determined to remonstrate with respecting his treatment of Lord Londesborough, as derived from the omission of his Lordship's name in the paragraph in the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A parliamentary paper, just printed, shows that there was allowed to clerks of the peace for preparing, printing, and publishing the lists of persons entitled to vote in the election of members to serve in Parliament for counties, the sum of £12,711 7s. 8d. in England, and £1166 5s. 1d. in Wales, in 1848; making £13,877 12s. 9d. In Lancaster alone the expense was £1085 4s. 11d

The Earl Grosvenor has left England, on a tour in Upper Egypt, from whence his Lordship proceeds to India.

FINAL OPENING OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

On Monday morning last, the new line of tubes for the down line from London to Dublin was opened, the great structure being now, in all important respects, made complete. On Saturday, Captain Simmons, the Government inspector, went over it early in the morning, and instituted, in conjunction with the engineers, a long series of experiments. The first and principal experiment consisted in passing two locomotive engines through the tube, and resting them at intervals in the centre of the sections. At nine o'clock, a train of twenty-eight waggons and two locomotives, with 380 tons of coal, was drawn into all four of the tubes, the deflections being carefully noted. These deflections, in every case, by means of a nice apparatus for the purpose, were ascertained to be exactly three-fourths of an inch over the immense mass and area of iron. After an interesting rehearsal of these experimental ordeals, which occupied several hours, the train of 380 tons, with its two locomotives, was taken outabout a mile and a-quarter on the tube, and then suddenly shot through it with the greatest attainable rapidity, and the result was very interesting, as determining a much-discussed question—it being found that the deflection at this immense velocity of the load was sensibly less in the way of undulation or collapse than when the load was allowed to remain at rest in the tube. The manner in which these results were registered and arrived at was by means of a new and curious contrivance, it being found that the tremor occasioned by trains in transit prevented these deflections from being accurately read by the ordinary spirit level. This contrivance consists in a large pipe containing water, laid along the lower cells of the tube, one end rising up within the tube at the centre, and the other end fixed against the stonework of the abutments of the bridge. Both extremities of this pipe are furnished with glass tubes and graduated scales, by which the relative levels of the water are easily ascertained. As the slightest leakage or evaporation over the ordinary thermometric expansion of the water would derange the level, while only half the actual deflection of the tube was registered at each end of the pipe, these disadvantages are obviated by the addition of a large reservoir of water in the interior of the tube, which is covered with oil and placed beside the graduated scale. This larger area exhibited the whole of the deflections at the abutment extremity, and the apparatus presents a perfect mirror of all the deflections of the great structure. Messrs. Fairbairn and L. Clark, the eminent engineers, who have watched minutely, from day to day, all the developed peculiarities of the novel undertaking, state that the heaviest gales through the Straits do not produce so much motion over the extent of either tube as the pressure against the side of the tube of ten men; and that the pressure of ten men keeping time with the vibrations produces an oscillation of 1½ inch, the tube itself making 47 single vibrations per minute. The strongest gusts of wind that have been now during these motions will be almost unparalleled, and all motion from wind or weather, from their being secured together, will cease. They calculate that a violent storm exerts a power of about 20 lb. on every square foot of tube exposed to its direct action; and, taking the side surface of the tube at about 13,400 square feet, the greatest strain caused would be about half a-ton per square inch, or hardly worth notice.

The meteorological results since the tubes have occupied their 100 feet elevation have materially differed from those that were observed when they lay along the Carnarvonshire coast. The action of the sun at mid-day, instead of distilling them down to three inches, does not move them more than two-eighths or three-eighths of an inch. The daily expansion and contraction of the tubes varies from half an inch to three inches, attaining either the maximum or minimum a little about three o'clock a.m. and p.m. These, and other interesting results, as indicating the safe working of the great machine, are read by means of self-registering thermometers that record the constant temperature, placed in mahogany cases, protected by plate glass, and under lock and key. There is also a self-acting clock-work apparatus that elevates a shaft on a vertical plain, all the minutest motions of the tubes being delineated by an arm carrying a pencil, which is fixed to the tube. If a compass be held over any part of the bottom of the cells, the small point is affected, and if held over the top of the cells, the north pole is affected; and this effect is observable in all parts of the tube, whether at the centre or end, although their position is only about 10 degrees W. of the magnetic meridian.

As a matter of history, probably, a chronological summary of the structure will be interesting. On June 30, 1845, the bill sanctioning the construction of the Britannia Bridge was passed by Parliament. In July, the preliminary experiments to determine the form of structure commenced: April 13, 1846, the first work was engaged on the bridge; April 21, first stone of the Britannia Tower was laid; March 13, 1847, the first vessels arrived with iron at the Straits; Aug. 10, the first rivet was inserted; February 29, 1849, the Carnarvon and Anglesey towers were completed; April, 1849, the pontoons were brought in near; May 4, the first tube was completed and platform cut away; June 20, first tube floated; June 22, last stone in Britannia Tower laid; November 9, first tube deposited in permanent bed; December 4, second tube floated; February 7, 1850, second tube deposited on permanent bed; March 3, Carnarvon shaft tower lowered; March 9, first engine passed through tube, and was received; March 18, single line of tube opened for public traffic: June 16, third tube of second line floated; July 11, third tube deposited; July 25, last tube floated; October 21, second line of tube opened for public traffic.

The total cost of the Britannia Bridge has been about £60,000 more than that of the High Level Bridge at Newcastle, recently opened by the Queen. Next year a like enormous sale is to take place of all the surplus material and stores. Preparations are making for covering the tubes with a light arched roof of peculiar construction. The effect of two trains passing at the same time through the tubes must resemble distant thunder. All fears of collisions between two trains while there was only a single line of rails, will now be removed, though there was a man constantly on the look-out on the approach of every train. A model of the bridge will form a prominent feature in next year's great Exhibition.

The Irish express trains and others have passed through the new line of tube, which will be henceforth constantly used.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday, at a meeting of the paving commissioners of the eastern division of Southwark, it was resolved to consult Sir J. Rennie and Mr. Brunel, as to the cause of the recent accident to the iron bridge of this company, over Tooley-street, and the safety of that description of bridge.

ABERDEEN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly and a special meeting of this company was held at Radley's Hotel, London, on Thursday, when it was resolved to issue deferred stock to warrants for twelve months' dividends on the Six per Cent. Preference Stock, due the 1st of November next, which the company have not the power to meet; and to raise an additional capital of £150,000 to pay off the debts of the company, in £5 shares, bearing a preference interest of 5 per cent., to be ratably contributed, over and above the proprietors' old shares not taken up to be re-allocated among the other holders, with a participating dividend of 8 per cent.; such allocation, however, not to take place unless two-thirds of the stock was taken up at 5 per cent. A motion against running trains on the Sunday was almost unanimously rejected.

LOUISBURG HARBOUR, CAPE BRETON.—THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

An appointed meeting of delegates from the Northern States of the Union, and from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Lower Canada, assembled on the 31st of July last, and succeeding days, in Portland city, state of Maine; when it was—

Resolved That the spirit of the age and the progress of modern improvement demand the most certain means of intercommunication between the people of the Old World and those of the New.

Resolved 1.—That this object can be best effected by the construction of a line of railway, . . . the great seats of population and business in the United States and Canada, . . . Maine and the provinces of New Brunswick, to some convenient port on the Atlantic; . . . shortest line from and deliberate opinion of the . . . that the time has arrived when the construction of such a line of railway shall . . . and that it shall be d

Signed the "European and North American Railway."

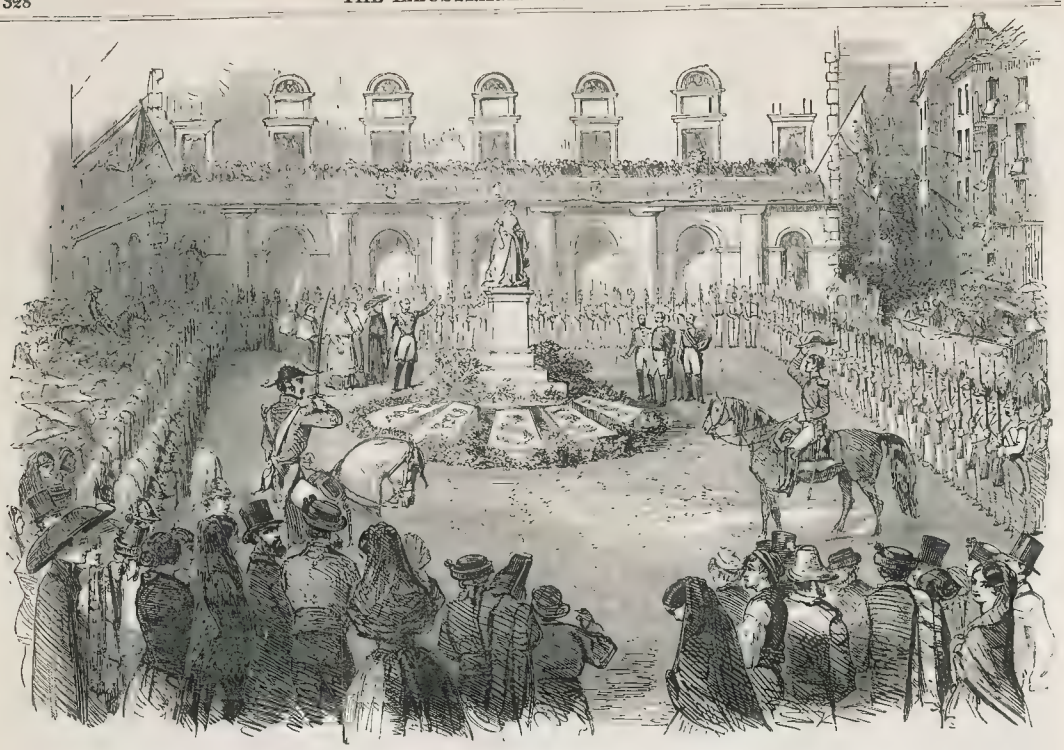
Resolved—That the great railway, connected as it will be with ocean steam navigation and the railway systems of the whole of Europe and America, which traverse empires, kingdoms, colonies and states, for the advantages of all, deserves to be regarded, not by the commercial world alone, but by the statesman, the lawgiver, and the philanthropist, as one of the greatest links in that mighty chain of brotherhood which unites the north, strengthens the bonds of brotherly and christian fellowship, multiplying the ties of lineage, and building fair to constitute of all mankind but one great commonwealth of nations.

From the foregoing, it will readily be conceived that this great undertaking now occupies the deep and unanimous feeling of the public mind in North America, which will doubtless be warmly responded to in Europe, and Great Britain especially.

The following inquiry naturally arises from these resolutions, viz. "What part of the eastern seaboard of Nova Scotia ought to be the ocean railroad terminus and long wharf of this continent?" Now, the once renowned harbour of Louisburg suggests itself as the locality; it being situated in the apparent island of Cape Breton at the most eastern land and harbour of Nova Scotia, and, consequently, the nearest by many leagues to the Continent of Europe. The accompanying View, taken from the commanding eminence named "Wolfe's Battery," shows the entrance of the harbour, and the scarce y possible to imagine one of easier and safer access. It is capacious, and very capable of containing an immense fleet, as it often did at periods of its earlier history.

The outer coast is a rocky barrier, and steamer to a correct land-fall, from whence, running a few leagues S.W. along the coast, the difficult entrance light on the eastern promontory of Louisburg points out its safe, but narrow entrance. In approaching the harbour's entrance, case, and speed, where, *in one quarter of an hour* from, perhaps, a boiling, tempestuous ocean, the steamer can ride land-locked, tranquil, and secure.

In the accompanying View, the circular spot of rock in the foreground is called Wolfe's Battery: it is a singularly appropriate natural platform whence the renowned General Wolfe happily discovered during the siege, and from whence he outflanked the grand battery of 35 guns, commanding *a fleur d'eau* the entrance of the harbour. Directly below this eminence, lining the shore, are the ruins of this fort and its two remaining towers, the eastern and western The lighthouse is the building on the left, the last distant headland. The harbour entrance is about 400 yards wide, and has a deep unobstructed channel, limited to this breadth by the three islands on the right, the two largest of which were once famed for their



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF QUEEN ISABELLA II., AT MADRID.

powerful batteries. Then comes the mainland point, the limit of the view, beyond which is a very extended flat, where, a hundred years ago, next to the sea, stood the French city of Louisburg, surrounded by its celebrated fortifications. Of these, it may be said they are quite demolished; although traces sufficient remain, with various ramparts, to indicate their once great extent and strength, and the army it must have required to efficiently man the extended lines and numerous batteries.

In conclusion, it may be remarked, as indicative of the capacity and security of this harbour, as also the fertility of these waters, that the French, when they possessed it, annually sailed out of Louisburg six hundred decked vessels (bankers) for the fishery. E. S.

Another correspondent states:—From careful and repeated calculations, based upon the present traffic and travel on the common highway between St. John's and Halifax, it has been proved that the work will pay eight per cent. per annum on the outlay, enormous as it will necessarily be. But the experience of other countries shows that the effect of a railway is to double and treble the traffic and travel. Besides, we count upon a large proportion of the passengers now going by the Cunard line of steamers. We expect that a line will be established between Galway and Halifax, to cross the Atlantic in six days; and, if so, of course at such reduced rates of passage as will defy competition.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

THE 10th inst., the twentieth birthday of Queen Isabella II., was celebrated with great *éclat*, by the inauguration of a bronze statue of her Majesty, which has just been set up in the Plaza del Oriente, at Madrid, eastward of the Roya Palace.

At the grand parade, which took place at half-past ten, all the members of the garrison, in full dress, thronged the Prado.

At three in the afternoon, the general kissing hands took place—the authorities, ministers, old functionaries, grandees of Spain, general officers, chiefs of the garrison of Madrid, and other no abilities, as usual, participating in this ceremony. There were some young and some old gallants, who hurried along enshrined in silks, gold, silver, crosses, &c. The ladies rivalled in pomp and beauty those of the Court of Spain.

At night, the military bands of Madrid gave a serenade to her Majesty; and there was a general illumination.

The statue is the work of Senor Piquer. The pedestal upon which it stands is about seven feet in height, and rests directly upon a plinth, six feet square, and one foot and a half in height; which, in its turn, is placed upon a socle, ten feet square, and about a foot in height. The pedestal itself is from two and a half to three feet square. The statue is from seven to eight feet high, and looks towards the street del Arenal; the back being turned to the *façade* of the theatre del Oriente. The statue is stated to have been cast in three pieces. On the front panel is the following inscription, in bronze letters:—

A S. M. la Reina
DOÑA ISABEL II.,
Anno de MDCCCL.

On the opposite side we have:—

Costeada por el Senor Comisario
General de Cruzada, siendo Jefe Político
Don José de Saraguza.

The pedestal is poor and mean, and does not accord with the grandeur of the statue.

We congratulate Senor Piquer on this fine specimen of his noble art. We could wish, nevertheless, that some other costume had been chosen for her Majesty, in which she would not have to support part of the vestment with her left arm. This is an office which, on all occasions, is performed by her attendants.

LOUISBURG HARBOUR, CAPE BRETON.

FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

THE PROCESSION.

The ceremony of the interment of the lamented Queen of the Belgians took place on Thursday, the 17th inst., in the little church at Laeken, whither her remains had been conveyed in compliance with her dying wish.

The civic guard and the army divided the honorary duty of the day about the church. A double row of civic guards were ranged from the door of the edifice to the *catafalque* whereon the body lay in state during Tuesday and Wednesday. Four officers were stationed at the corners of the bier with drawn swords, wearing the usual sign of mourning in the army—crape round the left arm. Near them were twenty-four non-commissioned officers of all corps, all old soldiers, decorated with medals, ready to convey the coffin to the vault prepared for it under the altar of the Virgin. The Ministers of State, the Ladies of the Court, and those attached to the Queen Marie Amélie, the Ladies of the Ministers, the Princess de Ligne, and the Countess d'Hautpoul, were seated in the places reserved for them. Behind them were the Presidents of the Legislative Chambers, the diplomatic corps, the judges of the legal tribunals, the medical attendants of the late Queen, and a host of other personages, whose official positions gave them the right of being present. In the cross aisles were a great number of ladies in deep mourning. The affliction here, as well as in other portions of the building, was very apparent. Tears were observed in every face. In compliance with the request of the King, the public were admitted into a part of the church; they occupied the side aisles as far as the transept.

At three-quarters past eleven, the firing of cannon announced the departure of the King from the Palace of Laeken. A short time after, a movement was observed among those assembled, and the august family entered the building.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Malines, the senior *curé* of St. Gudule, the *curés* of Caudenberg and Laeken, headed the *cortège*. They were met by the *curés* at the door of the church. The Cardinal addressed a few words to his Majesty when he reached this spot, but the King could only reply by his sobs. His Majesty came first, giving his arm to the Queen Marie Amélie, whom he supported with difficulty; the King, as he passed the catafalque, faltered and appeared about to fall, but the Queen Marie Amélie held him by the arm in her turn, and consoled him by whispering words of consolation to him. This scene greatly increased the profound grief of the persons who beheld it. Their Royal Highnesses the Duc de Brabant, the Comte de Flandres, and the Princess Clementine were next to the King. Behind them were the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, the Prince Auguste of Saxe Cobourg, the Duc Decazes, Generals Etmigny, Berthois, de Yon (formerly Minister of War under Louis Philippe), De la Rue, de Montesquieu, and d'Houdetot; the Dukes of Marmier and Montmorency, &c.

The requiem was sung by fifty choristers, under the direction of M. Gevaerts. Four priests chanted prayers around the coffin. The ceremony lasted till mid-day; during the whole of the time sobs were occasionally heard from all parts of the church. After the requiem, the non-commissioned officers advanced, conducted by a staff officer, to place the coffin on the trestels. The King, the Princes, and the members of the Orleans family left the church immediately after this portion of the ceremony was concluded.

The coffin was then conveyed towards the vault, built under the altar of the chapel. At its entrance were ranged a party of soldiers of the Carabineer Regiment, with arms reversed; further on were rows of choristers, and all around hundreds of tapers shed their light upon the mournful scene.

When the coffin was placed on the appointed spot, the Archbishop, followed by all the clergy, approached, blessed the remains, and sprinkled the coffin anew with holy water. Shortly after the clergy quitted the church, and workmen proceeded to encase the remains in the last coating of lead. Before the sepulchre was closed, an officer placed a crown of *immortelles* on the bier.

It was two o'clock before the last cannon announced that the ceremony was completed. The aperture of the vault will now be closed up, and all things arranged as they were before.

On Friday morning her Majesty the Queen Marie Amélie and the Princess Clementine attended mass in the church.

THE INTERMENT IN THE CHURCH AT LAEKEN.

EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS AND FORESTS.—It appears by the general abstract of the accounts of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests for the year ended the 31st of March, 1850, that the total receipts were £1,592,976, and the payments £1,215,547, leaving a balance of £377,029. The following were the principal sums paid by the Commissioners in compliance with votes of Parliament:—Public buildings and Royal palaces, £47,575; Buckingham Palace improvements, £21,066; new palm-house at Kew, £699; temporary Houses of Parliament, £3777; new Houses of Parliament, £92,252. Holyhead harbour, £2[illegible]; harbour of refuge at [illegible], £1249; British Museum buildings, £26,159; geological survey, £14,774; Nelson monument, £1914; Ambassador's house at Paris, £2917; Ambassador's house at Constantinople, £[illegible]; metropolitan improvements (3rd and 4th Vic., c. 9 and 10), £411,000; [illegible] and embankment, £[illegible]; Park, £30,881; Metropolitan improvements, £[illegible]; Windsor town improvements, £20,447; New Forest, £9580. The total cash balances due to the Commissioners by the several banks in the United Kingdom on the 30th of March last was £171,306 11s. 3d.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 27.—17th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.
TUESDAY, 29.—Hare Hunting begins
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Tower of London burnt, 1841.
THURSDAY, 31.—All Hallows Eve.
FRIDAY, November 1.—All Saints.
SATURDAY, 2.—All Souls.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 2, 1850

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
45	6 15	6 46	7 15	7 56	8 25	9 20	10 3	10 20	11 23	11 50	Tide.	0 20	0 49

ON THE 1ST NOVEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED, PRICE 1s.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1851.

Being the Seventh Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by Eminent Artists. The Notes of the Month, by THOMAS MILLER, Esq.; besides a variety of new and useful Tables, &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

*** Country orders supplied for Cash only.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28TH.

PART I

Symphonie in D	.. ..	Mozart.
Aria Bacchanalian, Mr. Jules Stockhausen ("Il Postiglione")	.. .. ..	Balfe
Concerto in E (First Movement)—Miss Goddard (her third appearance in public)	.. .. ..	Hummel.
Cavatina—Mdlle. Angri, "Or la sole' onda" ("Gli Puritani")	.. .. ..	Mercadante.
New Valse—"Tong"	.. .. ..	Labitsky.
Aria—Mr. Sims Reeves, "Un impero" ("Le Prophète")—his second appearance	.. .. ..	Meyerbeer
Fantasia—Violoncello, Signor Piatti, on airs from "Linda di Chamouni"	.. .. ..	Piatti.
Overture ("Maritana")	.. ..	V. Wallace.

PART II.

Septuor—For Violin, Violoncello, double-bass, Clarionet, Horn, and Bassoon, performed by MM. Sainton, Dando, Piatti, Lazarus, Frank, Seiglich, and Baumann	.. .. ..	Beethoven.
Cavatina—Mdlle. Angri, "Ch'i Pietoso" ("Zelmira")	.. .. ..	Rossini.
Fantasie—on airs from "Don Pasquale"	.. .. ..	Miss Thomas Harper.
Guitare	.. .. ..	Thalberg
Ballad—Mr. Sims Reeves, "In this Old Chair"	.. .. ..	Balfe.
New Polka—"Tarantella, first time of performance	.. .. ..	Le Jeune.
Solo—"Concerto," (His first appearance)	.. .. ..	Blagrove.
Galop—"Les Papillons," composed expressly for these concerts	.. .. ..	Carter.

Pianoforte, Mr. Benedict.

Doors open at Half-past 8 o'clock, commence at Eight o'Clock.

PRINCESS' THEATRE. On MONDAY, OCT. 28, will be

performed HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. C. Kean; Ophelia, Mrs. C. Kean. After which the new Farce called SENT TO THE TOWER, in which Mr. Keeley, Mr. Compton and Mr. Harley will appear. Every night with the GREAT ATTRACTION. TUESDAY, TWELFTH NIGHT, &c.—WEDNESDAY, THE WIFE, &c. THURSDAY, the STRANGER, &c. FRIDAY, a favourite Play. SENT TO THE TOWER. SATURDAY, a New and Original Play, in Five Acts, called THE TEMPLAR, will be produced

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and

Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—MAZEPPA; or, the Wild Horse of Tartary, with all its original startling effects, &c.; together with Batty's highly popular scenes of the circus; assisted by the extensive troupe of far-famed equestrian gymnasts, will (for the whole month) be performed with the said new laughable farce. For particulars, see bills of the day.—Box Office open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. F. Thompson.

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS.—

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

M. JULLIAN has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS will COMMENCE at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8th.

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL BALL MASQUE will this year be given at the common, price 1 of at the termination of the Concerts, and will take place on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

M. JULLIEN'S BAL MASQUE. —M. Jullien has the honour

to announce that his GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will take place at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, for which a most splendid decoration of the Interior has been specially prepared. The CONCERTS will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on

the BALLAD MUSIC of ENGLAND, by Mr. George Barker. LECTURE on the HISTORY of PAINTING, by Mr. Pepper. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by Dr. Bachhoffner. Mr. Pepper's Ghost Opens daily from 12 till 5 and 7 till 10. Admission, 1s. Schools and Children half-price. Open daily for a Promenade from 11 till 5; Evening, 7 till 10.

GREAT EXHIBITION in 1851.—Her Majesty's Commissioners

have decided that demands for space in the Exhibition must be received by the Local Committees by the 31st of October next. The Westminster Local Committee, therefore, urge upon the inhabitants of their district to send in their applications by Monday, the 28th of October, otherwise they may not be able to obtain the space required. Printed forms may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. G. H. DREW, No. 28, Parliament-street.—Sept. 11, 1850.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS. — VENTRILOQUISM

Extraordinary.—These original Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, November 4, at St. Mary's Hall Coventry; on Wednesday, November 6, at the Town Hall, Leamington; on Thursday, November 7, at the Town Hall, Warwick; on Friday, November 8, at the New Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham; on Saturday, November 9, at the Assembly Rooms, Stroud, on Tuesday, November 12, at the Assembly Rooms, Gloucester; on Wednesday, November 13, at the Assembly Rooms, Monmouth; on Thursday, November 14, at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle; on Friday, November 15, at the Assembly Rooms, Chichester, on Monday, November 18, at the New Public Rooms, Reading; on Tuesday, November 19, at St. John's Room, Whitchester; on Wednesday, November 27, at the New Rooms, Oxford; on Thursday, November 28, at the Assembly Rooms, Banbury; on Friday, November 29, at the Star Rooms, Oxford; on Monday, December 2, at the Assembly Rooms, Boston; on Tuesday, December 3 and Wednesday, December 4, at the Athenæum, Sheffield; on Thursday, December 5, at the Assembly Rooms, Spalding; on Friday, December 6, at the Assembly Rooms, Huntingdon.—Begin at 8.—Stalls, 6s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Tickets, 2s.—Second 6d.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of

ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—A Gigantic MOVING PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION of the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY. Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight. —Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.—Descriptive Catalogues may be had at the Gallery.

SUPERB EXHIBITIONS of ART, ADJOINING the

ADELAIDE GALLERY.—The wonderful Performing Elephant and Automaton Bellringer, the size of life; Lady Organist, Serpents and Palm Trees, Gorgeous Temple of Fern Palms, Splendid Pearl Nautch, Jewelled Theatre, Matchless Glass-ground in Cage of Rare Gold, &c.; 5000 feet of Needle-Work Pictures, Consecrated Views.—Admission, One Shilling; Children Half-price. Open all the Morning from 11 till 5; Evening, 7 till 10.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society

by the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily, at the GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Eleven to Four o'Clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water, are recommended to go early. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—THE FIFTY-

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1850.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR IN THE CHAIR
Supported by
R. W. CARDEN, Esq., Ald. | Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
G. E. HODGKINSON, Esq.

STEWARDS.

Right Hon. Earl Stanhope.	Sir Henry Foulis, Bart.	
Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.	Sir M. Scarlett, Bart., V.P.	
Rev. Dr. Ashurst	Ford Hale, Esq	Edward Poynder, Esq
Edward Cowper, Esq.	The Lord Mayor	John Thomas Rowsell, Esq
Edward Couldwell, Esq	Thomas Leechman, Esq	Rev. De Sage
William Coulson, Esq	Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge	Thomas Thornton Esq
Jesse Curling, Esq	William Nottidge, Esq	Richard Tress, Esq
Rev. William Curling	G. W. K. Potter, Esq	Thomas Watkins, Esq
	William Woodward, Esq	

DINNER ON TABLE AT SIX O'CLOCK PRECISELY

Tickets, Six each, may be had at the Infirmary, at the Bar of the Tavern, and of 35 Camden-street.—17th Oct., 1850. JOHN PAUL, Secretary.

SOLICITORS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY, 57, Chancery-lane, London.

Directors.

Church, John Thomas, Esq	Morris, John Michael, Esq	Symons, Jellinger Cookson, Esq
Deane, Edward, Esq	Norris, John Nookes, Esq	Terry, John Sinnale, Esq
Fonnereau, John S.M, Esq	Ray,	Withall, William, Esq
Jones, William, Esq	Murray, William, Esq	Wordsworth, Charles, Esq
Maymard, James Alleyne, Esq		

This society presents the following advantages to the assured

1st The security of a large subscribed capital

2nd Exemption of the assured from all liability

3rd. Exemption of the assured on the true law of mortality, expressly for this office, and affording particular advantages to young lives.

4th. Participation of annual accumulating sums of premiums. In the former the assured are entitled to EIGHTY PER CENT., or FOUR-FIFTHS of the profits periodically (without deduction for interest on capital or guarantee fund), either by way of addition to the sum assured, or by reduction of premium, at the option of the assured

5th Policies are assignable except in case of fraud

6th This society gives a much larger share of profits to the assured, and at a lower rate of premium, than the great majority of other life offices.

7th Parties wishing to secure their lives without participating in the profits can do so on a lower scale of premium than that of a large proportion of other offices.

Assurances may be effected through any respectable member, or by application to the

CHARLES JOHN GILL, Secretary.

N.B. Assured lives assured at adequate premiums.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN

ATHENÆUM, Arundel-street, and 189, Strand.
President—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., M.P.

Reading, newspaper, and chess rooms, dining, coffee, and smoking rooms, together with an extensive circulating library, are open from eight until twelve o'clock. No gratuities to waiters.

Members have also the opportunity of attending foreign language and other classes, societies, concerts, and promenades.

All the English, French, and German newspapers, reviews, periodicals, and magazines, are regularly taken

So fully have the advantages offered by the Club been appreciated, that it may now be fairly said to have obtained the confidence of the public; and, thus sustained in their exertions, the management anticipate being able very shortly to make the internal arrangements and accommodation of the premises as worthy of an institution which is in the van of the features of the metropolis, while, at the same time, the literary, scientific, and educational departments will be rendered as complete as possible.

LECTURES.—SESSION 1850-51.

The following is the Course of Lectures on Thursday evenings, commencing at eight o'clock:
Robert Hunt, Esq., Author of "Poetry of Science," &c. Three on "The Practical Application of Abstract Science."
A. B. Stevens, Esq. One on "The Wars of the Scotch Covenanters." (Honorary)
R. D. Grainger, Esq., F.R.S. Two on "The Laws of Sensation, the Functions of the Brain, and the Actions of the External Senses." (Honorary)
Charles R. Weld, Esq., Assistant to the Royal Society. One on the "Arctic Expeditions," with Illustrations.
George Dawson, Esq., M.A. Three on "The Mythology of Nations."
George Grosmith, Esq. One on "The Writings of Charles Dickens."
Gideon Algernon Mantell, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S. Two on "Coral and Coral Islands," and on "Petrifactions and their Teachings."
George Scharf, jun., Esq. One on "Nineveh, or Ancient Classic Art."
H. J. Lincoln, Esq. Two on "The Genius and Works of Weber and Rossini," illustrated by several eminent vocalists.
Charles Gordon Clarke, Esq. Three on "Ancient Ballads," on "Chaucer," and on the "Burlesque Writers of England."
F. N. Aiken, Esq. One on "Mnemonics—a System for Strengthening the Memory."
Richard Carte, Esq. Three on "Instrumental Music—Classical and Unclassical," illustrated by several eminent artistes from the Italian Opera and Philharmonic Society.
Dr. Canter One on "Sleep and Dreaming."
Thomas L. Donaldson, Esq., Professor of Architecture at the London University College Two on "The Sacred and Civil Edifices of Ancient and Mediæval Times."
Mrs. Clara L. Balfour. Two on "The English Female Poets of the Present Century."
E. A. Creasy, Esq., Professor of History at London University College. Three on "Unsuccessful Great Men
Thomas Rymer Jones, Esq., Professor of Comparative Anatomy at King's College. Two on "The Curiosities of Natural History"

Admission to Lectures, Members' free; non-members, 1s.

A Gazette is published weekly of proceedings of the Club and literary contributions, having a large circulation. Advertisements should be sent to the publishers, Miall and Cockshaw, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Subscriptions.—Gentlemen's annual subscription, £2 2s.; thrice half-yearly, £1 1s.; ladies annual, £1 1s.; entrances free for a limited time.

Full prospectuses of the Institution may be obtained in the Secretary's office. Office hours from 10 till 10.

WILLIAM STRUDWICKE, Secretary. Club-house, Arundel-street, and 189, Strand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MINIMA—It is by the Roman system of notation that D denotes 500

R Z Basingstoke—Apply respecting opal about glass to Messrs Follatt and Co., Falcon glass-works, Hatton-garden, Blackfriars-road.

G O. Bradford—We cannot do better than refer you to an excellent paper on Mr. Layard's researches, in No. 71 of the *North British Review*. Mr. Bevan purchased the whole village of Khorsabad for a certain number of piastres. The sum voted last year by the British Museum to Mr. Layard was £3000

J P E is thanked. We have referred his letter to the Artist who drew the Illustration

J S, Manchester—The number was, of course, equal

R S S, South Devon—We have correctly stated the Post-office rule

BESSIE, Dublin—A Correspondent, "H." informs us that Mr Cotton conveyed his bees in safety to Auckland, New Zealand, where it is said they have also been prolific and profitable

L B, Stockton-on-Tees—Francis's "Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences" is compiled with care

EDEN should again appeal to the Commissioners: there is evidently a mistake in the year's charge

CALEB—Apply for the work on Water-colour Painting at 86, Fleet-street

ORIENTAL will find a portrait and memoir of Mdlle Alboni in Vol. 14, page 325, of our Journal; and Signor Garibaldi in Vol. 16, page 121

J W M, Glasgow—See Pilkington or Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters"

F C, Blackrock—Apply for the Key to the Print of the Waterloo Heroes, to Mr Alderman Moon, Threadneedle-street

RUSTICUS, Warwick—Our series of Illustrations from the Hague Gallery will close with a Picture by Rubens

G S—Apply to the Editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, Fleet-street

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Manchester—Above

ALPHA—Our Engravings of the Great Building in Hyde-park will illustrate its progress of construction

J F, Caerberwell—The song "Home, sweet Home," was first sung by Miss Mary Tree, in Bishop's opera of "Clari," at Covent-garden Theatre

W L S—The penalty for selling fireworks is, we believe, £5

P G L, Tarbin Ess—It is spelt Kyrle

LIBERTAS, M M M, and A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Stamford-hill—The lines commencing "Now at the stately column he ascends," and quoted, by Mr Gladstone in his speech on the death of Sir Robert Peel are from "Marmion"

W S M—Seldon could not trace the precise origin of the office of poet-laureat. The first record we have of poet-laureat is in the 26th year of Henry III., 1251. (See Warton's "History of English Poetry")

A B C Knapp—The "Autophon," by which any person may play the organ by turning a handle, and app ying a pedal, may be seen at the inventor's warehouse, Mr Dawson, in the Strand

ANNETTE—I. PPC on visiting cards stand for "Pour prendre congé," and mean "To take leave." II. Guernsey is a Deanery in the diocese of Winchester

OLOLIENSIS—A great number of names under the authority of the Heralds' College. It is allowable at any time to revert to the correct bearing

A CONSTANT READER, Pimlico—Non-in-gue
BOUNET—"Hats Off"—is ineligible
W P, Cincinnati—Received
PERCY—Apply to the composer's publishers
HORY O'MORE—A splinter

H T—Received
W M. Holywell—Declined
HETA A thanked
D K—Sent to the Admiralty
D O, York—Received

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Essay on Pronunciation. —Sacred Incidents. —Antoine d'Abadie s Journey to Kaffa.
Chubb on Locks and Keys —The Khan s Tale. —Poetry for the Practice of Elocution.—
Handbook of Anatomy for Artists.
MUSIC.—The Agnes Waltz.

GRAND BANQUET AT YORK.—Next week we shall illustrate this interesting festival in honour of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK. —Owing to the elaborate details of this Series of Engravings, we are compelled to defer their commencement until our next Number.

The Tale of FRED HOLDERSWORTH will be resumed next week.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will give, by permission of the Exhibitor, an Engraving of every Article exhibited; and, in order to ensure greater accuracy, intending Exhibitors are requested to communicate, as soon as they can conveniently, to our Office, 198, Strand. Mr. J. L. Williams has been appointed to superintend this important series of Engravings for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and, where requested, competent Artists will be at once despatched to any part of the country, to make the requisite Sketches. The publication of these Engravings will, however, be reserved until the opening of the Exhibition.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1850.

LIVERPOOL has hitherto been the principal port for the intercourse of the Old World with the New. By far the greater portion of the immense quantities of cotton consumed by the hungry mills of Lancashire has passed through the hands of its merchants, to their great enrichment, and to the increase and prosperity of the town. By far the greater portion, in like manner, of the enormous emigration of the last four years, and of the steady emigration of the years anterior to the potato famine, has started from Liverpool. Its favourable position, and the enterprise of its merchants, have made it a port which has not only rivalled, but exceeded London itself in the amount of tonnage entering and departing from it. Its splendid docks have increased in number from year to year; and although they have scarcely kept pace with the rapid extension of its commerce, they form as a whole the most magnificent series of harbours in the world. The interests of the trade of this great port are not merely local, but national; and it therefore becomes an important question to ascertain whether the persons who really govern the trade of the Mersey are persons who fulfil the trust reposed in them, in the manner required not simply by the interests and character of Liverpool itself, but of the whole nation.

The Liverpool Dock Trustees are a peculiar body. Eight of them are merchants engaged in the commerce between Great Britain and America, and thirteen are elected from their own body by the Town Council, which is itself periodically elected by the suffrages of the shopkeepers and the inhabitants generally. Two questions of vital importance had lately been brought under the consideration of the Dock Trustees, and have acquired much additional publicity in the letters of the *Morning Chronicle* in its celebrated series entitled "Labour and the Poor." We wish still further to direct attention to both of them, as they have acquired within the last few days greatly increased importance. The first question was mooted originally by the American captains and merchants, and by the British captains engaged in the coasting trade. These gentlemen, in the interests of commerce, no less than in those of the seamen employed by them, demanded permission of the Liverpool Dock trustees to kindle fires and use lights on board of their ships while in the docks. They alleged that in London and in every other port in the world, ships were allowed this privilege; but that in Liverpool, where it was denied without any sufficient reason, the seamen were driven by necessity, out of their cold, damp, unwholesome, and dark ships, to public-houses and far more disreputable places on shore, to procure the essential comforts of warmth and light, to the injury of their health, of their pockets, of their character, of their efficiency, and of their whole moral, physical, and spiritual condition. The army of facts which they placed before the Dock Committee proved their case completely, and showed that this absurd and peculiar regulation was mischievous in a hundred other ways. It was made evident that great numbers of lads were ruined by it; that seamen trading to London generally lived longer and bore better characters, than sailors frequenting Liverpool. It was also shown that the vexatious prohibition was continually evaded; thus lights were used clandestinely; and that, in consequence, more vessels were burned in leaving the Mersey than in any other port, or any other three ports, in the world. It was at the same time argued that the prohibition was a tax upon commerce—inasmuch as it compelled the owners and captains of ships to board their men on shore, at a much higher rate than they could have fed them in their ships if they had been allowed to cook on board, and if, in the dark nights, the sailors might have had even so little as a covered lantern to light them to their berths. The Dock Committee were so struck with the facts and reasoning brought before them, that they presented a report to their constituency, the Town Council, in which they recommended that the privilege should be conceded.

The second of the two questions was the establishment of a great emigrational *dépôt*, or home for emigrants. The London press, and our own Journal among others, devoted considerable attention to it, and showed the shameful robberies perpetrated upon the crowds of emigrants arriving in Liverpool by the fraternity of "man-catchers," including the low lodging-house keepers, publicans, slop-dealers, provision-dealers, and the agents or "runners" whom they employed to "catch" emigrants at so much a head. The necessity for the establishment of an "Emigrants' House" has long been felt at Liverpool. It has excited the notice and the support of its principal merchants, as well as of the benevolent and Christian public in general, and has also been urged upon the attention of, and favourably listened to by, the Government. The Dock Committee, with a true foresight and regard for the future welfare of the port, last week, in their report to the Town Council, recommended that application should be made to Parliament for the necessary powers to establish a *dépôt* upon a scale sufficiently large to prevent the yearly increasing swarms of emigrants, and to wipe off a stain from the charcoaling of the town.

The Town Council considered the two recommendations in the course of last week, and rejected them both by a very large majority. We do not wish to impute unworthy motives to the majority; but, in considering this unhappy result—unhappy alike for the moral reputation and for the tangible interests of the most magnificent port in the world—we cannot lose sight of the fact, that a very large number of the persons who elect the Town Council are directly engaged in impeding and in denying these two reforms. If the sailor be driven out of his ship as soon as it is dark; if he cannot cook his victuals during the day for want of a fire, nor read his bible in it in the evening, nor sleep in it at night for want of a lamp or lantern, it needs no great penetration to see that publicans, gin-shop keepers, proprietors of dancing and singing shops, and of other nameless resorts of degrading vice, are not likely to be sorry for the fact. To these must be added the provision dealers and boarding and lodging-house keepers, who would rather that the sailor should live and sleep ashore while he remains in the port, than that he should live in his ship, and consume the provisions which the American traders may have purchased in New York, and which the coasting traders may have brought from London, Dublin, Glasgow, Bristol, and other places. How many of these, whether of the respectable or of the disreputable class, are voters at the periodical elections of the Town Council, we need not particularly inquire; but it is evident that a strong interest, hostile to that of the foreign and coasting trade, is in existence, and that it may influence the election to the body which virtually regulates the commerce of Liverpool. When it is recollected that great numbers of similar small traders, publicans, low lodging-house keepers, slop-sellers, and others, are directly interested in the plunder of emigrants, the world, good or ill-natured as it may be, will be rather apt to suspect—in the absence of any more worthy reason for the decision of the Town Council—that some means akin to these may have more or less influenced them. The great merchants of the town, the magistracy, the Christian ministers of all denominations, the members of the learned professions, and the whole of the local press from Crewe Hesketh to Lancaster, are on the side of the American traders resolving to use the Birkenhead instead of the Liverpool Docks, whether the authorities of the former are prepared to grant the free use of fires and lights on board; and whether they will establish, or aid in the establishment, of an emigrants' *dépôt*? The reply to both questions has been prompt and satisfactory. The Birkenhead people have stated plainly, that they are prepared to accede to both propositions. Their plans for the establishment of an emigrational *dépôt* have already been considered by the Government, and detailed at some length the public. The Birkenhead Dock will be ready for occupation in the course of a few weeks; and it is therefore likely unless Liverpool practise the wisdom of second thoughts, that a very large portion both of the cotton and timber trade, and of the emigrational overflow from Great Britain and Ireland to the United States, will pass through Birkenhead instead of Liverpool.

In the interests of humanity, it will not signify whether Birkenhead or Liverpool shall be first to lift a hand for the protection of the sailor from demoralization, and of the emigrant from plunder, or whether Liverpool or Birkenhead shall be the more flourishing port. We rejoice, however, in the existence of Birkenhead, and that its decision has brought these questions to an issue which will no longer allow Liverpool to neglect them.

POSTSCRIPT

THE LATE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY IN THE STRAND.

Yesterday (Friday), Charles Kelly, a respectable-looking young man, about twenty-five years of age, porter in the employ of Messrs. Clapham and Wilkams, the jewellers of the strand, was charged, at the Bow-street Police-office, with being connected with their late robbery of jewellery, &c

Thomas Clapham, of the firm of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, jewellers, 13 and 14, Strand, said, that the prisoner resided on the premises with his wife and family No one else had been living in the house for some time past. The most valuable property, such as that taken, was kept during the night in an iron bound chest, in an inner shop, in which, also, were the keys of the cases in the shop, and the cash-box. The safe itself was so placed in the wall, and covered over with wainscoting, that no one going casually into the room would fancy there was anything behind the wainscoting. The key of the safe were always in the custody of their assistant, Mr. Whiskard. On Monday night witness left the premises about half-past eight, when the boy was shutting up, and Mr. Whiskard was engaged in placing their most valuable property in the safe. The amount taken, as far as they have ascertained, from the inner safe, is between £1500 and £1700. Witness is of opinion that there was no burglary, as nothing whatever could show that an entry had been effected from the street. A false key was made to open the shop-door from within, and a skeleton key was found on the counter.

The prisoner reminded Mr. Clapham that on the night of the robbery he was not at home when the shop was shut up; but he had no questions to put to him.

Charles Whiskard deposed, that he left everything safe on the night of the robbery, the boy being in the shop. All the glass cases were closed. On the following morning, when witness went to the safe, he found everything gone with the exception of a few gold rings. Witness was positive that during the previous evening no one could have secreted himself in the shop without his having discovered it.

Inspector Dodd stated, that on the morning of the 22nd he went to the premises. He saw the prisoner, who was in a very agitated state, and appeared as if he had been up all night. On the counter was a cup of tea, which contained brandy. On looking over the shop, witness found the safe open and the drawers all strewn about the floor, and on examining the door of the shop he found no mark or violence, but found that a key was in the lock, which only opened on the inside; the proper key was in the prisoner's hand. Lying about the shop were found a very powerful jemmy, a dark lanthorn, chisels, &c., which, in witness's opinion, were merely placed there by the thief to make it appear that the house had been entered by burglars. It was his firm belief that no one could have committed this robbery unless he had been well acquainted with every corner of the house, and where the valuables were kept.

The prisoner, in explanation about the brandy and tea, stated that his wife made him take it to quiet down the excitement he was in

Some other evidence being given, which corroborated the foregoing circumstances, and showing that 34 sovereigns were found at his lodgings, the prisoner was remanded till Wednesday next.

ANOTHER DARING BURGLARY IN THE STRAND.—On Thursday

night another daring robbery took place on the premises of Messrs. Ayckbourn and Co., the patent waterproof clothiers and swimming-belt manufacturers, 129, Strand. An entrance was effected into the warehouse during the night, and a great quantity of waterproof coats, capes, &c., carried off. Information of the daring robbery was sent to the police commissioners in Scotland-yard, and active measures are being taken for the detection of the thieves A reward has been offered for the recovery of the property and conviction of the burglars.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY OF BANK-NOTES.—Within the last few days, Mrs. Lingham, a married lady, residing with her husband at No. 21, Lactterrace, Penton-place, Walworth, close to the principal entrance to the Surrey Gardens, discovered that she had been plundered of Bank of England notes to the amount of £350, and the robbery and abstraction of the property seems involved in the greatest possible mystery. It appears, from the information conveyed to the police, that in the month of April, 1849, Mr. and Mrs. Lingham found out property in the funds amounting to £600, and each took £400. Mrs. Lingham placed her portion in a cash-box, which she kept locked up in a drawer in her bed-room. From the time it first came into her possession she added to the stock, so that by the time the robbery was committed the whole should have amounted to at least £600. When about to make the last deposit, Mrs. Lingham thought the bulk of notes had diminished, and this circumstance induced her to count it, when, to her great consternation, she found £350 missing. There is another singular circumstance connected with the robbery, and that is, that from a book in which Mrs. Lingham had the amount and number of the notes entered, two leaves were torn out, and by this means all trace of the numbers of notes is destroyed. The officers, however, are doing what they can to find out the perpetrators of the robbery

RETIRING OF THE CHANCELLOR WIGHAM.—The late Vice-Chancellor Sir James Wigram has retired upon an annuity of £3500, being the amount to which a Vice-Chancellor, either resigning after a service of fifteen years, or disabled by permanent infirmity from exercising the judicial functions, is, under the 5th Vict., cap. 5, s. 9, entitled. It was the anxious desire of Sir James to continue his services to the public but the impaired condition of his eyesight prevented the gratification of that honourable wish. He has, unhesitatingly submitted to the late law officers to be one within the provision of the statute as to permanent infirmity

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society (the races) was held at the society's house, in Hanover-square, Colonel Challoner in the chair of the Finance Committee, presiding. Several new members were enrolled, and a number of candidates proposed for admission. The Finance Committee reported that the affairs of the society were in a highly prosperous condition, owing to the decis ons recently obtained in the County Courts, affirmative of the right of the society to compel the payment of outstanding subscriptions, the arrears which had last accumulated to between £2000 and £3000, had been reduced to one-half, and it was hoped that, the principle being thus authoritatively established, the residue of long-standing arrears would be paid up without further litigation. The total number of members on the books, including life governors, governors, annual subscribers, and honorary members, was 6346 The receipts of the half-year ending 31st July last amounted to £8210 18s.; and there remained, after all disbursements, an available balance of £1315 13s. 6d., whilst the funded capital exceeded £9000 The Committee of General Purposes reported that, conformably to a resolution passed at the last annual meeting, arrangements had been made for holding the society's next county meeting in Hyde-park for the Middlesex district, which includes all the home counties. It would be held in the month of July, contemporaneously with the great Exhibition of the works of all nations. It was intended, however, to confine the shows of cattle, the commissioners of the Exhibition having undertaken to provide for the agricultural implement department, which, in former years, formed a prominent object of the society's country meetings. The Commissioners of the Woods and Forests have allotted to the society a spacious area of the park, abutting on Kensington Gardens, which will be enclosed, and fitted up with cattle sheds. The reports having been adopted, the proceedings terminated

CHARING-CROSS, WESTMINSTER, AND ROYAL FREE HOSPITALS.—On Thursday, meetings of the Governors of the above Hospitals were held in their respective boards for general business. The statements of their annual operations for the past year showed their claims to be as follows:—In Charing-cross Hospital there had been 1116 in and 17,384 out-patients; making a gross total of 167,786. In the Westminster Hospital there had been received in 1746 in and 14,500 out-patients; making the total since 1719 to amount to upwards of 90,000. In the Royal Free Hospital, in the Gray's-inn-road, there were received 851 in and 2,200 out patients; making a total since 1828 of more than 340,000 persons.

NEW BOROUGH BANK AT THE WEST-END.—Certain influential gentlemen at the West-End, and who have been for some time past engaged in establishing a bank on the Scotch system for their own accommodation, have at length published their prospectus. The shareholders of the London and Suburban Bank (as it is called) will be incorporated by a charter, to be approved by the Board of Trade. We learn that the parties who have established the bank have shown their interest in the plan as matured, by taking amongst themselves a large portion of the shares—a judicious mode of imparting confidence in the proposed banking establishment.

LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—Yesterday (Friday) at a special meeting of the company, it was a most unanimously resolved, on the recommendation of the directors, to complete the Farnham and Alton branch to the latter place, as a single line, at a cost of about £30,000; to enter into arrangements with the Taw Vale Company for the making of that line, involving a further outlay to this company, beyond the £70,000 already expended, of about £30,000, to be paid in rails; and to support arrangements by which all further expenditure will be avoided on the Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester and the Exeter and Crediton lines. It was also resolved that the company should become their own insurers against casualties to their stations from fire, instead of, as at present, paying premiums amounting to £1200 per annum to the insurance offices.

FIRE AT PLYMOUTH.—On Wednesday night a most destructive fire broke out in the large soap manufactory at Coxside, in Plymouth, the property of Messrs. Bryant, Burnell, and Co. The building was in great part destroyed, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts that were made to subdue the flames. The extent of the damage is very large, amounting, it is said to about £30 000

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN THE STRAND.—On Thursday afternoon, the Hackney-cab, No. 328, driver John Hannigan, was conveying a gentleman, when, opposite the Lowther Arcade, the animal became unmanageable, and, dashing on to the foot-pavement, twelve persons were knocked down and more or less injured; the animal then furiously rushed onwards, and opposite the Golden Cross the vehicle came into collision with a lamp-post, and the driver was hurled from his box near the branch Post-office, and the cab came into contact with a Kensington omnibus (708), destroying the front of the omnibus in the concussion. The unfortunate gentleman (who is at present unknown) who occupied the cab was released by the police shockingly mangled, and conveyed to Charing-Cross Hospital. The driver's injuries were comparatively trifling. Another, it is sufferers was Mr. Fairfield, the architect, who was conveyed to his residence with a compound fracture of the right thigh.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE PARK, Yesterday (Friday) morning, at an early hour, an accident occurred, by which the life of one of the workmen engaged at this building was endangered, and two others severely injured. By some mismanagement, the tackle attached to one of the girders broke, and an iron girder of several tons weight fell with a tremendous crash on a poor fellow underneath, who had the gear in his hand. Two of the workmen were brought down with the girder, and were injured. The sufferers were without delay conveyed to St. George's Hospital. The man upon whom the girders fell is seriously injured, but hopes of his recovery are entertained. The others are out of danger.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris show that the revenue returns for September amount to 11,519,16) francs, being an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 743,058 francs, and three millions over September, 1848

A solemn religious service was on Thursday performed in the church of St Roch, for the repose of the soul of the late Queen of the Belgians. The place was crowded, and among the mass were foreigners of nearly all nations.

M. Guizot, who, it was thought, was again about to enter political life, has declined to be a candidate for the representation of Cher.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, at Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo-road the Rev. John Duncan, D.D., secretary, in the chair; from the list of patronesses—Mrs. Rev. Mr. Brown, of Christchurch, Blackfriars (Episcopalian); the Rev. Thomas Davies, York-road chapel (Independent); the Rev. Mr. Whimper, Mr. Harris, &c. By the report of the committee, it appeared that the society had been two years in operation; that the present number of pensioners was five; that since the last meeting two pensioners had been received—one recommended by the Rev. James Sherman, of Surrey Chapel, the other by Mr. Wells, of Surrey Tabernacle; and that the subscribers generally were satisfied with the proceedings of the society. It is a fundamental rule of the society that the "Christian Union" of all denominations shall be entitled to share in its admission.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Monday, the quarterly general meeting of the members of this society took place at the Thatched House Tavern, St James's-street, Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm in the chair. The statement of accounts from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1850, showed that the receipts amounted to £1832 13s. 6d., and the disbursements to £495 4s. 10d., leaving a balance of £.337 8s. 6d. A letter was read announcing the death of Admiral Oliver, the vice-president of the institution, and a resolution was passed electing Admiral Sir Charles Ekins in his stead. It was then agreed that a letter of condolence should be forwarded in the name of the society to the family of the late Admiral. The sum of £180 was voted for the death of Captain F. D. Schaw, who had contributed £180 to the funds of the institution. A letter of condolence to the family of that officer was also agreed to. An extract from the will of the late Captain George Wilkinson was read, bequeathing the number of certain property to the institution; but it appeared upon the representation of the executors that the property in question would yield no benefit to the society. A discussion then took place respecting the expediency of making alterations in certain rules of the society. It was ultimately resolved, amongst other things, that the 7th rule, which allowed relief under peculiar circumstances of distress, to the widows and families of naval men who had not been subscribers to the institution, should be expunged.

ST. ANNE'S, WANDSWORTH.—The incumbency of this church, rendered vacant by the appointment of the Rev. R. L. Townsend, M.A., to the rectory of the parish, has been conferred on the Rev. Jeremy Slaiu.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—On Wednesday evening the half-yearly meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held at the Gray's-inn Coffee-house; Sir Charles Clarke, M.D., in the chair. Since the establishment of the society, the total sum distributed amounts to £39,358; the number of widows of deceased members now receiving relief is 37; children, 16. The secretary, Mr. C. H. Walsh, read the minutes of the previous meeting, together with a statement of accounts, from which it appeared that the sum of £701 had been expended in grants for relief for the past half-year. The chairman then said that, in conformity with the wish of the court of directors, a letter of condolence to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, on the death of the Duke of Cambridge, the late patron of the society. He also submitted to the meeting the propriety of respectfully requesting her Royal Highness to present him to be patron of the society in the room of his late lamented father. This recommendation was adopted by the meeting, by whom the president and directors were authorised to communicate with his Royal Highness, in such terms as they might deem proper. The secretary, Mr. Sloane Gibson, then read a letter from her acknowledged by a vote of thanks, to which that gentleman briefly responded. The balloting for the election of six gentlemen to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of six senior directors, in accordance with the rules, and the following gentlemen were declared to be chosen. Physicians, Dr. Alexander, J. Sutherland, and Dr. Capes; surgeons, Mr. Beaman and Mr. Samuel A Lane; general practitioners, Mr. W. Clifton and Mr. Hart. The thanks of the chairman, at the conclusion of the regular business, expressed a wish that it might be made known through the press, that, during the past year, between £1000 and £1500 had been distributed to the widows and orphans of their deceased brethren

PREVENTION OF DESTITUTION AND MENDICANCY.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided on Tuesday at a numerously-attended meeting of the committee of the Leicester-square Society, which has been established to consider the outlines of a plan on an enlarged scale for the prevention of destitution and mendicancy in the metropolis The plan proposed by the committee embraces—a sum sufficient for daily relief to be raised by the public to provide shelter, a system of free registration to obtain employment, and lectures for the promotion of cleanliness. It is proposed to form 100 of these establishments in various parts of the metropolis, to which the necessitous and houseless poor shall at all times have gratuitous access. The institutions are to be under the government of the resident clergy a d two committees, composed of persons of either sex, in the various grades of society. It is proposed to solicit contributions of food for the supply of the kitchens, in order that the appeals to the public for pecuniary aid may be as few as possible. The outlines of this plan were discussed at considerable length, and his Royal Highness expressed the gratification he felt at assisting in the development of an undertaking which had long occupied his anxious consideration

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of employers and a number of various trades took place on Tuesday evening, at the Assembly Rooms, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street; Mr. Joseph Brown in the chair. The object of the meeting, as explained by the chairman, was to promote measures for the establishment of an earlier closing of the shops of business, with a view to the physical, intellectual, and moral improvement of assistants. The association had now completed its eighth year, and he was happy to be enabled to state that the grand object they had in view had in a great measure been successful. The measures in contemplation were to make an appeal to the ministers of the Gospel, that they, by the influence they possessed over their various congregations, might induce them to lend their aid in furthering their views. It was also in contemplation to petition the public to protect those employers who were now closing their shops at an early hour. The meeting was then addressed by several gentlemen, and resolutions in furtherance of the views of the association were unanimously agreed to. A letter was formed; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated

METROPOLITAN BENEFIT SOCIETIES' ASYLUM.—A meeting of the donors and subscribers to this institution was held on Thursday night at Gerard's Hall, Basing Hall, City; Mr. C Comfort in the chair. The objects of this asylum are to provide a home, with coals and candles, medicines, and medical attendance, for those who have been members of friendly societies for ten years, and have subscribed to this asylum for four years. The report stated that the finances were at present depressed, owing to the defalcations of the late secretary. The receipts for the last year amounted to £315, and the expenditure to £239, leaving a balance of £83. The report was adopted, auditors and a committee appointed, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

SWEARING IN OF THE RECORDER.—On Saturday (last week), the Right Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley, the newly appointed Recorder of London, attended a Court of Aldermen, and was sworn in as the highest City law officer, with the usual formalities.

NEW GUARANTEE SOCIETY.—An original form of assurance company has been proposed, to be called the Rent Guarantee Society. It contemplates four different kinds of risk: first, the collection, and guaranteeing the payment on a day certain, of the rent of any property, whether occupied or not, and for a fixed period; second, the collection and guaranteeing the payment on a day certain, of rent so long as the property remains occupied; third, the collection of rents without guarantee, but offering the security of the society for the immediate payment of the amounts collected; fourth, the management of mortgaged property, paying over to the mortgagee the interest on the mortgagee money on a day certain, and to the mortgagor his surplus rents The whole of these operations, it will be seen, can be brought within the same kind of calculation as all other guarantee business; and as they simply furnish a means of diminishing the speculative character of a large class of property, they may, if properly carried out, be regarded as constituting a sound and advantageous extension of the assurance principle, which, notwithstanding its many recent applications, has yet to be developed in a multitude of new ways.

FIRE AT THE TRAVELLERS' CLUB-HOUSE, PALL-MALL.—On Thursday morning, about half-past five o'clock, an alarm was given that the extensive and handsome building the Traveller's Club, in Pall-Mall, situate between the Athenæum Club-house and Reform Club house, was on fire. The inmates escaped unharmed, and, there being a plentiful supply of water, the engines were speedily got to bear on the fire, which was then discovered principally to exist in the billiard-room, in the centre of the building, on the second floor; but, before the fire could be extinguished, it had extended to the whole of the upper parts of the edifice, and burnt through the roof, communicating with the roof of the Athenæum, which was consequently damaged. The cause of the fire is unknown at present.

OPENING OF MICHAELMAS TERM.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed the 2nd of November for the reception of the Lord Mayor elect, in order to signify her Majesty's approbation of the choice of the livery of London On behalf of the above excellent institution, which is situate in John-street, Bedford-row, was established in 1702, and now provides board, clothing, and education for 51 girls, the children of poor and necessitous persons, from all parts of the kingdom, the majority of whose parents were formerly in respectable circumstances. The collection at the doors amounted to £31 1s. 1d. In the evening another excellent sermon was preached for the same purpose, at St. Mary Colechurch, by the Rev. T. P. Dale, M.A., which produced a sum nearly equal to the above.

NAVAL CLUB, 1765.—On Monday last, the anniversary of the memorable victor. of Trafalgar, the members of this club dined together at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, Captain Hood presided, and was supported by Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, Admiral Sir Charles Pym, Admiral Sir Henry Dillon, Admiral Douglas, &c. The greater part of the gentlemen present took part in the engagement. This club, in existence upwards of eighty-five years, consists of 317 officers, including 61 of flag rank During the period, it has afforded assistance to many thousands of the widows and families, &c. of naval officers

RAILWAY ARCADE AT LONDON BRIDGE A railway arcade, similar to that of the Lowther Arcade, in the Strand, is being constructed by the South-Eastern Railway Company, on the left-hand side of the approach to their terminus at the top of the incline descending upon Fenchurch-street. The design is rather an elegant one, and consists of a succession of shops on either side for the sale of fancy and other articles in requisition by railway travellers, with a large open arcade-room in the centre of the thoroughfare which forms the railway terminus. The building, between 100 and 200 feet in length, has its basement in Tooley-street, from whence it rises upwards of 60 feet, divided into five stories, 15 feet each, the upper elevation forming the arcade on a level with Fenchurch-street, and the lower part in Tooley-street forming a range of ordinary shops. There are rooms above the shops, and the floors throughout the building are fire-proof. The front is to be in the Italian style of architecture, and the ceiling, upon which a large number of men were at work the last two months, is to be completed and opened by Christmas.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS. At the Waterloo-road station, on Wednesday, a number of men were making ready the five P.M. train for Southampton, when Thomas Martin, one of the porters, made an attempt to cross through a vacancy between a number of carriages. At that instant six or seven men pushed a number of carriages forward with such violence as to force the poor fellow against the buffers both back and front. The unfortunate man uttered a faint shriek and fell across the metals of the line, and the carriages having been detached, Martin was extricated, but quite insensible. He was immediately placed in a cab and removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he died soon after his admission

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending Saturday, October 19, were males, 748; females, 754; total, 1502. Deaths during the same period: males, 439; females, 421: total, 860. This return shows that, though the number of deaths thus registered indicates a slight increase of mortality on the previous week, when it was 836, it is still less than the weekly average to the extent of 135 deaths. the average being derived from the deaths of ten corresponding weeks in 1840-49, and raised in the ratio of increased population. By means of a comparative statement of the 860 deaths, according to the different ages at which they occurred, it may again be shown, as in the preced ng week, that an improved state of health exists among the young, but that the middle-aged part of the population begin to suffer more. While the aged die exactly at the average rate of mortality. it appears that there were:—

	Last Week	Average of Ten Corresponding Weeks (1840-49)
From birth to 15 years ..	347	465
From 15 to 60 years ..	333	394
60 and upwards ..	168	140

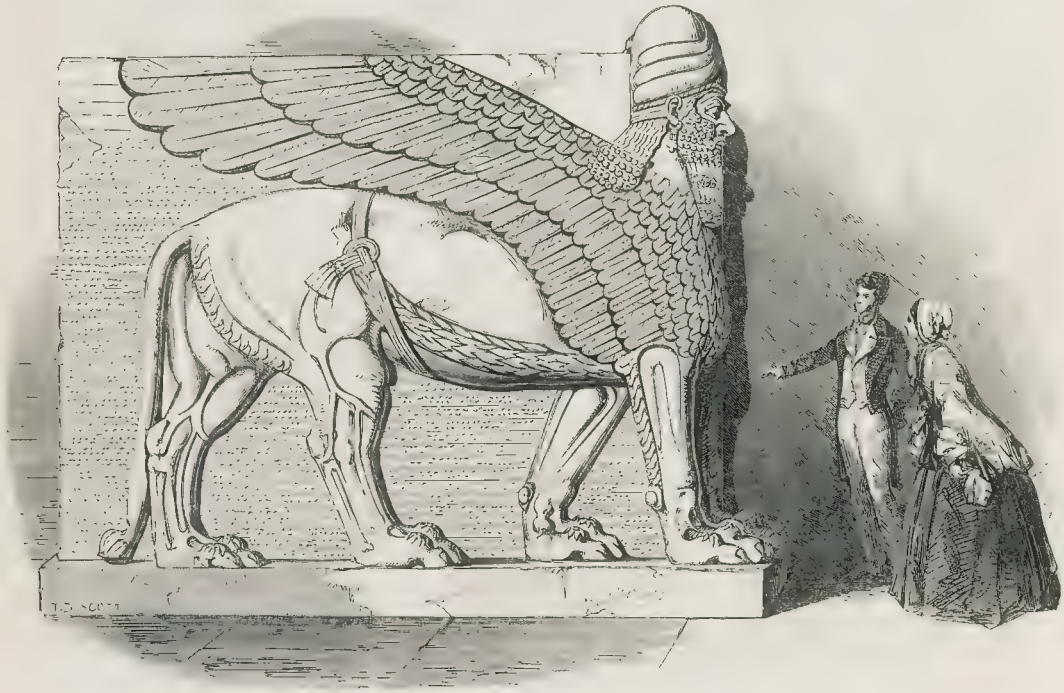
The aggregate result of zymotic or epidemic diseases is still favourable, as compared with that of previous years, the deaths in this class having been 198 last week, while the corrected average is 240. The only class of diseases generally in small-pox and measles, 9 children having died from the former, and 16 from the latter; 36 died of scarlatina, the average of which amounts to 57, but is swelled by the unusual mortality of the same week in 1848, when the deaths from scarlatina were 112. Diarrhœa continues to decline, though the fatal cases are still rather more numerous than usual at this period of the year. Typhus maintains the increased mortality which was observed in the last return: the victims of this disease number 84. Last week, four persons died from natural causes; the following are the cases in detail: In Cripplegate, at 4, Flying Horse-yard, [illegible], a porter, aged 71 years, died of "acute rheumatism (3 weeks), [illegible] and disease of the heart." In St. James's-street, at Salisbury-house, on the 18th of October, the wife of an engineer, aged 55 years, died of "Asiatic cholera (9 days), fever (6 days)." Mr. Martin, the registrar, mentions that "filthy open sewers and cesspools

NIMROUD SCULPTURES JUST RECEIVED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

HUMAN-HEADED AND EAGLE-WINGED BULL.

again, but in the act of standing motionless. The countenance is noble and benevolent in expression; the features are of true Persian type; he wears an egg-shaped cap, with three horns, and a cord round the base of it. The hair at the back of the head has seven ranges of curls; and the beard, as in the portraits of the King, is divided into three ranges of curls, with intervals of wavy hair. In the ears, which are those of a bull, are pendent ear-rings. The whole of the dewlap is covered with tiers of curls, and four rows are continued beneath the ribs along the whole flank; on the back are six rows of curls, and upon the haunch a square bunch, ranged successively, and down the back of the thigh four rows. The hair at the end of the tail is curled like the beard, with intervals of wavy hair. The hair at the knee joints is likewise curled, terminating in the profile views of the limbs in a single curl of the kind (if we may use the term) called *croche cœur*. The elaborately sculptured wings extend over the back of the animal to the very verge of the slab. All the flat surface of the slab is covered with cuneiform inscription; there being twenty-two lines between the fore legs, twenty-one lines in the middle, nineteen lines between the hind legs, and forty-seven lines between the tail and the edge of the slab. The whole of this slab is unbroken, with the exception of the fore feet, which arrived in a former importation, but which are now restored to their proper place.

No. 2 represents the Human-headed and Winged Lion—9 feet long, and the same in height; and in purpose and position the same as the preceding, which however it does not quite equal in execution. In this relievo we have the same head, with the egg-shaped three-horned head-dress, exactly like that of the bull; but the ear is human, and not that of a lion. The beard and hair of the head are even yet more elaborately curled than the last; but the hair on the legs and sides of the animal represents that shaggy appendage of the animal. Round the loins is a succession of numerous cords, which are drawn into four separate knots, at the extremities are fringes, forming as many distinct tassels. At the end of the tail, the claw, on which we commented in a former article, is distinctly visible. The strength of both animals is admirably and characteristically conveyed. Upon the flat surface of this slab, as in the last, is a cuneiform inscription; 20 lines being between the fore legs, 26 in the middle 18 between the hind legs, and 71 at the back. J. B.



HUMAN-HEADED AND WINGED LION.

SCHOOL FETE AT CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOES.

FETE AT CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOES.

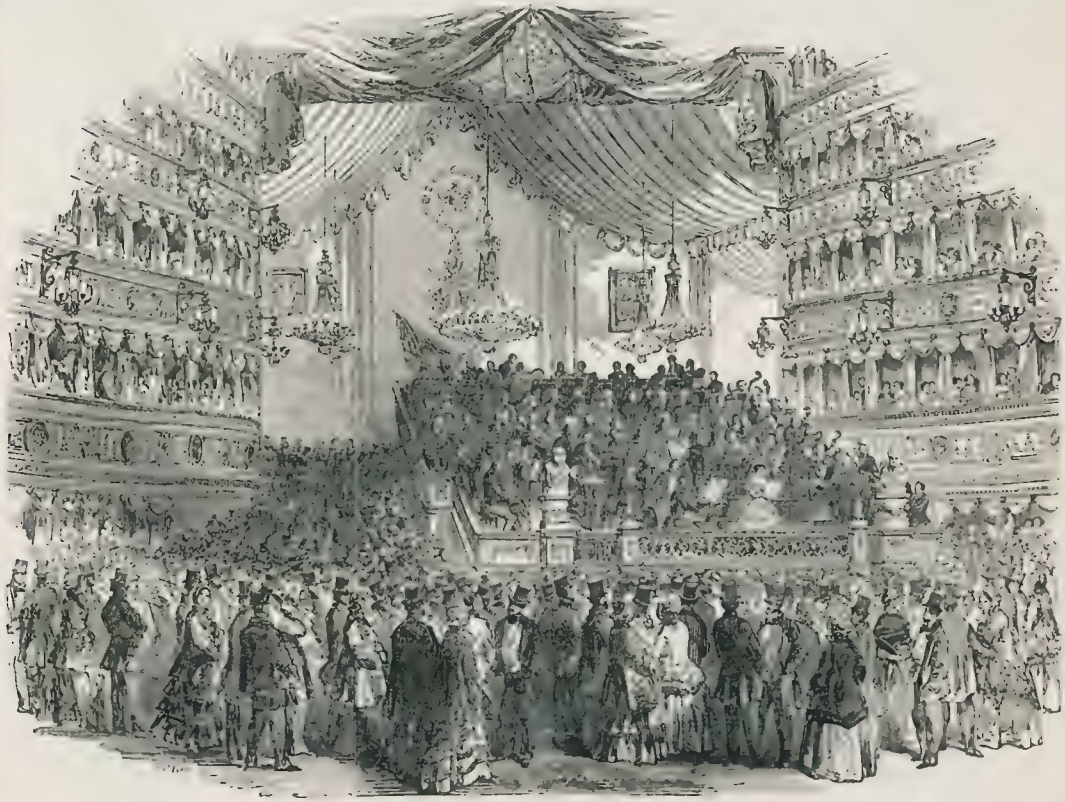
Codrington College, Barbadoes, is the oldest of our Colonial Colleges, and particularly interesting from its position amongst a large Negro population, and the opportunity it enjoys of proving the capacity of the African race for educational improvement. The estates on which it stands were bequeathed for the purpose, in 1710, to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, by Colonel Christopher Codrington, a native of the island and Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. It was opened as a grammar-school, September 9th, 1745; and in 1830 was placed, by the exertions of Bishop Coleridge, on the academical footing originally contemplated by the founder. Since that period it has furnished the West Indian dioceses with a large proportion of their clergy.

The school *fête*, of which we present a Sketch, was held this year on the anniversary of the first opening, and had its origin with the Principal of the College, the Rev. R. Rawle, to whom the community had been indebted for his zealous exertion in the cause of Negro education. Upwards of 700 children, attending the day-schools connected with the College and the adjacent chapels of St. Mark and St. Catherine, were assembled on the College lawn; their neat dresses and gay banners making the scene a very picturesque one. Among the company present were his Excellency the Governor, the Lord Bishop, &c. After an address from the Bishop, the children found occupation for the remainder of the day in games and refreshments. Boys' races on stilts and in sacks, and a race of girls balancing bottles on their heads, were amongst the most amusing of the performances. It was evident that the playground, "that roofless schoolroom," had not been an unimportant or unpopular educational department in the neighbourhood of the College.

On the same day, substantial rations of meat and other provisions were given to the labourers and old people of the Codrington estates.

THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

It is highly creditable to the direction of the above entertainments at Her Majesty's Theatre, that so much alacrity has been displayed in amending the errors of inexperienced management. It is an excellent sign when such promptitude is manifested to consult the wants and wishes of the really musical public. Many causes of complaint as to convenience and comfort have been removed, and the schemes are gradually developing the vast resources at the command of the executive committee in the most advantageous light. The alteration in the classification of the players, by bringing the violins more forward, has been attended with the best results. The "Eroica" Symphony and "Egmont" overture of Beethoven, the A Minor of Mendelssohn, the "Masaniello" and "Zanetta" overtures of Auber, the "Isles of Fingal" overture of Mendelssohn, and the "William Tell" overture of Rossini, have been the great orchestra



NATIONAL CONCERT AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

displays up to Tuesday night. Balfe conducts carefully and zealously his new forces, and finish and polish will no doubt be the result of further familiarity with the great symphonic productions, which exact, besides correct reading and precision, a poetic and intellectual colouring, that few conductors are gifted with, and can only acquire by very long experience with the same set of executants. Halle, Molique, Piatti, Sainton, Arban, Prospère, and R. Blagrove have been the chief solo players: the former has performed Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in G, and some of Mendelssohn's charming songs without words. In addition to Sainton's own clever fantasia, he has executed the opening movement and the adagio of Spohr's ninth violin concerto, leaving out the rondo. M. Sainton's interpretation of these two movements was rapt: e with brilliancy and finish: his breadth of style and neatness in the passage playing imparted more than ordinary vitality to the performance. Molique's grace and peculiar refinement was exhibited in his own elegant concerto in C minor The vocal selections have been principally allotted to Madame Bisaccianti and Miss Angel. This has been prudent policy. Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Messent, M. Jules Lefort, M. Jules Stockhausen, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Gustavus Geary have each of them a certain order of musical ability, but it is not of a nature to be effective at these concerts. Madame Bisaccianti has many defects of style, but there is a "determination to do" in her sudden outbursts, that has ensured her the favour of her audiences, and she is encored in the two "Sonnambula" cavatinas of Amina with success. Mdlle. Angri, with a "Una voce" and "Non più mesta," take the promenaders by storm her vocal volubility is surprising, and her energy irresistible in its influence The entrance of the celebrated Labitzky, the dance composer, into the orchestra for the first time, on Tuesday night, was much cheered. His music is European in popularity; without being so elevated in form and remarkable in variety as the dance inspirations of Strauss and Lanner, the ideas of Labitzky are exhilirating and fest-stirring. He conducts with the tranquility of Musard, although he has Labitzky's peculiar jump like Julien, and does not whirl his baton in spasmodic gyrations, his beat is so steady and inte ligent, that crispness and precision are ensured. His "Autumn Flowers" (Herbst Blumen), "Berliner Vahs," and "Diaphorinen Galop," made a great commotion in the house; and, from the solemn stillness of the symphonic listeners, there was a swaying to and fro of heads and bodies, sufficiently indicative of the composer's power of treating "the laws of motion."

THE ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE IN PARIS.—Mr. Lumley, of Her Majesty's Theatre, the new Director of the Salle Ventadour, in Paris, has just addressed a letter to a Parisian paper, in which we find the following notification of his intentions for the forthcoming Italian Opera season:—"I have the honour to communicate with Balfe's "Sonnambula," either on the 2nd or 5th of November:—"My only desire is to put in force all my activity, and that ability which you have been pleased to ascribe to me, to render the Italian Opera of Paris all the splendour and influence of its best days. Be sure, that *artistes* worthy to figure on that stage, where so many illustrious names have been applauded, will compose the company of the winter. Verdi, I know, a rival, Madame Sontag, of whom you are one of the most fervent admirers, and whose triumphs, both in the concert-room and on the stage, have daily so much *éclat;* and M. Labiache, whose name alone suffices: but please to wait until I have produced all the talents which are to occupy a place by the side of those eminent *artistes*. Yes, I admit with you that the Italian Opera requires to be resuscitated, and if, as you state, ability and zeal go for nothing against certain impossibilities, I will at least seek to attain the existence of a phœnix. I pay homage, as well as you, to the unquestionable merit of Ronconi as a singer and as an actor, and I congratulate myself to have engaged him in Italy, for he had sung at Her Majesty's Theatre in London, and was applauded in Paris. I would be likewise happy to again present him on the Parisian stage. If I may judge by the alacrity with which the former *habitués* of the theatre seek to retain boxes for the next season, I have no doubt that you will witness the return of that previous luxury of *toilettes*, carriages, and liveries—of that signal mark, in one word, of the artistic and worldly supremacy of France over all other European nations. That my aim. If I do not desire myself, the union of the two Italian lyric stages of Paris and of London will effect something useful for art and good for the refined tastes of that intelligent public, whose noble and generous hospitality it is my heartfelt duty to acknowledge." Mdlle. Bertrand is engaged as contralto, and Signor Calzolari as tenor. Scribe and Halévy's "Tempesta," with alterations in the last act, will be mounted On Wednesday night, Miss Goddard, a pupil of Mrs. Anderson and M. Thalberg, made her first appearance with decided success. This young and gifted *pianiste* performed two of her last master's pieces, namely the "Etoile" fantasia and the "Tarantella," both abounding in the greatest intricacies. The mechanism of Miss Goddard proved herself equal to the difficulties: her touch, although femininely delicate, is rich and sonorous; and there is a poetic feeling in her playing, evidencing the existence of innate genius, and that it is not the result of merely severe study and practice. She exhibited no novelties, save Briccialdi, on the flute, and Mr. Cooper, on the violin. Beethoven's Symphony in F was also included in the scheme.

In Thursday night's programme were Weber's "Oberon" overture and Beethoven's first symphony in C, besides Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor, played by Halle; and Wolff and Batta's duo concertante on "Lucrezia Borgia" themes for violoncello and pianoforte, executed by Piatti and Halle; and a trombone solo, played by Winterbotham. A pretty waltz, "La douce Pensée," composed by Captain H. Lee Carter, the hon. secretary of the committee, has been a successful production.

Mr. Sims Reeves will make his first appearance to-night (Saturday), and Mr. Macfarren's new serenata, "The Sleeper Awakened," the poem by Mr. John Oxenford, will be produced in the course of next week. The arrival of the Berlin Chapel Royal chorus, of 90 male voices, is expected early next month.

MUSIC.

CHORAL HARMONISTS.

The above city amateur society held their first meeting of the nineteenth season, on Monday night, at the London Tavern. The concerts of the Choral Harmonists have been generally characterised by the classic taste of the selections, the execution being confided chiefly to amateurs, with a judicious sprinkling of professional aid. With Mr. Westrop as conductor, and Mr. Dando as *chef d'attaque*, in the orchestra, a careful and zealous interpretation of the programmes is ensured. The scheme of Monday night's concert exhibited no novelties, contained some attractive pieces. Haydn's third Mass opened the first part: the solo parts in this fine work were allotted to Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Land (in the absence of Mr. Lockey from indisposition), and Mr. Lawler. After the Mass, Miss Dolby gave her exquisite reading of Mendelssohn's air "Oh, rest in the Lord." Spohr's eighth psalm, "Jehovah, Lord God of Hosts," followed; and the sc. ended with Hummel's offertorium, "Virgo Virginum," which Miss Birch distinguished herself. Woelke's "rigut merrie" madrigal, "To shorten Winter's Sadness," (1603), opened the second part. This was succeeded by Mr. Horton's nice solo, and then Miss Dolby sang the *Page's* opening air from the "Huguenots," "Nobil Signor," in a style that would have delighted the illustrious composer of that stupendous lyric production. Mr. Lawler's version of Rossini's "Largo al Factotum" so enlivened the company, that it was encored. The concert terminated with the overture and glealings from Mozart's "Il Fauto Magico," which opera is a standing favourite with the Choral Harmonists, and no imputation on their tastes. Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Land and Lawler, in the solo duets, and concerted pieces, with tact and taste. The second concert will be given on Monday, the 18th of November.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—A series of monthly concerts of ancient and modern music, extending from the ensuing month to June, 1851, have been announced at St Martin's Hall, under Mr. John Hullah's direction, to take place every third Wednesday in each month, the first being November 20. Besides oratorios, motets, masses, anthems, and psalms, by Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Bach, Mozart, Carissimi, and Mendelssohn, selections from operatic and other secular works of Purcell, Weber, Mozart, Handel, and Mendelssohn will be performed. There is also an announcement of new productions in the sacred school, by Sterndale Bennett, Macfarren, Rev. Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, Bart., and M. E. Charles Gounod (who is to produce a new opera, "Sappho," for Vierdot, at the Italian Opera). A number of new and old concertos and a chorus of 400 voices of Mr. Hullah's singing classes, are promised for the due execution of the prospectus, which, from its variety and novelty, must move the Sacred Harmonic Society to increased exertion.——Mdme. Stoepel, the wife of the second concert at Beethoven Rooms last night, after which she was serenaded by the Philharmonic Society, at her residence ——Mdme. Viardot will return to the Grand Opera in Paris, in the character of *Valentine*, in the opera of "Huguenots"—a part she has not performed in French, and in which she has achieved such a triumph in the Italian and German languages. —Mr. Henry Smart has been to Paris, and played on the organs of St. Denis and of Parliament Church de Grenelle (Faubourg St. Germain).——The fifth concert of the Paris Philharmonic Society took place last Tuesday, at the Salle Sainte Cécile, conducted by Berlioz; Mdlle Lefebvre, Mdme Frezzolini (who is on her way to Madrid), and M Barroilhet were the vocalists.——Signor Mariani, who created such a sensation last season at the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera, as the substitute of Mario, in *Elisaar*, on the first night of Halévy's "Juive," has been engaged as first tenor for the Grand Opera in Paris, and will make his *début* in the same part with Viardot as *Rachel*.——Ernst has commenced a series of concerts at Nantes. ——The Dublin papers record the enthusiastic excitement at the Theatre Royal last Monday night, as the appearance of Miss C. H. Pyne, "the Queen of Irish Song," as she is called, as *Amina*, in the "Somnambula." Wreaths and bouquets, and recalls and encores, were the order of the night, the pit "rising *en masse*" to demand the repetition of the rondo finale Sig. Bordas was the *Elvino*, and Signor Rossi the *Count Rodolfo*. On Tuesday night, she appeared as *Lucia*, Mdme. Macfarren being the *Pierrotto*; Sig. Poltoni, *Il Marchese*; Menzis, *Antonio*; Bordas, *Carlo*; and Salaberi, *Il Prefetto*. Yesterday (Friday), Miss C. H. Pyne gave a concert in the Antient Concert Rooms, the proceeds to be devoted to various charitable institutions in Dublin

THE GRAND EUROPEAN ORGANS.—There was no intention to do any injustice to the magnificent York organ, in our notice of the new Boston organ, in our last week's impression, as a correspondent from Manchester erroneously supposes. To afford a notion of the size of the new instrument, we quoted what we must still term the "Leviathan instrument," at Birmingham. We are aware that there are more pipes in the York organ (4200) than in the Birmingham (4032), but in the former there are only 53 stops, and in the latter no less than 78. The Weingarten organ, in Swabia, has 6565 pipes, with four rows of keys. The Haarlem organ is 108 feet in height, and 50 in breadth, with 60 stops and 5000 pipes. The Freybourg organ, in Switzerland, has 68 stops, and four rows of keys. The Rotterdam, St. Denis, Hamburgh, and Dresden organs, are also very large. The beauty of an organ, however, does not depend on the precise number of its stops and pipes, for in these respects York and Birmingham are beaten by continental organs, but in the weight, calibre, tone, power, and brilliancy of the whole, and herein each large organ, whether at home or abroad, has its speciality. It is, therefore, very difficult to establish a supremacy for any particular instrument, when we consider the extraordinarily rapid strides within the last quarter of a century, and the peculiar attributes of Schmidt, the Silbermanns, Snetzler, Harris, Byfield, England, &c., have been vastly improved upon by Hill, Gray and Davison, Robson, Bishop, Lincoln, &c.: and the result must be ascribed partly, also, to the increase of fine organ performers, such as Adams, Wesley, Dr. Gauntlett, Henry Smart, G. Cooper, H Lincoln, &c.

CAMBERWELL INSTITUTE.—The committee of this society, on Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst., gave a vocal and instrumental concert, being the second during the year. A pleasing selection of songs, duets, glees, and overtures was made by the conductor, Mr. G. H. Lake; and Miss Messent, of the Royal Italian Opera, Miss Leslie Buckland, with Mr. H. Buckland, and other gentlemen, exerted themselves successfully in gratifying a crowded audience The instrumental accompaniments were executed with considerable skill and spirit, reflecting great credit upon the gentlemen amateurs who lent their aid upon this occasion.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Henry Bedford, nephew of Mr. Paul Bedford, made his first appearance as *Billy Lackaday* in "Sweethearts and Wives" on Monday, and was quite successful. His acting was good, though as yet, somewhat under restraint Miss Reynolds performed, with her usual delicacy and refinement of taste, the interesting *rôle of Eugenia*; while Miss F. Horton in *Laura* was charming. The overture, and the songs, and the dances were well attended.

On Tuesday night, a new comic drama, translated from the French, and having the same basis as the piece entitled "The Pride of the Market," produced at the Lyceum, on the opening night of the Mitchell management, was performed here, with an effective cast. Mr. Charles Selby, the adapter of the present piece, sustained the part of the foppish Viscount (*de Belle Poitrine*), who brings upon him the vengeance of the market-women by his unpermanent interference in the love intrigues of the Duke (*de Fronsac*), very well impersonated by Mr. Howe It is the chief praise must be awarded to Miss Reynolds, who, as the *Duchess de Fronsac*, acted with exquisite propriety—in some parts, we thought, quite equal to Miss Fanell. The burlesque of the piece, in England, in which she appears as Miss Fanell. The burlesque of the piece, in England, in which she appears as Miss Fanell. The burlesque of the piece, in England, in which she appears as

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Government has just appointed a gentleman of colour to the office of British Consul at Liberia. This is, we believe, the first instance on record in which a man of colour has received a similar appointment from our Government. On the introduction of the new Britain Consul, on Friday week, at the Foreign Office, his personal appearance excited no inconsiderable interest. He is a man of superior intelligence and of highly polished manners.

The Salford (Peel) Park monument subscriptions, including those of the working men, amount, we now learn, to about £1200. The working men's contributions are not yet entirely handed in—it is hoped that by next week they will be.

A steam company is on the eve of being formed at Constantinople for towing vessels through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The capital is to be £75,000, in 1500 shares of £100 each. The Sultan and most of the ministers are already on the list. It is strange that this necessary work should be so long delayed in being formed.

Mr. Turner's act for "diminishing delay and expense in Chancery" will come into operation on the first day of the approaching term.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon administered the sacred rite of confirmation to about 700 young and adult persons, at the parish church, Leeds, on Thursday week.

The public generally and the lovers of the fine arts will be pleased to hear that the National and Vernon galleries were opened on Monday.

Richard Bethell, Esq., has retired from the office of chairman of the East Riding (Yorkshire) Sessions, and has been succeeded by G. W. Strickland, Esq., of Boynton.

Some weeks ago, a considerable reduction was made in the fares for short stages on the Tynemouth branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and the change has worked well both for the public and the company. The number of passengers has very largely increased, and the receipts are now greater than they were under the old system.

A German, named Thomas, has been arrested in Luxembourg, on the charge of having swindled several English, out of £20 each, on the pretence of requiring those sums as securities for their acceptance of the posts of professors of English in the "university" of that duchy, an establishment which does not exist. He had described himself in London as the envoy of the duchy, and had induced his victims to proceed thither.

A cyronometer was last week picked up on the beach, about four miles to the eastward of Whitby, by one Wade, who, also the wreck of a large long-boat; the chronometer has been identified as belong to the *Jemmah*, which sailed from Liverpool for Africa, 1st October.

The H.B.tannic Majesty's ship *Frolic* (the crew of which has lately suffered so severely from cholera) was despatched from Malta on the 11th of October, in quest of a Greek pirate, said to have attacked and plundered, in the vicinity of Tripoli, in Barbary, an Austrian vessel, which had been found afterwards without a crew on board.

The American papers announce a recent explosion on board the steam-boat *Kate Fleming*, near Paducah, on the Ohio. Thirty persons were killed and wounded; about twelve are dead or missing.

The lake of Constance was frozen over on Friday week, by the Liverpool steamers, plowed as briskly as ever. The number on two vessels was, at least, six hundred. Several of the poor people slept all night stretched on their cases on the quay.

The parish church of St. John the Baptist, Bristol, which has recently undergone extensive and judicious improvement, is to be re-opened for divine service in about a fortnight.

The ship *Heber*, Captain Derent, arrived from Marseilles, has brought a chronometer, a sextant, and a telescope, out of the ship *Aregyra*, Captain P. Rees, wrecked off Buena Vista, on her voyage to Suez from the port of London.

On Wednesday, September 25th, according to a New York paper, while getting under weigh off Chagres, John or William Martin, a native of London, England, whither his wife went about six weeks since, fell overboard and was drowned from on board the *Cornelos*.

The Mauritius papers, by the Overland Mail, reach to the 23rd of August. The question of steam communication had at length become public, and a committee appointed to consider the question had not concurred in the offer made to establish a line of the Cape.

On Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, a number of the smiths employed on the building for the Exhibition in Hyde-park struck for an advance of wages from 4s. to 5s. per day. Fresh hands were taken on, and there was an attempt made to intimidate them, but the police soon restored order.

The revenue officers have raised an objection to the custom of postmasters sending vehicles for hire on the arrival of trains at railway termini and stations.

The trade in copper between Port Adelaide (South Australia) and our East India possessions is beginning to show some activity; 246 tons of fine copper have been recently shipped by one vessel from Adelaide to Singapore.

It is the intention of the Postmaster-General to establish a day mail between London, Sherborne, and Yeovil, in the west of England. The arrangements will commence as soon as the necessary preparations are completed.

A singular blight of disease is said to have shown itself among the young larches and other trees in plantations on the Scottish borders, and to have been so destructive in some of the Duke of Buccleuch's woods as to threaten their complete annihilation.

A few days ago a chicken was hatched on the farm of Mr. Meynell, Northallerton, Yorkshire, with two heads, three eyes, and one wing. The bird has been stuffed, and is now in the possession of Mr. Coates, solicitor, Northallerton.

The ship *St. George*, arrived from Greenland, has brought, besides a large quantity of blubber, seal-skins, and whale-fins, the large number of 1700 seal fins, the produce of that district alone.

The *Pelican*, steam tug, lately wrecked off Jersey, has been raised and placed on a secure part of the Minquiers, convenient for her removal at some future high tide.

On Monday, the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the new Royal Greenwich Hospital were opened by Admiral Sir James Gordon, G.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor, and Lieutenant Rivers. These gates, with the lodges and celestial and terrestrial globe-capped pillars, have been removed, in the absence of the improvement in their immediate neighbourhood, to their present position.

During the night of the 14th inst., some thieves forcibly entered the granary at the Tharp's Arms, in Chippenham (Cambridgeshire), and carried off nearly two coombs of malt; also a large quantity of apples.

On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, a fire was discovered in the homestead of Mr. Pettit, of Kirtling, Cambridgeshire, by which a barn, the produce of 100 acres of land, a straw-stack, dressing-machine, light cart, plough, and other implements were destroyed. From footsteps traced across the fields, and also the marks of sacks put down, as if for the purpose of resting, it would appear that the villains had first stolen some corn, and then set fire to the barn

An English paper has been started at Shanghai, under the title of the *North China Herald*. It is said by our contemporaries in China to bid fair to be very useful journal, and that neither pains nor expense have been spared in getting it up. Its addition to the English press in China is the more valuable now that a direct trade is springing up between North China and California.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from "W. X. Y. Z." Bank of England notes for £35, in payment of "a moiety of the mistakes in assessed taxes and property tax." He has also received £10 from "C. L." "for arrears under schedule D." He has paid over these sums to the Receiver-General of Inland Revenue.

The vessel *Dublin*, arrived in the Thames from Dublin, Belfast, and Waterford, has brought the large quantity of 614 bales and 30 butts of bacon, and also 2559 firkins of butter; and the vessel *Rose*, arrived on the same day from Cork, has brought 671 bales of bacon, and 2345 firkins of butter, as part of her cargo, the produce of Ireland.

The last intelligence from Santa Fé (Mexico) confirms the previous accounts concerning the ravages of the Indians, and the inefficiency of troops for the protection of the settlers. The latter suffering severely from druggist, and partial famine for the coming winter was feared on account of the damage sustained by the crops.

Last week, while the crew of a Ramsgate fishing vessel were trawling off Spurn (Hull), it blowing strong at the time, and the sea running very high, Thomas Bartlett, apprentice, aged 14, was sitting on a spar cleaning fish for breakfast next morning, when the vessel was struck by a heavy sea, which washed overboard both him and the funnel of the stove. Nothing more was seen of him and they have their next six o clock, when his body and the funnel were found in it.

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A German, named Thomas, has been arrested in Luxembourg, on the charge of having swindled several English, out of £20 each, on the pretence of requiring those sums as securities for their acceptance of the posts of professors of English in the "university" of that duchy, an establishment which does not exist. He had described himself in London as the envoy of the duchy, and had induced his victims to proceed thither.

A cyronometer was last week picked up on the beach, about four miles to the eastward of Whitby, by one Wade, who, also the wreck of a large long-boat; the chronometer has been identified as belong to the *Jemmah*, which sailed from Liverpool for Africa, 1st October.

The H.B.tannic Majesty's ship *Frolic* (the crew of which has lately suffered so severely from cholera) was despatched from Malta on the 11th of October, in quest of a Greek pirate, said to have attacked and plundered, in the vicinity of Tripoli, in Barbary, an Austrian vessel, which had been found afterwards without a crew on board.

The American papers announce a recent explosion on board the steam-boat *Kate Fleming*, near Paducah, on the Ohio. Thirty persons were killed and wounded; about twelve are dead or missing.

The lake of Constance was frozen over on Friday week, by the Liverpool steamers, plowed as briskly as ever. The number on two vessels was, at least, six hundred. Several of the poor people slept all night stretched on their cases on the quay.

The parish church of St. John the Baptist, Bristol, which has recently undergone extensive and judicious improvement, is to be re-opened for divine service in about a fortnight.

The ship *Heber*, Captain Derent, arrived from Marseilles, has brought a chronometer, a sextant, and a telescope, out of the ship *Aregyra*, Captain P. Rees, wrecked off Buena Vista, on her voyage to Suez from the port of London.

On Wednesday, September 25th, according to a New York paper, while getting under weigh off Chagres, John or William Martin, a native of London, England, whither his wife went about six weeks since, fell overboard and was drowned from on board the *Cornelos*.

The Mauritius papers, by the Overland Mail, reach to the 23rd of August. The question of steam communication had at length become public, and a committee appointed to consider the question had not concurred in the offer made to establish a line of the Cape.

On Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, a number of the smiths employed on the building for the Exhibition in Hyde-park struck for an advance of wages from 4s. to 5s. per day. Fresh hands were taken on, and there was an attempt made to intimidate them, but the police soon restored order.

The revenue officers have raised an objection to the custom of postmasters sending vehicles for hire on the arrival of trains at railway termini and stations.

The trade in copper between Port Adelaide (South Australia) and our East India possessions is beginning to show some activity; 246 tons of fine copper have been recently shipped by one vessel from Adelaide to Singapore.

It is the intention of the Postmaster-General to establish a day mail between London, Sherborne, and Yeovil, in the west of England. The arrangements will commence as soon as the necessary preparations are completed.

A singular blight of disease is said to have shown itself among the young larches and other trees in plantations on the Scottish borders, and to have been so destructive in some of the Duke of Buccleuch's woods as to threaten their complete annihilation.

A few days ago a chicken was hatched on the farm of Mr. Meynell, Northallerton, Yorkshire, with two heads, three eyes, and one wing. The bird has been stuffed, and is now in the possession of Mr. Coates, solicitor, Northallerton.

The ship *St. George*, arrived from Greenland, has brought, besides a large quantity of blubber, seal-skins, and whale-fins, the large number of 1700 seal fins, the produce of that district alone.

The *Pelican*, steam tug, lately wrecked off Jersey, has been raised and placed on a secure part of the Minquiers, convenient for her removal at some future high tide.

On Monday, the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the new Royal Greenwich Hospital were opened by Admiral Sir James Gordon, G.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor, and Lieutenant Rivers. These gates, with the lodges and celestial and terrestrial globe-capped pillars, have been removed, in the absence of the improvement in their immediate neighbourhood, to their present position.

During the night of the 14th inst., some thieves forcibly entered the granary at the Tharp's Arms, in Chippenham (Cambridgeshire), and carried off nearly two coombs of malt; also a large quantity of apples.

On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, a fire was discovered in the homestead of Mr. Pettit, of Kirtling, Cambridgeshire, by which a barn, the produce of 100 acres of land, a straw-stack, dressing-machine, light cart, plough, and other implements were destroyed. From footsteps traced across the fields, and also the marks of sacks put down, as if for the purpose of resting, it would appear that the villains had first stolen some corn, and then set fire to the barn

An English paper has been started at Shanghai, under the title of the *North China Herald*. It is said by our contemporaries in China to bid fair to be very useful journal, and that neither pains nor expense have been spared in getting it up. Its addition to the English press in China is the more valuable now that a direct trade is springing up between North China and California.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from "W. X. Y. Z." Bank of England notes for £35, in payment of "a moiety of the mistakes in assessed taxes and property tax." He has also received £10 from "C. L." "for arrears under schedule D." He has paid over these sums to the Receiver-General of Inland Revenue.

The vessel *Dublin*, arrived in the Thames from Dublin, Belfast, and Waterford, has brought the large quantity of 614 bales and 30 butts of bacon, and also 2559 firkins of butter; and the vessel *Rose*, arrived on the same day from Cork, has brought 671 bales of bacon, and 2345 firkins of butter, as part of her cargo, the produce of Ireland.

The last intelligence from Santa Fé (Mexico) confirms the previous accounts concerning the ravages of the Indians, and the inefficiency of troops for the protection of the settlers. The latter suffering severely from druggist, and partial famine for the coming winter was feared on account of the damage sustained by the crops.

Last week, while the crew of a Ramsgate fishing vessel were trawling off Spurn (Hull), it blowing strong at the time, and the sea running very high, Thomas Bartlett, apprentice, aged 14, was sitting on a spar cleaning fish for breakfast next morning, when the vessel was struck by a heavy sea, which washed overboard both him and the funnel of the stove. Nothing more was seen of him and they have their next six o clock, when his body and the funnel were found in it.

A model of the late Sir Robert Peel, by J. E. Carew, has been placed in the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, for exhibition, previous to its being sent to Tamworth.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIMPLE SIMON.—It admits of a second solution obvious and commonplace, by 1st playing Q R to K R 3rd.

BRAMSTON.—Just as the date of our paper wherein it appeared

CHESSLING.—Will our amiable communicant oblige us with an address? We are too much pressed for space to print the few corrections which occur to us here.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We wish find the solutions in the Number for September 1, 1849

DR. LOWE.—Castling is land a move, a compound one, too; you cannot, therefore, make another move at the same time

J. MOD-DOC.—We are very sorry to part with our Chess Correspondents, that it would be unfair to give the two only Solutions asked for at this moment

D. C.—The postage of *La Régence*, payable in advance, is only one penny

TYRO INDEPENDENT.—The Chess Player's Handbook, published by Bohn, of Covent-garden

D. Finshley-road.—Your smart little "Evans" shall have a place shortly. In any future communication of the kind, you will save us trouble by adopting the notation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Q. L. BOSTON.—The Chess Problems of our Journal are not obtainable in a collected form

WM. R. S. T. DELEVON.—We believe you are right. In that variation mate cannot be given in seven moves.

AN OLD PLAYER.—Show us half a dozen out of the last hundred that can be taken in more ways than one!

J. A. W.—"Faithful" problems are loose universe one party compels the other to give him checkmate. 2 Mr Waller's Analysis of the Evans Gambit appeared in Volumes IX and X of *Bell's Life*

Ladybird.—1. Your report of the pl) between Mr Andersen, the celebrated player at Breslau, and his townsman, Mr Hor at, differs somewhat from the account we had of it in another quarter, but still bears out our statement on the subject. In the forthcoming tourney, those gentlemen, if unhandicapped, will have an opportunity of resuming hostilities, and showing beyond dispute which is the better player. 2 In reply to your second query, we answer emphatically, it is not true. The "Problem Club" is a mystery, its constitution being completely absorbed by graver matters at the period) was *four* games, and *fifth* and much, receiving the same odds. In correspondence with this man refer to Captain Kennedy, Captain Evans, and Messrs G Medley and O Kenny; but we must decline paying attention to any future communications, unless accompanied by a complete personal and unmportunat a matter, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

BELLAMY.—Many thanks for your second solution

R D M.—Your young friend, in my set contest, would not have much chance against either of the German players named. Three or four years' hard practice, taking the Pawn and two moves with a first-rate player, is what he wants to give depth and finish to his play.

F. A. D.—Problem No 350 cannot be solved in three moves, as you can easily find on examination, if carefully

LUX.—To what book of diagrams do you refer? We have received none. Pray favour us with an address. correct No 344, as you suggest can then be made with readiness and facility

M. L.—The best living "blindfold" player is undoubtedly M Kieseritzky, who has repeatedly conducted *three games together* without sight of the board. You will have the particulars of numerous of his performances in the pages of this Journal. The only match in which he was formerly a competitor at Blindfold Chess with the late M Deschapelles engaged to play a series of games without the board against some amateurs of the "Whittington Club."

HH. Wood.—Success to you on the subject of the proposed great Chess Meeting shall be forwarded as you request

WHO. The law says, "If a player attack the adverse King without saying 'Check,' his adversary is not obliged to attend to it; but if the former, in playing his next move, says 'Check,' such player must retract his last move, and he that is under check must defend."

* * UNATA, JEVES, BIL, HATELIEF, ST EDMUND, and others, next week

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO 350, by W C, is right. All the rest are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF No 351, by A M, of Gravesend, CAPE TOWN, JUDY, are correct. All others wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF No 352, by R B, PHILO CHESS, JUDY, M P, BELLABY, R D M, DEREVON, CARLO F, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 351.

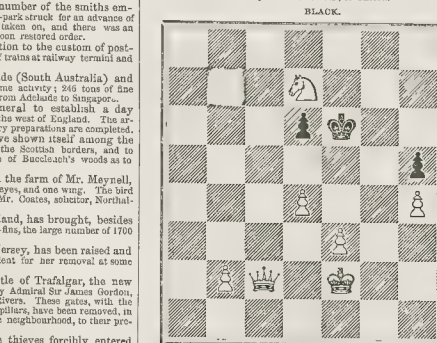
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. Q to K 7th	Kt takes Kt at Q 6th, or (*a*)	2. Q to K 5th (ch)	Kto B 5th, or K takes Q
		3. Q or B mates.	

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
(*a*) 1 2. Q to K 2d (ch)	B takes B, or (*b*) K to Q 4th	3. Q to her 5th—Mate	
(*b*) 1 2. Kt to K 6th (ch)	Kt to K 7th K moves	B mates	

PROBLEM No. 353.

By R. B. WORMALD, of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Instructive little contest, in which Mr. STAUNTON gives the Queen's Knight to Mr. ROWLAND, formerly a distinguished player of the Bristol Chess-Club

(*Remove White's Queen's Kt from the board.*)

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q R takes P	Q B to K 3d (*d*)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	17. B to Q 5th	K Kt to K 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. B takes Q Kt (ch)	Kt takes B
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	19. R takes Kt	P takes R
5. Castles	P to Q 3d	20. Q takes P (ch)	Q to her 2d
6. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to K R 3d	21. Q takes Q R (ch)	Q to Q sq
7. P to K B 4th	P to Q 6th (disc ch)	22. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	B to Q 2d
8. K to R sq	P takes Q B P	23. Q to her B 5th (*e*)	P to Q K 3d (*f*)
9. Q takes Q B P	Q Kt to Q 5th	24. Q to K 5th (ch)	Q to K 2d
10. Q to her B 3d	P to K B 3d (*a*)	(*g*)	
11. Q to K 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	25. Q takes Q B P	B to Q Kt 4th (*h*)
12. B takes B	Q P takes B	26. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	Q to her sq
13. Q R to Q sq	Q P takes P	27. Q to K 6th (ch)	Q to K 2d
14. Q R to Q 5th	P takes Kt (*b*)	28. Q to B 8th (ch)	Q to Q sq
15. P takes P (*c*)	K Kt to his 5th	(*i*)	

And the Game, by mutual consent, was given up as drawn.

(*a*) P to Q Kt 4th looks an inviting move, but it would be bad play, because White might take it, checking with the Queen, if her B Pawn were captured, win a piece and two Pawns in return, by taking the K Kt Pawn.

(*b*) It is needless to say that Black would lose his Queen by taking the Rook

(*c*) To prevent his gaining the open King's Bishop file with his Rook.

(*d*) This move, apparently so insignificant, was the result of the most mature deliberation, and, if we mistake not, will be found the only possible way by which Black can save the game.

(*e*) Black's last move effectually baffles White's plans. If, to prevent the dreaded Bishop getting posted at Q Kt 4th, he play P to Q R 4th, he gets a still worse game, for suppose—

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
25. P to Q R 4th	B takes P	28. Q to Q R 6th (ch)	Q to Q sq (if K to K 2d, he loses the Q)
26. Q to Q 6th (threatening mate)	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)		
27. Q to Q K 7	B to Q Kt 4th (best)	29 R to Q R sq	And ought to win

(*f*) Here again we see the importance of Black's last move. If the Q B P were not advanced, so as to assist in the Bishop, the proposed move could not be made, on account of White's tormented check at Q Kt 6th

(*g*) It may seem surprising that, as White has two three Pawns for the piece he gave, he contents himself with a drawn game. Upon looking at the position, however, it will be found that Black can move Castle and force a change of Queens, after which both parties will take off all the Pawns. For example, thus:—

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
26 Q R to Q B sq (the only move)	Castles	32. P takes Q	R to K B 3d (ch)
27. P to K 5th	R to K sq	33. R takes R	R takes R
28. Q to Q 6th	Q to Q 4th	34. P to Q 6th	B to Q Kt 4th
29. Q to Q 5th (best)	Q takes Q		

And then, bringing up his King, must win the Pawns

(*h*) Threatening to win the Queen by Q to her 3d.

(*i*) Had White taken the Bishop with his Queen, Black would have played Q to her 3d, and must have won.

THE CHESS CONGRESS OF 1851.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR—The Chess Congress which is proposed to take place simultaneously with the Great Exhibition next year, is a fortunate conception, the realisation of which it behoves every true lover of the Royal game to promote to the utmost of his ability, for, veri y, such an opportunity of advancing the cause of Chess has never before occurred, and may possibly never happen again. The first step to be taken in the matter, it seems to me, ought to be the appointment of a committee, the members of which should be persons whose acknowledged acquaintance with the game of Chess, together with their position and character, are such as to guarantee the correct and impartial discharge of the office they will have to perform. The duty of the committee, I presume, would be to settle the regulations in accordance with which the projected *tournament* is to be conducted—to appoint the time and place of action—to exercise a general superintendence over the various bouts during their progress—to distribute the prizes, and, finally, to act as referee and umpire in any doubtful or disputed points that might arise in the course of the proceedings. It would, of course, be understood that no member of the committee should vote or give an official opinion respecting any dubious question in which he himself may have a direct personal interest. The next object must be to provide the sinews of war, in the shape of a fund, from which to bestow prizes on the victorious competitors; and for this necessary purpose no time should be lost in setting subscriptions afoot adoat amongst the various Chess Clubs of the kingdom, who, it is to be hoped, will come forward liberally on the occasion. Individual amateurs, and all who take an interest in the game generally, should also be invited to contribute. An excellent example in this respect has been set by your intelligent correspondent, "A Member of the Calcutta Chess-Club," who has given us so interesting an account of Chess doing on the banks of the Hooghly, in last month's *Chronicle*.

And, talking of Calcutta, I would it were practicable for the redoubtable Mr. Cochrane to take a run home, overland, next May, bringing with him as escort a tail of turbaned and white-appareled eastern Chess celebrities. Nut Ghulam Cassim, who, woe worth the day! now sleeps with his fathers on the Coromandel coast; but Mohreschunder Bonnerjee, Wallis Aly, the Poonah Brahmin, and other dusky warriors, whose beards we shall be right glad to see wagging over an English board.

There can be little doubt, I fancy, that all the finest Chess players of the day, who may possibly find opportunity to attend, will be attracted by this tourney. The first-rates will, gird up their loins, and march with stalwart tread to the lists, to combat a *Pontrance* for the baton of the World's Chess Companion, and to win the winner's meed; while the *dii minorum gentium*, albeit incompetent to contend successfully for the topmost prize of all, will nevertheless, flock in, animated by the honourable ambition of gaining new distinction, and their dusky warriors leaves to laurels they may previously have acquired. This collision and encounter of the acutest and most practised Chess intelligences of which the age can boast, cannot fail to be of unique and absorbing interest, and may be expected to yield a store of games of such excellence, as to entitle them to rank side by side with the admirable models of Chess which the La Bourdonna-s-Macdonnell, and Staunton-St. Amant matches afford us. In good sooth, I can conceive no banquet that could impart a richer or more stimulating flavour to the intellectual palate of the versatile Chess amateur than the spectacle of a struggle in which Staunton, Der Laza, St. Amant, Jaenisch, Petroff, Saen, Kieseritzki, Löwenthal, Buckle, Stone, Harrwitz, Horwitz, Anderssen, Kling, Hanstein, and Newham should take part. He may picture to himself the room crowded with anxious and attentive spectators—the breathless silence broken occasionally by low and eager whispers with which a move, on which the fortune of an important game is supposed to turn, is watched the aspect of the principal combatants themselves, whose knitted and corrugated brows, stern countenances, with sometimes a scarce perceptible nervous twitch of the lips, and a slight swaying to and fro of the body, all plainly indicate the severity and weight of the mental toil with which the wary working brain strives and wrestles, and the almost painful excitement that is manifested as the deciding combat of all "begins to approximate an end." Lastly, calling in the aid of a slight degree of imagination, he may people the background with the shades of departed Chess worthies, looking approval on the scene. The fiery and robustious La Bourdonnais; Macdonnell, with his pale face of calm impassive calculation; the quick and sensitive features which the genius of Zoffany has handed down to us as those of André Danican Philidor; Huy Lopez, the mitred favourite of the Spanish King; and the chivalrous and noble-minded Leonardo, with his adventurous conquest, Paco Boi, the errant Syracusan Chess Paladin.

A word in conclusion. The feasibility and proper carrying out of the scheme in question will mainly depend on the spirit in which it is met by the Chess world of the country. As a *great festivities*, Chess practitioners are, to my thinking, not one whit behind poets; and a good deal of jealousy and difference of opinion as to respective strength of play is, I believe, prevalent between some of our clubs, as well as amongst individual players. It would be highly advisable, I think, that any feeling of this sort, wherever it exists, if it cannot be eradicated, should, at least for the nonce, be kept in abeyance. The object in hand is not to glorify or exalt any particular club or player, but to give a beneficial impulse to the cause of Chess in general. It does not concern us at present whether the Middenkirk Club fairly beat that of John O'Groat in their last match, by unanimous, or whether good Mr. Centre Pawn, you can thwack the eminent Mr. Passed Pawn on even terms, or perchance render him P and two moves. What we desiderate now is, that you and your exemplary opponent, for the sake of the common good, should both pocket up your several discrepancies, and join, like Highlanders, "shoulder to shoulder," in the promotion of an undertaking which cannot fail to be of such effectual service to the interests of the noble game you both love so well. Besides, it is not meet that we should appear to our foreign Chess brethren the unseemly spectacle of anything like disunion or disarray in the camp of our island Caissa. Let us rather, with mini unanimous and magnanimous, first greet them heartily on their arrival, and then do our best to pummel them soundly on the bloodless battle ground, where only

Smiling peace despoulates the plain.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

H. A. KENNEDY.

London, October, 1850.

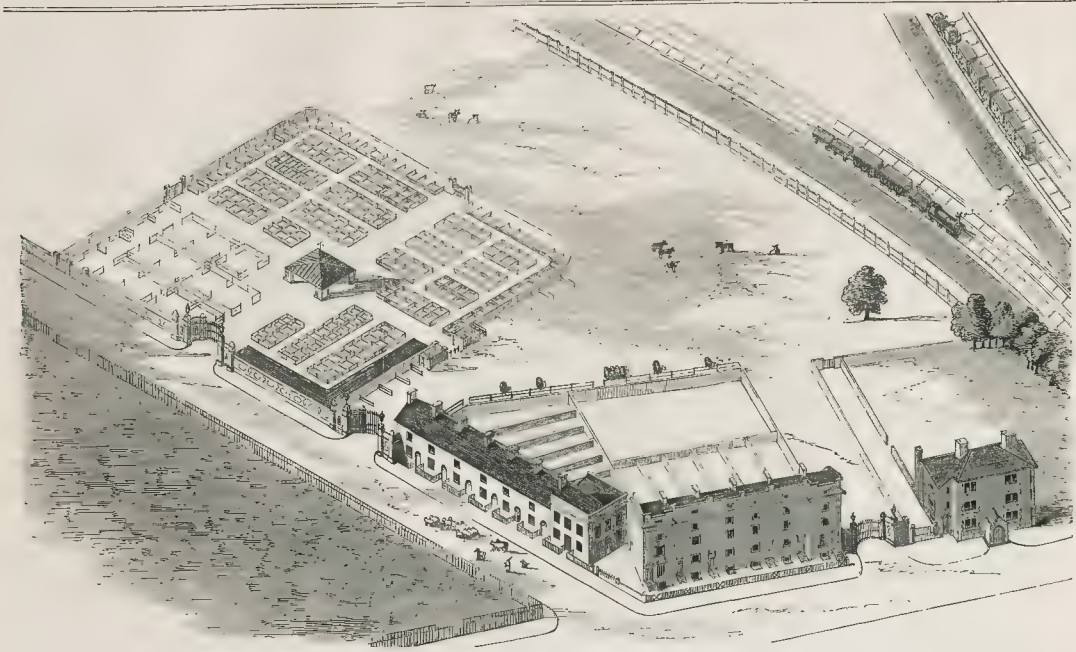
SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.—Copies of all the reports on the state of the head and provincial schools of design which have been made to the Board of Trade since August, 1849, have just been printed by order of the House of Commons. The reports have reference to all the schools of design in the three kingdoms, and bear testimony to the progress which they have made, and to the success which has attended the experiment of their establishment. With the exception of the schools at Norwich, Paisley, and one or two other places, the reports are extremely favourable, and the number of pupils admitted has steadily increased. The expenses incurred in the inspection of the provincial schools since August, 1849, amounted to £435 16s. The yearly grant to the schools in the year 1849 was £4700, and in 1850, £6340. The subscriptions and donations in that year amounted to £2689 11s. 6d., and for the half-year ended on the 30th of June, 1850, to £1790 10s. The liabilities on the 30th of June, 1850, were £6396 9s. 1d. The total receipts on account of the schools for the year ending 31st of March, 1850, were £12,817 3s. 4d., and the expenditure amounted to £12,621 8s. 6d., leaving a balance of £195 17s. 10d.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—The death of the late Sir Launcelot Shadwell, the Vice-Chancellor of England, in August last, and the recent resignation of the Vice-Chancellor Wigram, on account of continued indisposition, have created two vacancies in the judicial bench. It is understood that one Vice-Chancellor only will be appointed to supply the places of the two Judges whose offices have thus become vacant. It is expected that the Master of the Rolls, together with the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, and the Vice-Chancellor who is to be appointed, will be enabled to keep down the business of the Court, even assuming that the Lord Chancellor will be exclusively engaged in hearing appeals.

THE NEW STAMP ACT.—It has been already stated that great activity has prevailed at the Office of Stamps and Taxes, at Somerset House, for the last month, in preparing to meet the demands that were expected from the attention under the new Stamp Act for deeds, leases, transfers, agreements, and other documents reduced under the new scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which has given so great an impetus to legal business throughout the United Kingdom. The demands for stamps under the new act have been so great from the country districts, that the Commissioners are still obliged to keep the engines in full work from 9 A.M. till 9 P.M. in what is called the "dry department," in stamping the numerous parchments sent in. It will be at least another month before the quantity required to be computed can be transmitted to the parties. The London stamp office has issued upwards of 1,000,000 stamps already delivered to the different solicitors, law-agents, &c. The average number of postage-stamps sent to the Post-office is £12,000 per week, besides those for the country.

A NEW FIRE ALARUM.—A new and ingenious contrivance for giving an alarm in case of fire, has been made known within the last few days. It is the invention of a gentleman named Robinson, of Great Queen-street, Westminster, and consists of a series of gutta-percha strings, which are intended to be so fixed throughout the different compartments of a house or warehouse, that they shall communicate with a bell attached to the outer-door. These strings or guttas-percha are made to intersect each other in various directions, so that the application of fire to any part of them will cause them to break, and thus make the bell ring, by depriving it of the support it receives from being in close contact with the string or strings. The principle is a very simple one, and, if adopted in warehouses and other large establishments, where a person might be employed to visit the apparatus, may prove advantageous

THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.—The *Asiatic* and the *Thomas Fielden*, the property of Messrs Fielden Brothers and Co., of Liverpool, formed a portion of their splendid line of Australian packets, each 1000 tons register, from Port Phillip and Sydney, and the ship *Petersham*, from Adelaide direct, the property of Messrs. Jones and Young, husband, and will load at the Albert Dock, Liverpool, last week, to discharge. The *Anna* (whose safe arrival at Port Phillip, with 150 passengers, in 96 days, was some time since noticed) will immediately load again for Australia. The *Petrel*, of 1360 tons burthen, belonging to Messrs. Shaw, Bright, and Co.'s line of packet-ships, sailed on Friday (last week), with 14 passengers and a full cargo, for Adelaide and Sydney. She had on board some highly respectable families, who are going to settle there. The *Petrel* will be succeeded by her sister ship the *Condor*, on the 1st of November. This is the first vessel that has ever sailed from London with a full and clear cargo for Australia. The *Petrel* will be succeeded by her sister ship the *Condor*, on the 1st of November. This is the first vessel that has ever sailed from London with a full and cleared cargo for Australia. The *Petrel* will be succeeded by her sister ship the *Condor*, on the 1st of November. This is the first vessel that has ever sailed from London with a full and cleared cargo for Australia.



NEW CATTLE-MARKET, READING.

READING CATTLE-MARKET.

The establishment of a mart for the sale of cattle in the borough of Reading has been for many years the anxious desire of a great number of the inhabitants of the town, and the breeders and dealers in the surrounding neighbourhood. A public Company has been established to carry out this desirable object; and having obtained their act in the last session of Parliament, advertised in August last for plans. The committee unanimously selected the plan designed by Mr. B. Clacy, architect, of Reading.

The site chosen is a large meadow adjoining the Great Western and Berks and Hants Railways, on the northern side of Reading, with an entrance to the Market close to the station-road. The meadow being subject to floods, the whole area of the Market is to be raised with chalk above flood level. The Market is divided into two separate parts, for the fat stock and lean stock. The Fat Stock Market is arranged to accommodate 150 fat beasts, 2000 sheep, 150 calves, and 500 pigs. The area of the Lean Stock Market embraces 2½ acres of pasture land. The whole fitting-up of the Markets is to be of wrought iron. The calf pens will be roofed over with corrugated zinc, supported on iron columns. The entrance-gates are to be 16 feet wide, forming a segment of a circle on the plan, and are to slide on rollers into a void space, in curved walls of entrances. There is a small lodge for toll-takers at each entrance to the Fat and Lean Stock Markets.

The first brick was laid by Mr. Haslam, chairman of the committee, on Friday, the 4th inst., in the presence of the officers and some friends of the undertaking. The men engaged on the preparatory works were liberally regaled by the contractors, and accompanied the ceremony with several hearty cheers. A few of the friends dined together after the ceremony.

The earthwork is being executed by Messrs. Orton and Son. The whole of the contract is taken by Messrs. Barnes and Turner, of Reading, at £1600. The works are proceeding with great rapidity, and are to be completed by the 23rd of November, preparatory to the great Christmas Markets.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WEST BROMPTON.

This Church was consecrated on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, by the Right Reverend Charles James, Lord Bishop of London. It is in the form of a cross, and is from the design of George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., under whose superintendence the whole has been carried out. It is situated in the western part of the Brompton district, in the parish of Kensington; and the expense has been provided for by the joint contributions of the Church Commissioners, public subscription, and by the Rev. H. J. Swale, the Perpetual Curate, a large part of the funds being provided by the minister.

The building is completed with the exception of the tower, which is ultimately to carry an octagon lantern and spire.

The principal dimensions are as follow:—Nave, 86 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 46 feet high to ridge of roof. The tower is 17 feet square inside, carried on four massive arches, with clustered columns and richly carved capitals. The transept measures 81 feet in length by 26 feet wide; the chancel is 28 feet by 20 feet 6 inches in width.

An organ, built by Mr. Bishop, occupies part of the north transept. The walls are of stone; the chancel is paved with Minton's tiles; the other parts of the floor with ordinary tiles, of black, red, and buff colours. The seats are open, and of deal, stained and varnished. The pulpit, font, and sedilia are of stone, well carved and of good design. The coloured decorations are the work of Mr. W. H. Rogers, and give much satisfaction: they consist mainly of illuminated copies of the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments; and a bright diaper under the east window, and at the back of sedilia. Two of the chancel windows are already filled with memorial windows of painted glass; the great east window is shortly to be filled in a similar manner: this will beby Hardman; those already executed are by Powell. The Church contains accommodation for 750 persons; the district, however, has, we believe, nearly 4000 inhabitants.

The ceremonial of consecration was conducted with the usual observances, a large attendance of the clergy of the neighbouring districts assisting on the occasion; and the Church was filled to overflowing.

Operation of the Anti-Fugitive Slave Bill in the United States.—From the American papers which have been received this week, we give the following gleanings on this subject:—At Harrodsburg, Kentucky, two negroes have been shot while attempting an escape, and the following has reached us by the *Western Magnetic Telegraph*, from Bedford, Pennsylvania:—"Ten runaway slaves from Virginia, who lost their way on the ridge of the Alleghanies, eight miles from this place, were discovered yesterday, and attacked by the Pennsylvanians. During the *mêlée* two of the slaves were wounded, one mortally and the other dangerously. These were captured this morning. Six of the party sought shelter in a mountain hut, occupied by a man and his wife. The clothes of the fugitives were very ragged, and nearly torn off their backs from coming in contact with trees, in their endeavour to escape unseen. The woman of the hut supplied the outcasts plentifully with food, while the husband procured assistance, and captured them. He received a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for their recovery. The remaining two have, up to this time, eluded all attempts to arrest them, and are doubtless concealed somewhere hereabouts. They are closely watched by Pennsylvanians, who are eager to obtain the reward offered for them." "A telegraphic despatch announces that great excitement prevails in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, occasioned by the appearance of two men from the South, who are after a beautiful creole, the wife of a Mr. Evans, and who, they say, is a runaway slave. 'If she is discovered,' adds the correspondent, 'it will hardly be possible for them to take her, the feeling is so strong against them.'" At Pittsburg, anti-slave-law meetings have been held, and escaping slaves have passed through that city in considerable numbers for the British provinces. There are several hundred fugitive slaves residing in Boston, where it is probable those who remain will be protected. At any rate, attempts to seize them would endanger the public peace. Over one hundred fugitive slaves, who lived at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, have escaped to Canada. The carrying of this new bill into active operation is pregnant with difficulty, danger, and injustice. The fugitives are all armed, and most of them declare that they will sacrifice their lives rather than their liberty.

CARLISLE MAYORALTY INSIGNIA.

The Gas-works of the Carlisle Gas-light and Coke Company have just been transferred to the Corporation of that city; and, to commemorate the transaction, the Company have presented the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens a splendid Gold Chain and badge, to be worn by their chief magistrate during his year of office. The present Mayor, the first to wear these new insignia, is Joseph Rome, Esq.

MAYORALTY CHAIN FOR THE CORPORATION OF CARLISLE.

The Chain consists of 59 links, and is 43 inches in length: attached is a Badge, with the arms of the city of Carlisle enamelled in proper colours. The value of the Chain and Badge is £200. It is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), 156, New Bond-street, London.

Latest from Sir John Ross.—Extraordinary Flight of Carrier Pigeons.—We have learned from a private source, that, on Friday week last, two of the carrier pigeons taken with him when he left the Port of Ayr, and some of which were to be despatched home in the event of his either finding Sir John Franklin or being frozen in, arrived at Ayr, finding their way at once to the dove-cot which they occupied previous to being taken away. The birds, we understand, arrived within a short time of each other, but neither of them, we regret to be informed, conveyed anything in the shape of letter or note of any description. One of them, indeed, which had had some document attached, was found to be considerably mutilated—it having apparently been shot away. The time they were liberated by Sir John Ross is, of course, uncertain, but taking into consideration the well-known powers of flight possessed by the carrier pigeon, it cannot have been very long since they left our gallant countryman. The arrival of authentic news from the Arctic regions will be looked forward to with additional anxiety, from the probability which has now arisen that some tidings may have been heard of Sir John Franklin. Independent, however, of the interest which otherwise attaches to the extraordinary flight of the pigeons, it will be regarded by naturalists as a most remarkable incident. We do not recollect any parallel to it. The distance the creatures must have traversed cannot be far short of 2000 miles, and as they travel by sight and not by scent, the fact is the more extraordinary. Sir John Ross, we believe, took five pigeons with him, which, it may be remembered, were stated, in the last accounts received of him, to have been at that time all alive, so that there are still three to be accounted for.—*North British Mail.*

Copyright of Designs.—A new statute, cap. 104, published last week (16 Law T. 48), extends the law relating to the Copyright of Designs. It enacts that designs may be registered provisionally for one year, and that such registration shall give to the proprietor all the protections afforded by the Registry of Designs Act. The exhibition of such designs is not to defeat the copyright, but articles to which it is applied are not to be sold. The Board of Trade is empowered to grant a further extension for six months. The 6th section directs the registrar to register any sculpture, &c., within the protection of the Sculpture Copyright Acts; and any person copying such registered sculpture, model, &c., is to be liable to a penalty of £50, to be recovered under the provisions of the Registry of Designs Act. The Board of Trade is empowered to extend the copyright in ornamental designs registered under the Designs Acts, 1842, for not more than three years, and it is to make orders from time to time for regulating the registration of designs. The registrar may dispense with drawings in certain cases. Books and documents in the Designs-office are not to be removed without a judge's order. A judge of any of the superior courts may order copies of documents to be furnished for the purpose of being given in evidence. The provisions of the Designs Act, 1842, are extended to this act, when not expressly repealed or repugnant.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WEST BROMPTON, CONSECRATED ON TUESDAY.

WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH.

Our Engravings represent the exterior and the interior of this unassuming parish Church, which her Majesty frequents when staying at her marine residence of Osborne.

Whippingham Church is but a short distance from Osborne, a little from the main road between East Cowes and Newport, and in its exterior is devoid of beauty, its architectural features being extremely plain. It is cruciform in plan, having a nave, chancel, and transepts. The mouldings to the windows are extremely simple; and, in lieu of pinnacles with rich crockets and finials at the angles and gables of this building, there are unadorned obelisks of plain stone. So unornamented, in fact, is the architectural character of Whippingham Church, that it would be almost impossible from them to fix the date of the erection of any part. There are some fragments of stone, let into the wall on the north side, bearing very rude sculpture, from their style evidently of very remote antiquity; from which we might almost infer that there had been a structure here at an earlier period than the character of the present Church would indicate. The Church has a square tower, from which rises an octagonal spire, the surface of which is sculptured like fishes' scales. The interior of the Church is as simple as the exterior, there being no enrichment to the arches or windows, or decorations to the roof. There are galleries in the transepts; their fronts of the plainest description, as far as the panelling is concerned, and they are supported on slender shafts. The pulpit is placed at the junction of the chancel and the nave, and is supported by slight columns on one side, and the stairs on the other, thus allowing a free passage under the pulpit into the chancel. The seat occupied by her Majesty is on the south side of the Church, and may be distinguished in our Engraving by the dark curtain drawn around it. There are several mural tablets in the Church, of the usual character of modern cenotaphs. The Rev. Mr. Protheroe is the incumbent of Whippingham.

WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Carisbrooke Church.—A Correspondent writes from Catstow, near Oxford:—"I lately had an opportunity of seeing Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight. The chapel is a modern building, compared to some parts of the Castle, and I should suppose it to have been erected about the beginning of the last century. I was sorry to see that it was fast going to decay: a considerable space over the pulpit and reading-desk is exposed to the weather at all times, the slating being off the roof: the sounding-board, too, has fallen on the ground. If the chapel were immediately attended to, I should think about £100 would place it in tolerable repair. I was informed it was Government property, and, probably, this may meet the eye of some gentlemen who have power and influence to see it put into good repair."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

Some days since, an address, signed by upwards of a thousand graduates of the University of Oxford, was transmitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Bishop of Oxford, on the subjects of the Royal Supremacy and the recent judgement of the Privy Council. The Archbishop has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Oxford acknowledging its receipt. His Grace says:—"An address has reached me, through your Lordship's hands, signed by a large body of Oxford graduates, on the subject of the present constitution of the Court of Appeal in matters ecclesiastical. Such an address is entitled to grave and respectful consideration, both from the names appended to it, and from the subject to which it refers. I cannot, however, see grounds for the apprehension expressed by the subscribers, that the doctrines of our Church are exposed to danger, either from the constitution of the Judicial Committee, or from the decision at which they arrived in the case recent y brought before them. It would certainly be desirable that a large proportion of the Judges should be taken from the ecclesiastical members of our Church, if the settlement of doctrine were involved in their decisions. But, happily, this case needs not to be provided for. Our doctrines and our formularies were settled at the Reformation, and the agreement or disagreement of these with any opinions which may become matter of inquiry is a question well suited to the habits of the Judicial Committee as now existing. And having assisted at their recent deliberations, I feel bound to bear witness to the patient investigation which the question received, and the earnest desire of the members of the Committee to pronounce such a sentence as should be in accordance, both in letter and spirit, with our Articles and Formularies. But I beg to assure the subscribers to the address that they cannot be more anxious than myself to maintain the doctrines of the Church inviolate; and that I shall always, by God's grace, employ any influence which my station may afford me in promoting such measures as may appear likely to contribute to that end."

Preferments and Appointments.—*Deaneries:* The Very Rev. Edward N. Hoare, to Waterford; the Very Rev. Viscount Mountmorris, to Achonry. *Deanery Rural:* The Rev. Charles Herbert, Rector of Ruraken, Staffordshire, to Newcastle. *Rectories:* The Rev. Richard Portman Burton, to Trentborough, Somersetshire; the Rev. W. S. Bucknill, to Stretton Baskerville, Warwickshire; the Rev. S. Holmes, to North Cray, Kent. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Wise, to Offchurch, Warwickshire; the Rev. Edward Russell Orwood, to All Saints and St. Peter's, Maldon, Essex; the Rev. R. N. Blaker, to Ifield, Sussex; the Rev. Charles Trollope Swan, to Dunholme, Lincolnshire; the Rev. T. Williams, to Burnham; the Rev. H. Holmes, to St. Anne's, Wandsworth; the Rev. G. P. Bennett, to White Notley, Essex. The Rev. F. Barlow Guy, to the Headship of the College recently established at Bradfield, near Reading, Berks, in connexion with the parish church.

Testimonials.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. G. Poingdestre, from the attendants of the daily service at St. Matthew's, Millbrook; the Rev. John Stephen Hall, from the Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury; the Rev. G. W. Hutchins, late curate of Chew-Magna with Dundry, Somerset, from the parishioners.

Trinity Church, Haverstock Hill, St. Pancras.—This church was opened on Sunday, after consecration, under the incumbency of the Rev. D. Laing, M.A., who, with the committee, has made himself responsible for £4000, which it is trusted public liberality will make good.

Bristol Church Union.—The Rev. G. A. Denison has announced that he intends to press a motion, of which he has given notice, at the ensuing general meeting, November 11, which will raise the whole question of making, at the time, some further statement of principles *substantially agreeing with* that contained in Mr. Palmer's paper, as a basis for a plan of general co-operation in behalf of the Church of England; and that, if defeated in the meeting, he intends to call for a poll of the whole Union.

Church Extension in the Diocese of Llandaff.—From a circular letter just issued by the Bishop of Llandaff, it appears that 17 parishes in Glamorganshire, containing 104,124 inhabitants, have church room only for 7416. In 13 parishes in Monmouthshire, in which there are 81,152 persons, church room is provided only for 10,496. The population of Merthyr Tydvil amounts to 50,000, with accommodation only for 2500; that of Bedwellty to 22,413, with provision only for 2003. The number of clergymen labouring in these populous parishes is lamentably disproportionate to the exigences of the case, and the bishop will hold a meeting of the gentry and clergy of the diocese at Bridgend, on the 29th of October, and at Newport on the 31st, for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as may be deemed best calculated to remedy the existing evils. His Lordship further states that her Majesty has been pleased to contribute £100 towards the object of church extension in the diocese; that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has encouraged him to proceed; and the Right Hon. Lord John Russell has desired him, if any subscription is set on foot, to put down his name for £50.

INTERIOR OF WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE OLD MARKET-HOUSE, ASHBURTON.

Ashburton, Devon, anciently called Aisbertone, in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Brictric, and at the Conquest to Gudael de Totnais. It

THE OLD MARKET-HOUSE, AT ASHBURTON, DEVON.

appears by "Doomsday Book" to have then been part of the demesne of the Crown, being therein described as "Terra Regis." It was subsequently annexed to the see of Exeter; in 1310, Bishop Stapledon procured a charter in the reign of Edward II., for a market and fairs, and it was made a "Stannary Town" by charter of Edward III., in 1328, being then noted for mines of tin and copper, which abound in the neighbourhood. Henry IV., in the third year of his reign, granted a charter whereby "the men of the manor of Aisbertone, which is ancient demesne of our Crown," should be free from paying tol throughout the kingdom. It belonged to the Crown in the time of Charles I., as that King granted the manor to his son, Prince Charles, when he created him Prince of Wales; after various changes it came into possession of Lord Clinton, who is one of the Lords of the manor, has considerable property in the parish, and is proprietor of the market.

The ancient Market-house, delineated in the above Engraving, appears to have been erected in the fourteenth century, from various old records, and the date of the charter as granted in 1310. The building, which is in a dilapidated state, is built principally of timber, the chief part being of oak; it is about 120 feet in length, and consists of two stories, the lower forming throughout its length arches of woodwork, used for the butchers' shambles and vegetables; the upper one for the corn-market and the cook. It stands in the centre of the town, at the lower end of North-street: the open space in front was formerly used for bull-baiting and other sports, from which it is generally denominated the "Bull-ring;" the judges of those sports being seated in the opening, under the clock turret. During the Civil War, on the arrival of the Parliamentary army, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, on their march westward, in January, 1646, the old building was used as a storehouse for baggage, arms, &c.; the General taking up his quarters at the Mermaid Inn, opposite the market which house has still its arched entrances and spacious hall.

A new and commodious market-place being just erected, at the expense o

Lord Clinton, the quaint old manor will shortly be taken down; and, previous to its demolition, is well worth a visit of all lovers of antiquity.

The town was a borough in the 26th of Edward I., and returned two members, John Pope and William Titels, the 25th May, 1295, for the Parliament at York.

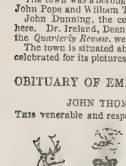
John Dunning, the celebrated lawyer and first Lord Ashburton, was born here. Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, and the late Mr. Gifford, the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, were also natives of the town.

The town is situated about a mile from the river Dart, which has long been celebrated for its picturesque and romantic scenery

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JOHN THOMAS LORD STANLEY, OF ALDERLEY.

This venerable and respected nobleman died on the 22nd instant, at Alderley Park, Cheshire. In the 84th year of his age. The branches of the illustrious family from which he descended, sprang from the marriage of Sir John Stanley, Knight, of Westerchird son of Thomas Lord Stanley, K G , of Knowsley, by Joan Goushill; his wife, grand daughter of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, by the Lady Elizabeth de Bohun, great grand-daughter of King Edward I. In 1456, the chief of the house, Thomas Stanley, of Alderley, was created a baronet, and from him that title passed in course of time to his descendant, Sir John Thomas Stanley, who was eventually raised to the Peerage in May, 1839, and was the nobleman whose death we record.



Lord Stanley, of Alderley (born the 26th November, 1768, the eldest son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart., by Maria, his wife, daughter and heiress of Hugh Owen, Esq , of Penrhos, co. Angl.esey), married 11th October, 1796, Lady Maria Josepha Holroyd, daughter of John, first Earl of Sheffield, and had issue seven daughters, five of whom married, and two sons, viz. Edward John, Lord Eddlsbury, late M P. for Cheshire, who now succeeds to the Barony of Stanley of Alderley, and William Owen, late M P. for Anglesey.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

His Lordship, who was next brother and bear presumptive of the Marquis of Waterford, died on the 18th inst., in the Regent's Park Barracks. He was born 2nd December, 1812, the second son of Henry-De La Poer, second Marquis, by Susanna his wife, only daughter and heir of George Earl of Tyrconnel. At an early age he entered the army as Cornet in the 1st Life Guards, and remained in that regiment up to the period of his death, then holding a Captain's commission.

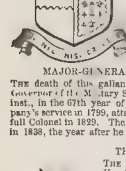
By his Lordship's decease, his only and younger brother, the Rev. Lord John Beresford, Rector of Barrowstown, becomes next in succession to the Peerage honours of this distinguished family.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EPHRAIM GEORGE STANNUS, C.B

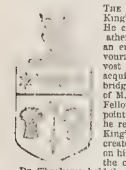
The death of this gallant officer, who held the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of the Military Dependency at Addiscombe, occurred there on the 21st inst., in the 67th year of his age. Sir Ephraim entered the East India Company's service in 1799, attained the commission of Captain in 1811, and became full Colonel in 1823. The local rank of Major-General was conferred on him in 1838, the year after he received Knighthood.

THE REV. DR THACKERAY

The Rev. George Thackeray, D.D., F L.S., Provost of King's College, Cambr.dge, was born at Harrow, in 1777. He came of a learned and scholastic family. His grandfather was head-master of Harrow School, his father was an eminent physician resident at Windsor, and the favourite medical attendant of George III. The future Provost received his earlier education at Eton; and, after acquiring distinction there, went to King's College, Cambridge. Here he took his degree of B.A. in 1802, and of M.A. in 1805, and, in 1805, also, he was made a Fellow of the College. He was shortly afterwards appointed one of the Assistant-Masters of Eton, where he remained until he was chosen, in 1814, Provost of King's College, on the decease of Dr. Sumner. He was created B.D. in 1813, and D.D. in 1814 (by Royal mandate) on his election to the provostship. The same year he served the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University.

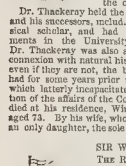


Dr. Thackeray held the appointment of Chaplain in Ordinary to George III. and his successors, including her present Majesty. He was a most erudite classical scholar, and had the reputation of having produced some of the best elements in the University examinations, and the course of study there. Dr. Thackeray was also an eminent naturalist: his collection and library in connexion with natural history are accounted the richest and most valuable, even if they are not, the best in England. This learned and excellent man has for some years prior to his decease suffered from an internal complaint, which latterly incapacitated him from taking an active part in the administration of the affairs of the College, and which eventually proved fatal to him. He died at his residence, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, on the 21st instant, aged 73. By his wife, who was a Miss Cotton, and whom he survived, he leaves an only daughter, the sole heiress of his great wealth.



SIR WILLIAM FREMANTLE, G.C.H.

The Right Hon. Sir William Henry Fremantle, G.C.H., was the youngest son of John Fremantle, Esq., of Aston Abbots, in the county of Buckingham. He was born on the 28th December, 1765, and, entering the army early in life, attained the rank of a Captain of Infantry; and, in 1793, he was appointed Aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Buckingham, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Wellington being an Aide-de-camp to his Excellency at the same time. Mr. Fremantle's services were, however, soon converted to the Civil department of the State. He succeeded to the post of private secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant Buckingham, and his next appointment was that of Deputy to his Grace, when the Duke became Teller of the Exchequer.



In 1806, on the formation of the Grenville and Grey Administration, Fremantle was promoted to the joint Secretary of the Treasury, and entered the House of Commons, of which he continued a member until 1837, having re-

sented Buckingham in seven Parliaments. Throughout the period he was steadily attached to the party represented by Lord Grenville, Mr. Horner, Mr Wynne, and Lord Temple. In 1822, when the Grenville party joined the Government of Lord Liverpool, Mr. Fremantle was made Commissioner of the India Board and a Privy Councillor. In 1826, Mr. Fremantle was selected by George IV. to fill the office of Treasurer of the Household; and the also received the honour of Knighthood, with the Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover. Sir William Fremantle was likewise Treasurer of the Household under William IV., and held the Chief-Rangership of Windsor Great Park. Under her present Majesty he relinquished the Treasurership, but retained the Deputy Rangership. Much of his time was devoted to the effectual improvement of the Park, even to the period of his death, at the advanced age of eighty-three

Sir William Fremantle married, in 1797, the only daughter of Sir J. Elwill, Bart., and widow of Felton Lionel Hervey, Esq., by whom (who died in 1841) he had no issue. Sir William died at his seat, Hally Grove, Windsor Park, on the 18th instant

The Late Robbery of the Mail between Wolverhampton and Birmingham.—Some clue has been obtained within the last few days to the missing bag of which the mail cart was hastily robbed on the Wednesbury road. During the last week attempts were made to negotiate two of the banker's bills which formed part of the contents of the bag, and the persons who made these daring attempts have been taken into custody, one at Stourbridge and the other at Birmingham

Foreign Cattle.—The steam-ship *Diana*, from Harlingen, has brought 455 pigs as part of her cargo. Each pig if not more than double the quantity or this description of live stock that has arrived direct from the Continent on one occasion. The same vessel brought the large number of 194 beasts, 36 calves, 530 sheep, and other productions of Holland; and the *Magnet*, from Amsterdam, has brought the largest number of sheep ever brought from the Dutch capital as part of her cargo, comprising 1133 of this description of cattle, also the produce of Holland.

On Saturday a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce was held at Liverpool, to consider the propriety of applying to Parliament for an alteration in the constitution of the dock trust of Liverpool, with the view of obtaining the proportionate representation of property now administered by the trust. After much discussion, it was resolved, by a majority, to proceed to Parliament for a bill for the purpose indicated.

A Valuable Picture.—A picture painted on wood, and purchased by M. Campenart, at a public sale-room in London, in 1846, where it was sold as the portrait of an Abbess, by Le Brozino, has been examined by the Academy of St Luke, at Rome, to whose judgment it was submitted by the purchaser, and unanimously recognised as the work of Michael Angelo, and as representing the illustrious Marchesa de Pescara, Vittoria Colonna.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, Charlounel, arrived in that city on the 21st ult., and took possession of his cathedral the next day. It is a French emigrant of the last revolution, about fifty years of age. A brother of his, a member of the National Assembly, was shot dead at the barricades of Paris during the struggle of July, 1848. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Canada died in Quebec on the 4th inst.

THE BURGLARY AT MR. HOLFORD'S, IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

On Monday, William Dyson was brought up on remand on this charge, at the Mary-bone Police-office. A crowd of the curious assembled on the occasion

Captain Ryder Burton (a friend of Mr. Holford) was present, and mentioned to the magistrate (Mr. Broughton) the fact of the premises having within the last two or three weeks been broken into and a carriage belonging to him carried off, which vehicle, however, he fortunately recovered.

The prisoner appeared very low-spirited, and much more pale and dejected than he did upon the first examination

Mr. Broughton (to the prisoner, to whom the gaze of every one present was directed): You are charged with having burglariously broken and entered the dwelling-house of James Holford, Esq., and taken away part of an ornamental and other property. (To Lockerby, 180 S): What further evidence have you to give in this case?—Lockerby: None, your worship, at present. We wish for a little more time, in order to afford us an opportunity of apprehending other parties.

Mr. Broughton: Has there been any reward offered.—Lockerby: No, sir.

Inspector Champneys said, that, from certain circumstances which had already transpired, arising out of the activity and judicious management of the officers employed in the case, the Commissioners of Police were desirous of having a remand.

Lockerby said he had no doubt that others connected with the party would be in custody in a few days. One of them had, it was quite certain, been severely wounded, and he must have obtained the assistance of a medical man.

The double-barrelled pistol, with the spring lever attached thereto, and with which Mr. Paul, the butler, armed himself, was produced, as was also the hat left behind by the burglar supposed to have been killed. These articles were examined with much curiosity by several gentlemen who sat near the magistrate during the proceedings

The magistrate had some conversation with Mr. Paul and Lockerby in an under tone; and, from what transpired, it was deemed necessary for the ends of justice, without going any more into the matter at present, to remand the prisoner till Monday next.

He was then removed to the House of Detention. A great crowd assembled to witness his departure. It has been ascertained that for some time he kept a low lodging-house, the resort of thieves and the lowest description of prostitutes, and that he was also connected with a gang tried about two years ago for the murder of Mr. Bellchambers in Westminster

It is understood that, prior to the next examination of Dyson, some of his supposed accomplices in guilt will be apprehended, and evidence of a strongly criminatory nature be produced against them.

Extensive Robbery of Jewellery in the Strand.—A burglary, the audacity of which is perfectly astounding, considering the great excitement caused by the late numerous robberies in town and country still continues, was committed on Tuesday morning at a large jeweller's and silversmith's, in the Strand, when property to the amount of between £2000 and £3000 was stolen. The house in which the robbery was committed is on the left side of the Craven Hotel, Strand, directly facing the Golden Cross coach-yard, and the shop from which the valuable property has been abstracted belongs to Messrs. Clapham and Williams, silversmiths and jewellers, one of the oldest established houses in the Strand. The door at which the robbers entered is supposed to be about three o'clock, but how an entry was effected there is not the slightest circumstance to show. The property stolen is diamonds of immense value, and other precious stones which were not set, also a great number of rings and watches. There is no doubt but that plate was the desideratum with the burglars, as Messrs. Williams and Clapham are celebrated for their massive plate service; but, fortunately, in this they were disappointed, as the greatest portion was removed from the front shop into an inner shop, and there safely encased in an iron-bound chest. The whole of the articles abstracted might be placed in a man's pocket. The robbery was first discovered about seven o'clock in the morning, when the shopmen came as usual. To his astonishment the right door was ajar, slightly fixed, and on pushing it open he discovered that the carpet and chairs had evidently been removed from the position in which he had left them the previous evening, about ten o'clock, when everything was safe. The door he found open had been bolted on the inside. He immediately raised an alarm, and, calling for the constable on the beat, they instituted a search, but, of course, the robbers had fled. Information was at once given at Whitehall, also at Bow street, and from the latter place Inspector Dodd hastened to the spot. He made all the necessary inquiries, and then despatched Sergeants Thompson and West to take charge of the affair. Inspector Field and Shaw, the two detective officers, have also made an examination of the premises, and already have attached suspicion to two parties. They are, however, determined not to be apprehended hastily, lest they might be mistaken, and the guilty parties consequently escape. The constabulary officers are quite satisfied, from the one which they have already discovered, that they will be able to pass the description sheet of justice before many days have passed. The following is a portion of the valuable property stolen, but until the whole of the stock books are looked over by Messrs. Clapham and Williams, they are perfectly ignorant of the total loss they have sustained by the daring burglary. —200 gilt rings, set with diamonds, &c.; 120 gold and silver sleeper rings: 130 gold signet rings onyx and carnelians, 90 gold and silver watches, 80 gold guards and chains; 15 single stone diamond rings; and a large number of valuable bracelets, and other jewellery. Since the robbery the Commissioners of Police have issued a number of handbills, guarding housekeepers against leaving their street-doors open, and also to be on their guard when strangers are waiting in their premises: extra iron-bound shutters are being fixed at many of the silversmiths' in the Strand.

California Gold.—(*To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)—It may be interesting to your readers to know the result of two large specimens of California gold which arrived in this country in 1842. These lumps have been broken up: that engraved in your Journal for August 31 only yielded £334 it was supposed to contain gold to the amount of £400. The specimen exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, for which an offer of £700 was refused, has only yielded £660. The cause of the error in their supposed value arises from the great amount of silver which is found combined with the Californian gold when in *large* and these specimens contained one ounce of silver to the pound of gold. The value of silver is sixty shillings a pound, and gold £48. It is singular that ten dust and small pieces from the same district should be so much purer. Your obedient servant, James Tennant. 149, Strand.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Acted on by the abundance of money and investments arising from the payments of the dividends, the English market at the beginning of the week displayed much buoyancy. Consols quoted 97⅞ ⅞ on Monday, and on Tuesday advanced to 97⅞ for time, until noon, when several sales of Consols and Reduced caused a momentary flatness. The market was again heavy on Wednesday, some appre.ensions existing that the gradual fall in the exchanges might ultimately tend to an outflow of gold. But on Thursday a rapid decline occurred, in consequence of the supposed active interference by France and Russia in the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. Consols were sold at 97⅛ an improvement of ⅛ per cent. afterwards being quoted 97⅜ ⅝, and on Friday 97⅜ ½, but are now about 95. In the heavy stocks the fluctuations have been relative. The Ex. Bills of the week the market was still heavy, the following prices being the last quoted. Bank Stock, Five per Cents, 1845, Consols, 97; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Anns., 96⅛; Long Annts., to expire Jan., 1860, 13-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 7 11-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 86 pm; Consols for Account, 97⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 69 pm, Small, June, 70 pm

In the Foreign Market, the principal fluctuations have been in Mexican and Peruvian, both closing lower than Monday's quotations. Mexican has ranged from 32 to ⅞ for the Account to 31⅛ ⅜, and Peruvian has declined from 84 to 81⅛, having been sold at 80⅞ ; Russian Stock on Wednesday declined about one per cent. The following is an extract of a letter received by the Committee of Spanish-American Bondholders from their agents at Bogota, Messrs. Powles, Wilson, and Co., dated 19th September, and relating to the "Treasury Bills" lately issued by the New Grenadian Government for the dividends in arrear "The Bonds (t e. the above Treasury Bills) we believe, will be worth from 7½ to 80 per cent. in due country. The sale will be, however, slow." This is a perfect confirmation of the justice of our remarks on the Grenada compact in the Illustrated London News of last week. The large holders must be losers to a great deal, but to a far less extent than the smaller ones, who, having the greater influence in the working of the arrangement, which must ultimately tend to throw all the odd Coupons into the hands of the speculators having agencies at Bogota, &c , who will only purchase at their own prices. At the close of the week there was flat, the following being the last quotations:—Chilian Bonds, 5s per Cent., 102⅜; Danish Bonds, Five per Cent., 101; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 18⅜; Mexican Bonds, 5s per Cent. Coupons, 31⅝; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons (Account), 31⅜; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 81⅛; Ditto, Deferred, 36⅜; Russian Bonds, 105⅜; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97⅛; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 18⅛; Ditto, Passive, 5⅛; Venezuela, Deferred, 11⅜; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 56; Ditto, Four per Cent. 89¾

Shares closed rather heavily, the decline in the Consol Market affecting prices. Notwithstanding this, there has been some good business done during the week on behalf of private investors. The last prices are—For Aberdeen, 9 ; Ditto, Preference, ½ dis; Birmingham and Oxford Junction (without guarantee), 26½; Caledonian, 15½; Eastern Counties, 3½; Edinburgh, 104; Ditto, Preference, 115; Eastern Counties, 6¼; Ditto, No. 2, ½ p. x.d.; Ditto, New Preference, 6 per Cent., 1½; Ditto, North ern and Eastern, 5 per Cent., 86; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 25; Great Northern, 10½; Ditto, A Stock, 5 per Cent., 104; Ditto, B ditto, 5 per Cent., 104; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preference, 124; Great Western, 70⅞; Ditto, Selby, Quarter Shares, 22; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 46⅜; Ditto, Fifths, 9; Ditto, New Fifths, 8⅞; Leeds and Bradford, 79; Leeds and Thirsk, 50; London and North Western, 107⅛; London and Brighton, 37⅜; London and South Western, 73⅛; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 17⅜; Ditto, New Shares, 5 per Cent., 8⅜; Midland, 43⅜; Ditto, Bristol and Gloucester, 52; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 28; Ditto, Leicester and Bedford, 8; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 5; Ditto, Midland Great Western of Ireland, 5; Newcastle and Carlisle, 45; Ditto, Shares, 5 per Cent., 8; North British, 18; North Eastern, York, 21; Ditto, Leeds, 21; Ditto, Preference, 5 per Cent., 8; North Staffordshire, 5; Scottish Central, 10; Scottish Midland Junction, 3; South Devon, 3½; South Eastern, 2½; South Wales, 24½; Taff Vale Railway, 15½; West Cornwall, 6; West Midland, 6; West Riding, 5; West Yorkshire, 2½; Wilts and Berks, 3½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, York and North Midland, 23½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7⅛; Dutch Rhenish, 3⅜; East Indian, 93½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Northern of France, 14½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7⅜; Paris and Rouen, 9⅜; Paris and Strasbourg, 7⅞; Rouen and Havre, 9⅞ x. d.; Sambre and Meuse, 2⅝.

Saturday Morning.—The Consol Market was agitated yesterday, prices ranging from 97⅛ to ⅜ to 96⅞. The latter quotation was the lowest during the day, the last being 97⅛ to ⅜ for money and time. Shares were in some instances a trifle heavier. The foreign market was flat.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Up to our market this week, constwise, the receipts of English wheat have been moderate, 7,410 qrs. only having arrived, but those by land carriage have fallen off Although the supply of samp as to-day was comparatively small, the demand for all kinds of wheat was sluggish in the extreme; but we have no change to notice in Monday's quotations. A few offers came to hand from the east coast to ship wheats at present prices. The imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 12,355 quarters. The supply brought forward this morning was rather small, but a limited business was transacted at rates which were held as fully previous rates. In the middling and inferior kinds no little was doing than the currencies were almost nominal. Very little barley of fine quality was brought forward. Malting samples were quite as dearly but grinding and distilling sorts ruled heavy. Malt—the supply of which was moderately limited—sold off all but slowly, at previous quotations. The supply of Irish oats was on the increase, but that of English and foreign was by no means large. The trade ruled inactive, yet prices were unvaried. In beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour no change took place.

Arrivals this week: Wheat, 3410 qrs.; barley, 2502; malt, 3810; oats, 880; flour, 1890. Irish: oats, 10,629. Foreign: wheat, 12,355; barley, 20; oats, 8620; flour, 30.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 37s to 42s, ditto, white, 39s to 42s; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 36s to 41s, ditto, white, 39s to 42s; grinding barley, 23s to 26s, distilling ditto, 25s to 27s, malting ditto, 28s to 29s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; Ware ditto, 52s to 54s; Kingston ditto, 50s to 52s; Chevalier, 53s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 19s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 17s; ditto, white, 18s to 19s; Limerick new, 22s to 22s; ditto, old, 26s to 30s; grey peas, 29s to 32s; maple, 29s to 33s; white, 29s to 31s; beans, 30s to 34s; Suffolk and Yorkshire, 26s to 34s per 280 lbs.—*Foreign:* Danzig rye, 40s; Konigsberg ditto, 36s; Pomeranian ditto, 32s to 34s per 280 lbs.; beans, —s to —s, peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 23s to 25s per barrel, Canada, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed continues very dull; and, as barely the late decline is supported, we have to note a further reduction of 4s to 4s. Sunshine is missed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Salick, crushing, 32s to 44s. Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 49s; hempseed, 38s to 40s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 19s per cwt. Brown mustard, new, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 9s to 9s 6d. Tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £27 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 0s to £9 0s; foreign, £7 10s to £8 0s per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £4 4s to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 50s to 56s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to 4; extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —; extra, up to —s. English red, new, 3 to 4; extra, —; white, 4 to —; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb. loaf

Provisions.—Irish butter is very dull in sale, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt.—Limerick, Waterford, and Cork, 80s to 84s; Cork, 80s to 84s; and Limerick, 74s to 77s per cwt. The fall in the value of Dutch butter is quite 3s per cwt.—the finest Friesland being quoted as 88s to 90s. In English butter very little is doing, and the currencies rule the turn in favour of the buyers. The imports into Weekly's last week, 88s of 1cwt; fresh, 3s to 1s per dozen pounds. Bacon has given way in value 1s per cwt. Waterford, singed, 42s to 52s; dried, pale to the finest sides, at full prices. Common scored congius is worth 1s 6d to 1s 6d per lb.

Sugar.—Although there has not been quite so much activity in the market as in the preceding week, late currencies have been well supported. Refined goods move off freely, and brown lumps are worth 51s 6d to 52s per cwt. There is rather more inquiry for crushed

Coffee.—Very little has been doing in good ordinary native Ceylon since our last report. Sellers have come forward at 58s, but no buyers have appeared beyond 56s per cwt. Plantation sorts have been in small request.

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Tallow.—Large supplies continue to arrive from Russia and elsewhere; the demand is, however, heavy, and prices are very steady. Town, per cwt., on the spot, is quoted at 38s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—The partial failure of the Davis Straits fishery has produced a steady demand for common fish oils, at very full prices Otherwise, our markets is in a sluggish state.

Spirits.—Rum moves off slowly at the late improvement in value. Brandy and corn spirits are quite at dear

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 4s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Wool By private contract, the inquiry is steady, and prices are well supported in every instance

Potatoes.—Selected samples are in good request, at full prices; but inferior ones are a trifle lower

Coals (Friday) Hetworth and Co., 18s 6d; Bowicke and Co., 18s 6d; Hilton, 18s 6d; Whitwell, 18s 3d; Hetton, 18s 6d; Sidney, 18s 6d; Stanley, 18s 6d; East Australia, 18s per ton.

Barley (Friday).—The supplies of barley are moderate only in excess of the demand, only a moderate business is doing in them. Selected samples are selling at full prices, but the bulk of the sales are effected at rather lower rates. Grinding barley is dull at 22s to 23s per qr. East Kent peckers, 25s to 26s, New Mid Kent ditto, 28s to 29s; New Weald of Kent ditto, 29s to 30s; New Essex ditto, 28s to 29s.

Smithfield (Friday). Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts on offer in our market to-day was comparatively small, the demand being quahty, the beef trade, arising from the general badness in Newgate and Leadenhall markets, was extremely dull, at a decline in the value of 2s per stone. Prime Scots, Shorthorns, and crosses sold slowly at the above reduction. Mid. cows

Lambs 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; prime large ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdowns, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Large pigs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 26s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 24s each. Total supplies: beasts, 750; cows, 108; sheep, 5420; calves, 320; pigs, 540. Beasts, 1,400; sheep, 1000; calves, 95; pigs, 108 Scotch beasts, 17; sheep, 40.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Only a few baskets were well supplied with each kind of meat, in which only a limited business was doing, at barely late rates.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large pork, 3s 2d to 3s 6d, inferior ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto 3s 6d to 3s 8d, veal, 2s 8s. to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 6d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.

War Office, Oct. 22

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Cornet A Lamb to be Lieutenant, vice Lawson

17th Foot: Lieut J B Gardiner to be Captain, vice Roads; Ensign W Lawes to be Lieutenant, vice Lawson; Sergt Major J Mitchell to be Adjutant, vice Armagnac, 94th Foot

Norvile to be Captain, vice Pollett; Under H B Stokes to be Ensign 61st Lieut H C Dudgeon to be Captain, vice Flemmyer, Ensign J Crawford to be Lieutenant, vice Dudgeon Sergeant Major W Dowler to be Ensign, vice Crawford. 71st Ensign R C Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser, promoted in the 92nd Assistant-Surgeon W Simpson, M.D, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Jane, 84th Ensign F J G saunders to be Lieutenant, vice Mann, who exchanges Lieut C Horne to be Adjutant, vice Major W Keelys to be Ensign, vice Saunders

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Sergeant Major W Pearce to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Muter; Captain P Hall to be Major, vice Taylor.

Memorandum: Assistant-Surgeon M A Jane to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Simpson.

Office of Ordnance, Oct. 18

Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut R Robinson to be Second Captain, vice Lawrence; Second Lieut H H Hebenton to be First Lieutenant, vice Robinson. First Lieut M S Buckle to be Second Captain, vice Beddeswith; Second Lieut T C Molony to be First Lieutenant, vice Buckle; First Lieut R A Vernon to be Second Captain, vice Gichard, Second Lieut G B Garvey to be First Lieutenant, vice Vernon.

BANKRUPTS

F L A MARK and G L A MARK, Water-lane, Tower-street, City, shipbrokers J S TRIPP, Camden-street-chapel, Islington, Clement's-lane, City, dealer in railway shares. J M MONNIS, Liverpool, corn merchant. JAMES HOLDEN, Manchester, cotton-spinner. EARDLEY-CHILCOTT-LINDGE, near Halifax, and of Colne-bridge, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J W REDDERWICK, Hutchesontown, Glasgow, distiller H URIE, Paisley, painter. J BURNIE, Dundee, manufacturer

Friday, October 2

War Office.

4th Foot Capt G F Harrison to be Captain, vice Hogan. 17th Ensign W R Earle to be Lieutenant, vice Sayers. 47th Lieut J Hogan to be Lieutenant and Adjutant, vice Schmoltz; Sergeant Major C Flannery to be Ensign, vice Pilkington. 50th Lieut A C K Lock to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton; Ensign H L Hunt has been appointed Whitworth Lieutenant in the Service by the sale of his commission: Gent Cadet G I H Atchison to be Ensign. 72nd Captain J Wilkinson to be Captain, vice Robertson. First Lieut M S Buckle to be Captain of a Company, vice Harrison. 87th Second Lieutenant A Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice Lee

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut F W Kingsmill to be Lieutenant, vice Ick

Memorandum: Deputy-Surgeon-General Sir J Gra, C.B. to have the local rank of Lieut-General in the West India Islands

BANKRUPTS.

J RODEN, Stamford, Lincolnshire, draper. W BANNER, Wortbing, Sussex, draper. W HALLETT, Brighton, builder. J PELL, Tynemouth, timber merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

R KILPATRICK and G M'DONALD, Glasgow, commission-merchants.

BIRTHS

At Campden-house, Gloucestershire, the Countess Campden of a son and heir.—At Innspruck, Baroness de Stoedter, of a daughter.—In the Precincts, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. George Wallace, of a son.—At Hyde, Hants, the Rev Charles George Coombe, M.A., Islington, of a son.—At 42, Gower-street, Bedford-square, the wife of the Rev James Lunsdaine, D D, of a son

MARRIAGES.

At St. Thomas's Church, Winchester, Arthur Mcdonald, Esq Commander R N, to Her Grace, Susanna, Duchess Dowager of Leinster, Countess of Offaly, Wexford, and Baroness Kildare, Kensington, the Rev Thomas Wildair, B A, Trinity College, Cambridge, Chaplain to the 1st Regiment, Bombay N I., eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Wildair, Commissioner of Sudder, and Judge of Joun Hudson, Esq, of North Hinksey, Berks, and Ann Surrey.—At Trinity Church, Derby, the Rev Lewis Loxham, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Beal, Esq, formerly of New-house, Newton Solney

DEATHS.

At Alderley Park, Cheshire, the Right Hon. John Thomas Lord Stanley of Alderley, in the 84th year of his age.—At Knaresborough, aged 24, George Henry Town , of the 1st Regiment, Bombay N. I., eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Town , late superintendent of studies at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.—At Shelborne, Dorsetshire, in the 74th year of her age, Priscilla, widow of the late Rev William Raymond Pitt, A.M. prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Shelborne.—At Ramsgate, Caroline Frances, wife of the Rev John Lloyd Crawley, rector of Hevford and of Holdenby, in the county of Northampton, in the 76th year of his age.—In her 17th year, Fanny Margaret, the second daughter of Captain Barry Livingstone.—At his seat, Holly grove, near Windsor, the Right Hon Sir William Henry Fremantle, G C H., deputy-Ranger of Windsor Great Park, in the 86th year of his age.—In the 14th of September last, at Colombo, in Ceylon, Arthur Rowe, Esq., M.D., of dysentery, in his 35th year, highly esteemed for his scientific and literary attainments, and deeply lamented for his generous qualities.

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These fine animals were exhibited at the recent half-yearly Prize Show of the Chatham and Rochester Fancy Rabbit Club, held at the Gibraltar Tavern, New-road, Chatham. Each of these rabbits is about six months old, and they obtained the first and second prizes at the Show: one is a grey buck, measuring in length of ear 21½ inches; the other is a black and white doe, 21¼ inches in length of ear, and nearly 5 inches width. They are the longest-eared rabbits ever seen; and both are very fine specimens of that beautiful animal. They are in the excellent stud of Mr. George Powell.

A COLOSSAL AMERICAN BRIDE-CAKE.

Every year there is held in the State of New York an Agricultural Fair, which is usually attended by many thousand persons, for neither pleasure nor business is followed by halves upon the other side of the Atlantic. This year the fair took place early last month, in Albany, but it is held every year in a different town of the state. The *fête* consists of a vast exhibition of objects agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical. Horses, oxen, cattle, cows, calves, sheep, swine, &c., are brought from the various States; together with carriages and sleighs, buggy waggons, horse carriages, omnibusses, and iron carts; and a collection of fruit and flowers, intermingled with useful and ornamental works of art. Domestic economy is not forgotten; for we find that "Miss Goodrich, sister of the Colonel, favoured Floral Hall with specimens of six kinds of wine, which she herself produced from domestic fruits, such as the gooseberry, the elderberry, the currant, the grape, &c. The judges, who were only privileged to test the quality, pronounced the flavour of each finely exquisite and extremely palatable."

Next we read of a specimen of wheat on the stalk called Australia wheat, raised by Mr. S. L. Thompson, of Setauket, Long Island, the stalks being full five feet in height; the heads better filled and much larger, so the farmers say, than any other kind on exhibition.

The following articles are characteristically recommended:

A selection of pears, from the gardens of H. W. Langworthy, of Rochester, and Henry Vale, of Troy, were tempting enough for an instant trial; but, as they were like all other fruit in Floral Hall, "forbidden," they were of course left unmolested.

Some Eau de Cologne, from a manufactory in Albany, is described as "excellent in quality, rivalling the best German cologne that ever bore the stamp of Marie Farina. There is the same delicacy of perfume and smoothness and quick evaporation of the liquid which distinguishes the best European article; and its excellence proves that our American chemists can, when they try, equal, if not surpass, those of Europe even in articles of luxury."

Miss E. Carter exhibited a neat specimen of shell-work cottage. The internal as well as external arrangements are most complete. Small parlours, elegantly furnished with miniature furniture, and, in fact, the rooms presenting to view almost every article of use or ornament about a well-furnished house, even to the cradle.

Messrs. L. and H. Caurchill, Rochester—Specimens of sheepskin tanned in ten minutes, and so tempered as to be made up into boots, shoes, &c., by Mr. Hibbard's patent. It is said to be as durable as calf-skin, and approaching nearer to waterproof.

J. Woolcnsack, Albany—A new article of alarm door-lock. A bell is so arranged, that, upon the moving of the bolt, it instantly commences ringing. A neat affair

Mr R. F Monaghan, of Pa., has on exhibition Fink's air-tight coal stove, which burns for twenty-four hours or more, without additional fuel. Messrs. Jewett and Root, of Buffalo, have several elegant specimens of parlour stoves.

J. H. Butterworth, of Dover, N. J., exhibits a new combination bank or safe lock. An article that would puzzle burglars, or the owner himself without instructions.

Mr. James A. Hurst. An elegant collection of quadrupeds and birds, collected in Canada co. This case is intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, in London.

We have reserved a domestic *bonne-bouche* for illustration a colossal Bride-Cake, made by Benjamin Briare. The Cake is in the usual cylindrical form, elevated on ornamented scroll pedestals, which project over the edge, dividing the circumference into three compartments, each containing an emblematic device of a well-known annual feast. The first represents the May dance so prolific of joyful reminiscences; the second, the Harvest Home, another memento of our Saxon ancestors; the third indicates a New Year's Feast. These scenes are again crowned with a bridal wreath of flowers, the whole being surmounted by a brilliantly carved altar, supported by eight dolphins. The carving consists of a representation of the four seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter, with Cupid presiding over the various branches of husbandry. First he is ploughing with a yoke of doves; second, haying; third, gathering fruit. In the fourth, the tiny deity makes his appearance in one place as sleighing on an inclined plane, in another as shivering over a fire. Strewn upon the altar are agricultural implements, fruits and vegetables of every species, even to the humble potato. In the centre is erected a medallion, whose sides are beautifully modelled in relief. On one side is Ceres, the goddess of Agriculture; on the other, Hymen, the god of Matrimony. This medallion is entwined with a magnificent wreath of flowers, and resting upon it are two winged Cupids, bearing a fancifully wrought presentation pitcher. The height of the Cake is 3½ feet; diameter, 33 inches. The committee presented Mr. Briare with the highest premium—a large silver medal, bearing the following inscription:—"Awarded to Benjamin Briare, for Agricultural Bride's Cake—an article of most beautiful design, and in all respects executedand arranged with superior taste. 1850." This is, altogether, a magnificent specimen of what an Albany paper calls "Pastry and Civilization."

COLOSSAL PRIZE BRIDE-CAKE EXHIBITED AT THE ALBANY STATE FAIR.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.

A meeting of Metropolitan Local Commissioners had an interview with the Royal Commissioners and the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of 1851, in the New Palace of Westminster, on Wednesday.

There were present at the meeting, besides the Commissioners, the Metropolitan Local Commissioners representing the Fine Arts, the Machinery, the Manufactures, the Mineral and the Vegetable Kingdom, and the Secretaries to the Metropolitan Local Committees

An alphabetical list of all the articles intended to be exhibited, so far as could be collected from the returns already made to the Commissioners, was placed in the hands of the Commissioners. This return can, however, only be considered as an approximation to the total number, as, although the metropolitan returns were made up to Saturday last, those for the country are not brought down to so recent a date.

Many of the Local Committees have not yet made their returns; while, with respect to many others, which continue to come in very rapidly, it has been found impossible to do more than give a general idea of the nature of the demands for space.

The Commissioners were strongly impressed with the necessity of supplying these deficiencies before the 31st of October, after which the returns for space cease to be received. Each Commissioner, in the department which he represents, was requested to visit and induce the eminent producers of the various articles named in the list of deficiencies, to prepare articles for exhibition. It was stated that machinery was adequately represented in all its branches, the deficiencies being very few in number.

As this was the last meeting of the Commissioners previous to the final closing of the lists, a very strong opinion was manifested that there was a necessity for immediate and energetic action, to ensure the efficient representation of the manufactures of the country. The accounts as to the progress of the Exhibition throughout the provinces were stated to be very gratifying.

The meeting broke up shortly after four o'clock.

COLONEL VON DER TANN.

This gallant soldier is the chief of the staff of General Willisen, Commander-in-Chief of the Schleswig-Holstein army. He is a Bavarian by birth, is of good family, and entered the Holstein service partly in zeal for the cause, and partly in love of adventure. In 1848, he led the undisciplined free corps (the Portrait, an excellent likeness, is of that date), who then poured into the Duchies from all parts of Germany; under him they did good service, and they could scarcely have been kept together by any other man. After they were dismissed, he still served as Adjutant in the Bavarian contingent in the campaign of 1849; and at the commencement of the present year he was named Colonel and Chief of the staff. He is a daring and enterprising officer, and is much beloved by his troops. In private conversation, he is one of the most modest and unassuming of men. He conducted the whole of the late unsuccessful operations against Friedrichstadt, in which the army displayed so much useless gallantry.

COLONEL VON DER TANN, CHIEF OF THE STAFF OF GENERAL WILLISEN.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 453.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

WHILE the Roman Catholics of this country were a suffering and oppressed body—when they were shut out from any of the ordinary rights and privileges of citizenship, on account of their religious belief—the sympathy and support of the people generally were cordially given to them. Their efforts to free themselves from oppression—to raise themselves to that same level of toleration and of civil right where all other sects were permitted to stand as brothers and fellow-subjects—were viewed with approbation by the friends of rational freedom; and their ultimate success was considered a triumph of common-sense, no less than of justice. The Roman Catholics, however, seem to have misunderstood the English people in this matter—if we may judge from the impertinent nomination just made by the Pope, and by the complacent glorification of Cardinal Wiseman (the *soi-disant* Archbishop of Westminster) in his pastoral letter, which was read in the Roman Catholic churches of this metropolis on Sunday last. Mistaking the sympathies of the English nation in the great cause of religious liberty for a fellow-feeling with Popery, and exaggerating the importance of the recent retrogressions and backslidings of a few Protestant clergymen, the Pope and his advisers seem to have imagined that the time had come when they might act on the aggressive in England, and revive the antiquated claims of the Papacy. We may account for the folly of the Pope—an alien to this country, and only receiving his information at second-hand; but the folly of Cardinal Wiseman, in so misinterpreting or ignoring the spirit of the English people, and in leading the Pope into the false position in which he has placed himself, almost surpasses belief. The nomination of Cardinal Wiseman—or St. Pudentia, or Impudentia—is a direct insult to the Sovereign, the Parliament, and the people of this country. We have but to put a parallel case to the Roman Catholics themselves, to see how they would interpret it. Take, for instance, that of the Emperor of Russia, who is the head of the Greek Church, and both Emperor and Pope in his own dominions. Supposing that, because there are a few English as well as Russian Protestants in St. Petersburg, the Queen of Great Britain, without asking the consent of the Emperor of Russia, were to send out the Rev. Hugh M'Neill, or to appoint a resident Russian to the office of Protestant Bishop of St. Petersburg, and to invest him with spiritual authority over St. Petersburg and the adjoining districts and countries of Russia, what would the world say of the attempt? What would the Roman Catholics themselves say of it? They would say, no doubt, that it was either a piece of gross stupidity and infatuation, or a premeditated, direct, and most offensive insult to an independent Sovereign. And they would say rightly. And so the English people say at the present moment of the Pope's nomination of Dr. Wiseman to the Metropolitan See of Westminster, and of Dr. Wiseman's Charge to the Catholic Clergy on Sunday last.

DR. WISEMAN, APPOINTED BY THE POPE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

The address of the Protestant clergy of the diocese, which has been presented to the Bishop of London, was called for by the circumstances, and is a temperate, dignified, and very able statement of the law which the Pope has invaded; and the reply of the Bishop of London is no less worthy of the occasion. The Pope will soon find, that, in this, as in other matters, he has committed a mistake. He is an amiable, but by no means a sagacious, person; and his amiability, which has led him into so many errors and misfortunes as a temporal Sovereign, bids fair to lead him into similar blunders as the spiritual head of a Church. No other man in the world could have done Roman Catholicism such a disservice in England, as he has by his last assumption of power in the diocese of London. At the same time, without by any means intending it, or dreaming of it, he has done Protestantism a service. Many a waverer, inclined to go astray in the flowery paths that lead to the pitfalls of Puseyism or to the precipices of Romanism, will stop in his career, and go back in safety to the quiet folds of the Church. The progress of schism will receive a check, and the Protestant spirit of England and Scotland will be strengthened. In the meantime, as the Roman Catholics are not satisfied with their former position—within the law—it is to be hoped that the proper legal authorities will shew the new Cardinal that he has stepped beyond it—that he may be a Cardinal, if he likes, but not Archbishop of Westminster, without suffering the consequences.

In all questions affecting their civil rights, the Roman Catholics have found a support for which they ought to have been thankful. In questions affecting the supremacy of the Sovereign of these realms, and the assumption of a foreign Potentate to confer titles and dignities without her consent, they will find no support, but will discover, ere long, if they have not discovered it already, that the public feeling and opinion are decidedly against them.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.

THE public have not yet recovered from the astonishment caused ten days ago, by the announcement that his Holiness the Pope had parcelled out England into one Archbishopric and twelve Bishoprics. There being an established National Church, of which her Majesty is the supreme head, having its basis i

FRENCH FLEET IN TORBAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

our parishes, they cannot comprehend how another Church can be established with an Archbishop and Bishops, and resting, too, on parochial divisions, by a foreign priest, who, it has been declared over and over again, "neither hath nor ought to have any dominion whatever in the realm of England." Nor is the astonishment lessened by the reasons assigned for this exercise of the authority of the Pope over our country, or by the manner in which his Arch bishop and Bishops have begun the r...

His Holiness, in his "Letters Apostolic," issued, as we are told, "on the twenty-ninth day of last month, on the Feast of the Archangel St. Michael, Prince of the Heavenly Host, under the Fisherman's Ring," after recounting at great length what his predecessors had done for the benefit of the English, proceeds to say—"In the plenitude of our apostolic power we have resolved and do hereby decree the *re-establishment* in the kingdom of England, and according to the common laws of the Church, of a hierarchy of bishops deriving *their ist s from their own seas*, which *are constitute* by the present letter in the various apostolic districts." On reading such language it is impossible not to recollect that his Holiness, in former times, parcelled out the whole continent of America in much the same way, and it is naturally concluded that all England is to be replaced under the authority of the Pope. Some of the Catholics, referring to statistics that have been got up for party or sectarian purposes, dwell on the number of people who are said to be unacquainted with Christianity in our towns, and say say the act of his Holiness is a work of mercy and love, necessary to bring Christianity home to the English. These are the insulting sort of reasons assigned for this extraordinary exertion of the Papal power.

The Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Wiseman, has commenced his career by writing from "out of the Flaminian gate of Rome," on the 7th ult., a pastoral letter to the subjects he has been appointed to preside over, which was last Sunday read in all the Catholic churches and chapels of the Archdiocese of Westminster. In this pastoral letter, his Eminence, after referring to his recent appointment to the Archiepiscopal See of Westminster, with which is combined the administration of the Episcopal See of Southwark, goes on to say, using the Royal style, "*we govern* (till the Pope appoints otherwise), and shall continue to *govern* the *counties* of Middlesex, Hertford, and Essex, as ordinary thereof; and those of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Berks, and Hants, with the *lands* thereof, as administrator, with ordinary jurisdiction." Both the Pope and the Cardinal, therefore, are quite resolved to establish in the face of the world a dominion over the whole of England. Had they created a mere Colonial arrangement, as has been said, they would have used, instead of this language referring to territory, such a phrase as "Catholics in the several districts who acknowledge the authority of his Holiness." but this was not the ambitious purpose of this Romish priesthood. They have, however, overshot the mark, and by using language which reminds us of the time when they claimed England as the patrimony of the Holy See, have turned astonishment into disdain and anger. The clergy of the Established Church are directly attacked. Their exertions are treated as worthless; the validity of their ordination denied; and a spiritual jurisdiction for the Pope claimed over the whole realm. Whether suggested by the fascinations of the Church, or the increase of the Roman Catholics, or by any other cause, the object is to familiarise the people with the power of the Pope, and prepare the way for re-establishing amongst us the Romish religion in all its ancient splendour.

The person who has most exerted himself to procure this re-assertion of the Papal authority, and has already reaped the largest profit from it, is his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, the Archbishop of Westminster recently elevated to these high dignities Next to him are the bishops who have changed the titles and dignities of "Pope's Vicars" for those of full bishops, with territorial distinctions and higher authority over all the Roman Catholics, and over all the trust and other property within their jurisdiction.

It is pleaded that the Pope has divested himself of power which he has conferred on these bishops; but they have been elevated without his being depressed. The officers of the army are raised a degree higher, but the whole army is still under the absolute control of the same commander. He has assumed a new and larger power—not shared with he before possessed amongst subordinates. It is pleaded, too, that the change has long been desired by the English Catholics; but this only means desired by the priesthood, for no lay Catholic could propose an alteration in the spiritual jurisdiction of his infallible superiors. The Irish priesthood, the Chiefs of the English Catholic Church are the parties most gratified by the change, and they can now take as high a rank in the spiritual hierarchy as their brethren in Ireland, or as the clergy of the Established Church in England. They are no longer bishops in *partibus*, but bishops with territorial jurisdiction. The English Roman Catholic Church is placed "amongst the four Churches which, normally constituted, form the splendid regions of Catholic communion." Accordingly, Bishop Ullathorne has been "enthroned" at Birmingham; and his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop has announced the commencement of his Archiepiscopate by a lordly missive addressed to all the Roman Catholics of the eight counties he governs.

The Cardinal has attained, for the present at least, the height of his ambition. How soon the Papacy may be vacant, it is impossible to foresee; nor are we aware that his Eminence immediately aspires to that. But in the choice of the conclave, if it seek a vigorous Pope, may yet place the tiara on his head. Cardinal Wiseman is now in his 48th year, having been born, as we are informed by a Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for a memoir of his career, at Seville, on August 2, 1802. He is descended from an Irish family, long settled in Spain. At an early age he was brought to England, and sent for his education to St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham. From thence, having gone through the "humanities" with success, he was removed to the English college at Rome, where he distinguished himself by an extraordinary attachment to learning. When only eighteen, he published in Latin a work on the Oriental languages; and he bore off the gold medal at every competition of the colleges of Rome. His merit recommended him to his superiors; he obtained several honours, was ordained a Priest, and dubbed a Doctor of Divinity. He was a Professor, for ... number of years, in the Roman University; and then Rector of the English college where he had achieved his earliest success.

The Cardinal came to England after Le had ... [illegible] ... and in the winter of that year delivered a series of lectures on the Sundays in Advent. From the m ment of his arrival he attracted attention, and soon became a conspicuous preacher and writer on the side of the Catholics. In March, 1836, he vindicated, in a course of lectures—delivered at St. Mary's, Moorfields—the doctrines of the Catholic Church; and gave so much satisfaction to his co-religionists, that they presented him with a gold medal, struck by Mr. Scipio Clint, to express their esteem and gratitude, and commemorate the event. He returned to Rome ... seems to have been instrumental in inducing Pope Gregory XVI. to ... use the Vicars Apostolic in England. The number was doubled; and Dr. Wiseman ... me back as coadjutor to Bishop Walsh, of the Midland district. He was appointed President of St. Mary's College, Oscott, and continued, by his teaching, his preaching, and his writings, very much to promote the spread of Catholicism in England. He was a contributor to the *Dublin Review*, and the author of some controversial pamphlets. In 1847 he again repaired to Rome on the affairs of the Catholics, and no doubt prepared the way for the present change. He was moved on in 1848, but delayed by the troubles which then ensued at Rome.

The Cardinal's second visit to Rome led to further preferment. He was made pro Vicar Apostolic of the London District, in place of Dr. Griffiths, deceased. Subsequently he was appointed coadjutor to Dr. Walsh, transl ted to London, *cum jure successionis*; and in 1849, on the death of Dr. Walsh, he became Vicar Apostolic of the London District. On this Catholic body acknowledged itself indebted for the completion and dedication of the Cathedral in St. George's Fields, described in our Journal of July 19, 1848. It seems, however, to regard his last service as the greatest. "In August he went again to Rome, and held meetings," as he says, "to return [illegible] but "delighted to be commissioned to come back" clothed in his new dignity. His success in negotiating the re-establishment of the Romish hierarchy amongst us in all its splendour, appears to have gratified his Holiness. In a Consistory held on September 30, Nicolas Wiseman was elected to the dignity of Cardinal, by the title of Saint Pudentiana, and was appointed Archbishop of Westminster. Under the Pope, he is the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, and a member of the Church of Rome.

As a Cardina ... has sworn ... moral as well as spiritual allegiance to the Pope. Whether that will ... at with his allegiance to the Queen, whether he shall himself to be an ... not known yet, but ... has caused of having had removed from the Canon of the Mass the [illegible] which the priest prayed f... He even cut out, it is said, all ... which he considered ... cured, in ... er to change the object [illegible] ... Cardi... possesses great abilities and a ready and fascinat ng eloquence is evident, but we don't whether he be over scrupulous, and we don't know that he has all the qualities of the Roman priests." From his previous success, and his very marked hostility to the English Church, his Holiness could scarcely have nominated a person to the new dignity he has created less acceptable than Cardinal Wiseman to the non-Romish portion of the people. His appointment has carried out an obnoxious partitioning of England in a most obnoxious manner. No statute is, we believe, to exist by the Pope or the Cardinal, but there is an arrogant exercise of Papal power, requiring to be checked by a strong expression of opinion. It is as virtually part of a system, for the last papers we have received from the United States mention that the Roman Church there has been similarly extended to Texas and The Bishop of New York has been consecrated with a grand display.

Cardinal Wiseman is the seventh English Cardinal—if I e can be called English, ... has been born in Spain, and passed the greater part of his life in Rome—since the Reformation. The others are Pole, Allen, Howard, Fo[illegible]s (a son of the Pretender, who was never in England), Weld, and Acton (member of an English family, we believe, long settled in ...

THE FRENCH FLEET ON THE BRIT...

The French fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Desclenes, consisting of the *Friedland*, 120, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral; *Valmy*, 112, Rear-Admiral Dubourdieu; *Henri IV.*, 100, Captain De Gueydon; *Jemmappes*, 100, Captain De Varcze, *Inflexible*, 90, Captain De Moulcon; *Jena*, 90, Captain Larrieu; and the *Caton* (steam sloop), Captain Guesnel, which left Cherbourg on the morning of the 26th for Brest, anchored in Torbay on Monday afternoon, between two and three miles off Meadfoot: they left at 4 30 P.M. on Tuesday, the wind [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Cherbourg ... [illegible] ... Their blue, as the ... [illegible] ... mounted a magnificent ... [illegible] ... their royals set ... or crews landed, and a hospitable invitation from Torre Abbey was declined, as the vessels were under orders to sail. A great number of persons visited the ships, and the bay presented a most animated appearance, the weather being very fine, with a light off-shore breeze.

It was rather a novelty to see a French fleet at anchor off the English coast; and Commander Storey, the inspecting commander of the coast guard at Torquay, it would appear, deemed it his duty to visit the Admiral's ship to discover the reason of their visit. He was informed that stress of weather obliged them to seek shelter under Barry Head; but the wind being at the time due north, and the weather moderate, the gallant commander was determined to watch their movements, and to question them.

The ships are stated to have looked in good order and clean, and handled their canvas tolerably quick on coming to an anchor.

Spithead or Plymouth Sound may, on the next occasion, afford them fine weather shelter, and give them an opportunity of seeing what is going on there Had they visited the former place, they would have seen in the harbour, ready for sea, three line-of-battle ships, two of them screw: *Vengeance*, 84; *Bellerophon*, 60; and *Edgar*, 60; the two former with advanced complements, which in the course of half an hour might be fitted up; and a steam-frigate, *Retribution*, 22; and a steam-sloop, *Hecate*, 6; besides a powerful reserve of ships in ordinary.

Had they visited Plymouth, they would have found there two line-of-battle ships, a 50-gun frigate, and a sloop, all in the Sound: namely, the *Albion*, 90, three-fourths manned; the *Rellerophon*, 78, fully manned; and the *Portland*, 50, fully manned; with a good steam reserve in the harbour.

It is as well to mention our strength at the two ports, to guard against mistakes or misrepresentations

The French 90-gun ship *Inflexible*, it is said, will be put out of commission at Brest, and her officers and crew turned over to a 120-gun ship just launched—the *Bayard*.

The Sketch shows the fleet just under weigh, making for Berry Head. The small island in the foreground is the "Thatcher Rock," and Brixham is shown on the extreme right.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday

The apple of discord which was left by Louis Philippe to be chewed by his *ci-devant* subjects, has turned out as unsavoury as the fabled apples on the banks of the Dead Sea, which have a fair and goodly exspples on the banks of the Dead Sea, which have a fair and goodly exterior, but within are ashes. Here, all is discontent and confusion. The *salus populi* is no longer held to be the *suprema lex*; but everything is postponed for the gratification of personal animosities and petty squabblings. It were vain to conceal the fact that the President has of late lost much of his power, popularity, and *prestige*. It was his wont to drive about Paris in an unpretending phaeton. He has now adopted all the appliances and means of state in his equipages; but as he drives up the Boulevards, "qui sait ce que vous boss hien?" and the fleeting cloud of fitful and blue fire, the last resource of the Forcible Feebles, has failed to render the drama in which he has played so prominent a part palatable to the Parisians. The President's chances for the prolongation of his power, are gradually dwindling "to their shortest span," and no statesman is so bold as to prognosticate what will take place during the next twelvemonth. The name of Napoleon seems to have lost its power upon the French people. The Royalist party does not forget that he was a usurper, not as the Republicans forget how he trampled under foot all the liberty as well as the unbridled license which they had obtained by the Revolution. The nephew of the Emperor thus ceases to possess the power of sounding that chord which whilome vibrated throughout France at the bare mention of Napoleon's name.

Masses are being performed in various parts of France, and in nearly all the Paris churches, for the repose of the soul of the late Queen of the Belgians. These religious ceremonies for defunct Royalties must be held as a protest against the Republic, and in that light are they generally regarded. Another religious ceremony has just been performed at the Palace of St. Cloud, when the Prefecture, surrounded by the officers of his household and all the paraphernalia of the Roman Catholic Church, bestowed the *barette* upon the three French bishops whom the Pope has lately raised to the rank of Cardinal. On this occasion the French divest themselves of all the pretensions and prerogative of Royalty. The Cardinals' hats were brought to him on gilded cushions, and were placed by him upon the heads of the kneeling prelates The speech which he delivered on the occasion was, as usual, replete with sound sense and discreet, if not eloquent, observations.

The dramatic world has lost, during the past week, one of its brightest ornaments, Alelie Touzez. One of the most admirable actors of the day has been ... [illegible] ... which will never be filled up. His ... [illegible] ... and unsurpassable solidity were perhaps ... [illegible] ... by our Listen and Keeley. Another heavy blow and great discouragement has also fallen upon the drama during the past week. The Théâtre Historique, in the Boulevard du Temple, is closed. This theatre, which was warmed into life under the brilliant panmage of Alexander Dumas, which was nurtured by a fierce, and propped up by the wit and genius of Frederick Lemaître, now does not find a single person to support it, and has never sought to enter. However, good things are promised us for the coming season. The Italian Opera will open on the 9th of November (Lord Mayor's Day), with Scotzar in the "Sonnambula," and, under Mr. Lumley's auspices, we may look for a delightful series of entertainments. Lord and Lady Normanby are also about to re...ne their private theatricals, which made their house at Florence the resort of all the gay, gratified, and witty; and we hear that the piece to be delivered on the occasion will be the play of "Catherine Howard" will open the dramatic season at the Hotel of the British Embassy. Such is the rumour which has flitted up the Faubourg St. Honoré; but, alas! it is to be feared that the Embassy is shortly to be reduced to a first-rate mission.

FRANCE.

The removal of General d'Hautpoul from the office of Minister of War has not put an end to the unseemly jealousies, bickerings, and disputes which have so long assailed the friends of order, and which have had their origin in the excessive pretensions and impracticable temper of General Changarnier, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, who considers that his command invests him with a military jurisdiction separate from, and independent of, the supreme control over the army, which of right belongs to the Minister of War. General Schramm, moreover, who has succeeded M. d'Hautpoul, has shown that he knows how to maintain the rights and the dignity of his office, and that General Changarnier must in all things regard him as his superior. The point on which the quarrel between M. Schramm and General Changarnier turned was the removal of General Neumayer from the command of the first military division which constitutes the garrison of Paris—a change which Gen. Changarnier looked on as if it were an affront paid in contempt to the rights as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Department of the Seine. The President of the Republic, it is understood, sided with the views of his new minister, Gen. Schramm, who at first was confined to a refusal to sign the Gen. Changarnier's commission that he would accept as a successor to M. Neumayer whatever officer should be appointed by him (Gen. Schramm.) to the post, and a reconciliation was understood on the early part of the week to have been effected between the contending parties. Subsequently, however, the removal of Gen. Neumayer was definitively decided upon by the Minister of War, on the ground that, on the night succeeding the recognition he had attended the military guard at the Tuileries (the Commander's head quarters), subsidising the Gendarmie-Mobile for the ordinary post of National guards, by order of General Changarnier. This act was regarded as a defiance, and as if an intended assistance to the commands of his superior. It was at all events an act of indiscretion, which, it now appears, did not initiate the Minister, and which may indispose the National Guard to the General in Chief. Neumayer has accordingly been removed from the command of ... to the 3rd military division, an official notification of which has appeared in the *Moniteur*; but it is believed that he will not accept that appointment, though it is in some respects a promotion. General Carrelet succeeds him in the command of the division which garrisons Paris. Changarnier has been so annoyed by the affair, that he is stated to have declared, on learning its final upshot, he would have immediately tendered his own resignation, but for the fact that he was morally bound to the National Assembly to remain at his post, unless the President of the Republic should, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, dismiss him. He means to bring the subject before the Assembly at the earliest opportunity on a fit occasion.

A supplementary credit of 109 300f. has been granted to the Minister of Public Worship to defray the expenses incurred by the appointment of three French Cardinals, of whom mention was made last week.

A number of arrests have been made in the city of Lyons, amounting to from 12 to 15. The *Courrier de Lyons* says it is assured that the papers which have been seized prove the existence of a conspiracy which has for its object the overthrow of the present authorities in the southern and eastern departments.

... Some persons have been arrested in Paris, a... ... been connected with the conspiracy at Lyons, among whom is an ... ... one of the treasurers. Others have been arrested at Nancy and Montpelier

Letters from Algiers announce the most disastrous ... [illegible] ... one hundred and fifty persons having ... [illegible] ... last week.

SPAIN.

If a Municipal Council of Paris has recently directed the taking of a detailed account of the labouring population of that city, with a view to ascertain precisely their numbers, various occupations, condition (as to daily earnings, locality of residence and of labour, house-room, &c.), and whether migratory or constantly resident in the city. A great part of the materials have already been collected, and are found to be so far complete as to warrant the expectation that the final result will be a closely detailed and tolerably accurate view of the industrial operations—as well as of much of the revolutionary material of the French capital. The inquiry has been conducted, and the digest of the information obtained is being prepared, under the immediate superintendence of M. Horace Say, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the bestowal of the care and ability due to such a work.

GERMAN STATES.

The whole aspect of [illegible]land ... the present moment menaces war, but wherefore, it would be difficult to tell, unless it be that the long pending rivalry between Prussia and Austria, to be regarded as the supreme head in all matters relating to the confederation of the German States, is about to receive a bloody solution, as the only one likely to be definitive. The ostensible cause of the present anomalous state of things, is the condition of affairs in Hesse-Cassel. Bavaria and Wurtemburg, backed by the countenance and promised support of Austria, purpose intervening in Hesse with military force, to put down the constitutional opposition of the people to their Absolute Elector; while Prussia declares that she will, even at the point of the sword, oppose force to force for that purpose: she has accordingly advanced an army towards the frontiers of Hesse, amounting to 80,000 men. While within a few days' march of those troops, the Bavarian and Wurtemburg forces, reckoning nearly an equal strength, are reported to act on receiving the word from Austria.

Nothing has yet been done on either side, however, and it is hoped that all will pass over without bloodshed

Within the territory of Austria itself a corps of 60,000 men is being concentrated in and around Vienna, and the necessary instructions have been sent to the Hungarian and Italian regiments for that purpose. Some of the troops are already moving, and the army will be accompanied by 250 pieces of artillery. A large contingent had already arrived from the Italian provinces

Meanwhile the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by his Prime Minister, Prince Schwartzenberg, and aide-de-camp, has gone to take counsel with the Emperor of Russia, who, with the great officers of his empire, is at present at Warsaw.

UNITED STATES

Accounts to the 18th ult., from New York, have been received. The excitement about Jenny Lind had not abated. She had gone on towards Philadelphia, but not, as before, in the company of Mr. Barnum, that gentleman deeming it prudent for his personal safety to leave Boston rather prematurely. The Boston press are loud in their denunciations of Barnum for the manner in which he managed the last concert held in that city. He is accused of selling tickets as many tickets as the hall would hold, of allowing a mob of "promeaders" to enter at one dollar each, not only to the great annoyance, but to the imminent peril of all who had paid respectable prices for the luxury of hearing the fair vocalist. The result, as might be expected, was a "regular row" The windows of the concert-room were "smashed," settees were broken, seats, chairs, &c. overturned, and everything thrown into the most admired confusion. Several ladies fainted, and had to be carried home. Miss Lind's private room, too, was much affected, and shed tears upon the stage. She caused an announcement to be made in her own name, that all who were disappointed should have their money refunded at her hotel, on applying for it. Jenny gave 1,000 dollars to the charities of Boston; and the papers of both New York and Boston now exclaim, "Where is Barnum?"

The largest factory at the Union Works, Maryland, had stopped The rest were to work full time.

We learn from Philadelphia that an extensive robbery had been committed upon the mail from that city, by which money in notes to the amount of nearly 100,000 dollars was stolen. The robbers having extracted from the cars such portion of the mail as suited their purpose, adjourned to an adjoining field, where they "sorted" their booty, and left the letters, taking with them merely the bank-notes and other valuables.

The newspapers state that Sir H. Bulwer had, upon the part of her Majesty's Government, disclaimed all intention of seeking to demand port and other dues in the harbour of San Juan de Nicaragua. The New York papers fear that it will be impossible to induce British capitalists to invest their money in the construction of a canal across Central America, as a private speculation, and urge upon the Governments of both countries to make it an international undertaking.

The excitement respecting the Fugitive Slave Bill is reaching an alarming height. At Detroit a riot had grown out of this excitement, and a strong mob had assembled to prevent the sale of a negro, fearing against the bill had been held, at which the mayor of the city presided.

CANADA.

There is no news of importance from Canada. In Montreal, preparations have been making on a large scale for the Grand Industrial Exhibition, which is to take place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant. The specimens of wheat, copper, and forest woods, which will be presented on this occasion, it is believed, cannot be excelled in the world.

The mining companies in the vicinity of Lake Superior are prosecuting their operations with great energy and success. The recent developments both in the copper and iron regions are highly encouraging and flattering character. It is estimated that the rough copper which will be sent down from Lake Superior the present ear will amount to over two millions and a h alf of pounds.

IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.—At the examinations which have just concluded, thirty-eight students have been admitted scholars of th s college. The *Northern Whig* says, "We have the satisfaction of knowing that the liberal principles of the Established Church, the General Assembly, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Unitarian and Methodist bodies."

CONCILIATION HALL AND THE POPE.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, Mr. John O'Connell raised his voice to do battle for the Pope, on the score of his late episcopal nominations in England. He said, referring to the views published by the leading London Journals on the subject, "If a cry be raised against the Catholic Church, round every cry be raised against the Protestant Church? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) In Ireland, at least, we shall do so. Does the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster send tax-gatherers and bring the force of law to bear upon Protestants and Dissenters to enforce the payment of his dignity? No; he will be supported by the voluntary contributions of the Catholics; he will receive no money under false pretences—he will take no money for services he does not render (hear, hear); and the Protestant Archbishop and the Protestant archbishops and bishops of other sees, are not so, they receive money under false pretences—they exact money for services they do not perform. (Hear, hear.) The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, or the other Catholic bishops in England or Ireland, do not enforce the payment of tithes at the point of the bayonet; the life of no widow's son is taken on their account. The soil of Ireland has been saturated with blood in the forced collection of those odious impost, and the Catholic people are still compelled to pay it indirectly, for they cannot get their receipts for their rent until they pay the tithes to the landlord, who has to pay it to the parson in the first instance. We must put an end to this. (Cheers.) We have the country will rally, and meet the cry against Popery by a cry against the Protestant Church establishment. (Hear, hear)"

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—The Marquis of Ormonde and several of the resident proprietors of Kilkenny are about to hold a county meeting, to consider the best mode of promoting an extensive cultivation of flax. A ready much progress has been made in parts of Waterford, Cork, Kilkenny and other counties

The grand mansion of Ennistymon workhouse have drawn up a report, recommending the extension of industrial employment amongst the paupers.

DEATH OF SAMUEL DICKSON, ESQ., M.P. FOR LIMERICK.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Dickson, the seat which took place at his recent election for Limerick, there is a vacancy in the representation of the county of Limerick. The *Limerick Reporter* states that there are several candidates in the field, including Captain Dickson, of Croom Castle, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Fitzgibbon.

WHIPPING IN COUNTY LIMERICK GAOL.—We regret to learn (says the *Limerick Examiner*) that a man rather advanced in years, after being in hospital for some time, was discharged last week, and the next day, and like a boy, before being in hospital also, was similarly treated, and discharged the day after. This, we hope, will be looked to in the proper quarter. The sound of the lash scarcely ever ceases in this prison—the most disgusting and horrible operation on starved, emaciated wretches, many of whom are dying of consumption, &c

TOTAL WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—We regret to announce that another emigrant ship has been totally wrecked on the Gunfleet Sands, in particular, as following so closely upon the barque which the barque *Johanna Frederich*, of 400 tons, Captain Whieting, left Bremen, with 140 emigrants and a crew of sixteen hands. She was bound for Charleston, South Carolina, and, besides her passengers, had a general cargo, valued at 2000 dollars. All went on well until the evening of Thursday week, when the Gunfleet lights were sighted, and, by a fatal error, were supposed to be the South Foreland lights. The ship's course was steered under this impression, when, about nine o'clock, the night being dark and clear, the vessel struck heavily on what proved to be the Gunfleet Sands. [illegible] ... ant consternation spread throughout the ship, and every passenger, [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... to get her off, but all with no avail, as on the pumps being sounded there was found six feet of water in the hold, leaving no question that the vessel was hopelessly lost. The Captain, who throughout behaved admirably, had a number of ropes passed across the ship, which the passengers grasped in order to maintain their footing. In this way a long and wretched night was spent, all of them expecting that the vessel would every moment go to pieces. At eight the next morning (Friday), they were descried by the crews of several smacks, who immediately went to their assistance. The ship had left Bremen with but little water on board, so that the smacks' boats could not get alongside. The women and children were first lowered from the ship's side, and, aided by several men, waded through the water to the boats, by which they were conveyed to the sands. In this way all were safely taken from the vessel, and 140 of them were ultimately landed at Harwich, the last number of them landing as late as one o'clock on Saturday morning; the remaining passengers (forty in number) were landed at Wivenhoe. The captain and two mate remained on board the barque until four o'clock on Friday afternoon, hoping that the vessel might yet be saved, but as the sea rose she rapidly broke up, and became a total wreck. Messrs. Billinghey and Co., the Bremen vice-consuls at Harwich, paid every attention to the emigrants, Mr. Wilhams, one of the firm, particularly exerting himself. The passengers are very grateful for the way in which they are being treated. It is supposed that they will remain in Harwich until another ship is provided for them. The barque belonged to Messrs. Glogsein and Son, Bremen, and was not insured.—Another emigrant [illegible] ... ry narrow escape; she was from Stockholm for New York; name [illegible] ... She is living in the Wales?

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—We have reason to believe, that, in consequence of the retirement of Sir James M'Grigor, the superintendence of the Army Medical Department will be placed under the War-office, and that the duties will be carried on under the directions of the Secretary at War.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON ON THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

In reply to a memorial addressed last week, by a numerous and influential body of the clergy of Westminster, to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, on the subject of the recent revival of Roman Catholic episcopal sees in England by the Pope, and the nomination of Dr. Wiseman to the Cardinalate, together with the assumption by the latter of the style and title of Archbishop of Westminster, his Lordship the Bishop of London has issued a reply, in which, after characterising the conduct of the Pope in this matter as "a substantial act without precedent," and as "virtually a denial of the legitimate authority of the British Sovereign, and of the English episcopate—a denial also of the validity of the title and an assertion of the spiritual jurisdiction over the whole Christian people of the realm," his Lordship goes on to say :—

"With respect to the conduct proper to be pursued by you on this occasion, it ought, in my opinion, to be temperate and charitable, but firm and uncompromising.

"You will do well to call the attention of your people to the real purport of this open assumption of authority on the part of the Pope in the matter of re-petitioning the Legislature to carry out the principle of the statute, which forbids all persons, other than the persons authorised by law, to assume or use the name, style, or title of any archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, by extending the prohibition to any *pretended* diocese or deaneries in these realms.

"It is possible that such prohibitions might not have the effect of preventing the assumption of titles by the Papal Bishops when dealing with those of their adherents; but it would make the assumption unlawful, and it would mark the determination of the people of this country not to permit any foreign prelate to exercise spiritual jurisdiction over them.

"But there are other duties besides those of protesting and petitioning, the performance of which seems to be specially required of us by the present emergency. Unwilling as I am to encourage controversial preaching, I must say that we are driven to have recourse to it by this attempted usurpation of authority on the part of the Bishop of Rome, and by the activity and subtlety of his emissaries in all parts of the kingdom. We are sorely called upon for a more than ordinary measure of watchfulness and diligence in fulfilling the promise which we gave when we were admitted to the priesthood, 'to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word.'

"Let us be careful, as well in our public administrations as in our private devotions and exhortations, to refrain from doing or saying anything which may seem to indicate a wish to make the slightest approach to a Church which, far from manifesting a disdire to lay aside any of the errors and superstitions which compelled us to separate from it, is now re-asserting them with a degree of boldness unknown since the Reformation: is adding new *credenda* to its articles of faith, and is undeservedly teaching its members the duty of worshipping the Creature with the worship due only to the Creator.

"Myself, I am much inclined to believe that, in having recourse to the extreme measure which has called forth your address, the Court of Rome has been ill-advised as regards the extension of its influence in this country, and that it has taken a false step. That step will, I am convinced, tend to strengthen the Protestant feeling of the people at large, and will cause some persons to hesitate and draw back who are disposed to make concessions to Rome, under a mistaken impression that she has abated somewhat of her ancient pretensions, and that a union of the two Churches might possibly be effected without the sacrifice of any fundamental principle. Hardly anything could more effectually dispel that illusion than the recent proceeding of the Roman Pontiff. He virtually condemns and excommunicates the whole English Church, Sovereign, Bishops, clergy, and laity, and shuts the door against every scheme of conciliation, save that which should take for its basis an entire and unconstitutional submission to the spiritual authority of the Bishop of Rome

"That it may please the Divine Head of the Church, who is the true centre of unity, and the only infallible judge, to guide and strengthen us in these days of rebuke and trial, to open our eyes to the dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions, and to make us in one holy bond of truth and peace, of faith and charity, is the earnest prayer,

"Reverend and dear brethren,

"Of your affectionate friend and Bishop,

"C. J. LONDON.

"To the Rev. the Clergy of the City and Liberties of Westminster."

OXFORD.

THE UNIVERSITY ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.—The commissioners have held three meetings during the last week, and are said to have made considerable progress in their arrangements for taking evidence, &c., but, as the commission has sat with closed doors, the public press has been unable to glean any details of the proceedings which can be relied on. We learn from the *Oxford Chronicle* the inquiry will be conducted partly by written questions, and partly by the oral examination of such persons, acquainted with the university system, as may be willing to give evidence. The heads of houses are said to be divided on the subject of submitting to the commission, the tractarian members of the board being violently opposed to any external interference, but, as it is well known the University Charters preclude the possibility of refusal, it is not likely that the resistance of Puseyite elements will succeed in committing the heads of the university to a collision with the Royal authority

CHURCH UNIONS.—Several secessions from the Bristol Church Union have taken place in consequence of its recent proceedings. One of the seceders is the Rev. J. B. Clarke, Prebendary of Wells, and Diocesan Inspector of Dissenters' schools. The rev. gentleman has addressed a letter to the secretaries, intimating his intention to retire, and makes the following remarks:

I beg to withdraw my name from among the members of the Bristol Church Union, as being unable, even for common purposes, to act with those who systematically speak more or more or less approvingly, of Romish errors, encourage Popish practices and tendencies, and disloyally misrepresent and hamper benefits and measures of the Church of England. I conceive that, after the decision of the last of October, there can be little doubt of union not being more particular members of the Union, but its present influencher and controlling powers

It will be recollected that the principal persons who opposed Mr. Palmer's statement of principles," and to whom reference is made in Mr. Clarke's letter, are Lord Forbes, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P.; Dr. Pusey, Archdeacon Thorp, the Rev. J. Keble, Sir George Prevost, the Rev. Alexander Watson, of Cheltenham, and the Rev. M. W. Mayow. The Gloucester Church Union has resolved :—

That the Church of England was born and still is the object of this union in all faithfulness to submit to the authority of the Bible as her main position, as a real and living branch of the one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, on which ground alone she can successfully defend herself against the errors, heresies and unauthorised additions as well of the civil power as of the Romish Church. That the duties to make it the object of the English Church to be built and full of its proper rights, and to adhere faithfully, and without any swerving to all protests made on set forth or necessarily implied, whether against Rome or the civil power, in the Reformation period, this union earnestly calls on Christian people, both of the clergy and laity, to unite and sympathy in such righteous cause, entreating them to consider whether the policy of the State towards the Church (unless timely resisted and checked) can humanly speaking, issue otherwise than in the prevalence of rationalism and unbelief, and in addition tending to the establishment of the Romish supremacy amongst us, and that in some form in which all the errors and evils of the Papal system will be more fearfully developed than they have ever yet been.

The Exeter Church Union has passed the following resolution :—

That, considering the present crisis, and the necessity which exists for Churchmen, acting upon common and definite principles, whilst we repudiate the idea of imposing additional legal tests, we consider it absolutely necessary to declare that our bond of union is contained in the Liturgy, Articles, and other formularies of our Church, framed at the Reformation, and that whilst fully prepared to adopt every constitutional method for the maintenance of that Church which has a claim to our full and hearty support, we wish to be understood as most emphatically denying the claims of Rome to supremacy and to condemning the unauthorised additions to the primitive faith and practice which from time to time have been introduced and made by that system and its adherents.

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION OF THE HIERARCHY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—At a meeting of the Committee of the London Union on Church Matters, held on Monday, it was resolved unanimously, "That this committee solemnly declares that it considers the present episcopate of the Church of England to be truly and canonically that which was founded by the successors of the apostles, and, therefore, is entitled to the entire and undivided allegiance of the members of the Church of England That this committee having read and considered a recent papal bull, together with an address from Cardinal Wiseman, and, after mature deliberation, is compelled to state that it considers the steps therein set forth, to be an unjustifiable invasion of the Church of England."

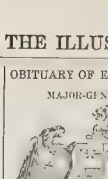
PROVOST OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—It is generally rumoured that the Rev. Dr. Okes, the lower master of Eton School, will be selected to fill the vacant appointment of Provost of King's College. The Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, head master of Eton, has, it is stated, declined to be put in nomination.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Deanery:* The Rev. Hugh B. McCar, to the deanery of Ossory. *Honorary Canonries:* The Rev. George Hills, in Norwich Cathedral. The Rev. Robert James Bunch, in the Cathedral of Peterborough. *Rectories:* The Rev. Edward Rhys Jones, to St. Anne, Limehouse, Middlesex. The Rev. R. L. Townsend, to Wandsworth, Surrey. The Rev. W. E. Jones, to Garthbeibio, Montgomeryshire. The Rev. E. B. Turner, to Offord Cluny. *Vicarages, &c.:* The Rev. St. John Wells Thorpe, to Manewden, Essex. The Rev. Edward Broadley Burrow, to Evercreech, Chesterfield, Somerset. The Rev. William Agar, to Overseale, Northamptonshire. The Rev. William Tapprell Allen, to Ebbesborne-Wake, Wilts The Rev. Henry Bond Bowlby, to Oldbury, Salop. The Rev. Christopher Cookson, to an Assistant Mastership in the Charter-House, London.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem :—The Rev. Edward Parker, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Blackburn, by the teachers of the Sunday schools connected with the Rev. H. Lawrenson, from the parishioners of Barkisland, Yorkshire; the Rev. John Davies, on leaving Llanwnog, Montgomeryshire, from his parishioners and friends: the Rev. Alexander Leslie, on leaving St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Dunfermline, from the congregation: the Rev. Dr. Meredith, of St. George's, Kendal, from the congregation; the Rev. Thomas Fell, lately officiating at St. Mark's, Southtown, Yarmouth, from the congregation; the Rev. William Martin Musgrave, of St. Peter, Southwark, from his parishioners; the Rev. Hastings Kendall, late of Eccles hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, from the congregation: the Rev. William Nassau St [illegible] Rolywell Rev. W. E Jones, preferred to [illegible] Yorkshire: diocese Ripon; value, £314 : patrons, the trustees: Rev. E. B. Turner, promoted.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR PATRICK ROSS, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.

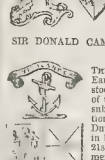


The death of this gallant officer, Governor of St. Helena, occurred in that island on the 25th of August, and has excited deep regret. Sir Patrick entered the army in 1794, served for several years in Ireland, at Gibraltar, Mysore War, and commanded as Lieutenant-Colonel, the 48th Foot in the Peninsula. Subsequently, he was, for a considerable period, in the Ionian Isles, and afterwards held the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda. In 1845 he was nominated to the government of St Helena.

The rank of Major General he attained in 1837, and was invested with the Hanoverian Order, on his return from the West Indies Sir Patrick descended paternally from the ancient and eminent Scottish family of Ross, of Craigie and Innernethie, and, maternally, from the noble House of Panmure; his father, the late General Patrick Ross, was second son of Patrick Ross, of Innernethie, by Susannah Douglas, his wife, daughter of the Earls of Morton. The gallant officer whose death we are recording was born 20th January, 1778, and married 14th April, 1805, Amelia, youngest daughter of General William Sydenham, by whom he leaves issue, sons and daughters.

EMILY HARRIOT, DOWAGER LADY SUFFIELD.

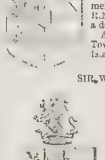
HER Ladyship, who died at Blickling Hall, Norfolk, on the 27th ult., was fifth daughter of the late Evelyn Shirley, Esq., of Eatington Park, Warwick, and granddaughter, maternally, of Sir John Wollaston, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. She was born 20th December, 1799; and became, 19th September, 1826, the second wife of the late Lord Suffield, by whom she leaves issue, six sons and one daughter.



SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, BART., OF DUNSTAFFNAGE, COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

THE Campbells, of Dunstaffnage, descend from Colin, first Earl of Argyll, and since their separation from the parent stock have possessed the estate, and are hereditary Captains of the Castle of Dunstaffnage. The present Baronet, the subject of our present notice, succeeded to the representation at the decease of his uncle, Neil Campbell, Esq., of Dunstaffnage, in 1839, and obtained his patent of Baronetcy in 1836 He was born April 3rd, 1800; and married, June 21st, 1825, Caroline Eliza, second daughter of Sir W. Plomer, of Sunresbrook, Essex, by whom he leaves Sir Augustus, R.N., the present Baronet, born in 1827, three other sons, and a daughter, Laura Isabella.

At the period of his death, which took place at Charlotte Town, Sir Donald was Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island.



SIR WILLIAM WRIXON BECHER, BART.

Accounts from Ireland announce the death of Sir W. Wrixon Becher, Bart. The son Baronet, the husband of Miss O'Neill, the ever-celebrated actress, was a gentleman of considerable landed property in the county of Cork, where he resided at his seats at Ballygibbin, near Mallow, and Creagh, near Skibbereen. He was the eldest son of the late William Wrixon, Esq., of Ballyvolane, by Mary his wife, daughter of John Townsend Becher, Esq., of Annegrove, and assumed, early in life, in obedience to the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, the additional surname and arms of Becher, an assumption confirmed by Royal sign manual in 1831, at the period he was raised to the degree of Baronet by King William IV.

Sir William was born in 1780. His marriage with Miss O'Neil took place in 1815, and by that estimable and highly gifted lady, who still survives, he had three sons and two daughters. Of these sons, the eldest is now Sir Henry Wrixon Becher, second Baronet of Ballygibbin, born in 1826.

WILLIAM BLACKER, ESQ., OF ARMAGH

THE death of this distinguished agricultural writer and economist occurred on the 20th ult., at his residence, in Armagh, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Mr. Blacker descended from a junior branch of one of the oldest families in the county in which he resided—the Blackers of Carrickblacker. He was third son of the late Rev. Dr. St. John Blacker, Rector of Moira, co. Down, by Grace his wife, sister of Major-General Sir Barry Close, Bart. Engaged extensively, in early life, in mercantile pursuits, he devoted himself at a maturer period to the development of the agricultural and economic resources of the country; and, having ample means and opportunities for carrying into practice, and report from actual experience, results which others merely theorized upon. By his popularly-written "Hints to Small Farmers"—by his Annual Reports, at the Markethill farming dinners, of experimental results—by Essays, several of which carried away the prizes of the Royal Dublin and Royal Agricultural Societies—he managed to spread, not only a spirit of enquiry among the farmers of the country of importance to his country, but to point out and urge into the best and most advantageous course of action, the well-inclined and the energetic

Mr. Blacker was married, and left, we believe, a large family. His loss, as an active, intelligent, and impartial magistrate, and a hospitable and charitable member of the community, will long be felt in the neighbourhood where he resided, and by a numerous circle of friends.

In a previous Number of our Journal will be found a likeness of this distinguished agriculturist.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, ESQ., OF CASTLE EDEN, COUNTY DURHAM.

This gentleman died on the 18th ult., in his 57th year. He was the senior partner in the firm of Richardson and Sons, proprietors of the extensive iron foundries and works at Castle Eden, and at Middleton, near Hartlepool; and lessees of the Wingate Grange and Castle Eden collieries.

The career of this exemplary and excellent individual presents a forcible illustration of what may be accomplished, in a free country, by the combination of intelligence, enterprise, not only a spirit of enquiry into the matters of his own fortunes, and though he lived to no great age, he had raised himself to a position of high consideration and extensive influence in the district in which he lived, and which is chiefly indebted to him for the prosperity it has in latter years attained.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN INGLIS, D.D., BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA

His Lordship, who died in Carzon-street, May Fair, on the 27th ult., in the 73d year of his age, was son of the Right Rev. Charles Inglis, D.D., the first Bishop of Nova Scotia; he received his education at King's College, Windsor, in that settlement, and was consecrated in 1825. He married, in 1802, Miss Cochrane, daughter of Thomas Cochrane, Esq., Member of Council, N.S.

Nova Scotia was the first Colonial See founded by Great Britain, and the diocese includes, besides the county which gives its name, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island. The annual stipend is £2400

THE ROMISH SEE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—In the abstract of the Papal Bull for the appointment of Romish Bishops in England, which is given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last Saturday, it is stated that the Northern See is to take its name from "Hagglestown." The place intended to be designated is the ancient town of Hagustald, popularly known as Hexham, which ceased to be the see of a bishop more than a thousand years ago. In the earliest ages of Northumbrian Christianity, Hexham was governed by the Bishop of York, but became a separate see before A.D. 685, when St. John of Beverley presided there. In 709, the famous St. Wilfrid died Bishop of Hexham. He was the builder of the churches of Ripon and Hexham; and we are told that there was not on this side of the Alps a church to be compared to the latter edifice. The brief, but illustrious Episcopate of Hexham, terminated in A.D. 821; but a monastery of Augustine canons was founded there in A.D. 1113, whose successors, early in the thirteenth century, built the magnificent abbey church, which still remains, and has been pronounced a model of Early English work. After the Dissolution, it became the parish church. Hexham, formerly a peculiar of the Archbishops of York, has become, in modern times, part of the diocese of Durham.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. G.

THE LATE PROVOST OF KING'S COLLEGE.—The interment of the remains of the Rev. George Thackeray, D.D., late Provost of King's College, took place on Tuesday, in the College Chapel.

WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILL OF J. H. LEY, ESQ., CHIEF CLERK, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PROBATE of the will of the late John Henry Ley, Esq., of Trehill, Devonshire, and Richmond terrace, Whitehall, has been granted to the executors—the Right Honourable Lady Frances Dorothy Ley, the relict; John Henry Ley, Esq., the eldest son; the Rev. Henry Ley and William Ley, Esq., the brothers. The effects liable to probate duty were estimated at £50,000.

He has bequeathed his town residence and furniture, with carriages, and lease of stabling, Royal Mews, to his widow, and has appointed her sole residuary legatee. Her Ladyship has a life interest in £11,000, under settlement: original sum, £14,500—£3000 being appointed to his only daughter, the wife of the Rev. Miles Henry Eantargent Somerset, who will also take a further sum of £1800, and the four younger sons, £10,000 equally. His daughter has also a legacy of £3000 under the will, as well as his three younger sons. To his second son, Henry, he leaves his East India stock; and to the daughter of his deceased son William, £5000. The whole of his estates, with the cattle, farms, and land, and the property and furniture, at Trehill, and all investments on mortgage, he leaves to his eldest son.

The will bears date the 9th of August, 1850 only twelve days prior to his decease. He had held office in the House for a period of forty-nine years—the last twenty-nine as Chief Clerk, at a salary of £3500.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—To the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, there is bequeathed a legacy of £100, by the late Rev. John Macallum, of the Red River Settlement; he has also left £100 to the Church Missionary Society. To the Church Missionary Society £100, and Church Pastoral Aid Society £200, bequeathed by the will of Miss Mary Batt, of Mark, in Somersetshire; also £50 to the Mark National School.

A COINCIDENCE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

In addition to your remarks, in your Journal for October 26, on the "Murder of the Princes in the Tower," painted by Hildebrandt, I can state the following fact, which may not be uninteresting :—

When Mr. H. was engaged with the painting in question, he went to a linen draper's shop in Dusseldorf to buy some English blankets, in order to copy the same with accuracy. In the course of conversation it appeared that the name of the linendraper was Tyrel, and that he was accustomed to be a descendant from the Tyrell of history. This fact is well known at Dusseldorf

A CONSTANT READER.

IMPORTATION OF HORSERADISH.—A very remarkable importation has just taken place by a vessel from Hamburgh, consisting of the large quantity of 1500 tons of horseradish, grown and sent to order, the produce of the place. So large an importation of this exquisite, which, as a raw vegetable, is not liable to duty on importation into this country, has never before taken place.

FOREIGN POULTRY.—The steam-ship *Triton*, arrived from Ostend, has brought the very large number of 131 cases of poultry of various kinds, the produce of Belgium. These importations from Belgium comprise, we understand, large supplies of rabbits, with which that country abounds, and which form an important feature in the parcelled supplies to the London markets for consumption by the humbler classes of the metropolis.

AMERICAN FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.—The vessel *Andrew Foster*, arrived from New York, has brought 10,186 barrels of flour, and also 110 packages of cheese, and 30 casks of butter. The *Equator*, on the same day, from New York, 8054 barrels of flour, 494 barrels and 507 tierces of lard, and 32 tierces and 46 barrels of general provisions. The *T. B. Wales*, from New Orleans, 2252 barrels of flour; and the *Europa*, from Philadelphia, 604 barrels of flour, 281 hogsheads of bacon, 136 tierces of beef, and 8627 bushels of Indian corn, the produce of the United States of America.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION IN THE FRITH OF CLYDE.—About noon, on Saturday last, a collision of a most alarming character, though happily not attended with any loss of life, occurred between the *Dantroon Castle* steamer, from the Isle of Skye, and the *Duke of Cornwall* steamer, from Glasgow to Campbeltown, which had just rounded Gourock Bay, and was proceeding in the direction of the Cough lighthouse. The captain of the *Dantroon*, seeing their close proximity, at once rang his bell to warn those in the *Duke of Cornwall* of their danger, but this warning was either unheard or unheeded. Both vessels were approaching each other at full speed, and the *Duke of Cornwall* was about to cross the bows of the *Dantroon*; seeing which, the captain of the latter stopped his engine, and was proceeding to back his vessel, when the collision occurred. The *Dantroon* came on to the *Duke* with fearful violence, carrying away her starboard paddle-box and wheel, disabling her engine, and causing the destruction of the bulwarks of the *Duke*. Both vessels were soon in almost to the water's edge. The passengers were in the most fearful state of alarm, which was only allayed by other steamers (the *Celt* and *Lady Kellburne*) coming up. The *Lady Kellburne* took and took off all the passengers of the *Dantroon*, as also those of the *Duke of Cornwall*. A hawser was afterwards attached to the *Lady Kellburne* and *Celt* from the *Dantroon*, but, although both vessels put on all steam, it was nearly two hours before the *Dantroon* and *Duke* were disengaged, so firmly have they wedged together. Both vessels were heavily laden with goods. The *Duke* was towed into Greenock by the *Celt*, and the *Dantroon*, after having the greater part of her cargo shifted to the stern, steamed up to the Broomielaw.

THE DINNER HOUR IN MANCHESTER.—Messrs. M'Laren and Nephews, of George-street, Manchester, have adopted the system now so much spreading for warehousemen in that town of closing their warehouses on Saturday at one o'clock for dinner, and closing their establishment at five o'clock. Messrs. M'Laren commenced the new system on Monday morning, and, as yet, therefore, it is but a trial; so far, however, as it has gone, they are pleased with the results, and intend to continue it. Messrs. Bateman and Son, of York-street, had previously determined to commence the same period on the 1st of November, for the winter months, with the determination to continue the arrangement, should it be found to work well for the betterment to their interests. Messrs. J. and N. Phillips, of Church-street, are favourable to the plan, but are as yet watching the result of the experiment in progress. Other firms occupy the same position. The firms that have already [illegible] number of warehousemen, by whom the alteration is even now regarded as a boon.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a grand ball and entertainment on Tuesday evening in the Egyptian Hall, which was attended by between 600 and 700 distinguished visitors. The entertainment surpassed in splendour and gaiety any former assembly during the Mayoralty. The party did not separate until a late hour

The remains of an interesting ancient structure, the old Abbey of Sligo (Ireland), are at present undergoing repair, with a view to the entire restoration, so far as possible, of this beautiful specimen of antique architecture. This work of restoration is in progress at the expense of Lord Palmerston, whose agent is active in seeing that his Lordship's instructions to this effect are strictly carried out. Several of the pillars surrounding the view of this fine structure have been pulled down, and the whole is now enclosed with a wall, surmounted with iron railing, giving a perfect view of the edifice, and the ground inside planted with [illegible]

An impression having taken place from abroad of some models of ships, with rigging and sails complete the importers, considering that they should be classed under the head of models of wood, requested their delivery free of duty; but it appearing that, as such articles, they were liable to duty as a manufactured article, they were directed to be charged with the duty of 10 per cent, *ad valorem* in that manner.

The *Oxford Journal* states that an old lady, who had been deaf for eight years, suddenly regained her hearing by her first trip on the railroad. The sudden shock occasioned by the train passing under a bridge "caused something in her ear to give way," and she immediately found her hearing was restored.

OHIO STATE-HOUSE.

This handsome edifice has lately been erected in the centre of a square of ten acres, in the city of Columbus, the seat of the government of Ohio, one of the states of the North American Union. The dimensions of the building are 305 ft. by 184 ft. It is surrounded by a terrace, 18 ft. wide and about 12 ft. in height. The height to the top of the roof of the rotunda from the ground is 140 ft.

The building contains the Hall of Representatives, 84 ft. by 73 ft.; the Senate Chamber, 54 ft. by 73 ft.; and the Library, of the same size. Each of these large apartments is of appropriate heights, and they are to be finished in the best style of art.

Besides these magnificent apartments, the building includes a Rotunda, 60 ft. in diameter, and 120 ft. in height to the eye of the dome, richly ornamented with cornice, brackets, and panels. There are also rooms for the Circuit Court of the United States, and offices for the Executive, and every department of the State Government, besides those for committees.

The style of architecture is Grecian Doric, of the proportions of the Parthenon. The columns are 6 ft. 7 in. in diameter at the base. The Rotunda is covered with a stone conical roof, designed by Mr. W. Russell West, the present architect of the state. By this form of roof Mr. West has, with great skill and taste, avoided the incongruous arch of the dome, always in bad keeping with the form of the most rigid and the most beautiful of the Grecian orders.

Architects and men of taste, as well foreign as those of America, have pronounced the whole design of this building one of the best adaptations extant of Grecian models to modern purposes.

The materials employed in the building is a secondary limestone, of compact texture, and in colour nearly resembling, at a short distance, white marble

KAH-GE-GA-GAH-BOWH. THE INDIAN CHIEF.

THIS intelligent native Indian, now a missionary minister (the Rev. George Copway), but formerly an Ojibbeway chief, has, of late, excited considerable interest in the United States, where he has endeavoured to obtain from the Government a grant of land, for the purpose of enabling the Indians to form some sort of a settled and permanent residence and position in that country.

The Indian Chief has also greatly distinguished himself by his enthusiastic

KAH-GE-GA-GAH-BOWH, THE OJIBBEWAY CHIEF, SKETCHED DURING THE TEMPERANCE MEETING IN DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

advocacy of Peace and Temperance. It will be remembered that he spoke at considerable length at the late Peace Congress at Frankfort, and he is now in London for the purpose of joining the great "Temperance Movement." At a recent meeting, at the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, attired in his native picturesque costume, he addressed the company upon his plan for the re-settlement of the Indians, stating that he had marked out on a map a space of 150 miles square, between the Missouri and Mississippi, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, in the most eligible place, and this proposition had received the sanction of many intelligent persons in the United States. If this tract was given to them, they would settle down as agriculturists, give up their roaming habits, and cultivate the arts of peace.

The Chief also attended a "Great Temperance Demonstration," held in Drury-Lane Theatre on Monday night, where he was greeted with loud cheering. He was attired in the costume of his tribe—a long tunic of gaudy colours, in which red and blue predominated, and which was profusely ornamented with beads and gold embroidery, and red trousers. He commenced his address by observing, that, when he had first delivered a temperance lecture in Rochester, United States, in 1846, at the solicitation of two ladies engaged in the good cause, he considered his good friend, George Cruikshank, should be re-baptised with a straighter name than he possessed since he became a teetotaller. His forefather, no doubt, had got the name because he was a drunkard. (Laughter.) Since he had been reading English history, he had found that Britain grew greater in proportion as people became more and more temperate. There never was, however, a period when temperance was making more rapid strides. It went not, perhaps, with the speed of the electric telegraph, but certainly with the speed of a whirlwind and the thundering of a steam-engine. Reform was written on the sunbeam of the great spirit; and man must be purblind not to see the rays. Millions had been drawn from the gutter by temperance, and washed and made clean, to look as men should look. (Cheers.) He denied that the temperance movement was in a position of antagonism to the Church. They were, on the contrary, absolutely necessary to each other. He then narrated an apologue of a diamond found in the gutter by a poor old woman, and purchased for £12,000; and said that there were many thousand more valuable diamonds to be found every day—men's souls, which still lay in the dirt. It was the business of the society to pluck them from the mire, and to make them worthy of price. Oceans of blood had been shed in this country, through the agency of strong drinks; and the mighty waters of the Mississippi could never equal the tears that drunkenness had caused to be shed by the people. When England, however, should have her eyes and her ears opened to the evils of intemperance, she would turn her eyes to the setting sun, and completely discard the vice which now so deeply afflicted her population. He adverted, in a rhapsodical manner, to the injuries inflicted upon the Indians in North America, by the introduction of "fire-water" among them, and touched on the crimes committed under its influence—fathers slaying their sons, husbands their wives, and mothers their children, when maddened with strong drink. The Indians received the first white men with kindness and hospitality; but the white men requited them by robbing them of their corn, and, worse still, by introducing the destroying "fire-water" among them. He related, with much emotion, a touching incident connected with his own family:—His cousin Mossa had shot a deer, sold it for four dollars and a gallon of rum, and, having drunk all the liquor, was drowned as he endeavoured to paddle his canoe homewards. At the moment, he said, the bones of thousands of his countrymen, killed by "fire-water," were bleaching on the land; but he pledged himself, that, before twenty years should pass, the Indian would prove himself the equal of the white man in temperance, as he was already in forbearance.

At the close of this address, a person named Duncan stepped on the platform, and presented the Indian orator with a bunch of grapes and a *bouquet* of flowers, exclaiming, "I come forward to request my teetotal brother (Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh) to accept this bunch of grapes, and to receive from me this bunch of flowers, instead of my scalp, which he might have preferred if he had been a drinker of fire-water. I am a teetotal vegetarian divinarian."

The above meeting was also addressed at considerable length by Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, M.P. for Derby, the chairman; by Mr. J. Cassell, Mr. George Cruikshank, and the Rev. W. Foster.

The accompanying Portrait was sketched in Drury Lane Theatre, on Monday evening. A Portrait of the Chief, in the dress he wore at the Peace Congress, at Frankfort, has just been cleverly lithographed by Mr. J. R. Dicksee, and published by Mr. Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street Without.

PERUVIAN MUMMIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

I SEND you some minute details of two Peruvian Mummies, lately sent to Ratisbon by Dr Reid, a physician resident in Bavaria, but a native of Scotland.

Dr. Reid, born at Aberdeen, in the year 1800, went, at an early period of his life, to the Scotch College at Ratisbon, where he completed his so-called gymnasial studies, and formed acquaintance with a large number of the inhabitants. Amongst the rest he contracted a very friendly alliance with a Dr. Schuch.

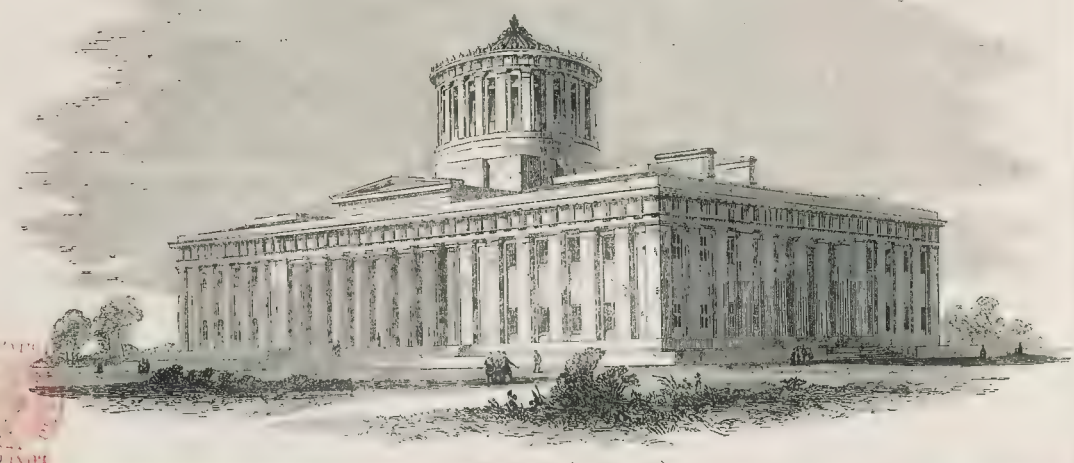
For more than twenty years Dr. Reid has been wandering the world in all directions, and has met with most singular adventures. Lately, when in Valparaiso, he was appointed Inspector-General of the Military Hospitals in Bolivia. On his journey thither he visited the table-lands of the Andes; and there, in the deserted Inka citadel called Lasana, he wrote two letters to Dr. Schuch. From these letters the following details are extracted:

PERUVIAN MUMMIES.

"Four days after my departure from Valparaiso I reached Cobija, a small, wretched hole. The bay is scarcely worth the name; the water a tincture of copper, saltpetre, and other similar substances. The inhabitants are poor and ignorant. After an interval of two days I resumed my journey, with a guide, and mounted on a mule.

"The road leads along the coast a distance of two *leguas* (twenty of which are in a degree), and then turns eastward. The shore is covered with rough sand and heaps of huge stones, which have been precipitated from the hills by the numerous earthquakes so frequent in this country. The first line of mountains, which at a distance of nearly 1000 paces runs parallel with the sea, rises to a height of 4000 feet. From thence the road leads up a deep ravine—the bed of a dried stream; and, after travelling from four to five leagues, I was on a table-land of the Andes—the desert of Atacama. It is difficult to give even an adequate description of this wilderness. Imagine an immense wave-like plain, where there is no sign of life, not even an insect or plant to be seen; where the small crust of earth consists of calcined matter, saltpetre, and chalk; where a fine chalk-dust and a dazzling refraction of the light hurt the eye; where the death-like silence is broken only by the moaning of the wind, where the only sign of its having been once blessed with the presence of living beings, are mummies of men, horses, and mules—for here nothing corrupts—and thus you will have a faint picture of the desert of Atacama. After a march of four days, I reached Calama, a colony situated on the borders of an immense bog. From this bog springs a river, which, under the name of Lao, forms, near the coast, the boundary between Bolivia and Peru. Two days' journey from Calama lies an old Peruvian burial-place, called Chin-Chin. The bodies are there in a semicircle, to the number of 500 or 600—men, women, and children—all in a sitting posture, staring vacantly forward, and partly decayed, partly covered with sand. One imagines himself altogether in another world, and asks, 'What seek you here?' The general opinion is, that these bodies *were buried* here, but it is most probable that they buried themselves. For, in the first place, there is no place near where they could have lived; and, secondly, there are amongst these mummies several women with sucklings at their breast. Lastly, the fact of their being all in the same position, and with an expression of pain, which is yet visible on their countenances, may serve to shew that these miserable creatures withdrew themselves from the ravages of the Spaniards, and, in despair, sought death in this awful wilderness. Besides, there is, not far distant, on the borders of the desert Tucuman—a place called, in the Peruvian tongue, 'All is lost!'"

A large natural basin of fresh water has been discovered at Turk's Island (*Barbadoes*), in a cave several feet below the surface.



THE TAFT-HOUSE, OHIO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"LANDGRAVE," WINNER OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES AT NEWMARKET.

GLEN TILT.

We this week present our readers with a view of Glen Tilt, in the domain of the Duke of Athol, sketched from near the Marble Lodge.

A defence of the Duke of Athol in shutting up Glen Tilt, and devoting what was once a public thoroughfare to his private purposes as a breeder of deer and grouse, has been published by a gentleman who describes himself as the Duke's agent. This gentleman denies that the Court of Session has as yet decided the case against the Duke, and that it has decided it at all; and from the explanations into which he has entered, we are bound to believe that the facts are as he represents them. An appeal is still pending; and, until the House of Lords decide against him, the Duke, in the exercise of what he considers to be his legal right, is determined to uphold his title to the Glen, and to treat all intruders who enter it without his permission as trespassers. We are, therefore, not to consider the Duke, in this respect, as a law-breaker, but merely as a man vindicating the rights of property. So far, so good; but this explanation does not exculpate the Duke from the charge originally brought against him. There was a road through the Glen before the Duke was born, or his father, or his grandfather, before him; and though he may have—which we very much doubt—a legal right to close it, the charge of churlishness, and a want of sympathy with the public feeling, still remains, and that charge is a serious one. Surely his wild glen—even if it be his own to the uttermost inch, or fraction of an inch, of rock and wilderness within its boundaries—would be none the worse if an occasional traveller were allowed to admire it without taking out a passport! The Duke might at least be amiable, and take cognizance of the existence of the travellers of England and the people of Scotland until his law-suit was decided. The example set by those princely-minded noblemen who, like the Duke of Devonshire and others, are not afraid of any desecration from the feet of plebeians, is worthy of imitation, even on the other side of the Tweed. The potent chieftain of Glen Lyon and Glen Tilt should remember that there is equity as well as law in Great Britain; and that in all the preliminary stages of the action brought against him, the court has been adverse to his pretensions. Besides this, he raises questions which, if he were wise, he would suffer to sleep; for in our crowded isles it may fairly be asked if any proprietor of land have a moral right to enclose a district as large as a county, and make a wilderness of it? After all is said, even peasants, to say nothing of tourists, have somewhat superior claims to those of the deer and the grouse upon the regards of a

GLEN TILT, NEAR THE MARBLE LODGE.

British legislator. The season is so far advanced, that, in all probability, his Glen will be as silent and gloomy as he or his deer can desire, until the fine weather of 1851; but, in the meantime, if he would waive his strict legal right, if he have it, and open Glen Tilt in June or May to the feet of those who love the landscape, as well as to those of the passing shepherd, he would do a graceful deed, and entitle himself to rank with the English noblemen who are not afraid of the people, and whom the people in return are proud to honour.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In the days of exclusiveness the racing season would have terminated with the Houghton Meeting; times, however, have changed, and everything connected with the turf, as well as other sports, is now so completely on the "go-a-head" principle, that we shall scarcely get through the "legitimate" calendar before December. We doubt the policy of extending the season beyond the last week in October, and should be glad to see the three Newmarket meetings fixed a few days earlier. For next week the grand *réunion* will be on Epsom Downs on Tuesday, with every prospect of good sport. On the following day the steeple-chasers will have it all to themselves over the same country, but improved on last year. These are the only appointments.

The coming fixtures are numerous, as the following list will show:—*Monday:* Workington. *Tuesday:* Belford, Barton-upon Humber, and Midlothian. *Wednesday:* Herbertstown (Ire-and) and Cardington. *Thursday:* Glossop, Brampton, Lytham, Wolverhampton, and Morpeth. *Friday:* Altcar.

BETTING AT NEWMARKET.—THURSDAY.

MUSKEY STAKES.

6 to 1 agst Fugleman's dam	8 to 1 agst Bam	10 to 1 agst Truth
8 to 1 — Exeter	10 to 1 — Ban	10 to 1 — Hesse Homburg
	10 to 1 agst Paquetta	

DERBY

6 to 1 agst Gresham	15 to 1 agst Teddington	25 to 1 agst Lamarina
7 to 1 — Prime Minister		40 to 1 — Lightfoot

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING—MONDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 25 sovs each.—Col. Peel's Hardinge (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Gardenia (Norman), 2.

FORFEIT CLASS of HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Duke of Rutland's St. Ann (W. Boyce), 1. Mr. Greville's Diligence (Charlton), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of £250. Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux (Collins), 1. Mr. Fenwick's Woodlark (W. Treen), 2

The CATTERICK STAKES of 30 sovs each.—Mr. Osbaldeston's c. by Touchstone (G. Simpson), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Conscience (J. Marson), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Major Martin's The Swede (W. Abdale), 1. Duke of Richmond's Pic.-pkboy (Flatman), 2.

TUESDAY.

The weather to-day was remarkably fine, and the arrivals numerically commensurate with the interest created by the Cambridgeshire, the only race on the card of any real importance.

HANDICAP PLATE of £100.—Mr. Jaques's Chantrey (Flatman), 1. Mr. E. W. Hobson's Gladsole (J. Osborne), 2.

The CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 100 added

Mr. Gratwicke's Landgrave	.. .. ..	(Chapple) 1
Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux	.. .. ..	(Collins) 2
Mr. Combe's Trouncer	.. .. ..	(Rogers) 3

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Landgrave, 7 to 1 agst Trouncer, 10 to 1 agst Bordeaux. From half way between the Duke's Stand and the ending post the race was left to Bordeaux and the favourite; the latter challenging ten strides from home, and winning a fast and well-contested race by a head, Bordeaux beating Trouncer by two lengths. Run in 2 mm. 4 sec. It is singular that the same number started for the Cesarewitch, and the same jockey rode the winner.

FIFTY POUNDS. Mr. B. Osborne's Emily Ann (W. Carroll), 1. Mr. Rogers's f. by Theon (Skaggles), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Armstrong's f. by Amarino, out of Earthing (A. Day), 1. Mr. Osbaldeston's Skin Pas (G. Simpson), 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Captain Liddell's Truth (J. Evans), 1. Mr Merry's Pierre de Touche (Whitehouse), 2.

SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £50.—Col. Peel's Longinus (Flatman), 1. Duke of Richmond's Antigone (Collins), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of £50. Mr. Payne's Glauca (Flatman), 1. Mr. Snewing's Heroine (J. Osborne), 2.

SELLING HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each. Mr. J. Bay's Mignon (Wreakfield), 1. Mr. Payne's Crucible (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Eddison's Eliza Middleton (Whitehouse), 1. Mr. H Frankum's Catalan (Pettit), 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.— Gladiole, 1. Woodlark, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—He-se Homburg, 1. Christina, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Ingratitude, 1. Bacon, 2

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each. Hippogriff, 1. F by Venison, out of Tarn Wadlin's dam, 2.

The GLASGOW STAKES. A dead heat between Hernandez, Brother to Drakelow, and Aristo. Deciding heat: Aristo, 1. Brother to Drakelow, 2.

SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £50. Tophuns, 1. St. Rosalia, 2.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 3.—23rd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 4. William III. landed.
TUESDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot.
WEDNESDAY, 6. St Leonard.
THURSDAY, 7.—First *Gazette* published, 1665.
FRIDAY, 8.—Milton died, 1674
SATURDAY, 9.—Lord Mayor's Show first instituted, 1453.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 9, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 10	1 39	2 0	2 25	2 49	3 12	3 36	3 58	4 23	4 46	5 10	5 35	6 0	6 25

ON THE 5TH NOVEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED, PRICE 1s.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1851;

Being the Seventh Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by Eminent Artists. The Notes of the Month, By THOMAN MILLER; besides a variety of new and useful Tables, &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

*** Country orders supplied for Cash only.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. M. JULLIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE will take place NEXT THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1850. M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that the GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will this year be given previous to the commencement, instead of at the termination, of his Concerts, and will take place NEXT THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1850 (the Concerts not being given on the following Friday).

M. JULLIEN begs to state that the success attending the first of the great increase in the number of BAL MASQUES since he had the honour of inaugurating them into this country, the patronage conferred on them by the Nobility and Gentry is a sure evidence of the immense attraction of such Entertainments—of the splendour and completeness with which they have been prescribed—and, above all, of the manner in which they have been conducted.

It has been generally allowed, that, in the Decoration of these Balls, they have surpassed all other Entertainments of a like kind; but the one here announced being given at the commencement, instead of at the termination of M. Jullien's Annual Series of Concerts, the Decorations will be entirely new, and be ready for the First Time next THURSDAY, November 7th. In addition to this will be displayed the magnificent and novel CRYSTAL CURTAIN, which was exhibited on the Evening only last year, viz. that of the Bal Masqué, and which created an universal surprise and admiration

M. Jullien abstains from giving any further description of the Decoration, but begs to assure his patrons that they may rely on witnessing one of the most splendid combinations of Decorative Effect ever created.

The ORCHESTRA will, as heretofore, be complet—ond consist of ONE HUNDRED and TEN MUSICIANS. Principal Cornets—a-Piston, Herr KÆNIG

Conductor—M. JULLIEN

The New and Fashionable Music of the present Season will be played, and includes several New Polkas, Waltzes, Marches, Quadrilles, composed expressly for the Nobility's Balls, Almack's, &c., by M. JULLIEN.

The price of Admission for SPECTATORS (for whom the audience portion of the Theatre will, as before, be set apart) will be as on former occasions, viz.—

Dress Circle	.. .. ..	.. 5s.	Lower Gallery 2s
Boxes	.. .. ..	.. 3s.	Upper Gallery 1s

Private Boxes from £3 3s upwards.

Persons taking Private Boxes will have the privilege of passing to and from the Ball Room without extra charge.

Tickets for the Ball, Pieces and Private Boxes, may be secured on application to Mr. O'Reilly, at the Box office of the Theatre, which is open from 10 to 5. Private Boxes may also be had of Mr. Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams', St. James'-street, Mr. Olivier, Mr. Ackroft, Messrs. Hammond and Co., Mr. Chappell, Mr. Addison; Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.; and at Jullien and Co.'s Musical Establishment, 214, Regent-street

The Doors will be opened at Half-past Nine, and the Dancing commence at Ten

Shirtfet, Carriage, Water, Coffee, Tea, and Ices under the superintendence of Mr. G. Payne, will be supplied during the evening, and at One o'Clock a Supper will be served

Mr. T. Nathan, 6, Old Cavendish-street, Leicester-square, is appointed Costumier to the Ball Dresses can be obtained at his Establishment.

Persons in Fancy Dresses, Harlequins, or Pantaloons will not be admitted

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS. FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS will COMMENCE at the THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE, on FRIDAY NEXT, November 8.

M. JULLIEN'S GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will take place on the 7th, at the CONCERT MONUMENT, instead of at the TERMINATION, of the CONCERTS and will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, November 7

For Particulars see Advertisements

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, NOV. 4, will be performed HAMLET Hamlet, Mr. C. Kean; Ophelia, Mrs. C. Kean. After which, SENT TO THE TOWER. To conclude with the CALIPH'S CHOICE.—TUESDAY, the MERCHANT of VENICE, &c.—WEDNESDAY, the WILD'S SERPENT &c. THURSDAY, the STRANGER, &c.—FRIDAY, MERCHANT of VENICE, &c.—SATURDAY, the New Play of the TWO MUSICIANS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY.—LAST SIX NIGHTS of MAZEPPA.—On MONDAY next, NOV 4, will be presented, for the 198th time, Byron's Drama of MAZEPPA, or the WILD HORSE. To be followed by BATTY'S SCENES of the ARENA. To conclude with a Petite Drama. See Bills of the Day.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr T Thompson

MR. WILLY'S CLASSICAL CONCERTS.—Mr. Willy has the honour to announce that his annual series of Concerts will commence early in December, and that he will be assisted by the most eminent Artistes and by members of his CONCERT BAND. Full particulars will be duly announced.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at EXETER; Tuesday, at Taunton; Thursday, Clifton; Friday, Bath; and on Monday, Nov 11, Newport.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—VENTRILOQUISM Extraordinary. These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, November 4, at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry; on Wednesday, November 6, at the Town Hall, Bromsgrove; on Thursday, November 7, at the Town hall, Tewkesbury, on Friday, November 8 at the New Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham; on Saturday, November 9, at the Assembly Rooms, Stroud; on Tuesday, November 12, at the Assembly Rooms, Chelmsford; on Wednesday November 13, at the Assembly Rooms, Manningtree; on Thursday, November 14, at the Assembly Rooms, Newmarket; on Friday, November 15, at the Assembly Rooms, Colchester; on Monday, November 25, at the New Public Rooms, Reading; on Tuesday, November 26, at St. John's Rooms, Winchester; on Wednesday, November 27, at the Star Rooms, Oxford; on Thursday, November 28, at the Assembly Rooms, Banbury; on Friday, November 29, at the Star Rooms, Oxford; on Monday, December 2, at the Assembly Rooms, Beaconsfield; on Tuesday, December 3 and Wednesday, December 4, at the Athenæum, Sheffield; on Thursday, December 5, and Friday, December 6, at the Music Hall, Hull.—Begin at 8.—Stalls, 6s.; Reserved Seats, 3s; Tickets, 2s. Books 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the BALLAD MUSIC of ENGLAND, by Mr. George Buckle. LECTURE on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. Bachhoffner. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. NEW EXPERIMENTS in PARTICULAR and GENERAL MOTIVE RAILWAY DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half price Open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock, and every evening (except Saturday) from Seven till Half past Ten.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Malta and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight —Admission, 1s. Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation. Descriptive Catalogues may be had at the Gallery.

SUPERB EXHIBITIONS of ART, ADJOINING the ADELAIDE GALLERY. The wonderful Performing Elephant and Automaton Bellringer, the size of life, Lady Organists, Serpents and Fawns, Gorgeous Temple of Feuchangee, Splendid Pearl Ecrin of Jewelled Theatre, Matchless Singing-Bird in a Cage of Pure Gold, &c.; 5000 feet of Needle-Work Pictures, Commercial Marine Views.—Admission, One Shilling. Children Half-price. Open Morning from 11 till 5, Evening, 7 till 10.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Eleven to Four o'Clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water, are recommended to go early. Admission, ONE SHILLING, on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with the BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE.—ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—On the 9th of January, 1851, the COMPANY'S Steamer, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave Southampton, with mails, passengers, &c., for Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent (Cape de Verde), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro; and from Rio every third succeeding month for Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, returning by the same route to Southampton.

Particulars as to rates of fares, freights, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices, in London, or at Southampton, where parcels, packages, and publications will be received for the places above-mentioned.

Goods taken on moderate freights outward to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres, and homeward from the same places, as well as from St. Vincent (Cape de Verde), Teneriffe, and Madeira.

Passengers are recommended to make early application for securing proper berths

20, Moorgate-street. E. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

LONDON and SUBURBAN BANK, on the Scotch System. Temporary Offices, No. 4, Oxford-street.

Capital, £100,000,

In Shares of £100 each, with power to increase the same. It is not intended to call for more than £40 per Share, to be paid by Instalments.

This Bank offers a good investment for money. The Banks in Scotland pay from 7 to 8 per cent., and all the Joint Stock Banks in London pay 5 per cent., besides dividing bonuses and rests.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained at No. 2, Vere-street, Oxford-street; of Messrs. Foster's, Share Brokers, Token-house-yard; at Mr. Taplin's, Paddington-green, and at the Solicitors', Messrs. Tyrrell and Matthews, 39, Basinghall-street.

Form of Application for Shares

To the Directors of the London and Suburban Bank

I request you will allot to me ——— Share in the "London and Suburban Bank," and I undertake to accept the same, or any less number, which may be allotted to me, and to make Deposits to the Company, on account of Instalments, where and when required to do so, and to pay £10 on each Share so allotted to me

Name in full ———
Profession or Business (if any) ———
Residence ———
Reference ———
Date. ———

THE GREAT EXHIBITION PALACE.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, will be published, with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS: containing about 12 Engravings illustrative of the progress of the GREAT BUILDING in Hyde-park; also, a full Report of Mr. Paxton's Lecture, to be delivered at the Society of Arts, on the 13th inst., containing his own history of his wonderful structure; the rapid progress of which, and the intense interest attached to the subject, will, it is expected, render this extra sheet highly acceptable to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BETA, Monmouth—The first polka that appeared in England was that published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for ———

BOOKWORM—Messrs Hetherington and Stonemen's address is Paternoster-row

CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER. The arms of Richardson are, "Or on a fesse az. between a bull's head, erased in chief, and a galley her oars erect, in saltire, in base sa., a saltire couped arg. *Crest:* A demi-arm erased, couped at the shoulder, proper, brandishing a broadsword, all ppr"

MARLINESE.—The motto to the Hanken arms is "Fortiter et recte." The coat is registered in Edinburgh. No one is entitled to use arms unless he obtains a grant himself, or can show descent from some ancestor who had the right

ONE OF THE FAMILY.—The arms authorised as borne by the Cakes family are either of foreign origin, or else have been planned and arranged by some one of the name well versed in heraldry

REMEDIUM.—The family of Moorhouse bears—"Or a saltire gobonated sa. and arg. *Crest:* A pelican vulning herself ppr."

CLERICUS.—Lent falls on III ' The 19th March. 755

CHRYSTON.—The arms of Ward, originally De la Ward, of Derbyshire, were "Vair, arg. and sa."

G. H. Wolverhampton.—We have not the work referred to, but doubt if the information required by our Correspondent. "Hart's Annual Army List" affords a portion

LEMUEL.—You must refer to Johnson's "Dictionary of Arms"

MAUD.—Washbourne's "Book of Notices

A CONSTANT READER.—The arms of London of Alnye. In Norfolk, are—"Arg three cross crosslets fitchy between two bendlets gu."

E. F. R.—The arms required are—"Arg on a bend gu. three crescents of the first. *Crest:* A hand vambraced az. issuing out of a cloud ppr."

O. G. O.—The average rate of the interest of money must be first ascertained: it then becomes a question of comparative interest: the duration of the loan to be shortened by the use of annuities. The fee to an attorney for drawing such a deed is £5, or one guinea

N. B.—Subject 1. "Peter—II story of England"

A LOVER OF SCIENCE.—The work in question is not of high literary repute or authority

BRADFORD, WILLIAM.—Mr. Bradford was a working mason, very recently, at Brighton

J. H.—Into the paper on spectacles in a late number of the "Quarterly Review"

W. B. Leicester.—The length of the two oars of each rabbit

P. H. R. Dover.—We shall be glad to see the letter

F. B. M.—His details have not appeared in our Journal, and the MS has been returned

ORIGAL.—It is not known

G. S.—The price of the "Handbook of Anatomy for Artists" is 24s.

W. T.—The lofty tube upon the side of the Great Exhibition Building in Hyde-park have been built over unfinished, the transept roofs providing for them

G. B, Wednesday.—The opening of the great "Crystal Palace" did not take place on the 6th ult though such an event of much interest, it had been anticipated as an Engraving of the Statue in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov 20, 1847

P. B. Liverpool, per Post Office Order.—Received

J. N. should advertise that he will sell the clothes, &c., unless the demand be paid within a given time

BETA.—"The least of reason and he flow of soul."—*Pope*

PALATTE. We are not aware of any painting on silk paper

W. E. Apply for the latest and best work on Bridges to Mr Weale, Architectural Library, High-street

CRACK.—See Scratcher on Lithography, and Jackson on Wood Engraving

M. M.—The monument to General Sir John Moore on the ramparts of Corunna was erected by the inhabitants of that city

J. K. Worcester.—We do not know the whereabouts of Berman's Bust of Charles I.

T. P. E. Manchester.—We do not feel entitled to give the information required

N. W is welcome to the permission, if it be acknowledged in the catalogue

P. W. S.—To take sittings at Divine Service in Westminster Abbey, permission must be first obtained from the Dean of St. Paul's. Anthem books may be had of Mr. ——, Dean street, Soho

JUVENILE, Shoe.—Is thanked for his letter; but the subject is not sufficiently popular for the publication to be worth while

G. T. Dalkeith.—Received

ANON, Aberdeen.—Declined with thanks

ZETA.—The ch in Perche (Gallic) is as in ———. Lesbia pronounced as Lesbia

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

The Herbert.—The Romance of War. Illustrated Duties of the Officer in Time of ——, &c. society of Agriculture. XVIth Report. Cooke's Universal Pronouncing Dictionary. Dr. Cook's Hand-book of Health. Jarman's Western Antiquary.—The Cook's Oracle.—Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon.—Mr. Mole—Observations on Cheese-making.—Letter on Mr. Mole Police.—Letter of the greenwood hower.—A Letter for the clergy. The Lament Shaw, Donald's Daughter

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

THE Prince who holds the delicate and difficult position of husband of the Constitutional Sovereign of these realms must walk warily. His slightest acts are noted. His most trivial words are weighed in the balance of the keenest criticism. He must not be too timid, or he will be voted a nonentity. He must not be too bold, or he will be considered presumptuous. He must not shun public notice, or he will give offence. He must not court it, or he will excite the alarm, if not the ill-will of a thousand conflicting interests, both of sects and parties. He must not be a politician, lest he bring danger or discredit upon the Royal name, so undissolubly linked with his own; and, if he be not a politician in these times, he incurs the imputation of insensibility to all the great and important questions which agitate the world, and urge the nations onward in their career, from the semi-civilization in which they now exist into a civilization more advanced and useful. It is the rare merit of the accomplished and amiable Prince, who, to borrow the phraseology of Lord Carlisle, "is at once the subject and the gentle Lord of the fair hand" which rules a wider dominion than ever acknowledged allegiance to the ancient Cæsars, to have avoided all dangers, either of doing too little or too much, and to have understood his position thoroughly, with all its duties and delicacies, and to have so conducted himself upon every occasion as to win and retain the esteem of all parties and classes of men. For what he has left undone, as well as for what he has done or attempted to do, he has alike entitled himself to the respectful attachment of the many, and to the generous admiration of the abler few, who can appreciate more thoroughly than the multitude the judgment and the discretion, no less than the eminent ability, which he has displayed. At every successive appearance of his Royal Highness before the public, he has exhibited qualities which the English people know thoroughly how to appreciate. He is always unobtrusive, and always strictly constitutional; but ever as bold and decided as the occasion demands. While his auditors cannot fail to admire his talents and acquirements, they find, upon deeper reflection, that there is something about him which they love and esteem still more—and that is, *heart*. The invariable praiseworthiness and utility of the objects to which he lends his high name, render his zeal the more graceful and appropriate; and his kindly appreciation of others is not more remarkable than his strong common-sense and evident sincerity in all he undertakes or says. His last appearance, at the interesting festival at York, exhibited in a new and favourable light all the good qualities for which the people have learned to esteem him. Whether he spoke of the character of Englishmen, among whom his lot has been cast—of the Great Exhibition, which he planned—of the benefits which it is likely to produce—and of the loss which the country has sustained in the premature death of the great statesman whose last act of public duty was to take part in the deliberations of the Commissioners whose labours have brought it to its present position, his sterling sense and goodness of heart were conspicuous. His tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel was as just and generous, as his estimate of his character was true. In one sentence of a few words, his Royal Highness pourtrayed the mind, and epitomized the career, of the most practical and safe statesman of this or any preceding age: "He was Liberal from feeling. But Conservative from principle." In those words the Prince Consort presented us with the key which unlocks the mystery of Sir Robert Peel's career, from the first act of his public life to its last. Not less happy was his subsequent assertion, that to Sir Robert Peel "all the difficulties and objections occurred first; but that, having anxiously considered them—paused, weighed, and warned against rash resolutions—having convinced himself that a step was not only right to be taken, but of the practical method of safely taking it, it became him a necessity and a duty to take it." These sentences are a summary of the political history of the man who opposed and conceded Roman Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of the Corn-Laws. Such a mind could do no other than oppose at first, and concede afterwards; and although the same solution of the apparent contradictions in Sir Robert Peel's character has been given before, it was never so well and so tersely put before the public mind as in these few words of Prince Albert. If we may imagine, as we are entitled to do, that his Royal Highness spoke on this occasion for one who is not allowed by the forms of the constitution to give utterance to her own sentiments upon the characters of the men who are imposed upon her as ministers by Parliamentary majorities, the tribute to the honesty and purity of Sir Robert Peel assumes additional importance, and will acquire additional weight in the estimation of the family, the colleagues, and the supporters of the lamented statesman, and in the opinion of the country. The tribute was well-earned, and is justly due; and though it reach not the dull cold ear of "death," will fructify in the minds of the living, and cheer the rising generation of statesmen in the ardours and too often thankless career which lies before them.

His Royal Highness, with a no less happy appreciation of the national character than that displayed in his mention of Sir Robert Peel, stated "that he was pleased when he saw the plan of the Exhibition of 1851 undergo its ordeal of doubt, discussion, and even opposition." He felt that, if it had been "an empty theory, it would have fallen to the ground during this period of probation;" that, if "it survived the trial, it would be on account of the practical qualities contained in it;" and that "its adoption in the end would entirely depend on its harmonising with the national feeling, the historic development of the country, and the peculiar nature of its institutions." His Royal Highness, as we learn from the subsequent speech of the Prime Minister, persevered in the project when opposition was at the strongest, and was not to be discouraged by adverse criticism. The result cannot be but as satisfactory to his feelings as it is creditable to his judgment. The project has triumphed over ignorance, misconception, absurd jealousy, and misrepresentation of every kind; and will rank among the most useful achievements of our age. Its success will be as widely and beneficially felt; and the roots of the good example and cordial emulation of 1851 will extend far into the soil of future years, and produce good fruits of peace, civilisation, and industry.

One great lesson has already been learned by the working-classes of this country in connexion with this scheme. Too many of them were formerly disposed to deny all merit to other labour than the labour of the hands, and to imagine that the rich and the wealthy did no work. The example of Prince Albert has already proved to them that there is a joy in work which makes men of all ranks and classes labour as hard, though in a different way, as the "horny-handed" mechanic. The Prince Consort—without any other inducement to labour than the necessity which all healthy-bodied and healthy-minded men feel to have something to do, and the earnestness inspired by a good cause—has for the past year laboured as assiduously as any hard-working professional man in the country. The working-classes, ordinarily so called, begin to see that they are not the only workmen, and that the absence of labour is a greater curse than its presence. All men must perform their work, whatever be their station; and it is only the foolish, or the imperfectly constituted in mind and body, who declaim against it; and it is not the least of the merits of the approaching Exhibition, that it will be at one and the same time the vindication and the apotheosis of hard work. The working classes feel this already, and are all the better for the knowledge.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. Grey and Lieut.-Colonel Seymour, reached Osborne, on his return from York, about half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and the Princess Royal, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended divine service on Sunday morning, at Whippingham Church.

There has been no addition to the Royal dinner circle during the week. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, have taken their accustomed daily walking exercise.

The Court left Osborne for Windsor Castle yesterday (Friday).

The Prince of Wales's birthday will be celebrated at Windsor Castle on the 9th instant.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has left town for Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster have arrived on Carlton House-terrace from a tour on the Continent. The Duke and Duchess will shortly leave town on a tour of visits, preparatory to going to Carton House for the winter.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond have been lately surrounded by a select circle of friends, including the Earl of Aberdeen, Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Sir James and Lady Ann Mackenzie, Sir William and the Misses Young Gordon, Mr. Bailey Cochrane, M.P., and Mrs. Cochrane. The Earl and Countess of March and Lord Henry Gordon Lennox have left Gordon Castle for the south.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and the Ladies Leveson Gower have left Dunrobin Castle, North Britain, for Trentham Hall, visiting the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, at Inveray Castle, and Lord and Lady Blantyre, at Erskine House, *en route* to the south.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister has returned to town from his short absence on the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Eastnor arrived at Eastnor Castle on Saturday, the 19th ult., from Highclife, the seat of Lady Stuart de Rothesay, where they have been sojourning since their marriage. They were received, about two miles from the Castle, by nearly two hundred of Earl Somers' tenants, well mounted. The noble pair were loudly cheered as they descended from their carriage. The tenants, having partaken of the hospitality of the Castle, dispersed to their several homes.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence has returned to his apartments at St. James's Palace, from making a series of visits in the provinces. The noble Lord leaves town on Thursday for Portsmouth.

Lord John Russell returned to his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, on Saturday, from York.

Lord Londesborough has taken possession of the splendid mansion and estate, near Aylesbury, purchased from Baron Rothschild, by the lately purchasers from his Excellency Lord Howden, British Minister at the Court of Spain.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.—The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil has been appointed her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, in the place of the late Sir George Hamilton. He will remain for a short time in England, for the purpose of assisting in carrying into effect the contemplated reforms in the Mint.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Vice-Chancellor Rolfe will be sworn in this (Saturday) morning before the Lord-Chancellor, at his private residence in Baron-square, and will then proceed to take his seat in the Vice-Chancellor of England's Court, in Westminster Hall—the usual course being that the Judges of the Equity Courts shall sit on the first day of the term at Westminster Hall, and for the remainder of the term at Lincoln's-inn.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Thomas Hughes in the chair. The meeting commenced at two o'clock for the election of additional pensioners, when Sarah Ann Wells and Honour Dyer were elected. The successful candidates were then called in, and suitably addressed by the chairman; after which, the unsuccessful ones were each presented with a sovereign. The report, which, like Mall and the Hall now frequent House, is one which the society had sustained in the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and stated that the sum of £560, Three per Cent. Consols, had been given in to Mr. John Thackeray, a member of the committee, during the year. The directors had determined henceforth to increase the amount of pensions, raising the male pensioners from £12 to £16 and the female from £10 to £12 per annum. The funded property increased to £13800, it amounting, at the present time, to £8200. The report was adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

MEDICAL REFORM.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the members of the council of the National Institute of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and other members of the profession, was held at their rooms in Hanover-square, for general business, and the adoption of measures to secure the passing of the Medical Reform Bill now before the House of Commons at the close of last session, by Mr. Wyld, M.P. N. Clifton, Esq., took the chair. The fourth annual report a very lengthy document detailed the proceedings of the institute in endeavouring to effect a change in the position in which the general body of practitioners of medical science in this country are placed. It was announced that, in answer to a circular addressed to the profession generally, requesting their opinions on the above members, more than two-thirds are decidedly in favour of the act of incorporation.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY AND THE NELSON ABSENTEE PROPRIETORS.—On Wednesday morning, a meeting of the absentee proprietors of land in the Nelson district of New Zealand, was held at the offices of the company, No. 9, Broad-street-buildings, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to obtain compensation from the Government, in consequence of the non-reception of their rules to the land of which they have become purchasers. After a long discussion, a series of resolutions embodying the grounds of complaint set up by the absentees was passed, and a deputation appointed to wait upon the Directors of the New Zealand Company, to request them to back the application of the committee to the Government.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The seventh election of this charity took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern, when Sir George Carroll, in the chair, addressed the meeting in a feeling manner, urging the claims of this society on the wealthy and benevolent, both on account of the unhappy state of the applicants, and the success that had already attended the efforts made; also entering into a statement of all on behalf of the fund now being raised to erect a suitable and commodious asylum.—Rear-Admiral Hawtayne succeeded Sir George Carroll, and, after a spirited contest, 18 applicants were declared to be elected out of 30 candidates.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—A meeting of the London City Mission Society was held at the inquest-room, St. Andrew's-court, Holborn, on Wednesday evening; Mr. R. C. L. Bevan took the chair shortly after seven o'clock. The meeting was opened with prayer. There were several clergymen present on the platform, Dissenters as well as Church of England men; the body of the room was well filled. The report stated that the committee could not report a decided improvement in the character of the district in which they were located; but they could report a certain amount of progress among the population, who now received the missionaries respectfully, and listened to them with patience. The report entered into various details to this effect, as reported by the secretaries of this society. The receipts and expenditure of the past year proved the necessity for further aid and assistance. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and a series of resolutions, embodying the preceding facts, and claiming support, were passed.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS AND WATER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—An association with this title was formed on Tuesday evening at a preliminary meeting held at No. 9, Duke-street, Westminster; Mr. Freebody presided. The object is to consolidate the sewer and water supply of the metropolis under the control of a public commission, to be elected by the ratepayers. It will also be sought to alter the constitution of the general Board of Health, by which the medical faculty the agents through whom the public health will be provided for, the latter not to possess any control over local authorities, but merely to instruct them in the best means of preserving the public health. Mr. Richard Hodges, of New-street, Spring-gardens, adduced a number of reasons, showing the necessity which existed for the formation of such an association, as the means of protecting the ratepayers against reckless and extravagant expenditure on the part of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, and for securing the complete and economical construction of sewers, in conjunction with an abundant and cheap supply of pure water. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by several of the gentlemen present at the alleged unhandsome manner in which the late Board and nine professional gentlemen were treated who had supplied plans for the sewage of the metropolis. A council was appointed to carry into practical effect the aim of the association.

IMPROVEMENT OF MANUFACTURING OPERATIVES.—The annual meeting of the Southwark Auxiliary Society for Promoting the Intellectual, Moral, and Religious Improvement of Working Men employed in Manufactories, was held at St. Saviour's School room, Borough-road, on Tuesday evening; Mr Palmer in the chair. Mr. C. Dean, the secretary to the society, read the report of the committee; and it is pleasing to observe, that, though humble the means of limited operations of the society, yet its efforts are not unattended with the most satisfactory results. The Rev. Mr. Davis and other gentlemen recommended the society to the public support—a recommendation which we have no hesitation in seconding, seeing the good which it has already effected, and is still likely to effect.

THE NEW PARK AT BATTERSEA.—The Commissioners of Woods and Works have now completed the arrangements for carrying into effect the projected park in Battersea-fields, and have purchased, for the sum of £11,000, the celebrated shooting-grounds and premises so long known as the Red House. The present occupier is to be allowed to remain in possession for fifteen months, and it is the intention of the commissioners to commence without delay the erection of the iron suspension-bridge, which is to cross the Thames immediately below the Royal Hospital on the Pimlico side

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 AND THE CITY FIRMS.—The number of applications during the past few days has been perfectly astonishing. At the City of London committee, on Wednesday, not less than 200 forms of application were returned, and an almost equal number of blank forms applied for, which were returned on Thursday, that being the last day for receiving applications. During the last week four clerks have been constantly employed in examining the voluminous returns sent in. The total number of exhibitors for the City of London will considerably exceed 1900. Westminster expects to furnish nearly an equal number. The Finsbury and South London committees have also received an immense number of applications.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—The Worshipful Company of Merchant Tailors, at a court held on the 24th ult., ordered that fifty guineas be paid to the Committee for the Establishment of Baths and Washhouses for Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring Classes. The extensive benefits which have been conferred upon the public since the appointment of the committee, in October, 1844, have, we are only begun to be understood, and are likely before long to be incalculably developed. The committee have established the fact that warm and cold baths, and the means of washing and drying linen, can be profitably provided for the working classes at prices so low, and with convenience so great, as to place these necessary means of health within the reach of all but absolute paupers; and they are still actively engaged in promulgating throughout the kingdom, and in other parts of the globe, the result of their experience and information, thus diffusing the benefits which may be afforded by those institutions. The expenses consequent upon this important service have been, and still are, considerable, in addition to the expenditure by the committee in erecting the model establishment in Whitechapel.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONS OF SEWERS.—A deputation from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association, consisting of the Rev. C. Hume, Mr. Carleton Haynes, Mr. C. W. Walsh, and the Rev. M. W. Lusignan, and Dr. Gavin, the honorary secretaries, waited on the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday, respecting the tidal ditches in Jacob's Island, Bermondsey. A memorial, signed by sixty of the inhabitants of Bermondsey was read, praying the Commissioners to use their powers entrusted to them, and to fill up the tidal ditches. The Rev. C. Hume, Dr. Gavin, and Mr. C. R. Walsh explained the wretched condition that locality and the sanitary evils arising therefrom, and were assured by the Commissioners, that within a very few days steps would be taken for its improvement by a comprehensive plan of house drainage; but that in consequence of legal proceedings taken against them, the Commissioners could not promise a sixpence to fill up the tidal ditches, as the memorialists and deputation urged them to do

FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.—The district committees for the reception of the names of emigrants have commenced their operations for the season, and will meet as follows:—For Westminster, at the Model Lodging-House Man's Institution, Pear-street, Westminster, on Monday evenings, at six o'clock; for Southwark and Lambeth, at Surrey Chapel School-rooms, on Tuesday evenings, at half-past eight o'clock; for the parish of Whitechapel, at St. Mary's Vestry, on Tuesday mornings, from ten to twelve; for Walworth and Camberwell, at the vestry of St. Peter's, Walworth, on Wednesday and Friday mornings, at twelve o'clock; for St. George's-in-the-East, at the Vestry, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at eleven o'clock; and at the schools every evening at half-past six; for Shadwell and Limehouse, at the Infant School-room, Shadwell, on Monday and Thursday evenings, from six to seven o'clock. Applications are also received at No. 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, every morning from eleven till twelve. Applicants should apply to the district committee nearest to their abodes.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—Henceforward, all letters for California and Oregon, not specially addressed to be forwarded by any other route, will be transmitted by the West India mail packets to Panama, whence they will be conveyed to San Francisco by the mail packets of the United States. The combined British, New Granadian, and United States postage upon such letters will be—For a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 2s. 9d.; for a letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding an ounce, 5s. 6d.; and so on. Newspapers will be liable to a combined postage of 2d. each. These rates must in all cases be paid in advance.

ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—The works in St. James's-Park are progressing. The iron railing in the west end of the park is now in the Enclosure has been put back in a line parallel with the front of the Palace The iron railing of part of the Green-Park, opposite Stafford House, has also been altered, so as to be a continuation of that line, and make the ground-space more uniform in shape and form, opening into the Mall, the centre avenue of which will be exactly opposite to the centre of the Palace. The ground enclosed opposite Stafford House will be altered to correspond with that on the opposite side. The marble arch has been taken down in the ground, and is now undergoing numbers, and a drawing made of each course, with corresponding numbers on the blocks, so that they may be exactly replaced hereafter. Should it be ultimately determined to remove the arch to the Mall near Bridgewater House, it will be a triumphal arch on each side of it, it would seem to form the commencement of the Palace grounds, it will be a matter for regret that it was not moved to that position bodily, as might have been done without much difficulty.

IMPROVEMENT AT LONDON BRIDGE.—A great deal of inconvenience has been for some time felt and risk encountered by the public in crossing from one side of London Bridge to the other, in consequence of the steamers which ply over it, and at last the corporation have taken the matter in complaint into consideration. It has been proposed by Mr. Dawson, one of the representatives of Walbrook ward, to make for the public an easy and safe communication between the east and west sides of the river, by forming a passage or tunnel seven feet high and eight feet wide through, or rather beyond, the abutment of the south or Surrey end of the bridge, from the first landing of the steps on the west side. As it is calculated that the passage of the river will improve of great convenience to numbers of persons who come up by the railway to London Bridge and want to get into the steamboats for the west end of the town, without the hazard of inserious or trouble in crossing the bridge. Mr. Bunning, the architect to the City, and Mr. Leach, the engineer to the Thames Navigation Committee, have been requested to ascertain the exact structure of that part of the bridge through which the passage or tunnel is proposed to be made, and it is believed that no engineering difficulties will present themselves to the accomplishment of the object.

THE LADIES' CHARITY-SCHOOL.—This institution, which was established in 1702, and now maintains 24 girls, from all parts of the United Kingdom, chiefly children of parents who have been in respectable circumstances, held its half-yearly general meeting at the school-house, John-street, Bedford-row, on Tuesday, for the especial purpose of electing four children from a list of eleven candidates. John Venn, Esq., presided, supported by Mr. Deputy Bedford, &c. After the conclusion of the poll, the names of the successful candidates were announced, namely, Emma (unto the grace) Cox, aged 9 yrs; Mary (a rose) assemblage of ladies and gentlemen present) was that of Ruth Ann Brown, aged nine years, whose father went as caulker of the *Erebus*, with Sir John Franklin in the North Pole Expedition. Her mother is now a nurse in the Greenwich Hospital School, and upon her exertions two other children are dependent. Lieut. Rose, R.N., Superintendent of Greenwich Hospital, attended, and, on behalf of the Royal naval service, returned thanks for the kind support of a child of one of all those devoted seamen for whom he had been recently so much excited. Votes of thanks having been unanimously awarded to the scrutineers, to J. Masterman, Esq., M.P. (treasurer), to Miss and Mr. Bevir (hon. secretaries), and other officers, as also to the chairman, the assembly broke up.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—In addition to the large supplies at present taking place of the fine description of grapes from Hamburg, and also the importations from Portugal, Spain, and the Mediterranean, which have continued taking place, causing the market to be largely supplied with a great variety of this fine fruit. The vessel *Little Fred*, just arrived from that place, has brought 1220 bunches, 26 small boxes, and 3 baskets. The barque the *Lady Kinsale*, 1125 barrels and 646 half barrels: the *Melbay*, 985 barrels and 30 small barrels of this fruit; the produce of Spain.

FOREIGN PLATTING.—A curious variation has recently taken place by a steamer from France of a quantity of platting, consisting of cordonet and Manilla hemp, a portion of the Manilla platting containing a very small quantity of horse hair platting mixed with it. This was understood to be the first instance in which hemp and horse hair were formed into platting in the interior of this mixed state, and it appears that the small quantity in proportion of horse hair worked into the platting was for the purpose of stiffening it for manufacturing bonnets in this country, for which purpose it is likely to be used to some extent, and not merely for ornamental purposes

A CABMAN'S TRICK.—The rewards paid to cabmen upon the immediate restoration of property left in their vehicles accidentally lead to the exercise of the ugly ingenuity of the brotherhood in many ways. A gentleman had occasion to write to the *Spectator* in Broad street, some days ago, under the following circumstances:—He hired a cab to take him and his luggage, amongst which was a gun-case, from Euston-square to the London and Blackwall Railway. When he arrived at the station, the cabman, with the most obsequious activity, proceeded to unload, and very quickly drove off upon receiving his fare: but scarcely had the gentleman congratulated himself upon the safety of his gun-case, the consequence was, that the journey was postponed, and the gentleman returned to his house, but on his way he was informed by a policeman that the cabman who had just left the station with his luggage was by that time in Broad-street, depositing the gun-case which had been left in the cab, and to a considerable portion of the value of which the driver would be entitled for his honesty in giving it up. The owner of the property went to the Commissioner at Scotland-yard, representing the fact that the cabman had made the "mistake" intentionally, for the purpose of establishing a claim to the reward, and received an answer from the *dépôt* expressive of positive belief that the case was exactly as the complainant had described it, but at adding that the delinquent must still be rewarded, in the apprehension that a refusal would aggravate the system of robbery which the plan of restitution had been made to diminish. The complainant was thus obliged, before he received the gun-case, to pay the (under the circumstances) reduced penalty of 10s. as a recompense to the rascal by whom had been put to expense and subjected to disappointment

A COMMOTION ON THE BOXES OF OMNIBUSES.—The proprietors of omnibuses have recently been summoned by the police for neglecting to provide passengers with "fit and proper seats," particularly on the outside of their vehicles, on the ground that the crippled manner in which persons are crushed to sit on the outside is in violation of the strict meaning of the Stamp Duty Act for the regulation of public hackney carriages; and several nominal fines were imposed, with a view that the Assistance of Commissioners might appeal to the legislature in order to raise a legal question. Their interest to a considerable extent, particularly as they contend that sufficient space has been by them allotted to each passenger.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Another case of this kind was also brought before the magistrate at Marylebone Police-office on Monday, viz.:—George Rouse, aged eighteen, was charged with a burglary at the house of Mr. George Seaton, landlord of the Dublin Castle, Park-street, Camden Town, and also with having committed a murderous outrage upon police-constable Godwin, 58 S, by stabbing him in several places with a knife.

Godwin presented a most distressing appearance, there was a quantity of coagulated blood upon his face, he had a bandage round his head, and beneath his left eye was a quantity of strapping, from which blood was still oozing. He was extremely weak and faint, and made his statement sitting. The back part of the prisoner's head was also strapped up. On being sworn, the constable said:—About three and four this morning, as I was walking my duty round the grounds by Chalk Farm Tavern, I heard some one come along whistling towards me; that person was the prisoner, who immediately passed me. Not liking his appearance, I turned after him, and overtook him within ten or twelve yards of Primrose-hill, when he suddenly stopped, apparently to obey a call of nature. At that time I observed something bulky under his coat, which was buttoned. He remarked to me, "It's rather a wet morning," and I said, "It is, and what have you got about you?" He unbuttoned his coat, and, drawing from thence a leathern bag, said it was his own money which he had worked for, at the same time producing 2s. 6d. Feeling satisfied that some robbery had been committed, I told him he must go with me, when he said, "For God's sake don't take me, and I'll give you half." I laid hold of him by the back of the neck, and led him along, and for 300 yards he walked as quietly as possible. He then said something to me, but I cannot recollect the words he said, and at the same moment he suddenly sprang up, and I was stabbed by him in the face with a sharp instrument. I still kept hold of him, and we rolled together down an embankment. A scuffle then ensued between us, and he cut me again on the ear and the hand. I caught hold of his wrist, and saw the knife in his hand, which was uprulsed, as if in the act of once more stabbing me the blow being about to be aimed at my head. We continued to scuffle, and the prisoner got away from me. I got up as quickly as possible, while the blood was flowing from me in a stream, and I ran after him with my truncheon. When I had got within a few yards of him, the ground being slippery, he fell. I fell too. We both got up, and with my truncheon I gave him several blows, which brought him down. I ballooed out, and my cries brought to my assistance two railway policemen, by whom the prisoner was secured and conveyed to the station-house.—I managed to walk home myself, in a bleeding and dreadful condition, and on searching the prisoner I found in his possession three bags, which I now produce. They contain £19 in shillings, a crown, 14 half-crowns, 126 sixpences, 24 fourpenny-pieces, 13 threepenny-pieces, and other money in copper. In one of his waistcoat pockets I found two fourpenny-pieces, and in his fob a jet necklace.

Mr. Broughton: Did he say from whom he received the money as wages when you stopped him?—Witness: Yes, he said he had it from Mr. Grimble, but he did not tell me who or what Mr. Grimble was. I asked him how much he had received, and he said he believed about £25.

The evidence of Mr. Seaton's potman and others showed that the prisoner, who had been in the tap-room when they were shutting up the house, must have secreted himself somewhere on the premises instead of going away as he had been told to do.

Mr. Seaton swore to the loss of his money, and recognised one of the moneybags found on the prisoner as his, as also the knife with which he assaulted the policeman.

Mr Broughton remanded the prisoner till Monday next, and Inspector Chambers was directed to bring on that day a surgeon's certificate with respect to the nature of the wounds which Godwin had received.

The prisoner had received a slight wound in the thigh, supposed to have been caused by his falling upon the point of the knife which was in his pocket when he and Godwin rolled down the embankment.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a very melancholy occurrence took place at Griffin's Wharf, in Tooley-street, by which one man lost his life, and another is so severely injured that it cannot be said he is out of danger. The accident occurred in the following manner:—It is usual at this and other wharfs to have a large drum wheel for the purpose of raising or lowering heavy weights from the vessel to the barges below, and this is worked by men treading inside of it. Some casks of cocoa-nut oil were being lifted on the present occasion from a barge to the wharf, which, for the sake of the tale, was a height of about sixteen feet. The casks, or "lighters," as they are technically called, weighed upwards of a ton each; and six men, of the names of Hurley, Callaghan, Hayes, Looney, Crawley, and Reese, which are certain labourers at the wharf, were engaged in the work, which they had been at some little time, when, on hoisting one of the lighters within a foot of the top of the wharf, one of the men (and it cannot be ascertained which) called out "High enough," which was a signal for them to stop. Hayes, Looney, Crawley, and Reese stopped accordingly, and the weight of the other two (Hurley and Callaghan) not being sufficient to support the leger, it descended back to the barge with great velocity, while the two poor men within the wheel were thrown up in every direction by the "drum" until it stopped, and they were taken out. Hurley, on being conveyed to Guy's Hospital, was found to be quite dead, from injuries to the head and ribs, and Callaghan has many severe bruises and other internal injuries, from the effects of which may be fatal.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending last Saturday was 845. The deaths registered in 1849 were 1369, viz. 689 males, and 680 females. The amount of the mortality thus registered is lower than in any of the corresponding weeks of ten years (1840-49), except those of 1841 and 1845, when the deaths were less than 800; and it is much lower than in the same week of 1843 and 1848, when they rose above 1100. The present return shows a decrease on the average (corrected for increase of population) of 171 deaths. Taking the three classes of maladies which, together, destroyed more than half of the 843 persons who died this week, namely the epidemic, the tubercular, and those of the organs of the respiratory organs, it appears that, though there is a decrease in each of them, it is most remarkable in the epidemic. In this class the deaths enumerated are 161, while 242 occurred amongst children), while the average of ten years is 296. Four children and an adult died at small-pox, 24 children of measles, 24 of hooping-cough, 5 of croup, 4 of thrush, 32 persons of scarlatina, 30 of diarrhœa and dysentery, and 49 of typhus. Small-pox continues to exhibit much less than the usual amount of fatality; most of the other complaints mentioned are near the average; typhus a little exceeds it

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.319 in. The mean temperature was 42.3 deg., being lower by 3 deg. than that of the same week on an average of seven years. Since Sunday, it has been lower than the same on every day of the week; and on Thursday, when it was lowest, was 7 deg. below the average of the same day. The wind blew generally from the north-east

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—Circulars have been received in Oxford from the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the head of the Royal commission, to this University, addressed to the Vice Chancellor, the heads of houses, and the senior proctors and public reader. A proposal, directed with great dexterity to the commission, has been received at the Hebdomadal Board by a majority of *fourteen to eight*. Several favourable answers, expressing a readiness to show respect to her Majesty's commission, have already been transmitted to the board of commissioners.

PROPOSED PRIZE ESSAY.—A clergyman of the Church of England, with the approbation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proposes to give a premium of 100 guineas for the best essay in answer to, for the prize essay on the following subject:—"In what manner the union of all nations at the Grand Exhibition in 1851 may be made most conducive to the glory of God in promoting the welfare of the whole of mankind."

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE LIEUT. WAGHORN.—The committee for the management of the Bombay steam fund have presented the widow of the late Lieut. Waghorn, during her residence in this country, with a government annuity of £75 for the remainder of her life, out of the unexpended balance of the fund in their hands. This fund was constituted by the proceeds of a public subscription at Bombay, in 1833, for the purpose of promoting the great object of steam communication with England, and the amount raised has been appropriated from time to time in accordance with that design.

THE LATE MR GEORGE STEPHENSON.—At a meeting at Derby, Mr. Mosley, the ex-mayor of that borough, said that Mr. Joseph Paxton, the architect of a new bridge across the Derwent, had under his consideration at the present moment the project of erecting a monument to the celebrated George Stephenson, in one single stone, which would be several feet longer than Cleopatra's needle—*Derby Mercury*.

THE TURKISH SQUADRON AT SPITHEAD.—The Turkish frigate *Merat Zafer*, Captain Mehemet Bey, saluted the governor on Wednesday morning at daylight with 21 guns, to which the platform battery replied; and the flag of Admiral the Hon. Sir Bladen Capel with 17 guns, to which the *Victory* replied with a like number. Captain Mehemet Bey, with Admiral Capel, Captain Bullock, and another officer, landed at the Hard, Portsea, and Mr. Beattie, the Turkish consul at Portsmouth, landed at noon, and paid their respects to Admiral Capel and the Lieutenant-Governor, Lord F. Fitzclarence. The squadron anchored in Gibraltar, and it is supposed they will remain all the winter in England, either at Portsmouth or Plymouth. The frigate mounts 50 guns, nearly all brass, and has a complement of 363 men; she looks small and clumsy. The brig is a finer-looking vessel; she has 20 brass guns, and a complement of about 140 men. It was expected the Captain Sadic, R.N., would be in one of these vessels, but it appears that Captain Mehemet Bey did not even know such person

A GOLDMAKER.—A man named Fletcher, at Murphy's, has invented a machine which he terms a goldmaker. It acts in the Lesmane manner as the magnet with respect to iron. It points, it is said, to any spot where gold exists in any large quantities. A party of men who have taken it the instrument conveyed to Ireland by it, and in a short time we shall be able to report success.—*Penny Mercury*.

ANTIQUITY OF A VESSEL.—The *Carnarvon Herald* says, that a sloop, a vessel of, and belonging to the port of Aberswyth, called the Sea Gull, has made several voyages this year to the West of England, and has proved to be well, and is still so trim

Inquest of the late Mr. Hanbury to the town of Southampton, for scientific purposes, has been converted into a legacy, securities, and cash realised £82,500. The largest the amount of which it has been thrown into Chancery, will, in a few weeks, be the subject of investigation before that court.

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Mr. Seaton swore to the loss of his money, and recognised one of the moneybags found on the prisoner as his, as also the knife with which he assaulted the policeman.

Mr Broughton remanded the prisoner till Monday next, and Inspector Chambers was directed to bring on that day a surgeon's certificate with respect to the nature of the wounds which Godwin had received.

The prisoner had received a slight wound in the thigh, supposed to have been caused by his falling upon the point of the knife which was in his pocket when he and Godwin rolled down the embankment.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a very melancholy occurrence took place at Griffin's Wharf, in Tooley-street, by which one man lost his life, and another is so severely injured that it cannot be said he is out of danger. The accident occurred in the following manner:—It is usual at this and other wharfs to have a large drum wheel for the purpose of raising or lowering heavy weights from the vessel to the barges below, and this is worked by men treading inside of it. Some casks of cocoa-nut oil were being lifted on the present occasion from a barge to the wharf, which, for the sake of the tale, was a height of about sixteen feet. The casks, or "lighters," as they are technically called, weighed upwards of a ton each; and six men, of the names of Hurley, Callaghan, Hayes, Looney, Crawley, and Reese, which are certain labourers at the wharf, were engaged in the work, which they had been at some little time, when, on hoisting one of the leggers within a foot of the top of the wharf, one of the men (and it cannot be ascertained which) called out "High enough," which was a signal for them to stop. Hayes, Looney, Crawley, and Reese stopped accordingly, and the weight of the other two (Hurley and Callaghan) not being sufficient to support the leger, it descended back to the barge with great velocity, while the two poor men within the wheel were thrown up in every direction by the "drum" until it stopped, and they were taken out. Hurley, on being conveyed to Guy's Hospital, was found to be quite dead, from injuries to the head and ribs, and Callaghan has many severe bruises and other internal injuries, from the effects of which may be fatal.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending last Saturday was 845. The deaths registered in 1849 were 1369, viz. 689 males, and 680 females. The amount of the mortality thus registered is lower than in any of the corresponding weeks of ten years (1840-49), except those of 1841 and 1845, when the deaths were less than 800; and it is much lower than in the same week of 1843 and 1848, when they rose above 1100. The present return shows a decrease on the average (corrected for increase of population) of 171 deaths. Taking the three classes of maladies which, together, destroyed more than half of the 843 persons who died this week, namely the epidemic, the tubercular, and those of the organs of the respiratory organs, it appears that, though there is a decrease in each of them, it is most remarkable in the epidemic. In this class the deaths enumerated are 161, while 242 occurred (amongst children), while the average of ten years is 296. Four children and an adult died at small-pox, 24 children of measles, 24 of hooping-cough, 5 of croup, 4 of thrush, 32 persons of scarlatina, 30 of diarrhœa and dysentery, and 49 of typhus. Small-pox continues to exhibit much less than the usual amount of fatality; most of the other complaints mentioned are near the average; typhus a little exceeds it

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.319 in. The mean temperature was 42.3 deg., being lower by 3 deg. than that of the same week on an average of seven years. Since Sunday, it has been lower than the same on every day of the week; and on Thursday, when it was lowest, was 7 deg. below the average of the same day. The wind blew generally from the north-east

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—Circulars have been received in Oxford from the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the head of the Royal commission, to this University, addressed to the Vice Chancellor, the heads of houses, and the senior proctors and public reader. A proposal, directed with great dexterity to the commission, has been received at the Hebdomadal Board by a majority of *fourteen to eight*. Several favourable answers, expressing a readiness to show respect to her Majesty's commission, have already been transmitted to the board of commissioners.

PROPOSED PRIZE ESSAY.—A clergyman of the Church of England, with the approbation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proposes to give a premium of 100 guineas for the best essay in answer to, for the prize essay on the following subject:—"In what manner the union of all nations at the Grand Exhibition in 1851 may be made most conducive to the glory of God in promoting the welfare of the whole of mankind."

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE LIEUT. WAGHORN.—The committee for the management of the Bombay steam fund have presented the widow of the late Lieut. Waghorn, during her residence in this country, with a government annuity of £75 for the remainder of her life, out of the unexpended balance of the fund in their hands. This fund was constituted by the proceeds of a public subscription at Bombay, in 1833, for the purpose of promoting the great object of steam communication with England, and the amount raised has been appropriated from time to time in accordance with that design.

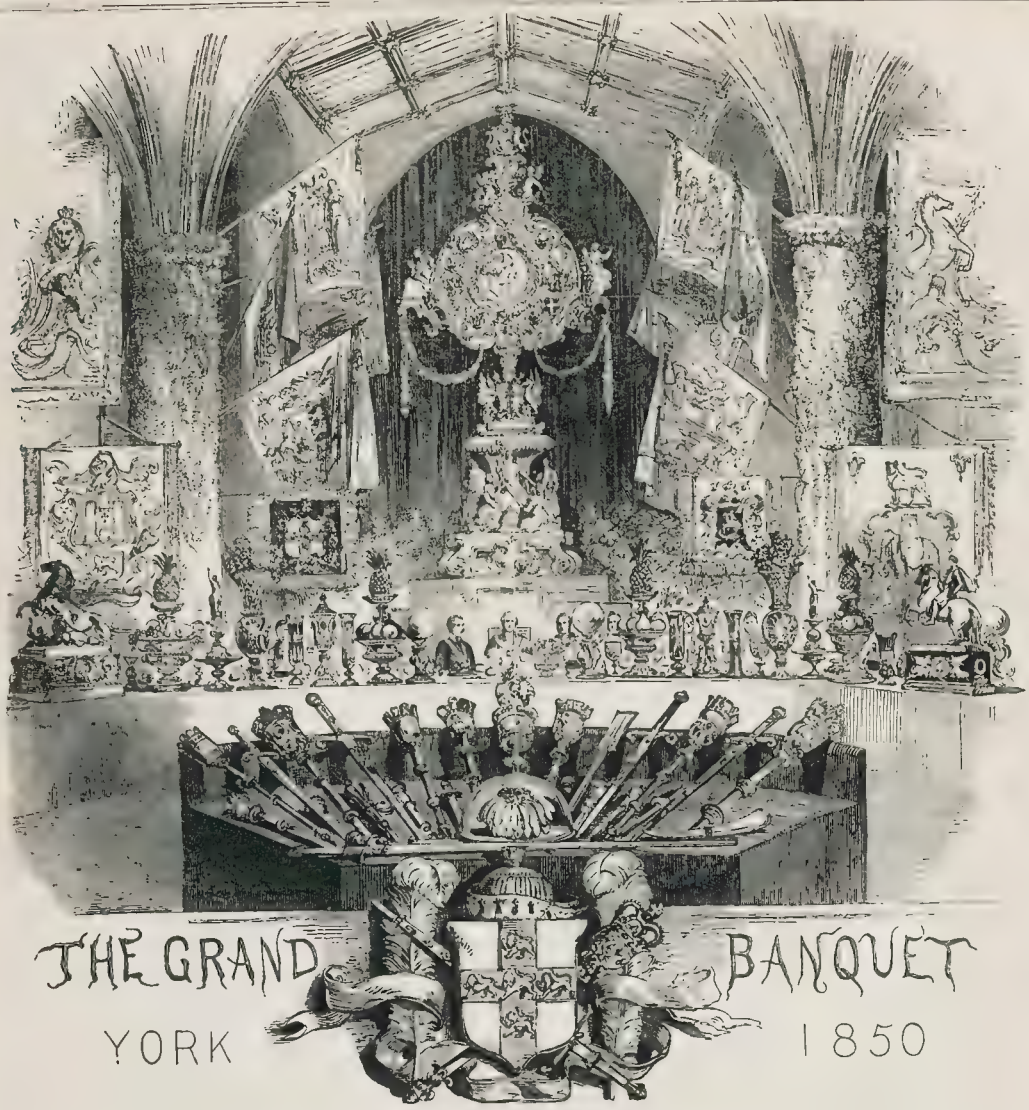
THE LATE MR GEORGE STEPHENSON.—At a meeting at Derby, Mr. Mosley, the ex-mayor of that borough, said that Mr. Joseph Paxton, the architect of a new bridge across the Derwent, had under his consideration at the present moment the project of erecting a monument to the celebrated George Stephenson, in one single stone, which would be several feet longer than Cleopatra's needle—*Derby Mercury*.

THE TURKISH SQUADRON AT SPITHEAD.—The Turkish frigate *Merat Zafer*, Captain Mehemet Bey, saluted the governor on Wednesday morning at daylight with 21 guns, to which the platform battery replied; and the flag of Admiral the Hon. Sir Bladen Capel with 17 guns, to which the *Victory* replied with a like number. Captain Mehemet Bey, with Admiral Capel, Captain Bullock, and another officer, landed at the Hard, Portsea, and Mr. Beattie, the Turkish consul at Portsmouth, landed at noon, and paid their respects to Admiral Capel and the Lieutenant-Governor, Lord F. Fitzclarence. The squadron anchored in Gibraltar, and it is supposed they will remain all the winter in England, either at Portsmouth or Plymouth. The frigate mounts 50 guns, nearly all brass, and has a complement of 363 men; she looks small and clumsy. The brig is a finer-looking vessel; she has 20 brass guns, and a complement of about 140 men. It was expected the Captain Sadic, R.N., would be in one of these vessels, but it appears that Captain Mehemet Bey did not even know such person

A GOLDMAKER.—A man named Fletcher, at Murphy's, has invented a machine which he terms a goldmaker. It acts in the Lesmane manner as the magnet with respect to iron. It points, it is said, to any spot where gold exists in any large quantities. A party of men who have taken it the instrument conveyed to Ireland by it, and in a short time we shall be able to report success.—*Penny Mercury*.

ANTIQUITY OF A VESSEL.—The *Carnarvon Herald* says, that a sloop, a vessel of, and belonging to the port of Aberswyth, called the Sea Gull, has made several voyages this year to the West of England, and has proved to be well, and is still so trim

Inquest of the late Mr. Hanbury to the town of Southampton, for scientific purposes, has been converted into a legacy, securities, and cash realised £82,500. The largest the amount of which it has been thr



THE ROYAL TABLE, AND MAYORALTY INSIGNIA.

GRAND BANQUET AT YORK.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The fine old city of York has just been the scene of a magnificent Festival, which must be considered as one of the most interesting events in civic history; whether regarded for the splendour of the assembly, or in connexion with the great event which it was mainly designed to propitiate; namely, the Great Exhibition of International Industry in 1851.

ANCIENT "CAP OF MAINTENANCE."

The Banquet at York, in point of dignity the second city of the empire, originated in London, in the grand entertainment given, with the same patriotic object, in March last; and at which His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Mayors and chief magistrates of the principal towns in the kingdom were present. It was but natural that this example should be followed by the great corporations of the country; and, after some correspondence on the subject, the proposition of the Lord Mayor of York (Mr. Seymour), to give a return banquet, was considered and discussed at a meeting of the Mayors and other civic authorities at Derby; when it was resolved that a subscription should be entered into for the purpose of enabling the Lord Mayor of York, in junction with the municipalities of the United Kingdom, to receive the Prince Consort and the Lord Mayor of London on a scale of becoming magnificence. The invitations were accordingly issued for Friday, the 25th October, when nearly one hundred Mayors and heads of boroughs declared their intention to be present; the entire number of guests invited being 248, the full extent of the accommodation afforded by the Guildhall at York, in which the Banquet was appointed to be given.

FITTINGS OF THE GUILDHALL.

The Guildhall of York is situated in the rear of the Mansion House; it is a fine old Gothic apartment of the fifteenth century, built by the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Master and Brethren of the Guild of St. Christopher, A.D. 1446. Its dimensions are 96 feet long by 43 feet wide, and the height 30 feet to the centre of the roof, which is composed of oak, decorated with numerous grotesque figures carved in bosses, and supported by 10 octagonal oak pillars on stone bases. Each of these pillars is 21 feet 9 inches in height, and very massive, though severally cut out of one single tree.

To M. Soyer was entrusted the providing of the dinner (which, by the way, cost about £600, exclusive of wines), as well as the general arrangement of the Hall and its decoration. In order to extend the accommodation, a considerable portion of the adjoining Sessions Court was taken down. There were five tables stretching longitudinally, east and west, in the body of the noble Hall; at the east end there were two tables more, and at the west end was the great circular table occupied by the most distinguished of the guests. Covers were laid for 248, and the tables in the body of the building were so arranged that all the company had an excellent view of the Royal table. Another effect of M. Soyer's plan of arranging the seats was, that the guests had the appearance of being all accommodated at one immense table; this effect was produced by the use of daises of certain gradations, which had been nicely calculated for the purpose.

The great west window of the Guildhall, which is in the Perpendicular style, and which is filled with stained glass, has, at previous civic banquets given here, been beautifully illuminated; but in the present instance it was covered over with crimson cloth, in order to secure a better effect to a magnificent ornamental design of M. Soyer's, erected in front of the window, and immediately behind the great circular table. It consisted of a large emblematic vase, 20 feet in height, painted and modelled by Mr. Alfred Adams. Around the base is Britannia receiving specimens of industry from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. From the centre springs a palm tree, surrounded by the City arms of London and York; medallion portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, surrounded by the shields of the principal cities and towns of the United Kingdom, form the body of the vase; two figures of Ireland and Scotland form the handles; the Prince of Wales' emblem the neck, and the Royal arms the apex. Appended were graceful wreaths of flowers, in which predominated the symbols of the houses of York and Lancaster, the red and white rose; and, when a brilliant flood of gaslight, aided by powerful reflectors, was thrown upon this splendid decoration, the effect was very beautiful.

The whole of this part of the hall was profusely and elegantly adorned with crimson drapery, vases of flowers, evergreens, banners, &c.; and on either side of the great west window was a magnificent bust, one being that of Jupiter, and the other of Lucius Verres, the distinguished Roman patriot.

THE HUNDRED GUINEA DISH.

THE BANQUET IN THE GUILDHALL AT YORK.

In front of the principal table, on a raised platform covered with purple cloth, was a collection of maces, state swords, and valuable civic insignia, belonging to the various corporate bodies, of all sizes and forms, varying in shape, ornaments, and design, wreathed with flowers and evergreens, through which there gleamed the bosses and incrustations of gold on the ancient maces, which had been wielded by generations of mayors, with the velvet sheaths and gaudy mountings of gigantic swords of state. The splendid honours borne by the chief magistrate of London were not added till the banquet had commenced; but the ancient city of Norwich crowned the gaudy grouping with its jewel-bestudded mace, a present from Queen Elizabeth herself. The York Sword ordinarily used is set with rubies, and is mounted with a large crystal, set transparent. The State Sword, only borne before the Sovereign by the Lord Mayor, is double-handled, and of great weight, and has a crimson velvet sheath, with gold mountings of griffins. The York Corporation Mace was the gift of Charles II.

The walls of the Guildhall were hung with crimson cloth, to the height of about ten feet, as were also the oak pillars. Above were suspended several paintings, including a portrait of the Marquis of Rockingham, by Reynolds; a portrait of Charles II.; also portraits of Lord Bingley, Sir John Lister Kaye, Sir William Milner, and Lord Dundas, Lord Mayors of York. Besides the ordinary pendant gas-lights between the pillars of the arcade on each side, which were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, there were other gas-lights which lit up every feature of the picturesque baronial building. In the body of the Hall there were eight variegated Gothic lanterns; three suspended from the roof in the north aisle, three in the south, and one at either end of the middle aisle, in the centre of which there was a chandelier, its pendant stem entwined with the figure of a serpent, formed in gas. The two pillars of the Hall, nearest to the Royal table, were wreathed with evergreens and flowers and serpentine gas-lights.

At the east end of the Hall was erected a handsome gallery for an orchestra, and a limited number of ladies to witness the banquet: it was ornamented with crimson drapery, oil-paintings, banners, evergreens, and flowers, and lit with pillars of gas, and Gothic lanterns.

The east, like the west window, was covered with crimson drapery, and in the centre was suspended a portrait of the present Lord Mayor of York, cleverly painted by Mr. Samuel Walker.

The banners of the several Mayors, suspended from the roof arcades, the gallery, &c., were characteristically splendid: they bore the arms of the several [illegible] and boroughs whence they were sent; the banner of York, worked by [illegible] Mayoress, was conspicuous to the right of the chair, and the banner of Lon[illegible]n to the left. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh sent the ancient banner presented to the trades of that city by the Queen of James IV., and borne by them at the battle of Flodden Field.

Three magnificent carved oak chairs (from Mr. Greenwood's establishment) were placed in the Guildhall, for the use of Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Lord Mayor of York. The bills of fare (supplied by Messrs. Bellerby and Son) were most elaborately embossed with the Royal arms and a superb rich fruit border.

The tables shone with epergnes, plateaux, centre-pieces heaped up with pines, grapes, and the richest fruit, with silver plate, beneath innumerable lights. Among the embellishments were various productions in patent glass silvering, prepared expressly for the occasion, as being peculiarly appropriate to a festival to celebrate the approaching congress of the artistic industry of nations. These specimens consisted of gilt, silvered, and bronzed figures, bearing large globes of silvered glass. Two highly-chased salvers, on pedestals, at the head of the

centre table, in ruby glass, the inner surface being variegated by the application of the silvering process, were very beautiful. There were also three superb drinking-cups, one for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and one for each of the Lord Mayors of London and York; the first in ruby glass, portions of the stem and base internally checkered with silver, and on the sides bearing white sunken medallions of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and the Royal

CUPS USED BY

LORD MAYOR OF YORK. H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT. LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

arms of England. The other two cups were of the same size and shape, but, instead of being ruby and silver, the colours were emerald and silver; and on the sides were the private arms of each of the Lord Mayors, together with the usual heraldic embla zonments of the cities of London and York respectively. The uncertainty of the Lord Mayor of Dublin's arrival prevented a cup being prepared for him.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUESTS.

The Lord Mayor of London and suite left on Thursday, at half-past nine o'clock, and by special train, on the North-Western line (and Midland), and with the Lady Mayoress, the Rev. C. Marshall (chaplain), Miss Stone, Mr. ex-Sheriff Nicoll, the sword-bearer, mace-bearer, &c., arrived in about four hours and three-quarters at York, where, after a short delay on the part of the Lord Mayor of York, who was not prepared for such extraordinary speed on the part of the railway authorities, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entered a private carriage, and were driven to private lodgings which had been provided for his Lordship, the spare rooms in the Mansion house having been appropriated for the use of Prince Albert. A considerable number of the provincial mayors also came in the course of the day. On Friday, between three and four o'clock, Lord J. Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir G. Grey, Earl Fitzwilliam, and other persons of distinction, came in by the trains then reaching York. The directors of the York and North Midland line proceeded to Normanton to meet Prince Albert, and escort him along their line. The train which brought his Royal Highness dashed into the station shortly before four o'clock, the journey from London by the North-Western and Midland lines having been performed, we believe, in four hours and a half, or within two minutes of that time. A guard of honour was drawn up on the platform. His Royal Highness was received by the Lord Mayor of York on alighting, and was conducted to Lord Wenlock's carriage, which was in waiting, and in which the Prince drove to the Mansion-house, attended by an escort. His Royal Highness was enthusiastically cheered by the people.

His Royal Highness and suite were received at the Mansion House by a guard of honour of the 2nd or Queen's Dragoon Guards, under the command of Col Campbell, the band of the regiment playing "God Save the Queen." The Prince was then escorted in procession by the Lord Mayor to the state-room of the Mansion House, followed by the Marquis of Chandos, Colonel the Hon. G. Grey, and Col. F. H. G. Seymour, preceded by the esquires, sword and mace-bearers; also by the Rev. Canon Trevor (chaplain) and Mr. J. E. Dolby (who officiated as master of the ceremonies at the Presentation, &c.), and both of whom had the honour to be presented to his Royal Highness. At the Reception, the Lord Mayor of York appeared in a crimson silk robe, lined with shot pink satin; this being, according to Dugdale, the peculiar robe of the privileged chief magistrate of that ancient city when appearing before Royalty.

Dugdale also gives the following lines:—

The Lord Mayor is Lord for a year and a day,
But the Lady Mayoress is Ladye for aye

And it would appear, by the ancient records, that this privilege was exercised by the Lady Mayoresses preserving their titles after office. The Lady Mayoress of York also possesses a *chaus of office*, with which she is duly and formaly invested by the Sheriff upon inauguration; for which office he, by custom, claims, and receives ten, a muffle from her Ladyship.

Another of the York insignia may be mentioned here. This is the "Cap of Maintenance," worn by the sword-bearer upon this and all state occasions. It is, traditionally, the helmet of King Richard II., who, upon some festive occasion, placed it upon the head of the nearest person, who happened to be the Lord Mayor's esquire; and it has been carefully preserved and worn to this day. It was gold-plated and silvered, edged with gold lace, and lined, and has only been held together by repeated re-linings. We have engraved this historic relic

LIST OF THE COMPANY.

The following is as accurate a list of the company present at this great banquet as we have been enabled to collate:

His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT

The Right Hon the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of York, the Archbishop of York, Lord J. Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl Granville, the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl Minto, Lord Beaumont, Lord Feversham, Lord Overstone, Sir George Grey, Bart, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart., M.P., the Hon B B Lawley, lo. High Sheriff of Yorkshire, J G Smyth, Esq, M.P.; W M E Milner, Esq, M.P.; W B Denison, Esq, M.P.; Richard Cobden, Esq, M.P., the R. n. G Bancroft, M.P., W Cobbett, Esq, M.P.; Gen Sir W Warre, Col Campbell, Sir C Tempest, Bart, Col Lygon, Col Seymour, Col Grey, Lieut-Col Forster, Capt. M'Murdo, Dr Lyon Playfair, M D Wyatt, Esq, the Recorder of York, the Sheriff of York, the Town-Clerk of York, Col Sykes, Joseph Paxton, Esq, Lieut-Col Hockett, M.P., Sir J. V B Johnstone, Bart., M.P.; H N [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr [illegible]

Cook, Esq, Ald Mandl; J H Humphries, Esq, D Bradwith, Esq, D Orch, Esq, T W Wilson, Esq, T Cartwright, Esq, T Sail, Esq, Benwell, R Milburn, Esq, &c., W Hutchil, Esq, &c; E Kennard, Esq, Bonton Park; J Rotherfield, Esq, Halifax, Donald Nicholson, Esq, Dover, The Rev. S. Bailey, R Smith, Jun., Esq; J Smith, Esq, H Brown, Esq, J P Robson, Esq, Major Tempest, Capt. Carrington, Capt. Samuel Laycock, Esq, W Hand, Esq, J Smith, Esq, Dr Macleod, Captain W Slayter Bath, Samuel Laycock, Esq, W Hand, Esq, J Smith, Esq, Dr Macleod, Captain W Slayter Bath, Samuel Laycock, Esq, W Hand, Esq, J Smith, Esq, Dr Macleod, R Waterhouse, Jun. Esq, F Crossley, Esq, J Balawin, Esq, Joseph B [illegible]

Mr Alderman Finnis, Jo [illegible] Mayor of Tynemouth

W [illegible]

[illegible]

A Aldeman Alcard, W. [illegible]

C W [illegible], Esq, John Shepard, Esq, R Ian [illegible], Esq, &c

[illegible]

Birdg north, Bridgewater, Bristol, Bury St Edmunds, Cambridge, Cardiff, Carlisle, Carmarthen Carnarvon, Chichester, Cork, Coventry, Derby, Devonport, Dover, Dublin, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Gravesend, Great [illegible]dford, Hereford, Inverness, Leeds, Leicester, Lichfield, Liverpool, Lon [illegible]

[illegible]

wich, North ghum, Oswestry, Portsmouth, Preston, Richmond, Ripon, Rochester, Salisbury, Sandwich, Scarborough, Shrewsbury, Southampton, Stafford, Stockport, Stratford-upon-Avon, Sunderland, Swansea, Tavistock, Tewkesbury, Thetford, Wakefield, Warrington, Wigan, Winchester, Windsor, Worcester, and York.

Burgh, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Chief Constable of Huddersfield, High Constable of Hull, High Constable of St John's Clerkenwell, High Constable of Knaresborough, Chief Constable of Rochdale, Provost of Stirling, Provost of Kirkcaldy, Provost of Leith.

THE BANQUET.

At seven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Lord Mayor of York, entered the hall, amidst loud cheers from the assembled company. His Royal Highness appeared to be much struck with the magnificent *coup d'œil*. Soon afterwards, the Lord Mayor of London and his suite, preceded by his own insignia of office, entered the Hall and took his place.

On the right of the Lord Mayor were seated his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Grace the Archbishop o York, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord John Russell, Lord Beaumont, Sir Charles Wood, Bart., and the Hon. Bellby Lawley. On the left, the Lord Mayor of London, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Cantierdale, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Granville, Lord Feversham, the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, Sir George Grey, and Sir J. F. Johnstone, M.P.

After grace had been pronounced at the close as at the beginning of the banquet by the Rev. Canon Trevor, "the loving cup" was passed round, after the customary greeting delivered in the name of the Lord Mayor to all his guests, in the usual civic fashion, by Mr. Harker, the London toastmaster, and a flourish of trumpets

The Chairman, in an appropriate speech, proposed "The health of our gracious Queen, and long may she reign over us." (Tremendous cheering and applause.)

As soon as the cheering had subsided,

The Chairman again rose, and said. In the presence of the august personage who has this day honoured us with his company, I feel considerable difficulty in saying all what my feelings would prompt me to; but I trust I carry the feelings of all this large assembly along with me, when I say that the claims of his Royal Highness to the gratitude and affections of the people of this his adopted country from the first of his appearance amongst us, are founded on this pure and worthy idea and that is, whilst carefully abstaining from interfering in the political contests of the day, he has never shrunk from coming forward as befits his high station, his distinguished character, and his eminent abilities, as the promoter of any scheme which has for its object the furtherance of the social the agricultural, or the commercial interests of the country. (Loud cheers.) In the language of the Romans of old, it might well be said of his Royal Highness, "Casarem portas, et fortunas suas"—"You carry the hopes and fortunes of Britain with you." (Cheers.) I believe I express the feelings of this meeting and of the country, when I say, that, since the first appearance of his Royal Highness among us, he has entitled himself in every place to the gratitude, as he has endeared himself to the affections, of the people of this country. (Cheers.) His claims are founded on this sure and certain basis, that, while wisely abstaining from mixing in the political excitements of the day, he has never shown himself backward in supporting every scheme for the benefit of the agricultural, manufacturing, and industrial interests of the country. (Cheers.) I beg to return his Royal Highness my best thanks for his attendance here this day. (Loud cheers.)

Prince Albert rose and said,—My Lord Mayor, I am very sensible of your kindness in proposing my health, and I beg you, gentlemen, to believe that I feel very deeply your demonstrations of goodwill and cordiality towards myself I assure you that I fully reciprocate these sentiments, and that it has given me sincere pleasure to meet you, the representatives of all the important towns of the kingdom, again assembled at a festive board, in token of the unity and harmony of feeling which prevails amongst those whom you represent, and on which, I am persuaded, the happiness and well-being of the country so materially depends. (Loud cheers.) It was an idea honourable at once to the liberality and the discernment of the Lord Mayor of London, to invite you to assemble under his hospitable roof, for the purpose of discussing the important subject upon which you were going to enter (cheers); when, according to ancient custom, the loving cup went round, it was a pledge you gave each other, that, whatever the rivalries of your different localities might be, you would, on the approaching contest all are about to enter upon, representing the country at the gathering of the products of the nations of the earth. (Loud cheers.) I see, by your anxiety to return, before your terms of office shall have expired, the compliment which London has paid you, that you personally appreciate to its full extent the intention of its chief magistrate, and you could not have selected a better place for your meeting than this venerable city, which is so much connected with the recollections and the history of the empire, and is now prominent as the centre of a district in which a high state of agriculture is blended with the most extensive production of manufactures and commercial enterprise. But I see, likewise, in your anxiety to meet us, her Majesty's Commissioners, again, a proof of your earnest and continued zeal in the cause of the approaching Exhibition; it could not be by that a temporary excitement, but carried by a steady perseverance and sustained efforts, that you could hope to carry out your great undertaking, and ensure for yourselves and the nation an honourable position in the comparison which you have invited. (Cheers.) If, to cheer you on in your labours, by your hearty co-operation, you require the assurance that that spirit of activity and perseverance is abroad in the country, I can give you that assurance, on the ground of the information which reaches us from all quarters, and I can add to it our personal conviction, that the work in preparation will be such as to dispel any apprehension for the position which British industry will maintain. (Loud cheering and applause.) From abroad, also, all accounts which we receive lead us to expect that the works to be sent will be numerous and of a superior character. Although we perceive in some countries an apprehension that the advantages to be derived from the Exhibition will be mainly reaped by England, and a consequent distrust in the effects of our scheme upon their own interests, we must, at the same time, freely and gratefully acknowledge, that our invitation has been received by all nations with whom communication was possible in that spirit of liberality and friendship in which it was tendered, and that they are making great exertions and incurring great expenses in order to meet our plans. (Cheers.) Of our own doings at the Commission, I should have preferred to remain silent; but I cannot let this opportunity pass without telling you how much benefit we have derived in our difficult labours from your uninterrupted confidence in the intentions, at least, which guided our decisions; and that there has been no difference of opinion, on any one subject, between us and the Royal Commissioners, which has not, upon personal consultation, and after open explanation and discussion, vanished and given way to agreement and identity of purpose. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Allow me, gentlemen, after a short pause, proceeding with evident emotion.] There is but one alloy to my feelings of satisfaction and pleasure in seeing you here assembled again; and that is the painful remembrance that one is missing from amongst us who so warm an interest in our scheme, and took so active a part in promoting its success at the last and of whose public life was attending at the Royal Commission; the admiration for whose talents and character, and the gratitude for whose devotion to the Queen and private friendship towards myself, I feel a consolation in having had the opportunity to express. (Sensation and low murmurs of approbation.) I [illegible] at our last meeting we were still admiring his eloquence, and the earnestness with which he appealed to you to support the cause of the last and of whose sacrifices, what was, to him, the highest object—the honour of his country (Hear.) He met you the following day, together with other Commissioners, to confer with you upon the details of our intended undertaking; and from that time struck, as everybody has been who has had the benefit of his advice upon [illegible] with the attention, care, and sagacity with which he treated the [illegible] nothing is little (cheers), from the knowledge that, in the moral and intellectual, as in the physical world, the smallest point is only a link in that great chain, and holds its appointed place in that great whole which is governed by the divine wisdom. (Cheers.) The constitution of Sir Robert Peel's mind was peculiarly that of a statesman, and of an English statesman. (Cheers.) He was liberal from feeling, but conservative upon principle. (Loud cheers.) Whilst his impulse drove him to foster progress, his sagacious mind and great experience showed him how easily the whole machinery of a state and of society is deranged, and how important, but how difficult, also, it is to direct its further development in accordance with its essential principles, that is, to secure growth in safety. (Loud cheers.) It was also peculiar to him, that, in great things, as in small, all the difficulties and objections occurred to him first. He would anxiously consider them, ponder, and weigh them in his own mind, and then overcome it himself, after long and careful investigation, that a step was not only right to be taken, but of the practical mode also of safely taking it, it became to him a necessity and a duty to take it. (Cheers.) All his cautious and apparent timidity changed into courage and power of action, and, at the same time, enabled him to make any personal sacrifice which its execution might demand. (Vehement applause.) Gentlemen, if he has had so great an influence over this country [illegible] was from the peculiarly practical character of the type of the English character, which is essentially practical. (Cheers.) Warmly attached to his institutions, and revering the bequest left to him by the industry, wisdom, and piety of his forefathers, he was [illegible] little value to any theoretical scheme. (Cheers.) It will attract but little notice on only after having been for some time placed before him: it must have been thoroughly investigated and discussed before he will entertain it. Should it be an empty theory, it will fall to the ground during this time of probation; should it survive this trial, it will be on account of its practical qualities, [illegible] in it; but its adoption in the end will entirely depend upon its harmonizing with the national feeling, the historic development of the country, and the peculiar nature of her institutions. (Loud cheers.) It is owing to these national qualities that this favoured land, whilst constantly progressing, has still preserved the integrity of her constitution from the earliest times, and has been protected from wild schemes, whose chief charm lies in their novelty, whilst around us we have seen, unfortunately, whole nations distracted, and the very fabric of society endangered, from the levity with which the result of the experience of generations, the growth of ages, has been thrown away to give place to temporary favourite ideas. (Loud cheers.) Taking this view of the character of our country, I was pleased when I saw the plan of the Exhibition of 1851 undergo its ordeal of doubt, discussion, and even opposition; and I hope that I may now gather from the energy and earnestness with which its execution is pursued, that the nation is convinced that it accords with its interests, and the position which England has taken in the world. (His Royal Highness resumed his seat amid a vehement burst of applause, which was repeated again and again with the greatest fervour.)

The following toasts were then given:

"The Health of the Archbishop and Clergy." Acknowledged by the Archbishop of York

"The Army and Navy." Captain Campbell returned thanks

"The health of the Lord Mayor of London." His Lordship returned thanks.

"The Health of Lord John Russell and her Majesty's Ministers.

Lord John Russell in acknowledging the compliment, observed:—"I feel that, on this occasion, we have to consider what hopes we have of the success of the Exhibition of 1851, and I cannot but think that it is of good augury for that Exhibition that so many of the chief magistrates of the cities and towns of this kingdom should have invited his Royal Highness and the Lord Mayor of London here, on purpose to express their wishes that the Exhibition may succeed and prosper—(cheers) because I cannot forget that the chief magistrates of our municipal towns and corporations are not, like those in some other countries, the creatures of the Executive Government, but that they come from the popular will. (Hear.) They are the chosen of popular election, and chosen because they are believed to have the capacity, along with the councils which are associated with them, of preserving the peace, of providing for the security, and of taking care of the health of the cities and towns which are entrusted to their charge. (Hear, hear.) I say, therefore, that the mayors and chief municipal magistrates of this kingdom represent not merely their own views, but represent one of the most valuable parts of the institutions of this country; that, like those below them and those above them—like the vestry of the smallest parish, and like the Commons House of Parliament—they derive their strength and their force from their origin in the popular will, and the enjoyment of popular confidence. (Hear, hear.) And now, my Lords and gentlemen, let me say that I partake with those who have spoken in hopes of the brightest kind from the Exhibition of next year. I do so because I think that they are not direct, but many collateral, benefits which are likely to arise from this project (hear, hear); and let us consider that we are now about to try what can be effected by the arts of peace. Thirty-five years ago the nations of Europe were emerging from a dreadful, a costly, and a sanguinary war. In the course of which war the various nations of Europe exhibited—let it be confessed—let it ever be gloried in—exhibited all the virtues which are required in war courage and hardihood in enterprise, forti ude in enduring, stubbornness for the sake of their independence to the greatest and most painful sacrifice. They did all this because, whether wisely or unwisely entered upon, nations. Independence was the object—a prize for which every effort should be made. If the nations of Europe then exhibited, we may say, with scarcely an exception, the virtues which belong to war, I think that, after so many years of peace, it is now for us to show that there are advantages which can be gained from peace (hear)—that there are virtues which belong to peace. (Hear, hear.) I trust, in the Exhibition of next year, we shall show that we can promote the comforts, that we can enlarge the knowledge, that we can strengthen the kindly affections of mankind towards each other (hear, hear), and thus produce effects which, great as those virtues were when exerted in war, will be far more profitable to the world in general, and more consonant with those lessons which we learn from religion and from morals. (Cheers.) I trust, therefore, we shall allow not only that Peace has her victories as well as War, but that those victories, while they have as bright, have a far purer glory than any that can be attained by combat and destruction of human life. (Cheers.) I think, if we see that result, not only this country, but the nations of the world, will have reason to be grateful to that Prince who formed this project—who has persevered in it against all opposition (hear, hear)—who is about to reap the reward of his exertions (cheers), and who, endued with no hereditary much labour, to himself (hear, hear), but undertaken with views of benevolence and love for the interests of mankind. (Much cheering)

The toast of the "Royal Commissioners and the Exhibition of 1851," was responded to by Earl Granville.

The next toast, "The House of Lords," was proposed by the Lord Mayor of York, and briefly responded to by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

The toast of "The House of Commons" followed, and was acken wledged by Mr. E. B. Denison.

Lord Earl of Carlisle proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor of York, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the Magistrates of Dublin."

The Lord Mayor of York briefly acknowledged the toast, amidst great applause.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh offered the sincere thanks of the municipal authorities of Scotland.

The Mayor of Cork and the Mayor of Bradford also acknowledged the toast.

The toasts of "The Lord-Lieutenant of the Three Ridings," "The Working Classes," "The County Magistracy," "The Magistracies of the Borough," and "The Lady Mayoress" followed, and it was midnight when the Prince left the table.

We annex the very *recherché* BILL OF FARE, in which M. Soyer employed the highest resources of his art:—

FIRST COURSE.—Trente-deux Potages: Quatre potages à la Victoria, quatre id à la Prince of Wales, huit id à la tortue transparente, seize id à la modeste. Trente deux Poissons: Huit [illegible] Trente deux Relevés: Six chapons à la Nelson, six saddles of mouton Galloa, quatre aiguays de Bœuf au Rudolf, six hanches de venaison, six quarter de veau à la Prince Albert, quatre jambons de Bayonne, quatre [illegible] Trente-deux Entrées: Huit jambons à la York, huit poularden à la Russe, huit timbales de ris à la Royale, huit pates chaud à la Victoria, huit [illegible] Huit salade de faisanes fumet de gibier aux truffes, huit de cotelettes de mouton à la Mecanisse, huit de blanes de volaille à la York, huit salade de volaille de vesta à la Reine, huit salade à la Pompadour, huit de salmi de gelier à la chasseur

SECOND COURSE. Quarante Rotis: Huit de perdreaux aux feuilles de cêlerî, huit de faisans bardés au cresson, six de canneteons au jus d'orange, six de grouses à l'Anglaise, six de levreaux au jus de groseilles, six de lievres et bécassines au vin. Cent Entremets Dix entremets de pois, dix gelées de fruits à la Portugaise, dix salades de grouses à la bayer, dix galantines asparagus à la Valdiri, dix petits Macedoines de fruit [illegible] dix petits pains de homard à la Cardinal, dix petits vols de volaille aux filets de crevettes à la Duke of York, dix crêmes transparentes au kirchenwasser [illegible] dix salade à la Victoria, dix petits pains de Montmorency [illegible] dix pâtes de fraises aux Mayonnaise, dix jambons en surprise à l'Ananas. Gelées à la Crême, Choux fleurs au beurre, Harricots verts, Choux de Bruxelles. Gelée: Vegetables, grand dessert formé à la [illegible]

LA TABLE DES OFFICIERS OF THE ROYAL TABLE.—Les rougets à l'Huilleme blanche, le John Dory à la maréchale, l'extravagante esturgeon à la sauce piquante, le vol au vent à la Reynard le pain à l'Impériale Rome, garni des ortolans, les gardanchs des Ardennes, la crême de la Grand Victoria, le crême de la Grand Jerusalem à Albert, les requailles aux huitres à la Orland, la barre de sanglier à l'Allemande en surprise. Dessert formé à la [illegible] Ramée Vendémiaire, Bombes les pêches de Montreuil, ananas [illegible] Muscat, melons, bananas, compôte de Chamounelle. Poires à la Duchesse d'Abercorn.

We have engraved "the Hundred Guinea" Dish, from the Royal table the chief items of this Apician group were turtle and ortolans.

At the Royal table, also, were two magnificent pines (from Chatsworth), presented by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. These pines weighed nearly 15 lb. each, and were of the variety named "the Queen" "Royal Providence."

The wines were selected with great judgment by the committee, and were of the highest character. The port and sherry for the Royal table were ordered, at wholesale prices, from Messrs. Chalmgworth and Son, of London, wine-merchants to her Majesty.

There was a grand concert and a ball in the Great Assembly-room during the evening; and the whole city of York was brilliantly illuminated.

Prince Albert, who was the guest of the Lord Mayor of York (Mr. Seymour) on Friday night, left the Mansion House at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and was accompanied to the railway station by the Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel Grey, Colonel Seymour, Mr. Dolby, and Mr. G. W. Seymour. Upon his departure, His Royal Highness thanked the Lady Mayoress for the very satisfactory arrangements which had been made for his comfort and accommodation. The Prince arrived at the railway station at twenty minutes to eight. The principal railway officials were in waiting on the arrival of the train, to receive his Royal Highness, who immediately got into one of the Royal carriages, which was in waiting, and drove to the North Western station of the South-Western Railway, where a special train was ready to convey the Prince and his suite to

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

All doubts and misapprehensions are vanishing before the evident and wonderful progress of the building in Hyde Park, the activity of the local committees, and the satisfactory advices from foreign contributors respecting the articles to be exhibited. Independently of the vast extent of iron-work in columns, trusses, and girders which has been brought on the ground (lately some [illegible] orders per day), and fitted, parts of the structure are being thoroughly finished, glazed, painted, and covered for security against wet weather. For the roofing has been begun in every part. Some of the columns for the roof have been raised to their extreme height of 66 feet; those only of the transept being higher by 42 feet. An idea of the vast amount of material to be employed may be conceived from the fact that the entire length of the *sixth bars alone* is above 208 miles. The contractors are confident that they will erect and make a [illegible] of the whole ten days' work, from the 26th of the 1st January. A well-trained army of men, above 1000, and to be increased to 1500 in number, steam-engines and machinery wherever it is applicable, back their expectations

During the ten days' work, upon the roof, we have every reason to be confident that the applications for space from contributors. The Dublin committee, acting under suggestions from Mr. Wallis, a deputy from the executive committee, have guaranteed a fine display of Irish industry. The Edinburgh committee demand [illegible] feet space, principally for raw materials and manufactures. The Sheffield committee have considerably increased their proportional quota of contributions. There are 240 firms of Birmingham silver and Britannia metal and cutlery, who ask for 8000 feet of space. The Leeds committee [illegible] by with their arrangements. The visiting associations are also [illegible] Leeds, Selby, Exeter, Leicester, Devonport, Southampton, and Bradford, the mayor of which latter town is a staunch and active friend to the great enter-

prise. The average deposit is from 1s. to 6d. per week to pay all expenses. Mr. T. Martin, of Reigate, has offered to lads of the town who will save 1d. per week, to bank their visit, &c. to the Exhibition

The meeting of the mayors at York on the morning after the dinner was of material advantage to certain districts—those in the cotton manufacture. Manchester and Glasgow were then and there urged to forward *complete* specimens of their local industrial employment (Manchester has been throughout laggard, from some selfish reason). The Mayor of Leicester promised to attend to the hosiery department of his town. Worcester was asked to send its best specimens of gloves. The ornamental iron was declared to be insufficient. Cutlery, hitherto meagrely produced from Sheffield, was to be looked after, as America, Belgium, and Germany will in this branch specially compete. A want of cordiality was reported to exist among the shareholders of Birmingham, but this great town has but poorly advanced the interests of the Exhibition up to the present time). The carpet and lace divisions were said to be well-selected. Macclesfield was affirmed to be behind in its silk; and the returns generally, in satins, velvets, gauzes, and crapes, it was stated, might be considerably bettered. The municipal officers of Leith, Hull, and Liverpool promised cases illustrative of the imports of their native towns.

Heavy woollen goods are to be supplied from the Yorkshire districts. A Birmingham firm will exhibit cutting and hooking machines—one especially for shaping the fronts of Wellington boots. Power-looms will be forwarded from Blackburn.

The foreign authorities have been especially alive. Russia has already several cases of goods in the metropolitan docks. France has received official directions for the forwarding of her contributions

Bavaria has applied for more space in the fine-art department. There are returns in metal-work, *papier-maché*, porcelain, and silk, expected from Germany at large. Belgium will send a varied and extensive display of manufactures and textile fabrics.

The Central Committee of the United States, at a meeting on the 16th Sept., President Fillmore in the chair, after reading communications from the American Minister in London, presented the following list of articles which they were believed their vast territories would forward: Beef, pork, hams, butter and cheese, wool, hair, feathers, down, fur, lard, candles, honey, wax, spermaceti, skins, hides, hops, wheat, flour, straw plait, cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, and descriptions of timber, building stores, precious metals, cutlery, locks, rifles, bowie-knives, clocks, gold pens, all agricultural machinery, printing presses, pianos, iron and manufactures of iron, leather, textile and fibrous materials of every description, &c.; which Mr. T. Grunough, of London, would take charge of on arrival here.

Gossip is liberal as its thousand rumours and suggestions. The *Athenæum* records a new building, cutting of the parks after this occasion. A club of foreign merchants to receive visitors is talked of in the City. The *Chronicle* properly reprobates the great City companies with their nearly and selfish indifference. None of the masters, wardens, or other officers appear upon the City committees. The labours of the executive committee respecting the awards of space to the applications will forthwith commence. They will determine the relative proportions to be borne to the great divisions and classes of the exhibition; and, after minute examination of the claims, &c., of the various local committees, will decide on the amount to be allotted to each in the several departments.

Preparations are in progress for the reception of foreign visitors in the suburbs, and to organise local committees of the tradesmen most likely to be interested, who shall be responsible for all the arrangements; the terms, &c. of which should be officially registered by the commissioners, or their agents, and foreign consuls.

Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross, has just issued a neatly engraved Outline Elevation and Plan of the Great Building, the price of which is One Penny.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE PEEL STATUE AT BIRMINGHAM.—The subscription for this object is not advancing very rapidly; but there appears to be little doubt that the sum of £2000, which is the amount required, will be realised. During the last few days the following amounts have been received:—From Messrs. Wm. and F. Room, £3; Mr. G. Homer, Solihull, £2; workpeople of Messrs. James Cartland and Son, £9. Messrs. William Blews and Son, £2 2s.; Atlantic Institute, 16s. 6d.; the people of Messrs. Day and Millward, 10s. 8d.; Mr. John Kendrick (third subscription), £1; and Mr. George Unite (second subscription), £1 1s.

GISBOROUGH MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The inhabitants of Gisborough and neighbourhood were entertained on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday week, by a course of lectures delivered by Mr. John Inwards, on phrenology and mesmerism, which were well attended, a great proportion of the audience comprising the grace and beauty of the vale of Cleveland.

NECESSITY FOR AN EMIGRANTS' HOME.—In the dreadful gale of Monday week, the emigrant ship, *Rio Grande*, which had sailed from Liverpool with two hundred emigrants on board, was driven back into port. The decks had been swept by the waves, and the bedding and clothing of the poor creatures were drenched with wet. It was absolutely necessary that they should leave the vessel for a day or two until the ship should be set to rights. As no other place could be found, they had to be sheltered in empty houses, cellars, and other similar places, totally unfit for women and children, and scarcely fit for men. Fortunately, the ship was got ready for sea on Wednesday, when the emigrants were able to leave their uncomfortable places of refuge to proceed on their voyage

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM.—Dr. Ullathorne, in accordance with the recent Papal Bull, was on Monday enthroned in the cathedral in Bath-street as Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, his spiritual jurisdiction extending over the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Berks, and Oxford, with the administration of Nottingham. In consequence of the novelty of the ceremony, and the interest which the Pope's ecclesiastical appointments have given rise, the cathedral, before the commencement of the service, was densely crowded; but it was evident that a large portion of those present were attracted by motives of curiosity which the non-members of the Roman Catholic Church. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by the bishop, assisted by Dr. Weedall, and a very numerous retinue of priests. The sermon, announced to be preached by Dr. Newman, the head of the Established Church, but now Father Superior of the Oratorians in Birmingham, excited, by anticipation, most interest, and led, without doubt, to the numerous attendance of Protestants, who were to be seen in all parts of the cathedral. The attendance at the Cathedral in the evening, to hear Dr. Ullathorne's inaugural discourse, was quite as numerous as that of the morning. He stated that the office of Bishop was not voluntarily assumed, but was an appointment by the Holy Ghost, to whose authority the Catholic clergy were bound to submit. The Right Rev. Prelate dwelt at great length upon the duties and responsibilities of a Bishop. They were purely spiritual, not secular or political; and as the interests of eternity were infinitely more important than those of an earthly Prince or Potentate. Throughout the entire sermon, which was eminently plain and practical, the doctor never in the slightest degree referred to the controversy now waging against the Pope's assumption

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES ON THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY. Very extensive robberies of valuable goods have for some time past been place in connexion with this railway, and the result of investigations just made have led to the discovery of a system of plunder reaching over a period of years. Since 1847, the company have been called upon to make good many claims of lost goods, consisting of damasks, silks, woollen cloths, shawls, dresses, plate-casts, jewellery, and other consignments, and four persons, formerly in the company's service, are now in custody, who, it is alleged, have supported themselves and families by a wholesale system of theft, for the last two years, by robbing the goods trains of the company at Middlethorpe station, where they stop.

ALARMING AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN YORK.—On the night of Tuesday last the ancient city of York was visited by a dreadful conflagration at the extensive premises of Mr. Catley, raff-merchant, in Blake-street, and it is estimated that £3000 will not cover the loss sustained. Shortly after eleven o'clock flames were seen issuing from the roof and windows of the saw-mill, a large building on the right hand side of the raff-yard. An alarm was, as a matter of course, instantly raised, and in a few minutes multitudes of persons were on the spot ready to render assistance in counteracting the destructive element. All efforts, however, on the part of the firemen seemed unavailing for several hours, as the fire raged with as much fury as ever; and it was not until between four and five o'clock next morning, that the flames became so far subdued, as to dissipate all fears of their spreading any further. The saw-mill, part of which is still remaining standing, was a valuable building, containing a large quantity of machinery, worked by steam power, for sawing timber of various kinds, cutting veneers, and wood-turning generally. The machinery is entirely useless, and now lies scattered about among huge masses of charred beams and ashes. It may be observe l, that the raff-yard belonging to Mr. Catley covers a considerable area, and was surrounded by sheds and dwellings, one shed, which contained a quantity of mahogany, is entirely destroyed, along with its contents; another shed is half burnt; and two houses, where some of Mr. Catley's workmen resided, have been gutted by the flames. It is satisfactory to state that no life has been sacrificed, neither has there been any accident to a single individual engaged at the fire. Nothing definite is known respecting the origin of the conflagration, but it is supposed that some sawdust had ignited in the saw-mill, and hence the great destruction of property which we have related. In the raff-yard, and the buildings adjoining, it is estimated that there was wood and other property worth not far short of £10,000; consequently, considering the combustible nature of the materials which the fire had in play upon, it is fortunate that the damage is not less than the value of one-third of the timber destroyed. Mr. Catley is insured in the Yorkshire Insurance Company to the extent of £1000 only, and, if he should not be insured in some other office, his loss will be a serious one. During the greater part of the following day the fire-engines were, at intervals, in operation, as the conflagration was not total y extinguished.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.—Considerable interest has been created at Birkenhead and the neighbourhood of Seacombe, by the seizure on board a coal hulk, moored off the magazines, of sixty packages containing not less than 2000 lb weight of gunpowder, and about half a dozen cases of caps; the latter being supposed to be part of the cargo of the *Providence*. We understand that proceedings are about to be taken under the act of Parliament which requires that all gunpowder should be stored in the magazines.—*Chester Courant.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JUVENTUS.—The Grand Tournament will be held at the St. George's Chess Club. That, therefore, is the proper club for your team

B. C. A. (ALDERSHOT GRADUATE).—Your Curious Puzzle Mate.—They shall be examined

J. W. Longhurst, M.P.—Your very creditable to your young friend's efforts; but our space is too limited to admit of their insertion

J. H. DUD.—Your solution of Problem No. 351 is incorrect. Examine it again

CAPE TOWN.—It is too true, as we found out very shortly after the Problem appeared

J. S—A player must not capture any piece in the act of Castling

J. L. F—1. You are correct in the principle upon which the solution of the Kling and Horwitz Problem is founded. 2. Your own Problem is now under consideration

W. H. G.—We can give no decision unless the circumstances are stated

R. B. W. Oxford—How do you propose to mate in your last if B.sack, for his first move, play B to Q 3d?

BELLARY.—Surely an easy mate in two moves. 1. Q to her 4th (ch) 2. Kt to K 4th—mate!

J. W. Longhurst, M.P.; PHILO-CHESS.—Your suggestions relative to the Chess Congress next year shall not be forgotten. See the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for November, just out, for the information you require

HIPPOPOTAMUS.—Your adversary could compel you to retract the last move, and place your King out of check

IBERIA, R.F.L.—We are sorry to say they are quite unsuited for publication

J. B. Worcester—1. If the funds of your Club permit, you should obtain the chief English standard treatises on the game; thus, with the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, will form an ample library for the present. 2. The price of the forthcoming work on game endings, by Kling and Horwitz, will be 5s to subscribers, and 6s to the public at large

THE R. T.—If everything, we rejoice to say, proceeds most favourably for the expected tournament next year. Already a France has shown a surprising the liveliest enthusiasm, and a corresponding interest will, no doubt, be manifested by the German and Italian players, as soon as they become acquainted with the project

H. B. City-road—Very smartly played by Wilde. The other games promised we have no doubt will prove equally acceptable

T. B. DARLINGTON.—You will see from the advertisement of the "Staunton Chess-men in another part of our paper, that they may be had now, in a plain mahogany box, for 30s the set. They are, therefore, not only the best, but the cheapest men you can have

AGHOLLA.—Send a Post-office order, payable to the publisher of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, 2d, King William-street, Strand, and he will forward you a set free of cost for carriage

BETA.—It cannot be solved in the way you proposes

T. B. J.—The whole of the games in the Grand Tournament will be printed; and we believe it is intended that every subscriber of a guinea and upwards shall be entitled to a copy of them

J. A. L.—What is the peculiarity of your new Chess-table?

CATO.—The key move in M. Kieseritzky's "Fashion Caresses," Enigma No. 369, is—1. P to Q B 5th.

Q B 5th. Your problem shall not be slighted

ESSENTIAL PIECES.—The funds of many Chess Clubs should lose no time in forming committees for the purpose of raising subscriptions and appointing their champions, to carry out the object of the great assemblage next year

C. M. J. Your solution of the beautiful little Problem No. 349 is egregiously wrong, as a moment's examination must show you

T. Sheffield. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Rules and By-Laws of the new Chess Club at Guildford

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE.—It shall have immediate insertion

B. H. We see no mate in six moves, if Black play correctly

A. NEAT. R. S. New York; P. S. Nottingham.—Private communications have been forwarded

B. B.—Be very clear Enigma, No 363, is so instructive, that we must leave you and others to find out for yourself

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J. H. DUD—The solution of Enigma No. 369 is accomplished as follows:—1. K to his 5th; 2. Kt to K 6th; 3. B to Q 3d, and 4 B mates

AMICUS.—Incessant practice with good players, and a judicious course of Chess study, will soon give you a competent knowledge of the game. See notice above to J. H

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 350, by F. of Graham's Town; SENEX, S W H, R D M, H R J, J F, DERBYON.—All correct. All others are wrong

SIMPLE SIMON.—Much too obvious

E M—Neat, but far from original

* * * Very many communications on Chess must stand over until next week

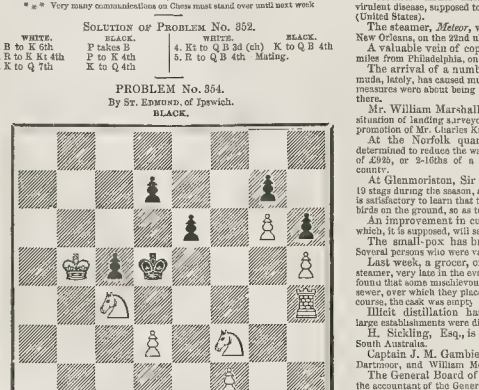
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 352.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 6th	P takes B	4. Kt to Q B 3d (ch)	K to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K 4th	P to K 4th	5. R to Q B 4th. Mating.	
3. K to Q 7th	K to Q 4th		

PROBLEM No. 354.

By Sir. EDMUND, of Ipswich.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
	17. P to K B 3d
18. B to K Kt 4th	18. Q B to K B 2d

London to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

GAME BETWEEN MR. W—L., M.P., AND CAPTAIN KENNEDY.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. K R to Kt 4th	Q to K R 6th (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. K to his 2d	Q to K R 7th (ch)
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	19. K to Q 3d	Castles
4. K to B sq	P to Q 3d	20. Q B takes P	Q to K R 7th
5. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 4th	21. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K 4th (ch)
6. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K R 4th	22. Q B takes Kt	P takes B
7. P to K R 4th	K B to K Kt 2d	23. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P
8. K to Kt sq	Q B to K Kt 5th	24. B takes P	P to K B 4th
9. K R P takes P	Q B takes Kt	25. R to K Kt 6th	P takes P (ch)
10. P takes B	Q takes Kt P (ch)	26. P takes P	R takes B (ch)
11. K to B sq	K Kt to K 2d	27. P takes R	P to K 5th (ch)
12. Q Kt to B 3d	K R to K Kt sq	28. K to Q B 4th	Q to Q Kt 3d (a)
13. K R to K Kt sq	Q to K R 3d	29. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
14. Kt to Q 6th	Kt takes Kt	30. Q to K 2d (ch)	K to R sq
15. B takes Kt	P to Q B 3d	31. R takes B (b)	R to Q B sq (ch)
16. B to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	And White resigned.	

(a This move of Black's Queen was made in anticipation of his antagonist's next move (Q to K Kt 6th, ch), and in the hope, which was realised, of subsequently being able to give the fatal check with the K R P.

(b) White now commits the brute valle error of taking the Bishop; but an examination of the position will show, we think, that, under any circumstances, he could scarcely have done better than make a drawn game

THE CHESS CONGRESS OF 1851.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—I must crave indulgence for intruding upon you; but, having read in your admirable Journal the excellent letter of my chess-brother, Captain Kennedy, of Brighton, I cannot refrain from recording my unqualified approval of what he has written on the subject, and the happy and lively style in which he has expressed his opinion. Since the idea was first talked of at the last meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association, in May, of which I had the honour to be Chairman, there have been many ideas that to see it carried out; and I trust the gallant Captain's letter will arouse the warriors of Chess like the blast of a trumpet. Though in the "sere and yellow leaf," Captain Kennedy has done me the honour to call me by my name among a host of scientific men, although I feel my deficiency as an actor in the great drama, as a contributor to the necessary funds I shall be proud to present five pounds to the managing committee, as soon as appointed. As brother chess-players, let us dismiss all jealousy, irritability, and pride of former position, and unite cordially in the good work. I, for one, hope to be present at the tournament that I may give the right hand of fellowship to many a celebrated brother. I shall be delighted to encounter any one who will consider me worthy the trouble, and I promise to take a sound beating with all the equanimity possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL NEWHAM.

The Park, near Nottingham, Oct. 28, 1850.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday last, Henry Denham, who is suspected of having been one of the persons that attacked and robbed Mr. Cureton, of the British Museum, in the City a short time back, was convicted of an aggravated assault upon and attempt to rob Mr. Miller, artist's colourman, Long-acre, on the night of the 21st of August last, in the public thoroughfare. He was sentenced to 20 years' transportation.

The parish of Whitechapel is setting an excellent example to the metropolitan parishes whose churchyards will be closed under the operations of the new Interments Act. Under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Curtis, who planned and planted the new Victoria Park, the churchyard is now being planted with evergreen and deciduous shrubs and trees. As it is a well-ascertained fact that trees absorb and convert the noxious gases given off by the process of decomposition, we hope that so laudable an example will be universally followed.

A notification has just been issued to the following effect:—That it is the intention of the Lord Chancellor (as soon as practicable) to issue an order, directing that all the causes and matters, which, at the time of the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Wigram, were attached to his court, shall be transferred and attached to the court of the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce, and that all the causes and matters which, at the time of the death of the late Vice-Chancellor of England, were attached to his court, shall be transferred and attached to the court of the new Vice-Chancellor.

The Rev. Professor Holmes, of Shrewsbury, died of apoplexy last Tuesday, in an omnibus. He had gone to the station, intending to visit Chester, but, feeling unwell, re-entered the vehicle in order to return home. When the omnibus arrived at his residence, he was found at the bottom quite dead.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 14th of August state that the settlement was free from any additional disturbance, and there appeared to be a general expectation that, after the terrible examples set them, when in opposition to the authorities, the native tribes beyond the frontier would be more observant of treaties than they have hitherto been; and that, in those distant regions, something like tranquility would prevail for the future. The Caffre fever had been attended with great mortality in the Zulu country.

On Saturday morning week, a stag of enormous size passed through the General Railway station at Perth, from Atholl forest, to Edinburgh, for the purpose of being stuffed. Its weight was upwards of twenty two stone. The antlers were of great expanse, and each spread into nine branches.

The Gazette of Stockholm, states that the population of Sweden at the end of the year 1845 was 3,316,536. The cholera has broken out in Gothenburgh and other places.

The house now building for Tom Thumb at Bridgeport, Connecticut (United States), is said to be a remarkable edifice in some respects The little fellow has rather grand notions of space, and has planned for himself ample rooms, wide passages, and lofty entrances, as if it were a mansion for Patagonians. After considering with a stag of enormous size passed through the General Railway station at Perth, from Atholl forest, to Edinburgh, for the purpose of being stuffed. Its weight was upwards of twenty two stone. The antlers were of great expanse, and each spread into nine branches.

Advices from Clarkesville, Tennessee, state that from one-third to one-half of the tobacco crop has been killed by severe frost.

The monster steamer, 400 feet in length, and to cost 420,000 dollars, has been contracted for at Cincinnati, to run as a regular ten-days' packet between Louisville and New Orleans

The North Oxford, Massachusetts, cotton factory was destroyed by fire on the 7th ult., entailing a loss of $9,000 dollars.

Accounts under date October 11th bring intelligence that a virulent disease, supposed to be cholera, had broken out at Kernstown, Virginia, (United States).

The steamer, *Meteor*, whilst on her passage from the Red River to New Orleans, on the 22nd ult., caught fire and was burned to the water's edge.

A valuable vein of copper ore has been discovered about twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill river.

The arrival of a number of liberated English convicts from Bermuda, lately, has caused much anxiety at Baltimore, United States. Energetic measures were about being taken to prevent such persons being landed again there.

Mr. William Marshall, senior searcher, has been appointed to the situation of landing surveyor of customs at the port of London, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Charles Knox to the situation of president of that office

At the Norfolk quarter sessions, on Wednesday week, it was determined to reduce the wages paid to the rural police, so as to effect a saving of 2d per, or 2-16ths of a penny in the pound, upon the assessment of the county.

At Glenmoristan, Sir Henry Meux, Mr. Arabin, and party, killed 19 stags during the season, and they had very good sport among the grouse. It is satisfactory to learn that the grouse were healthy. Sir Henry has left plenty of birds on the ground, and so ensured good sport next season.

An improvement in curing sugar has been discovered in Barbadoes, which, it is supposed, will save above £50,000 per annum to that island.

The small-pox has broken out with great virulence at Barbadoes. Several persons who were vaccinated some years ago had taken the disease.

Last week, a grocer, of Cambelton, receiving a cask of train oil per steamer, very late in the evening, left it in the street. The next morning he found that some mischievous schoolboys had rolled the cask to the grating of a sewer, over which they placed the bung-hole and knocked out the bung. Of course, the cask was empty

Illicit distillation has become very rife in the Highlands. Two large establishments were discovered last week.

H. Sickling, Esq., is appointed Master of the Supreme Court at South Australia.

Captain J. M. Gambier is appointed Governor of the new prison at Dartmoor, over William Morrish, Esq., Deputy-governor.

The General Board of Health have appointed Mr. H. R. Williams, the accountant of the General Steam Navigation Company, to be Treasurer and Accountant under the Metropolitan Interments Act.

Harcanaki accounts to the 8th ult. state that great excitement existed there in consequence of a report that 6000 men were congregated in the United States ready to embark for another expedition under Lopez. The Captain-General had disbanded the volunteers through fear that they were leagued with invaders. The soldiers slept on their arms, and the navy was in the best possible order. The disarming of volunteers, caused considerable excitement between the captain-general and the citizens. The rumour is thought to have originated with sugar speculators, to keep prices down.

A letter from Vienna of the 21st states that extensive beds of sulphur have been discovered on the banks of the Red Sea, near Keusch.

A curious fact, which will serve to show about with him the savings of many years of industry and self-denial, amounting to upwards of 100 guineas, was robbed a few days ago by a fellow lodger, who abstracted his trousers, containing the hoard, from under his pillow. The thief decamped in the night, and when taken by the police £38 was found in his possession. The carter told the magistrate that he "never dare trust the banks; they were always a breaking, or summut."

At Pesth, on the 12th ult., a fire broke out in the Royal Hospital, an immense building. The flames spread with great violence, and were increased by a strong north wind. In a little while the whole building was a mass of flame, and the beds, 900 in number, and all other things it contained, were destroyed by the fire. The fire continued burning until nothing was left standing but the outer walls. At the commencement of the conflagration, all efforts were employed to rescue the sick; and, out of 711, all were saved except 34, who were burned to death. Those who were all affected with mental alienation, and were confined in cells, in the third story of one of the wings.

At a meeting of magistrates held at the Surrey House, Newington-causeway, last week, with reference to forming a police force for the county, it is understood that it was determined to have a force, mounted or otherwise, to the extent of between 70 and 80 men, for Surrey.

On Wednesday last, an enormous shoal of fine herrings entered Little Loch broom, in Inverness-shire, to the delight of the natives, who are very successful in their takes of fish. The loch is literally swarming with fish.

The county of Essex is said to have saved some thousands per annum, by making the police force the relieving officers for tramps.

A sub-committee of the nuisance-suppression section of the Manchester town council have reported the consumption of smoke is quite practicable, and they cite a large number of cases in which manufacturers have effectually prevented the nuisance of smoke, and in every instance with a considerable saving of fuel.

The imports of foreign grain, &c., into Liverpool for the fortnight ending 23d of October, 1850, were:—105,626 bushels wheat, 3549 bags ditto, 24,703 bags of wheat flour, 614 bags ditto, 150 bags farina, 34 barrels ditto, 20,500 bushels beans.

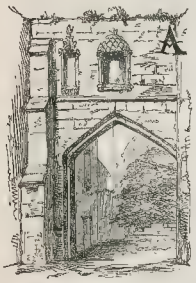
The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have fined the Dundee and Arbroath Railway Company in £100, for overcharging on parliamentary or third-class, passengers, besides taxing the whole of the money paid by the passengers at the rate of 5 per cent., as if it had been paid by first and second class passengers. Similar overcharges made by the Stirlingshire Midland Junction are to be dealt with in the same way, under the General Railway Act

The coroner's inquest into the circumstances attending the death of the late Rev. G. E. Holleat, which was commenced on the 31st Sept., was resumed and concluded, at the White Hart, Barnes, on Tuesday last, when the jury agreed to a unanimous verdict of "Wilful murder against Hiram Smith, Levi Harwood, and James Jones;" expressing, at the same time their opinion that the evidence had before them was not sufficient to justify a verdict of wilful murder against Samuel Harwood. The jury also declared that there had been no evidence adduced before them to show by which of the three other persons the fatal shot had been fired.

The tug-steamer *Powerful*, which has been for a long period engaged in towing lighters, &c., about Harwich Harbour, being required at Dover, was steaming her way thither under the charge of a Dover pilot, when, under circumstances not yet clucidated, she struck upon the Long Sand, and ultimately sunk in deep water, at about 9 P.M. on Saturday last. The crew were picked up on Sunday morning, and taken to Shoreham, Kent.

TERCENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.

TERCENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.



AN interesting festival was held on the 23rd ult., in commemoration of the Tercentenary Anniversary of the foundation of the King's School, at Sherborne, founded by King Edward VI., by letters-patent dated May 13th, 1550; unavoidable obstacles having prevented its being kept on the exact anniversary.

The weather was very favourable, and the gathering very large, owing as well to the anxiety of all old Sherbornians, who were within anything like distance, to meet their old schoolfellows, as to the very large attendance of gentry from the immediate neighbourhood. The arrangements were under the direction of a committee, amongst whom were the Earl Digby, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Ilchester, the Right Honourable the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Right Hon. S. March Phillips, the Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, Sir W. Medlycott, Mr. Bruce Pryce, and other celebrated old pupils of the School, with the members of the county, some of the leading gentry in the neighbourhood, and the Governors and others connected with it.

At half-past ten o'clock, the company assembled in the School-room, and a procession was formed, headed by the beadles, followed by the Governors of the School, the boys and masters, and some two or three hundred ladies and gentlemen; they proceeded to the church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Lyon, D.D., some time Head Master, after which the company returned to the School-room, where an address was delivered by the present Head Master, the Rev. H. D Harper, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, tracing, at considerable length, the rise and progress of the School, from its foundation to the present time, and claiming a great number of celebrated men, as well in the world at large as in the universities, as having been educated at the School.

A party of about 300 ladies and gentlemen afterwards sat down to an elegant *déjeuner* in the Town-hall, where some very excellent speeches were delivered. There was also another meeting in the evening, when upwards of 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and passed a very joyous evening in the renewal of old associations and the recollections of former days. Some of the party had been at the School before the beginning of the present century, and had travelled long distances to attend on the occasion.

The King's School at Sherborne was the first of Edward's foundation, in all probability owing its position to the Protector Somerset, who at the time held the estates of Sherborne Castle. After the death of Edward, the estates were restored to the See of Sarum, to which they properly belonged; and Bishop Jewel took an active part in the arrangement of the School premises. Among the books of the library are presents from Jewel, the Hon. Robert Boyle, Earl Bristol, William Lord Digby, Sir Phillip Sydenham, Bart., "the learned Thomas Windham," and others. The School suffered much in the civil wars; and, when the forces of the Parliament occupied Sherborne Castle, the warden and several of the governors were amongst those who were imprisoned, and whose estates were confiscated; and the emblems of Royalty about the premises caused the anger of Captain Helyer, "a Capitayne of ye Parliamente." The estates of the School have considerably increased within the last century, and give it a high position amongst the leading schools of England.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT COPENHAGEN.—On Wednesday, the 16th ult., a dinner was given by the Marshal of the Court Levetzau, on the 25th anniversary of Sir Henry Wynn's residence as British Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of Denmark. The King of Denmark, on this occasion, presented to Sir Henry, by the hands of Chamberlain Von Reedtz, Minister for Foreign Affairs, a tankard of the most beautiful workmanship, produced in the *atelier* of M. Michelsen, of this city. On the four sides were portraits of the four Danish Monarchs to whom Sir Henry had been accredited; and it bore the following inscription:—

This Tankard is presented by FREDERICK VII. to SIR HENRY W. W. WYNN, who, as the Representative of four British Sovereigns to four Kings of Denmark, has promoted the continuance of, and confirmed the good understanding between, Great Britain and Denmark.

The banquet was of the most splendid description. The Hereditary Prince of Denmark, the diplomatic corps, all the Ministers, and many persons of distinction attended at it. The warmest feelings of regard and respect were manifested towards Sir Henry Wynn by all present, not only for his services as ambassador, but also for his private worth and amiable character, which have so much endeared him to every one who has had the honour of his acquaintance.

STEAM-SHIPS IN AMERICA.—Within the last three or four weeks there have been launched no less than seven large steam-ships, viz the *Prometheus*, *Humboldt*, *St. Lawrence*, *Pacific*, *Brownsville*, and *Louisiana* (first known as the *Matamoras*), and *Union*. Another, the *Placer*, for Davis and Brooks, to run in the Gulf of Mexico, will, probably, be launched before the close of next week. During the same time, five steamers have either gone to sea, or made their trial trips, viz.—the *Pacific*, *Florida*, *New World*, *Franklin*, and *Columbus*. There are now at this port twenty steam-ships, either on the stocks or receiving their machinery, whose aggregate tonnage is about 35,000 tons. Several of them will be ready for sea this season. Besides these, about twenty sail of craft of various descriptions are in progress in the yards of the city and its suburbs.—*New York Paper*.

On digging for the foundations of a new church at Ilfracombe, a most abundant spring of pure water, an article hitherto unknown in that town, was discovered.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

These articles are from the establishment of Laurent Richard, tailor to the late King Louis Philippe.

AT length the Winter Fashions have made their appearance; every house has brought out its novelty, each rivalling the other in elegance and richness.

Among mantelets it is very difficult to discover that which will carry off the palm for good taste and elegance: will it bethis somewhat longer sleeve, this a little shorter, this one a little wider, or that a little narrower? is the front of the mantelet to terminate in a point, or is it to be rounded off, or is it to be a little closer or fuller? These various shades of difference in shape are represented by charming patterns.

In bonnets, velvet prevails. The shapes are open, in order to give room to puffed-out hair-bands, drawn in at the bottom, and setting round the face; the crowns are thrown back *en calotte*, called *Jockey*, but without the horse-shoe, though this latter style is old. The insides of the bonnets are for the most part trimmed with velvet ribbon; there are also many velvet drawn bonnets, trimmed with plaited velvet or black lace, and contrasting shades of velvet are often used instead of alternating velvet and lace. The favourite colours, or shades, are scabious, straw, violet, grey beaver, rose, white, and two new colours, dove and fire. The bonnet trimmings are velvet flowers, with foliage of satin of the same colour as the bonnet; small weeping willows of cathers, or plaited ornaments of two contrasting shades. Velvets and terry velvets are also united; grey beaver with rose, scabious and black, violet velvet with black lace. There are also a few drawn satin bonnets.

Cloth is adopted for morning walking dresses, *redingote* form, open down the front, and embroidered in arabesque pattern, in silk braid and other trimming; the sleeves are worked at bottom, and open, to admit underneath cambric or muslin sleeves tight at the wrist; the body is embroidered to match the skirts. With this *redingote* is worn a *pardessus* of the same cloth, embroidered in front and at bottom with braiding of from two to two-and-a-half inches wide. We have also seen dresses of woollen stuff, called *armure*, with a wove-in border at the bottom of the skirt. Thus, the skirts of these dresses have three borders, each having five satin stripes of lighter shade than the ground of the dress: the spaces between the borders are the same as that formed by the five stripes, so that the ornament comes up to more than half the length of the skirt. The whole of the body is striped, but the sleeves have similar stripes only at the bottom. The more showy dresses, and a little *decolletées*, are square in front (Louis XV. style), the body pointed, the skirt plain, and but few flounces. The colours are sombre and plain; the materials are velvet, satin, damask, watered, *antique*, and some plaids for the theatres and half dress. These dresses are always worn with open sleeves, trimmed with *engageantes* of lace; and to shelter from the cold, satin ends of sleeves edged with fur.

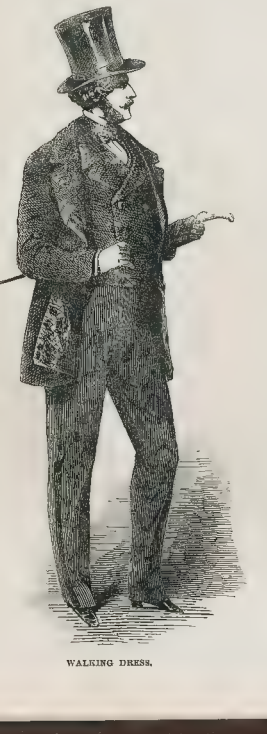
Short velvet cloaks, richly embroidered either in satin stitch, silk braid, or gimp, are decidedly in vogue, the preferred colours being burnt bread and black. Short velvet cloaks, of the paletot shape, half tight, trimmed with lace embroidered entirely in satin stich, and with narrow braiding, are also worn. There are also to be seen plain short Cachemire or cloth cloaks, cut in the shape of a bell, and somewhat long.

On mantelets of silk entirely embroidered velvet ribbon is worn; or stamped velvet flowers upon the stuff, produce a very pleasing effect. The braid used for the arabesque pattern is commonly plain, or only has a thick cord, and is about half to three-quarters of an inch wide.

For walking, boots, entirely of leather, are the most fashionable; the upper part of supple leather, like a thin stuff, and the lower part in varnished leather.

The Illustrations.—Walking-dress: Drawn velvet bonnet trimmed with black blonde, and a small marabout feather. *Satin rep: mantelet*, trimmed with two rows of deeply scalloped Chantilly lace. Dress of *Pekin satiné*, with two rows of wide braid and one row of narrow: the width of the ornament is two inches and a half, and the space between also two inches and a half. Velvet mantelet, with arabesque in silk braiding, a quarter of an inch wide, and satin stitch, slightly fitting to the waist, wide sleeves, and entirely embroidered. Cap of Alençon lace, with flat bows of ribbon, and lappets of the same. *Engageantes* of India muslin, with two rows of Mechlin lace, one above the other.

The gentleman's hat, with rather a large brim, high crown, and somewhat wide at the top. Turned down collars are going out of fashion. Coat, open in front, the skirts short and narrow; the waist still long, but they are becoming shorter. *Pardessus* short, closed in front, with a double row of buttons, and thinly wadded. Semi-large trousers, hanging straight down, ornamented with a band on the outside seam.



WALKING DRESS.

WALKING [illegible]

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF PALMELLA.

Letters from Lisbon, dated October 13, announce the fatal termination of the illness of the Duke of Palmella, on the 12th, when he expired in the midst of his numerous family. He met his approaching fate in a most courageous manner, retaining his faculties to the last; and one of his last requests, before receiving the sacrament and taking leave of his family, was that his body might be opened after death, in order that the real nature of his protracted sufferings should be known and communicated, for the good of humanity, to the eminent medical practitioners whom the Duke had so recently consulted in Paris and London.

The Duke of Palmella was born on the 8th of May, 1781, and had, consequently, completed his sixty-ninth year. A very considerable part of his life was dedicated to the diplomatic service of Portugal, which he represented at the Congress of Vienna, in 1814; and he was one of the General Committee of the eight powers who signed the Peace of Paris. When the debate respecting the slave-trade took place in the Congress, he warmly opposed the immediate abolition by Portugal, which had been demanded by Lord Castlereagh. He was also one of the foreign ministers who signed the declaration of the 13th of March, 1815, against Napoleon; immediately after which he was nominated representative of Portugal at the British Court. In 1816, however, he was recalled to fill the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Brazil. In February, 1818, he visited Paris, for the purpose of making some arrangements relative to Monte Video, with the Spanish Ambassador, Count Fernan Nunez. After the Portuguese Revolution, he retired for a time from active life. He was next selected to attend at the coronation of Queen Victoria; and his great wealth enabled him to vie, on that occasion, with the representatives of the other Courts of Europe. He was several times called to preside over the councils of his Sovereign, but only held office for a limited period. Though a member of the ancient nobility, all his titles were honourably acquired by his own exertions, and were the appropriate rewards of the most distinguished abilities and meritorious services. No Portuguese statesman acquired greater celebrity abroad, and no man acted a more consistent part in all the political vicissitudes of the last thirty years, throughout which he was a most prominent character.

THE LATE DUKE OF PALMELLA.

The death of this eminent statesman is (says a contemporary) a great loss to Portugal, which runs no small risk of being ultimately submerged under the dubious pilotage of the host of modern politicians who have sprung up during the reign of Donna Maria II. Her Majesty had the greatest reason to look upon the Duke's demise as a personal calamity, although his treatment at Court during the last eight or ten years would lead to a very different conclusion; it cannot, however, be denied that his Grace studied, during that period, his own character more than the conduct observed towards him, in his efforts to save the throne from that public resentment against misgovernment which has more than once enabled the revolutionary party to place her Majesty's crown in imminent peril. 1846 was a clear demonstration of the fact; and it is not less true that the Duke's discouragement of more recent plans to upset the present Cabinet has contributed in no small degree to the continued maintenance of tranquillity in the country, whilst those disposed to resort to violent measures will, unfortunately for the State, now find, when the occasion offers, in his Grace's vacant post the want of a salutary check which may be more fatal in its consequences to the Crown than what might be supposed to depend upon the life of one man. The great wealth at the disposal of the Duke of Palmella during the latter part of his life has tended much to increase his influence and importance, even out of office, in a country where the nobility are generally impoverished or opposed to the dynasty, and their natural places taken by new men who have generally sprung from the lower classes of society.

It is related of the Duke when Count de Palmella, that during the contest in Spain and Portugal, Napoleon one day hastily addressed him with "Well, are you Portuguese willing to become Spanish?" "No," replied the Count, in a firm tone. Far from being displeased with this frank and laconic reply, Napoleon said next day to one of his officers, "The Count de Palmella gave me yesterday a noble 'No.'"

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Ammunition from Ireland.—A vessel has arrived at Woolwich, from Belfast, having on board 9 barrels, 226 half-barrels, and 1374 quarter-barrels, 2 hogsheads, 4 bags, and 10 hides of ammunition, from Ireland, comprising the whole of the ship's cargo.

The Civil Power on Board Ships of War.—In consequence of the late proceedings on board the *Excellent*, gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth—in which the commanding officer refused to allow a magistrate's warrant to be executed by a policeman—the Admiralty have issued orders to all commanders of her Majesty's ships, to the effect that every assistance is to be given to the civil officers in the execution of their authorised duties.

The Colonelcy of the 20th Regiment.—This appointment, for some time vacant, will, it is now understood, be given to the general officer we before alluded to, viz. Major General Lightfoot, C.B. This distinguished officer has received gold and silver war medals, with thirteen clasps.

Military Education at Portsmouth.—The officers and non-commissioned officers of the 38th, 80th, and 82nd Regiments, will shortly be assembled together, for the purpose of being catechised and questioned on drills and details of the service, in the presence of Major-General Lord F. Fitzclarence, commanding the district.

Ordnance Waste of Money at Ceylon.—The stables at Colesberg, belonging to the Cape Mounted Rifles, and built by the Ordnance at an expense of £1000, have been sold for £40.

Fees to Stewardss.—A circular letter to commanding officers of regiments on this subject has lately been issued. The following is a copy:—"Sir,—I am directed to acquaint you, for the guidance of all officers for whom passages may be ordered in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's packets, that for the future no charge for stewards' fees will be made to individuals travelling by these steamers at the public expense.—(Signed) L. Sullivan.—War-office, October 23, 1850.

Ordnance Department.—Captain Townsend, the barrack-master at Liverpool, has been appointed to succeed the late Sir H. Oakes as barrack-master at Londonderry, Lifford, Armagh, &c.

Route to the Punjaub by the Indus.—It is said the Government intends to make use of the river Indus, and the route via Kurrachee, for the conveyance from this country of all European troops and stores to places beyond the Sutlej. By this arrangement, the danger and delay of the long march from Calcutta to the Punjaub will be avoided, and nearly the whole of the journey will be performed by water.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Clarke, Royal Artillery, has, in consequence of the death of Sir Patrick Ross, assumed the temporary governorship of the island of St. Helena.

Holyhead.—The "Banshee" Steamer.—The *Banshee* mail packet, so celebrated for her rapid and successful voyages between Holyhead and Kingstown, in the performance of the Irish mail service, has been taken off the station. It is understood that she will be re-commissioned, and undergo a thorough inspection, preparatory to being placed on the mail duty in the Mediterranean.

SCENE FROM "SERVE HIM RIGHT," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The accompanying Illustration gives one of the most entertaining scenes in the drama of "Serve Him Right"—indeed, the climax of the absurdity. The boor who comes a-wooing the housekeeper is here exhibited, making his reappearance on the wall in order to recover his boots and hat, which he had lost in his previous adventure. These important articles of wearing apparel are being substituted by others, while the suspicious husband stands aside with the originals on the end of a stick.

The whole situation is exceedingly amusing; and, indeed, when the previous circumstances are understood, calculated to excite uproarious mirth in the audience.

FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER,

AUTHOR OF "GIDEON GILES," "ROYSTON GOWER," "FAIR ROSAMOND," "LADY JANE GREY," &c., &c.

CHAPTER III.

"Do you know," said the laundress to her daughter on the following day, a little before Fred was expected to arrive, "I've been thinking the young gentleman that's taken our apartments is a poet, 'cause he talked so much like 'Hervey's Meditations amongst the Tombs' about the flowers, and yet he had rather too much money to be a poet, because I have heard that they are always poor. Yet he may be a betterest sort of one, such as writes confessions and dying speeches, when anybody's been hanged. But what I go by most is his card. Why should he live at a literary institution, if he does not make books or something of that kind? But I dare say we shall ferret it out."

"He seems a very decent young gentleman," answered the daughter; "but from the way in which he talked about nature, and woods, and such-like lonely places, I should fancy he's been crossed in life."

"I shouldn't wonder if he has," answered the mother. "I couldn't help admiring how nicely his shirt fronts were got up. I wonder who does his washing? I did think of asking him, but I fancied it would seem as if one wanted to get the work away from those that did it."

"I am very glad you had so much thought, mother," replied the daughter. "I should think, if he were a poet, he would not have to be in the city every morning by ten o'clock, as he talked of doing. Besides, if you remember, that gentleman you washed for who used to give us the numbers of his work when they came out, was always at home writing. What a pretty tale that was! the 'Murderer of Primrose Valley!' It was so sweet and so shocking, that I used to sit and cry over it; and yet it wasn't natural, somehow, because the man that was so fond of music and flowers would never have sat on that primrose-bed playing music all day to allure people into his cottage to murder them. He killed all the ladies he was in love with, and that was thirteen."

"He was a great brute, my dear," answered the mother; but whether she meant the author or the "Murderer of Primrose Valley," the daughter did not care to inquire.

"I once knew a married woman that had the 'poetics,'" continued the mother, "and she used to sit with her head leaning on her hand and a very dirty cap on, making rhymes; and I never saw such a house in my life. Bless you, when he came home to dinner, she had nothing ready for him but the rhymes she had made; nothing at all else cooked. The children rolled about the floor like little pigs. Sometimes she would sit all day with a novel in her hand and great holes in her stockings; and if anybody gave her a gentle hint about tidying her house up, or herself, or her children, she would talk your head off by trying to prove that nobody who had ever been clever had been clean, and go on about the nine Muses—all sisters I believe she said they were—and I dare say not one of them ever got married, but sat rhyming from morning to night without washing themselves or mending their rags. Pretty 'poetics' they must have been!"

The daughter smiled at the picture her mother had drawn of the intellectual lady, and the nine unmarried Muses, and was about to make some remark, when the sound of a cab was heard outside, which in another moment pulled up at the garden-gate; so exclaiming "Here he is!" the mother and daughter hurried out to welcome their new lodger and help him in with his moveables.

Ladies are proverbial for the load of luggage they convey with them; but seldom was a single-lady seen with so top-heavy a cab as that which brought Fred to the Cottage of Content. First there was a large cage containing a parrot, which was a present from his uncle the officer; also a monkey; then there was a little dog, remarkable only for its smallness, and which seemed grown for the same purpose as the Chinese rear diminutive plants, aiming at nothing more than rendering them to the smallest possible size; this, with the kennel, was placed on the roof. Then a globe containing gold fish, two of which were shaken out and lost on the way. Next came his guitar, which he had just commenced learning to play; then his violin, on which he had had but one month's practice. What the next load was the cabman lifted off, no one but Fred himself knew, though he called it the model of a balloon, which was to go against the wind, could be raised or lowered in a moment, and was to become stationary in the air by turning a screw: this with his plans on paper was quite a load. Then came trunks and boxes, and more boxes filled with books; another cage containing two canaries, a flute and a large pile of music; six pairs of boots, several hat-cases, a gun and foils, boxing-gloves, a brace of pistols, which the laundress hoped were not loaded, two carpet-bags crammed to repletion, from one of which a flowered dressing gown peeped out. Tea and coffee, which he had purchased according to the laundress's wish, and which had come lose at the bottom of the basket, and got mixed with the soda powders, and a bottle of salad-oil that had broken, making, as the cabman said, "a sad mess, besides being a very serious loss to the young gent;" but Fred bore it all manfully and said there was plenty more where that came from.

Then there was something quite charming to Fred in the way the laundress's

daughter offered her assistance: in vain did he say that this, that, and the other were too heavy for her—she would insist upon helping him. Then there were nails to drive here, and hooks to hang there; the rails to be placed across, and the gun above them; and she handing him the nails, or hooding the hammer, or looking up to him with her pretty face; then giving a stealthy glance at some book, and wondering if he had read "The Murderer of Primrose Valley;" or thinking what a deal of money all those things must have cost; or, when the ice was once broken, asking him all sorts of questions, to which he replied, that, "Angel;" or this, "My pretty goddess!" or the other, "My nymph of Arcadia," is so-and-so; at which she smiled, and thought what a nice, free, funny young gentleman he was. Then she had to make him some tea; and was so sorry that what he had brought was spoilt, and was so afraid he would not like what they were in the habit of drinking; to which he replied, prussic acid would be welcome from her hand, then she said, she did not know what that was, but that her mother used prussian-blue for her clothes, and she supposed it was the same. After these, he brought out his drawing materials, and insisted upon making a sketch of Matilda, which, when he had finished, her mother said was "as like as two peas." It would have done for any doll, that looked as unlike

the "human face divine" as it is possible to make it. He would fain have taken out his guitar, and while Matilda sat in the garden-chair, have placed himself on the gravel walk, as he had seen a picture of Mary Queen of Scots and Rizzio, or somebody or another; but he remembered he was not able to play any single tune, though he thought that, in about six months, he might manage "Home, sweet home;" so, instead of enacting the part of lutanist, minstrel, or troubadour, he put on his Greek smoking-cap and dressing-gown, and went into the garden to smoke his meerschaum.

While he was so apt to a delightful reverie, and picturing, in the fantastic form the smoke assumed, some resemblance to the graceful attitudes of the lady—such as the curve of her arm, the bend of her neck, or the flowing of her tresses in the breeze—he heard a noise at the end of the garden, and the words "Monkey! the monkey!" reached his ears. Master Jacko, not liking his new residence in the shed, had escaped, and having watched the actions of the laundress as he sat concealed in a tree, and paid particular attention to the way in which she hung out the clothes'-pegs and then the clothes off the line, he—monkey-like—the moment her back was turned, commenced taking down the remainder. Balancing himself on the line, and holding on by one arm, he pulled out the clothes'-pegs with his other, shoving each small article as caps and collars under his arm, and allowing the larger things to fall: then he began at them as they lay on the ground, and jabbering and making his way to the next, or pausing a moment to swing himself, before proceeding further in his mischievous labour.

Fred laid down his pipe, and called to the monkey; the laundress exclaiming, "There goes my collar, and there goes master's pocket-handkerchief!" Seeing he'd'n rolling the lace round him! and now he's ripped the border off that cap! Whatever am I say to the people when I take the things home? Oh dear, sir, do catch him by the tail!" During the chase the daughter stood laughing at the monkey's antics; it was useless her mother saying "she ought to be ashamed of herself," her merry voice made all the garden ring again, while Jacko sprang from tree to tree, leaving some mysterious article to flutter here and there, and jabbering with all his might, as if he knew that he was out for the evening, and was resolved upon enjoying himself.

Fred at last got the monkey into one corner of the garden, and, after a long parley on both sides, he allowed himself to be captured. All the damage he had done he freely offered to pay for; but, upon examination, it was found that a few rincings and a few stitches would put all to rights, and next day a loaner was to be sent for to erect a pole, and make Jacko as comfortable as possible during his stay at the Cottage of Content. If Matilda had not before won Fred's heart, she would have carried it off that night, through the manner in which she pacified her mother, and pleaded for poor monkey. The begging of them not to hurt it as "it knew no better." There was something so open, sincere, kind, and artless, in this beautiful girl's every action and word, that no one could have been in her society long without admiring her, were it only for the sweet good-nature which beamed on her fascinating countenance. She affected not to be more than she was, and such sincerity was calculated to make an impression on a much wiser man than we fear Fred Holderswith will ever be. There was nothing forward or impudent about her, but a natural flow of happy spirits, which run riot through her innocent heart, and made her merry as a bird that sings only for its own delight. Nothing had, perhaps, ever troubled her in her life, beyond choosing the colour of a dress or bonnet, or what this prettiest ribbon for a new bonnet. The heaviest sin on her soul was counting a new shawl, the pattern of which chanced to strike her fancy while looking into some shop window.

We must suppose a few days to have passed away, and consider how confined Fred had been to the office, and that, except his cousin and aunt, he had seen but little of women, beyond a casual interview at some party, where all was form and ceremony, then we shall not wonder that he so soon fell in love with the laundress's daughter, and began to make it known to her in a peculiar way of his own, and such as he considered both delicate and gentlemanly. It was after supper, in the garden, and the moonlight of as lovely a July evening as ever silvered over the sleeping earth, that the laundress was nodding in her chair, while Fred and Matilda were in the garden, admiring the moon, when he thus commenced: "Are you not very fond of the country—especially of this tranquil cottage, that seems like the abode of peace a spot in which angels themselves might dwell."

"I like it very well, but it is dreary it winter," she replied.

"Dreary! it ought never to be dreary," said Fred, now helped to a thought, and, considering the little practice he had had, making tolerable good use of it. "Would nothing make it cheerful to you all the year round?" he hinted to look deeper sentimental as he put the last question, and he placed his forefinger gently on her arm.

"We have generally had the lady with us in the summer," answered Matilda; "days are long then, and there are more people out; while on a winter's night it is but seldom we hear a soul stirring here, excepting ourselves, after dark. That makes it very lonely."

This drove Fred further out to sea than before—there was nothing to the point in it. So, looking up at the moon, he exclaimed, "How very beautiful! I could live and die in the embrace of nature." Then, thinking, very probably, that it was no use making love to a girl who was so simple as to talk of real days here in happiness and contentment, if I knew there was but one fond heart to cling to me;—without that life is a solitude."

"Dear me," thought Matilda, "he must be very terribly disappointed in love, to talk as he does. I hope he is not so bad as the murderer of Primrose Valley." She then said aloud, "I'm sure, while you stay here, we shall do everything we can to make you comfortable."

"Comfort is a cold word—a cold word," said Fred, rather liking the sound, and thanking the repetition somewhat effective. Then, placing one hand in his vest, and again looking at the moon, he added, "I came here in search of contentment, hoping to spend a few months in peace and quietness—a life of ease by forgetfulness, like yonder bright orb, which seems to sleep unconscious of the toil and tumult of the busy city, in which I am a slave. I have found misery of happiness, and it rests with you, angelic girl, to say which."

"Rests with me!" exclaimed Matilda; "then I'm sure you'll be happy. I'll feed the birds when you are away, and look after the dog, the monkey, and the gold-fish, so don't let this thought make you unhappy, for I promise you you're absent." "What a strange young man he is" thought she; "I wonder if there's anything in the moonlight that affects people, as they say there is."

"Happy will they be," said Fred, "who have one kind thought upon them—would that I were a bird, a dog, a monkey, or a fish, I could then look on you with such a that love which your beauty has already awakened."

"Bless my soul," thought Matilda, "this is too good to be true. He thinks I'm a silly girl, and so is making fun of me." She then said, "You are disposed to be very funny to-night, sir; and I suppose would have said the same to any one else, if they had been here. As my mother says, young men will talk nonsense if young girls are foolish enough to listen to them. Shall I leave you to fasten the door, or stay until you have gone in? My mother, I know, is waiting to go to bed."

"I will know my doom before I sleep," said Fred, sinking on the ground with one knee, and seizing her hand before she was aware of it, then exclaiming, "My happiness rests on your lips! I love you! I have loved you from the first moment I saw you, and, unless you consent to be my wife, my hours in this thy wilderness are numbered."

"What a strange gentleman you are," said the laughing girl, "that's just the way the man did at the theatre, when he saw the 'Perjured Prince;' or, the Thundering Perverter of the Truth' He talked of the thorny wilderness and darksome caves, as if any body believed him. I'm sure you'll get cold, sir if you don't get up, for the dew is falling, and the garden walks are damp. Leave go of my hand, please, I think I hear mother calling."

"Never will I rise from this earth again!" exclaimed Fred, now dropping the other knee, "until you promise to make me happy! Beautiful creature! adorable angel! Destroy me so cruelly as the Fates have so willed it, that my life will for ever be a load of misery unless it is linked to yours. Oh, say that you love me, and I shall die happy!"

"I wouldn't tell a story for all the gold in the Indies," answered Matilda; "so don't ask me. I'm sure mother would be very angry if she knew I were here listening to such nonsense. Now do get up, that's a good young gentleman, else you'll be having rheumatics. I'm sure I'll do all I can to make you happy, and so will mother. Don't talk of dying; it makes me quite melancholy, that it does."

By you eternal moon, that new looks down upon us; by yonder bright stars which are witnesses of these my holy vows; by"

"Come, come, young gentleman! what, you're beginning your games already —pretending to make love to my daughter!" said the mother, who, roused by Fred's voice, had come out of the cottage. "If you are so many play-acting nonsense, come in-doors to it. I suppose you're calling yourself Romeo, and my daughter Julia. Ah! I once saw it a many years ago, and a very pretty-worded thing that was. Come in, I'm sure you'll catch your death—quite fun enough for one night." And, re-entering the cottage with her daughter, she left Fred with his arms folded, and just in the act of commencing an open avowal of his love—to deliver his speech to the moon.

(To be continued.)

REEFING TOPSAILS FROM THE DECK.—This most ingenious contrivance has been fitted on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, the *Iberia*, and found to answer admirably. The sail is to be reefed, and the yard is lowered, it is close-reefed in two seconds. The reefs may be again shaken out, and the topsail at the masthead, in 20 seconds. In nautical affairs this contrivance is one of the wonders of the age, and must be rapidly brought into general use. The invention is not expensive, because the present sails and topsail yards can easily be fitted, at an expense not exceeding £15 per yard and sail. The inventor, Mr. H. D. P Cunningham, R.N., late secretary to Admiral Moresby, has taken out a patent; and we have no doubt he will be made very handsome offers before he has been long at it. It is well known to officers that many a reef is kept in during the night, and in consequence the vessel's progress is retarded, on account of a disinclination to send men aloft, more particularly if the weather be wet. With this admirable contrivance all can be taken in, and again made, in a short space of time, without sending a man aloft. The invention is of more importance to the commercial marine than to the Royal Navy; but, of course, it is equally applicable to both, and must manifestly save much anxiety, and do away with the risk of losing men off the yards when reefers in bad weather, more particularly in frosty weather, off Cape Horn, &c.

Two hundred glaziers have commenced operations on the building in Hyde Park. The glass used is half an inch in thickness, and is brought to the ground at the exact size required, so that not a moment is lost; and the rapidity is so great, that each man can glaze 64 feet daily

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—No. III.

I HEARD the language of the trees,
In the noons of the early summer;
As the leaves were moved like rippling seas
By the wind—a constant comer.
It came and went, as it pleased will;
And evermore loved to daily,
With branch and flower, from the cope of the hill
To the warm depths of the valley.
The sunlight glow'd; the waters flow'd;
The birds their music chanted,
And the words of the trees on my senses fell—
By a spirit of Beauty haunted:—
Said each to each, in mystic speech:—
"The skies our branches nourish:—
The world is good,—the world is fair,—
Let us *enjoy* and flourish!"

Again I heard the steadfast trees;
The winter winds were blowing;
There seem'd a roar as of stormy seas,
And of ships to the depths down-going.
And ever a moan through the woods was blown,
As the branches snapp'd asunder,
And the long boughs swung like the frantic arms
Of a crowd in affright and wonder.
Heavily rattled the driving hail;
And storm and flood combining,
Laid bare the roots of mighty oaks
Under the shingle twining.
Said here each tree, "The tempests free
Our sap and strength shall nourish;
Though the world be hard—though the world be cold—
We can endure and flourish!"—CHARLES MACKAY.

MUSIC.

THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

The appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves has materially strengthened the vocal department, which, up to his arrival, rested mainly on the attractive qualities of Mdlle. Angri. This popular tenor was received, last Saturday night, with the greatest enthusiasm; and he has sung every evening since, with his usual vigour, in various schools, from the simple ballad to the grandly developed *scena* of the operatic composer. An air, "The dream is over"—the words by Shirley Brooks, and the music by a young lady, a pupil of Miloque, who is known under the name of Angelina—has found favour with the audiences, Mr. Sims Reeves's singing ensuring for the composition—which is not ungraceful—an encore. As yet, there have been no attempts to combine the talents of the singers engaged at these concerts in concerted pieces, but it may be presumed that the forthcoming new serenatas will effect that end. The production of the great symphonies and overtures might be more active; the selections are sparing, and not sufficiently varied; every night's experience proves that the directors may safely play the high game with their vast orchestral resources. Beethoven's seprior in E flat, Op. 32, for violin (Sainton), alto (Hill), violoncello (Piatti), clarionet (Frane), bassoon (Baumann), horn (Stegich), and double bass (Angelis), was performed on Wednesday night; and Miss Goddard, who is deservedly a prodigious favourite, played, with the accomplished violinist Sainton, a duo concertante on themes from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." In the dance music there has been a polka, the "Grand National," by the composer of the "Agnes Polka; and a "Galop des Papillons," by Captain Lee Carter, besides more of Labitzky's pretty reminiscences; but why not introduce the *ne plus ultra* of dance inspiration, in the works of Lanner and Strauss?

The celebrated Berlin Chapel Royal Chorus, with their *kapelmeister*, Herr Neidhardt, have arrived in town, and were to appear last night (Friday).

MUSIC IN BRIGHTON.—There have been many musical entertainments of a superior order recently. Jullien and his band have been performing at the Town-hall. Koenig on the cornet-à piston, Pratten on the flute, Herr Sommer on the saxophone, and M. Collinet on the flageolet, were the chief soloists.——Mr. Hullah's concert for the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" took place at the Town-hall, on the 23rd ult., conducted by Mr. Bond with much ability. Mrs. Bond sang the principal soprano pieces artistically, and deserved encores on the composer's text. Miss Dolby, Mr. T. Williams (in place of Mr. Lockey, who had a cold), and Herr Formes sang the contralto, tenor, and bass parts. It was the first time this oratorio had been heard in Brighton, and it produced a great impression on a numerous and fashionable assemblage. Mr. Hullah was organist, and Mr. Willy leader of the band.——Amongst the *matinées* have been those of M. Edouard de Paris, a pianist, assisted by Miss Basano, Signor Marchesi, M. Levy, and Mr. Ap Thomas, and Mdlle. Parodi.——The Brighton Choral Society will resume their Musical Unions in the course of this month, aided by Sainton, H. Cooper, Signor Piatti, &c.——Miss C. Salaman, the pianist, and Mr. Blagrove, with Miss Andrews as vocalist, gave their first Chamber Concert last Tuesday night, which was well attended, and the selections much applauded. The Athenæum Sacred and Secular Concerts will take place on the 4th and 5th inst., for which Miss Poole, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Machin, Phillips, and Messrs. Guttridge and E. Land as conductors, are engaged.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Shapcott family gave a concert at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Wednesday, to display their talents on the aes-horn.——Mr. Banks, and Mr. Sidney, Mr. Sharp, had evening concerts, at the National Hall, Holborn.——Mr. Carte delivered a lecture on "Instrumental Music," at the Marylebone Institution, last Monday.——Mr. John Parry has given his entertainment this week at Plymouth, Torquay, Totnes, and Tregremouth. Next Monday he will be at Exeter.——*The New York Herald* announces the marriage of Vincent Wallace, the composer and pianist, at Boston, with Mdlle. Helène Stolpil, the *pianiste*. Mr. Wallace, after giving concerts with his wife and his sister, the vocalist, was to leave the United States for London on his way to Berlin, to produce his new opera, "Lorely."——Mr dame Bishop and Bochsa had taken Tripler Hall, in New York, for concerts, on the alternate nights of Jenny Lind.

Mdlle. Parodi was to appear with Maretzek's Italian Opera company, in New York, at the end of October.——The new Royal Italian Opera-House in Madrid, L'Orienta, was to be opened with Donizetti's "Favorita," *Lenonora* by Alboni, who was also to sing *Fides* in the "Prophète;" Madame Frezzolini was to appear as *Valentina* in the "Huguenots," with Formes as *Marcel*. The decorations of the opera at Dresden are described as splendid.——Balfe's "Gitana" ("Bohemian Girl") was produced at Berlin on the 16th ult., at the Theatre Royal, where a new opera by Flotow, "The Grand Duchess," was in rehearsal.——There are two Italian Opera-Houses at this time in Brussels, one at the Cirque, and the other at the Galeries.——The reception of Spontini, the celebrated composer, at Jesi, in the Papal States, was attended with almost Royal honours. He was received by the civic functionaries in state, serenaded, and the town was illuminated. Spontini was born in 1778; his great works are "La Vestale" and "Fernand Cortez," produced, in 1807 and 1809, at the Parisian Grand Opera.——Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was represented in Paris for the 91st time last Monday—*Fides* by Alboni, who had only one more performance to give prior to her departure for Madrid, and then Vierdot was to return, in her original creation of *Fides*.——The Liverpool Philharmonic Society will perform Mr C. Horsley's oratorio, "David," on the 12th inst.——Mr. Lee opens Mr. Mitchell, the blind musician, which was produced with such success at the Grand Ducal Theatre in Brunswick, will be the first novelty of the English Opera Commonwealth at the Soho Theatre.——Mr. Charles Romer, the tenor, is engaged at Edinburgh.——Mr. John Cohan, the pianist and composer, a pupil of Ries, died at Liverpool a few days since.——Miss Catherine Hayes has appeared, with great success, at the Dublin Theatre Royal, as *Lucrezia Borgia*; Madame Macfarren was *Orsini*; Bordas, *Gennaro* and Herr Mengis, *Alfonso*. On Tuesday, Miss C. Hayes played *Norma* to Lee *Adalgisa* of Madame Macfarren, *Pollio* of Bordas, and *Oroveso* of Palmai.——Mdlle. Nau, Mr. Borrani, and Mr. Travers have been singing, with great success, in Manchester, in Macfarren's opera of "Charles II."——Signor Ronconi, after completing his engagement at Madrid, has returned to Paris, to open the Italian Opera season. He is opposed by the decree of revocation of the Minister of the Interior, but he intends to appeal to the National Assembly, which voted him a sum of 60,000 francs last session.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN ORGANS.—We have received a long communication on the subject of our article under this head last week. We are quite ready to correct any errors as to matters of fact, but as to opinion we cannot accept the statements of the writer as conclusive. We admit that it is very difficult to establish *supremacy* for any particular instrument, as each organ, whether at home or abroad, has its speciality; we, therefore, did not underrate the York and Birmingham instruments, but placed them on the same category as the famed Continental organs. What we did urge was that the beauty of an organ does not depend on the precise number of its stops and pipes. We do not require Dr. Burney's criticism of the Haarlem organ, during which he acquainted us with "how many more or no more vexed question in music, than that of the quality of organs; and our Correspondent is mistaken if he calls the Boston organ a "toy," because it has not the colossal proportions of York. It is declared that considerable additions have been made to the York organ, and that it now contains 9000 pipes. The returns as to the comparative sizes of organs, compared with that of York, are not correct: for instance, Birmingham is stated to have 50 stops, it has 78; the Freyburg is understated, &c.; but the *size* of an instrument is not the criterion of its *tone*. To the vast amelioration in organ-building in this country, and to our present capability to compete with the Continental constructors, we bear willing testimony; and we hope the new organ to be built in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, will at once establish our supremacy.

Mr. William Nicol, of Liverpool, has resigned the office of alderman and paid the penalty of £80.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Selby has made a statement relative to "The Husband of my Heart," and its French original, the vaudeville called "La Duchesse et Polssarde," which is not, it seems, the same piece as that on which "The Pride of the Market," at the Lyceum, was founded; the original of which is called "La Bouquetière du Marché des Innocents." Probably, both French pieces have the same original. At any rate, that at this theatre has done good service, in perfectly demonstrating the talent and ability of Miss Reynolds for characters of elevated sentiment and strong moral feeling.

The farce of "My Friend in the Straps" is an adaptation of the French vaudeville, "Morovés." The pretended groom is turned into an Irishman, *Mr. O'Blarney*, performed by Mr. Hudson with great richness of effect, who is opposed to a Yorkshireman in the person of a domestic, *Grumpy* (Mr. Rogers). Mr. Bland also performs the part of the irascible East Indian husband, *Major Capsicum*, to admiration.

On Monday, Mr. Macready having recovered from his indisposition, returned to this stage, and, by the vigour with which he supported the difficult character of *Macbeth*, evinced that he still possesses all his wonted energy. We have before stated our opinion of the view which Mr. Macready takes of the character of the noble Thane, whose character for worth is sacrificed by the committal of an ambitious murder, and therefore need not now dwell on it further. As to the power of the conception there can be no question. The life and vigour of the picture are everywhere manifested; and throughout a metaphysical acumen is displayed, which, the conception of the character being assumed, testifies to the actor's intellectual power. The murder and banquet scenes are striking examples of this; to which should be added the wonderful desperation shown in the final and terrible conflict with *Macduff*.

The appearance of Mr Davenport, in the last-named character, is an event of considerable interest. He was enthusiastically received, and acted the character with intelligence and great power. In the pathetic scene with *Malcolm* and *Rosse*, Mr Davenport rose to a degree of mastery for which even his admirers could not have been prepared. Nothing was left to chance, and his elocution admirable. Full of energy, point, and fire, also, was the manner in which he called *Macbeth* to combat, and sustained the terrible encounter, both of word and deed. Altogether, Mr Davenport can be entertained, that, as an actor, Mr. Davenport is possessed of extraordinary powers.

We must not omit noticing Mrs. Warner's *Lady Macbeth*, which, on this occasion, she performed with unwonted elocution and care. The early scenes were powerfully sustained. In the banquet scene she wanted breadth; and in the somnolent one was deficient in the spirituality with which Miss Glyn has made us acquainted; but both were, nevertheless, highly meritorious, both as respects the purpose of the character, and the mental execution, though less than that of the rival *artiste* to whom allusion has been made.

Mr. Harley, as a new farce, entitled the "Irish Diamond," introduced Mr Harley in a new character, that of the thoroughly broad Irishman, but his dry style, from constitutional causes, but his dry style, from constitutional causes, but his dry style, from constitutional causes

THE LATE JEWEL ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.

On Saturday last, at the Bow-street Police-court, Daniel John Shaw, a boot and shoemaker; James Badcock, also a boot and shoemaker; Eliza Shaw, wife of the first-named prisoner; John Gardiner, a well-known cracksman; Mary Ann Cheruenau, who passed as his wife; George Buncher, another notorious cracksman; and Mary Ann Buncher, his wife, were placed at the bar, with Charles Clinton, an errand-boy, charged with being concerned in stealing a quantity of plate and jewellery, value about £2000, from the shop of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 16 and 14, Strand, on Sunday night last.

The greater part of the circumstances connected with the robbery have been already fully detailed.

Inspector Lund, of the detective force, having produced a voluntary statement, in writing, made by the prisoner Clinton, said, that, in consequence of information he had received, he went to the house of the prosecutors, on Friday afternoon, after the hearing of the charge against Kelly, the porter, at that court, where he had a conversation with Clinton, in the Craven Hotel, at the rear of the premises; and, having told him of circumstances that he had very recently collected, he stood for a few minutes without uttering a word, and then said, "What Badcock said about my meeting him on Saturday I think false. I hardly know what to say, but the best way is to confess to it. I was to meet the party. I don't know who they are, or where they lived. Mr. Shaw was certainly implicated in it. He told me that they were to meet on Hungerford Bridge. I met him a fortnight ago, for the first time, for the purpose of the robbery at the place on Saturday evening, and then arranged to meet them on Monday, to let them in. I did so, and admitted two men. Shortly after I left the shop. I admitted them before Kelly, the porter, came in, and that was the way it was effected (the robbery, I mean). Charles Kelly was innocent of it, and I said nothing to implicate him at the examination. One of the men was under the counter, and the other under the mats. I got the impression of the keys, and gave them to the two men. I met the men on the bridge, and they knew me as the one of the men was introduced to me by Shaw. I took them in Villiers-street. Mrs. Shaw told me she had seen her husband in the City the last time. The last time I saw Shaw was Saturday week. I told Badcock it was coming off on Saturday night—I mean the robbery. Badcock was to have a share in the produce. They were to meet me some night going home, and they were to give me something, how much I don't know. I have not seen Badcock since the robbery. I cannot describe the men, but should know them again. They are both five feet seven high, respectably dressed in dark clothes. Of course, I hope that Kelly will at once be set at liberty." Upon which witness conveyed him to the station-house. On leaving the station, witness proceeded to a public-house over the water, where he met Gardiner the prisoner Badcock, who said he knew nothing of the charge, and remained silent all the way to the station. Witness then went to the White Hart, in Fetter-lane, where he saw Shaw, who said he knew nothing about the robbery, and left. He and Badcock had not seen Clinton for some time, upon which Le searched his lodgings, but found nothing relating to the property.

When Buncher's wife was taken into custody, there was found on her a pawnbroker's duplicate for a gold ring, pledged on the 26th ult., at the shop of Mr. Barnett, St. George's-circus; and also a list of jewellery, such as watches, diamond rings, &c., written in pencil, on the same paper. The duplicate was shown to Clinton at the station-house, and being asked if he was one of the men who had spoken to him about the robbery, he at once said that he was.

Hannah Green, the female searcher at the station-house, said that she was directed to search Cheruenau, and took a bag of sovereigns from her bosom, containing £.98 10s.

Mr. Henry directed that the prisoners, except Clinton, should be removed from the bar, and kept separate; and in answer to questions put to him by the Court, he said he was 17 years of age, and lived between two and three years at 56, Brunswick-street, Blackfriars, and had nothing to say to the charge, except that Gardiner and Buncher were the two men; but on the night of the robbery he did not see Buncher, another man having come with Gardiner, whom he placed under the mats, and the other not in custody, behind the counting house door. The prisoner Buncher was first brought to him by Shaw; and then they met over Hungerford-bridge, when Shaw was not present, but Buncher was, and the man not yet in custody. The man not in custody came to buy a pencil-case; and it was at a public-house turning out of the Borough-road where they told him to take the impressions of the keys. He next met Buncher and the other on the bridge, and on Sunday evening he met Gardiner and Buncher, with the third man, and that was all he had to say about it for the present.

Mr. Henry desired that the prisoners should be again placed at the bar singly, to give an account of themselves.

The prisoner Shaw said he was thirty-four years of age, and resided in Ploughcourt, Fetter-lane, and had apartments in the usual formal way, and had should reserve what he had to say until the next examination.

Badcock said he was twenty years of age, and resided five months at the Charles-street, Blackfriars-road. Had nothing to say to the charge, except that Clinton told him when the robbery came off he would make him a present of something handsome, but he did not know when it was, or where it was to be.

Gardiner said he was 36 years of age, and a hawker, without any fixed abode, residing in Martin's-street, Blackfriars-road; but he could not tell the number of the house. He was innocent of the charge

Cheruenau said that she was the wife of Henry Cheruenau, a regimental tailor who was abroad, but she did not know where. She resided in Orange-court, Drury-lane, with her aunt

Buncher said he was 28 years of age, and a butcher, hawker, and dog-stealer, residing in Martin's-street, Blackfriars-road; but he could not tell the number of the house. He was innocent of the charge

Cheruenau said that she was the wife of Henry Cheruenau, a regimental tailor who was abroad, but she did not know where. She resided in Orange-court, Drury-lane, with her aunt

Buncher said he was 28 years of age, and a butcher, hawk ing meat in a basket to the different public-houses; and declined, by the advice of his solicitor, to say anything to the charge.

Mr. Woodmer said that as the female prisoner Buncher had only recently been confined, he had to apply for her discharge, there being no evidence against her. Seeing that she was in such distress as to be obliged to pawn her dress for two shillings, and as there was no proof that the list of jewellery was connected with the robbery, he considered she was entitled to be let out on bail.

Mr Henry said there had been no reason assigned why she attempted to destroy a piece of paper, the writing on which was of very great importance; and considering the extent to which the robbery had been carried, and the very serious robbery, he could not consent to allow her to put in sureties for her future appearance, but should order all the prisoners to be remanded until Wednesday

The prisoners were then removed from the bar, with the exception of Shaw, against whom the inspector and he could produce no further evidence, and she was discharged

On Wednesday the prisoners, together with Kelly, the porter of Messrs. Williams and Clapham's establishment, who was the first party taken into custody on suspicion, were again brought up at the police office, when a lengthened examination was entered into, chiefly with the view of committing Kelly with the robbery; but nothing material in that respect was elicited

Mr. Henry (the magistrate) said that, had he been present at the other examinations, he should have been better in possession of the evidence, so far as it bore upon Kelly, and directed that part of the evidence respecting the conduct of Kelly on the arrival of the police to be read, from which it appeared that he had entered the back of the glass door, and that the property must, if they have been committed from within; in addition to which, he said to the police, "You will look after the other," and being asked "Which other?" replied, "Why, you know there was one which we had not secured."

Mr. Gilham, who appeared for Kelly, said such might be the most natural way for a man to act in Kelly's situation, and he is taking a small portion of brandy, he being a very nervous man, and having a small portion of brandy, he being a very nervous man, and having a small portion of brandy, he being a very nervous man, and having

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 454.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

THE Papal aggression continues to be the all-absorbing topic of discussion. It would seem as if we had gone back seventy years in opinion and feeling, and as if all the bitter religious animosities of our forefathers had been revived amongst us. Indignation partly gives place to wonder when we consider that the foreign sovereign who has thus dared to claim spiritual, and, to a certain extent, temporal jurisdiction over these realms, holds his own seat on his crazy throne by the aid of a French army, and that his own people distrust or hate him even more than he can be distrusted or hated by the people of Great Britain.

An attempt, however, has been made to show that there is no occasion for all the hubbub that has taken place, and that the act of the Pope, in appointing Bishops and Archbishops in England, is a measure which simply concerns the internal government of the Roman Catholic congregations; that, in fact, the appointments no more concern or infringe the spiritual rights and privileges of the Protestant hierarchy, than the Wesleyans do when they make arrangements for the internal government of their churches, or the Jews when they appoint their Rabbis. But the people of England are not to be deceived. The Pope's own words, as well as the exulting language of the newly-appointed functionaries, leave no room for doubt as to the full purport of these appointments. They are the assertion of a claim of jurisdiction over the whole people of England—a claim perfectly consistent with the pretensions of the Popes in all ages—and which, if the Pope made any movement at all, he could not logically or consistently forego. This was instinctively felt in England immediately that the Papal brief was promulgated, and is so considered by the Roman Catholics themselves in every part of Europe. The *Univers*—the organ of the French Roman Catholics—puts the whole assumption in a clear light, while defending and approving it to its fullest extent.

Most of the sees in England (says this plain-spoken journal) hold their authority from the successors of St. Peter. Now, it is beyond dispute that he who can give powers can also retract them. "*Any thing that may be done in opposition*," says the Papal bull, "*no matter by whom, or by what authority (even in the name of the spiritual authority of the Queen), shall be null and of no avail.*"

It is important to observe that the divisions of spiritual jurisdiction laid down in the brief have no analogy with the territorial divisions which form part of the religious organisation of the dissenting sects.

An attempt may be made in England to appease the alarm or the Anglicans, by comparing the new diocesan divisions to the arrangements of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, or of the Methodists; but such a comparison would be completely false. The Methodists follow their propagand-

THE NEW RECORDER.—THE RIGHT HON. J. A. STUART-WORTLEY, M.P.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—THE RIGHT HON. JOHN MUSGROVE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR, SIR R. M. ROLFE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—C. L. EASTLAKE, ESQ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ism. They never pretended to call in question the spiritual authority of the Anglican bishops. They may divide and subdivide as much as they like the dioceses of London or of Oxford, without ever assailing the authority of those sees, and rendering null and of no avail the acts emanating from the Anglican prelates that occupy them. To establish an analogy between these two orders of facts would be to reduce the Catholic Church to the proportions of one of the sects that divide England between them. We prefer, as the Holy See has thought fit in its wisdom to take this grave measure, to avow openly and frankly its bearing, to give it its full importance, rather than endeavour to diminish it to calm the irritation of the enemies of the church, who take offence at it. *Yes, the act of supremacy just issued by the Pope denies the existence in England of any other spiritual authority than his own.* Let upright-minded Anglicans reflect upon this, and examine their consciences, for it comes to nothing less! Or have the Anglicans perchance imagined that the Pope recognised the authority of a Protestant Church?

This is in reality the meaning of the Papal brief and of the appointment of Dr. Wiseman. The Church of England is not to be deceived in the matter by any attempts to reduce the aggression within the endurable limits of a private arrangement of internal economy similar to that of the Wesleyans or any other sect.

The friends of civil and religious liberty will long and deeply deplore that the intolerant spirit of religious animosity should have been evoked from the grave in which it slumbered by the act of this arrogant and helpless Pope, and his still more arrogant advisers; but, while blaming him and them to a certain extent, they cannot fail to blame still more severely the conduct of those English clergymen who have been dallying with Popery for so many years past; amusing themselves with mummeries in their churches, and with quibbles in their publications, and asserting claims of spiritual dominion, irrespective of, and hostile to, their allegiance to their own Sovereign. These Puseyites, or Newmanites, or Perverts, or whatever be the name which best describes them, are those who have brought the Church of England to a state of weakness which invited aggression. It is they who are chiefly to blame. The Pope has but acted according to his vocation, and performed what he believed to be his duty; but they have been tampering with their duty, and playing fast and loose with the most sacred principles. They have now an opportunity of atonement for the wrong they have inflicted upon the Church in which they were nurtured. If the Church of England have no enemies in her own bosom, she is quite strong enough to withstand and triumph over all assaults that may be made against her from without. Let the wavering, therefore, make up their minds to be with her, or against her. They have invited the enemy, and the enemy has come. The least they can do is to declare openly for one side or the other. If they so much admire the forms and ceremonies, the pomp and circumstance, of Popery; if they so dearly love the external gewgaws, the mummeries, and the magnificence of mediæval superstition; and if they conscientiously believe, that, in authority and argument, the Pope has the better of Protestantism, let them declare themselves, and cease to eat the bread of a Church with which they have no sympathy. Against open, avowed, and honourable foes defence is easy; but, if there are traitors within the sanctuary, let them depart in peace, and the Church will be well rid of them. It is to be deplored that this question should have arisen in our age and country; but, as it has arisen, it must be accepted with all its consequences. We cannot doubt that the ultimate result will be to the advantage and strengthening of the Protestant Church, and to the immense increase of enlightened religious liberty.

We rejoice to see that Lord John Russell has so emphatically characterised this aggression. The following letter from his Lordship to the Bishop of Durham is an admirable statement of the whole case. It breathes such a genuine spirit of reliance upon the truth, and well-merited contempt for the pretensions of the Pope and his Cardinals, and shows so clearly where the sources of the mischief lie, that we have no doubt it will excite throughout England the warmest approbation of all friends of the right of free opinion.

TO THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

My dear Lord,—I agree with you in considering "the late aggression of the Pope upon our Protestantism" as "insolent and insidious," and I therefore feel as indignant as you can do upon the subject.

I not only promoted to the utmost of my power the claims of the Roman Catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it right, and even desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish immigrants in London and elsewhere, who without such help would have been left in heathen ignorance.

This might have been done, however, without any such innovation as that which we have now seen.

It is impossible to confound the recent measures of the Pope with the division of Scotland into dioceses by the Episcopal Church, or the arrangement of districts in England by the Wesleyan Conference.

There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome—a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation, as asserted even in Roman Catholic times.

I confess, however, that my alarm is not equal to my indignation.

Even if it shall appear that the ministers and servants of the Pope in this country have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward attacks. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England, to allow of any successful attempt to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nobly vindicated its right to freedom of opinion—civil, political, and religious.

Upon this subject, then, I will only say, that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent assumption of power, deliberately considered.

There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign sovereign.

Clergymen of our own Church, who have subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, "step by step, to the very verge of the precipice." The honour paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the Cross, the muttering of the Liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the Church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprehended by the Bishop of London in his charge to the clergy of his diocese.

What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the Church of England herself?

I have hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their insidious course; but I rely with confidence on the people of England; and I will not take a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the Reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the mummeries of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavours which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul.

I remain, with great respect, &c.,

Downing-street, Nov. 4. J. RUSSELL.

Lord John Russell has touched the right chord. There can be no doubt that it will be warmly responded to by the great bulk of the people.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR, SIR ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE, A.M.

THIS eminent lawyer—one of the most learned of his time—is the elder and only surviving son of the late Rev. Edmund Rolfe, A.B., Rector of Cockley Clay, Norfolk, by Jemima his wife, fourth daughter of William Alexander, Esq., brother of the first Earl of Caledon. His grandfather, the Rev. Robert Rolfe, M.A., and his great-grandfather, the Rev. Waters Rolfe, A.B., were both beneficed clergymen in Norfolk. The former married Alice, daughter of the Rev Edmund Nelson, Rector of Hilborough, and thus Sir Robert's father and the great Lord Nelson were cousins german.

The Vice-Chancellor was born 18th December, 1790. He received his education at Bury St. Edmunds and Cambridge, where he took a Wrangler's degree in 1812; and was called to the bar in 1816 from the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1832 he obtained a silk gown; and in 1834 was appointed Solicitor-General, which office he continued to hold, with the brief interval of Sir Robert Peel's first Administration, until 1839, when he was raised to the bench as a Baron of the Exchequer. He sat in Parliament for Penryn from 1832 to 1839; and was Knighted in 1835. Sir Robert married, in 1845, Laura, daughter of the Rt. Hon. William Curr, Esq., of Pengwill. His christian name of "Monsey" he derives from his maternal great-grandfather, the celebrated Dr. Monsey, physician to Chelsea College.

As a judge, both in the courts of law and equity, Sir Robert Rolfe enjoys a high and deserved reputation. His perfect temper and courtesy, his thorough knowledge of his art in all its branches, his ready application of it on all occasions, and his wonderful quickness in appreciating the facts and bearings of every case before him, render his services invaluable on the bench. He is indeed a complete impersonation of that intellectual and impartial judge of which we read in the histories of Greece and Rome, but which probably has never so really existed anywhere as in England.

THE NEW RECORDER,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES ARCHIBALD STUART-WORTLEY, M.P. FOR BUTESHIRE.

MR. JAMES STUART-WORTLEY is the worthy descendant of ancestors long associated with the intellectual greatness of their country. His father, the late Lord Wharncliffe, a highly gifted and eloquent statesman, held a distinguished place among the politicians of his time; his great-grandfather, John, third Earl of Bute, was the famous Minister of George III., and his great-great-grandmother the accomplished Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu. The right hon. gentleman was born on the 3rd of July, 1805, and received his education at the University of Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1831, by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, and joined the Northern Circuit, on which he soon gained a considerable practice; and, at length, having become a Queen's Counsel, ranked high among its leaders. In 1844, he was appointed Standing Counsel to the Bank of England; in 1845, Solicitor-General to the Queen Dowager; and, shortly after, Attorney-General to the Duchy of Lancaster; and, in 1846, Judge-Advocate-General, being at the same time sworn of the Privy Council. From 1826 to 1837 he sat in Parliament for Halifax, but, since 1842, he has uninterruptedly represented the shire of Bute.

On the retirement of his party he resigned, of course, his office of Judge-Advocate-General, and has recently devoted his energies and eloquence to the much agitated question of "marriage with a deceased wife's sister." In the course of the past month Mr. Stuart-Wortley was chosen Recorder of the city of London, and has just entered on its judicial duties, for which his knowledge of law, his powers of oratory, and his upright and honourable character pre-eminently qualify him.

He married, on the 6th of May, 1846, the Hon. Jane Lawley, only daughter of Lord Wenlock, and has a son and a daughter.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—THE NEW JUDGES.

SATURDAY last was the first day of Michaelmas Term, and the Lord Chancellor entertained the Judges, Queen's Counsel, Serjeants, &c., at breakfast, at his private residence, whence they arrived in procession at Westminster Hall at two o'clock. His Lordship entered the Court of Chancery, attended by the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellors Knight Bruce and Rolfe, and Masters Tinney and Blunt, who, after saluting his Lordship, retired to their respective courts

In the Vice Chancellor's Court, which was formerly occupied by the late Vice-Chancellor of England, Sir Lancelot Shadwell, his Honor Sir J. K. Bruce addressed the Attorney-General with feelings of very strongly manifested emotion in the following words:—

"It is impossible for me to enter this court to-day without renewal of sorrow for the loss of one so lately with us from us; by whom for so many years this chair was filled, and from which it is almost startling to hear another voice than his." He knew [illegible] as one by the Bar [illegible] years. We have lost a man, a friend dear to us all, and a Judge distinguished for his great knowledge of the law he administered—distinguished for varied learning and acquirements, [illegible] swift to hear, slow to err"—pure and blameless in life, [illegible] of gentleness, and amenity—who never said a word intended to give pain, [illegible] touched thought or an unkindly feeling. But he is gone—

"*Flere si nescimus, non tamen est.*"

In the Court of Exchequer, immediately on the assembling of the Bar, it was announced to Mr. Martin that he had been selected to fill the seat on this Bench vacated by the appointment of Mr. Baron Rolfe to the Vice-Chancellorship. The learned gentleman, who had taken his accustomed position within the bar, and was up to the last moment engaged in preparing for the duties of an adverse cause, immediately withdrew from the court, but not until he had been warmly greeted by many an outstretched hand. It is almost superfluous to add, that the appointment, though somewhat unexpected, has been received by the profession with universal approbation.

Mr. Serjeant Allen, of the Oxford Circuit, and Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, of the Northern Circuit, have received a patent of precedence. Mr. Miller, of the Midland Circuit, will receive the coif. The honourable and learned Judge elect of Mr Martin and the retirement from circuit practice of Mr Whitenurst have led to several applications to the Lord-Chancellor for silk; but at present no determination has been made as to which, if any, gentlemen will be called within the Bar.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

MR. JOHN MUSGROVE, the highly esteemed gentleman who this day enters upon his year of office, was born at Hackney, and is the son of a citizen, who was a builder of high respectability; and, by his upright and honourable conduct, gave the best example by the following of which his son has attained the highest civic honours.

Alderman Musgrove entered into business at an early age, as an auctioneer; and by industry, and the strictest integrity, his labours have met with the most successful results. He is now about to retire from business, with an ample fortune, in the full vigour of life; whilst his benevolent disposition prompts him with an ardent desire to promote the welfare and happiness of others. In early life he married an amiable lady, the daughter of a highly-respected gentleman, and of an ancient Devonshire family, by whom the family now represents her native town in Parliament. From the marriage there is no issue. On the death of Alderman Sir John Cowan, Bart., Mr. Musgrove was, in 1843, elected to the gown of Broad-street Ward. In 1849 he was chosen one of the sheriffs for London and Middlesex, and was shortly after put in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex. He has also, during the last few years, presided over the affairs of several public boards All these important offices he has filled in such a manner as to gain the highest estimation for himself, and to reflect credit upon the judgment of those who have placed him in the elevated position he now fills. He has entered upon an office which, more especially in the coming year, is one of a most arduous character.

In presenting the new Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, on Saturday, the Recorder observed:—"It was an auspicious circumstance, that a gentleman so admirably qualified to maintain the office was appointed to preside over the city in the year 1851. It was fortunate for the public, as well as for the men in high and responsible stations in the country, that upon an occasion which was to bring together such vast assemblages from other countries, as well as from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, the chair of the city of London would be filled by one who had so well fulfilled the duties of the station, and was in every respect so well qualified to promote the noble scheme of Prince Albert by the exertions of his talents and capabilities. No doubt was entertained by the citizens of London that the hospitality would be attended with more than ordinary *éclat*, and that the foreigners who should visit London upon an occasion of such powerful interest to the world would return with a deep impression of the hospitality and kind feeling of their chief magistrate.

The Lord Chancellor congratulated the Lord Mayor elect upon the approbation which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to signify of the election made by the citizens of London. It was a source of great satisfaction to find that a gentleman whom his fellow-citizens held in so much honour and respect was chosen to the high office of chief magistrate at a time when such an influx of foreigners from all parts of the world as had never been imagined before was about to take place. The Exhibition of 1851 would be supported most powerfully throughout the Queen's dominions, and a most zealous activity would, upon so extraordinary an occasion, be required from, and no doubt be afforded by, the gentleman whose election was hailed with such flattering circumstances.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

ON Monday last the members of the Royal Academy proceeded to the election of their President, in the room of the late Sir Martin Archer Shee. Thirty Academicians were present, of whom twenty-eight, in pursuance of the statutes, recorded their votes. The result was that Mr. Charles Locke Eastlake was elected President by the all but unanimous assent of his fellow-Academicians.

The announcement of the election of the President will doubtless be hailed with unanimous satisfaction. It is seldom that the necessary qualifications for fulfilling this honourable yet highly responsible trust, have been more happily combined than in Mr. Eastlake, whose name has ever been in the front rank of English art, and in early life had already won additional lustre.

Mr. Eastlake has shown, on several occasions, his desire to reform the abuses and remove the restrictions which have rendered the Royal Academy obnoxious to public censure; and we hope that his administration of its affairs will be marked by a judicious resolution to adapt the institution over which he presides to the growing tastes and wants of the country.

Benvenuto Collini, in his picturesque memoirs, recommends every artist who has passed the age of forty, and who has previously produced works of excellence, to follow his example, and write his own life. Mr. Eastlake has followed this advice, and thus furnished materials for tracing his career.

Mr. Eastlake, like Haydon, was born at Plymouth, a sufficient compliment to art, for in its environs was also the birth-place of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Like Rembrandt, Reynolds, and so many before them, Mr. Eastlake showed an early aversion to the Latin grammar. He fled the Charter-house school; and a glimpse of Haydon's picture of "Dentatus," which was at that period exhibited at Plymouth, made him a painter. After studying in the Academy for two years, under Fuseli, he painted a picture of "The Raising of Jairus' Daughter." The youth was a favourite in the person of Mr. Jeremiah Harman, by whom he was commissioned to make studies of the miracles of art, at that time collected in the Louvre, in Paris, by Napoleon. It was here, also, that Lawrence, Haydon, and Wilkie came at this time, like so many bees, to suck pictorial honey.

Mr. Eastlake made here his first acquaintance with the wonders of the Roman art. But the unsaid task of copying the old masters for his early patron, Mr. Jeremiah Harman, was relinquished on the sudden return of Napoleon from Elba. At a not much later period, and by a strange freak of fortune, the fallen hero became himself the subject of the painter's pencil. Mr. Eastlake made a sketch of the ex-Emperor, as he appeared from the gangway of the *Bellerophon*, when at anchor in Plymouth roads, interesting as the last delineation of a noble visage, then undisguised with Bourbonism.

During the years 1817 and 1819 Mr. Eastlake visited Italy and Greece, rather stirring up their living treasures than measuring antiquity with the inch rule of the archæologist. Nor yet did Mr. Eastlake confine himself to the external forms of art and nature: he then laid the foundation of that intimate knowledge of the arts, be they called formative, architectonic, plastic, or pictorial, the able elucidation of which renders his writings the most valuable repertory of ancient art. Thus while all the classical skill of ancient colourists is found in his style of painting, all the principles on which Dutch and Venetian masters proceeded are found in his writings.

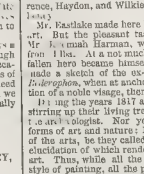
Those who reflect on the unceasing labours of the Secretary of the Fine Arts Commission will be rather inclined to believe that the title of President was alone wanting to render Mr. Eastlake the legitimate leader of art in England. We need only mention his translation of "Goethe's Theory on Colours," the "Notes to Kugler," and the "Materials for a History of Oil Painting."

On the above occasion, Mr. James Clark Hook was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Mr. Hook is a young and rising artist, who will strengthen the list of colourists in the Academy. His pictures were noticeable in the last exhibition for the extreme freshness and brilliancy of their tints. He is a thorough master of the Venetian system. Our readers will recollect, that in our series of illustrations from the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, we engraved Mr. Hook's "Francesco Novello di Carrara and the Lady Taddea's Escape from the Emissaries of Galeazzo Visconti;" the same subject, but differently treated, by Mr. Eastlake. (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 426.)

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

LORD RANCLIFFE.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY ANNE PARKYNS, second Baron Rancliffe, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, was the son of Thomas Boothby Parkyns, the first Baron. He was born on the 10th of June, 1785, and succeeded to the Peerage on the decease of his father, the 17th November, 1800, and to the Baronetcy, as fourth Baronet, on the 17th of March, 1809. He married, the 18th October, 1807, the Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes, eldest daughter of George sixth Earl of Granard



Throughout his public career, which lasted from his coming of age, in 1805, till his complete retirement from political life, in 1830, George Lord Rancliffe showed himself a Whig upon all occasions. He sat in Parliament for Minehead, and afterwards for Nottingham. During several years he held the appointment of Equerry to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and he was an intimate associate of the Prince until his Royal Highness left the ranks of the Whigs. Latterly, Lord Rancliffe expressed himself in private favourable to Protection. For some years past, his Lordship has been in a very weak state of health. He died at his seat, Bunny Park, Nottinghamshire, on the 1st instant. As Lord Rancliffe leaves no issue by his wife (who survives him, and from whom he was separated for many years), his peerage becomes extinct. His baronetcy, however, descends to Mr. now Sir Thomas, Parkyns, of Ruddington, near Nottingham, and with it a slight portion of the estate, the rest of which goes to his Lordship's nephew (the eldest sister's son), Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., of Knockdrin Castle, Westmeath. Lord Rancliffe's second surviving sister, the Hon. Maria Charlotte, was married first to the Marquis de Chabrol, in 1817, and secondly, the 3rd of June, 1824, to Prince Auguste Jules Armand Marie de Polignac, formerly Minister to Charles X. The Lords Rancliffe derive from Richard Parkyns, a barrister, and Recorder of Nottingham and Leicester, whose grandson, Isham Parkyns, of Bunny, was a staunch Cavalier during the Civil War, and signalised himself by his defence at "The Place," Ashby-de-la-Zouch, whilst Governor of it. The late Lord's great great-grandfather was the first Baronet, being so created in 1681.

LADY ANNE MURRAY.

THE death of this lady occurred on the 28th ult., at Twickenham. She was born 22nd of February, 1797, the third daughter of Richard Bingham, second Earl of Lucan, by the lady Elizabeth Belasyse, h.w.s. daughter of Henry, last Earl of Fauconberg; and married, 18th of July, 1816, Alexander Murray, Esq., of Broughton, county of Wigton, who died 15th of July, 1845.

RICHARD EDWARDS, ESQ., OF ROBY HALL, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

THIS respected gentleman, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire, was second son of the late John Edwards, Esq., of Newtown, and derived his descent from a respectable Denbighshire family. He was born 12th of September, 1777, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Dobinson, Esq., of Liverpool, by whom he leaves an only child and heiress, Amy Charlotte, who married, 18th of May, 1847, Thomas Moss, Esq., eldest son of John Moss, Esq., of Otterpool.

Mr. Edwards died at Roby Hall, on the 2nd instant.

THE DOWAGER LADY SUFFIELD.

WE were in error in stating last week that EARL HARBOTTLE, Dowager Lady Suffield, was dead. The Lady Suffield, whose death occurred at Beckling Hall, on the 27th ult., was CAROLINE, widow of William Assheton Harbord, second Lord Suffield, and second daughter and co-heir of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SUSPENSION OF THE CONTEMPLATED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.—It is understood that the intention of reducing 5000 men in the next year's estimates is suspended, and that the present numbers will be proposed.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-General Sir John Grey, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.

The troops in Portsmouth garrison are ordered to assemble on Southsea Common every Saturday morning at half-past ten o'clock, in route marching order, to proceed into the country for exercise, under the senior officer present with the men are also to lay down their kits for inspection during the winter months.

WEST FLANDERS RAILWAY.—The regular half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Bruges on Tuesday last, and the dividend of 2s. 6d. per share (as recommended by the Directors) declared.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—Henry Box Brown, a fugitive slave from Richmond, Virginia, arrived in Liverpool on Friday week, by the Canadian steamship, from America. On the 29th of March, 1849, he escaped from bondage in rather a remarkable manner. He was packed in a box three feet long, two feet and a half deep, and two feet wide. Confined in this small space, he was forwarded by railroad and steamboat from Richmond to Philadelphia, a distance of 350 miles. The package was directed to one of the leading anti-slavery men in Philadelphia, and was twenty-seven hours on the road. The sufferings of the poor fellow may be imagined when it is known that the only accesses for fresh air were through small gimlet holes in the sides of the box; and although written directions were placed to "keep this side up," for more than two hours the box was turned upside down, the runaway slave being for that time with his feet up and his head down. Brown is a fine intelligent-looking man, about thirty-five years of age. Since his escape from slavery he has carried a subsistence by exhibiting, in the free states of America, a panorama of scenes of the appalling scenes resulting from the existence of slavery. He also delivered lectures against slavery, and thus rendered himself very obnoxious to the slaveowners of the States. Under these circumstances, it was not to be wondered at, armed with the powers of the Fugitive Slave Bill, an attempt should be made to arrest him. Two such attempts were made, and it was with the greatest difficulty Brown made his escape to this country. He is accompanied by James Boxer Smith, also a coloured man, but not a slave, who assisted to box him up at Richmond, and who has also rendered himself obnoxious to the slave party in America by his companion with Brown. These two men have landed on our shores almost penniless. They contrived to get their panorama on board the vessel with them, but they are unable to release it, unless they receive assistance from some benevolent friends of the coloured race.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The partisans of the Imperial parody are fast subsiding into their native obscurity. The President has renounced all claim to his uncle's crown, and even his services for the prolongation of his powers are fast dwindling to their shortest span. Yesterday he terminated his message, which is to be read to the Representatives shortly after the meeting of Parliament. It was laid before the Ministry this morning, at a Cabinet Council, but as yet nothing has transpired as to its contents.

Here all is discontent and confusion. The *salus populi* is no longer held to be the *supremæ lex*; but everything is postponed to the accomplishment of personal animosities and petty squabblings. It were vain to conceal the fact that the President has lost much of his popularity and *prestige*. It was his wont to drive about Paris in an unpretending phaëton; he has now adopted all the appliances and means of state in his equipages; but, as he drives up the Boulevards, no man says "God bless him." And this fleeting aid of tinsel and bitte-fire—the last resource of the "Terrible Enfant" has failed—to render the drama, in which he has played so prominent a part, palatable to the Parisians.

The friends of order are trampling upon the serpent of Socialism in all directions. The Prefect of the department of the Var has given a signal victory over the Red men in his neighbourhood. They made an attempt at a demonstration: he went boldly in amongst them, and arrested the ringleaders, but they were afterwards rescued by the mob. He followed them with an armed force into the mountains and re captured them; and immediately dissolved the National Guards of Salavers and Vallen, who had afforded him no assistance. The Municipal Council at Massoubec, in the department of the Gers, have also just been dissolved *en masse* by the Prefect, for their strong bias towards Socialism. General Lahitte has also just been elected in the department of the Nord. And although conspiracies are rife throughout France, yet, for the present, Socialism is subjected to check.

Masses continued to be said and sung in various parts of France for the repose of the soul of the Queen of the Belgians. These religious ceremonies for deceased Royalties must be considered as so many protests against the Republic, and in that light are they generally regarded here. Portraits of Louis Philippe and the members of his family reappear in profusion in the print-shops, and the Boulevards teem with pictures of the Comte de Chambord. The residence of Joseph, the President are esteemed a "drug in the market," whilst those of Changarnier and "Henri Cinq" are sold in vast numbers.

The provincial travelling shops have been reaping a rich harvest of late by the recent influx of foreigners, chiefly English. Our countrymen have made extensive purchases, but the French residents buy nothing. They are biding their time, and have closed their *salons* and *chateaux* in dogged resolve. Prince Poniatowski, the Tuscan Minister, *cumulo*, and the Spanish Envoy, are all in the desert, at which all the *beau monde* and the *corps diplomatique* were present. M. and Mdme Thiers were amongst the guests. M. Thiers conversed for a long time with Lord Normanby and with Gen. Lahitte. M. Berryer was also for a long time in earnest conversation with General Lahitte and Count Molé.

Mdlle. Rachel has returned to Paris, and reappeared last night at the Théâtre Français. Her reception, after her recent triumphal progress through Germany, was most enthusiastic. During her absence, Mdlle. Brohan, the sister of the celebrated actress of that name, has obtained considerable popularity, and an attempt has been made to substitute Mdlle. Brohan for Mdlle. Rachel, whose engagement at the Théâtre Français will terminate on the 1st of December: but talent like Rachel's *macrivr, non fit*; and, although Mdlle. Brohan has displayed considerable talent, and Mdlle. Rachel has displayed much perversity and jealousy, yet the Parisians would break out into open insurrection if they were deprived of their old favourite. And Mdlle. Rachel will, therefore, in all probability, remain on the scene of her early triumphs.

Poor Alcide Tousez is dead. "Alas, poor Yorick!" where are your jests and jibes now with which you have so often set the Théâtre Monfavorlen in a roar? The *troupe* of the Palais Royal must sadly long ere they can fill the void occasioned by his severe loss. His representations of dogged simplicity and imperturbable stolidity may, perhaps, have been equalled, but certainly not excelled, by our Emery, Liston, or Keeley. The drama has also sustained another blow and great discouragement by the closing of the magnificent Théâtre Historique. Our Italian opera will open on Saturday, under Mr Lumley's auspices. A brilliant season is anticipated, as, from musical [illegible] Paris, but now the well-known abilities of our *impresario*, and the large resources at his disposal, must ensure success. The season will open with the Consecration Oratorio, and the performance of Spohr's "Last Judgment" in imitation at present residing in Paris. A series of dramatic representations are also announced to take place during the season at the British Embassy, so that, you see, although the Republic may die, the Republicans will not die of ennui.

FRANCE

The differences between General Changarnier and the President of the Republic have been patched up for the present, not, however, before the Commander-in-Chief had aimed the following bold stroke at the appearances of popularity with the army, which Louis Napoleon was desirous of establishing by means of such eries from the troops on parade, or review, as "*Vive Napoleon*," "*Vive l'Empereur*," &c., which were generally got up on the *claqueur* principle by a few ardent partisans on those occasions. It is an order addressed to the army; viz

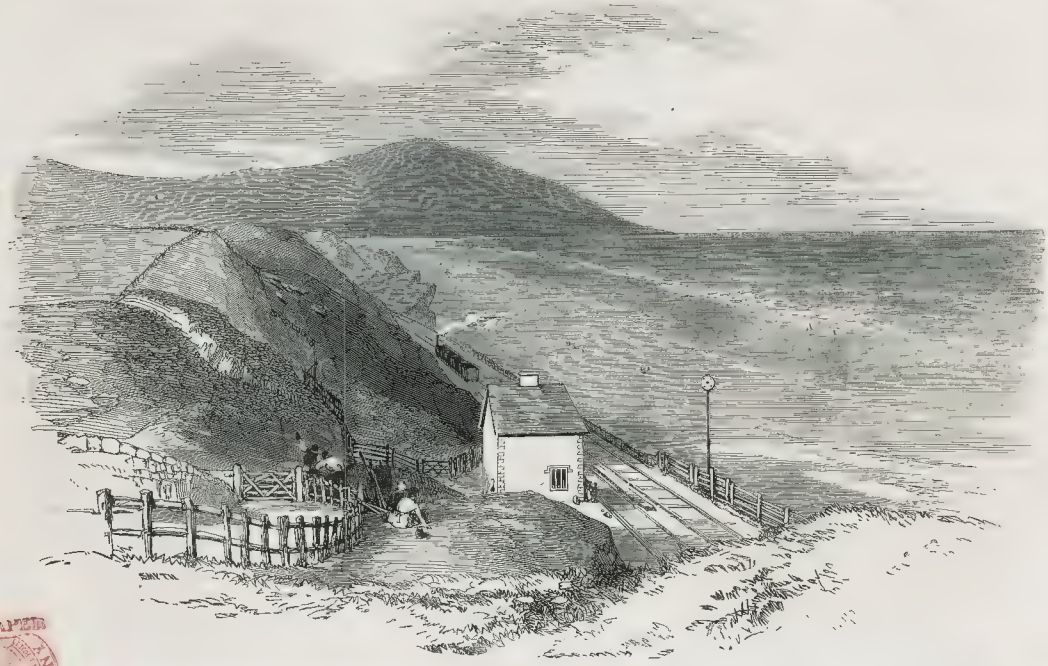
[illegible] According to the terms of the law, the army does not deliberate in virtue of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OPENING OF THE WHITEHAVEN AND FURNESS JUNCTION RAILWAY.

WHITEHAVEN BAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ST. BEES COLLEGE.

ST. BEES PRIORY CHURCH.



NEWSPAPER

DEARSTONES STATION.

OPENING OF THE WHITEHAVEN AND FURNESS JUNCTION RAILWAY.

DUDDON SANDS VIADUCT.

(*From our own Reporter.*)

THE formal opening of that part of the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway which extends from Bootle to its junction with the Furness line, near Broughton, in Furness, took place with great ceremony on Tuesday (last week). About half-past nine o'clock in the morning, about sixty gentlemen, including the Earl of Lonsdale (the Chairman) and the Board of Directors, left Whitehaven by a special train, and reached Broughton in an hour and a half. Every preparation had been made for the occasion. The whole population of the place seemed astir, with a view to give éclat to the ceremony. They

BROUGHTON TOWER.

BROUGHTON.

were accompanied by a band of music and flag-bearers; and the airs they played, if not classical, were at least enlivening and appropriate. A very tasteful triumphal arch had been erected in front of the station, composed of evergreens and garlands; and the road leading from the station to the old King's Head, where an excellent dinner had been prepared, was also decorated with such flowers and plants as the season could afford. Not

ARCH AT BROUGHTON STATION

FURNESS ABBEY.

the least interesting part of the proceedings was a procession of the workmen who had been employed on the Railway, who appeared with appropriate emblems, and had their spades and the other insignia of their peculiar industry.

The whole line from Whitehaven to Broughton abounds with magnificent scenery, and objects interesting not only to the antiquary and architect, but to the general tourist

The stations between Whitehaven and Broughton are St. Bees, Netherton, Braystones, Sellafield, Seascale, Drigg, Ravenglass, Eskmeals, and Sylecroft. The distance from Whitehaven to Broughton is thirty-four miles. Some of these places are too well known to need description, as for instance, St. Bees, with its celebrated college, where a university education is obtained for a less sum per annum than would be paid to a country schoolmaster. St. Bees, too, is noted as a fashionable and agreeable watering-place. Ravenglass is an antique place, about which there are various traditions; and some of its old inhabitants speak of exciting events of which it has been the theatre, and of prophecies made and fulfilled regarding it. In its immediate vicinity are some undoubted remains of Roman architecture. About a mile from the Sylecroft station stands Millom Castle; but, before arriving at that station, a magnificent view is obtained of the far-famed Black Combe; and from Sylecroft to the station at Broughton the scenery is of no mean striking, wild, and picturesque character. The aspect, indeed, is varied and attractive in the extreme. Mountain, wood, and flood, intermixed, as it were, are to be seen as far as the eye can reach. One of the interesting objects on this line is the viaduct across Duddon Sands, a very handsome wooden structure, and of great strength.

The splendid ruins of Furness Abbey, so striking from their antiquity, beauty, and grandeur, are considered of themselves of sufficient interest to pay the trouble of a visit; and the opening of this line will, no doubt, ere long, render them as familiar as they are wonderful and imposing. We pass, however, to Millom Castle, about a mile from the Sylecroft station. The lords of the seignory had very great privileges—*jura regalia* throughout the entire parishes of which the lordship is composed. The last execution under this authority is supposed to have taken place in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Very near to the railway is to be seen "Hallow Hill," where the executions took place. A stone has recently been erected, on which is inscribed "Here the Lords of Millom exercised *jura regalia*." A few years ago, the arms of Hodleston, in the wall of an outhouse, was discovered: the motto is "*Soli Deo honor et gloria*." The execution is beautiful, and the work is in good preservation. The vicarage-house was in a field, near Millom Castle. During the civil war this edifice was pulled down by order of the Lord of Millom, so that the Parliamentarians should have no chance of a refuge in it.

Recurring for a moment to the ruins of Furness Abbey, we shall only remark that the spectator finds his interest divided between the grandeur of the ruins and the surpassing beauty of the valley in which they stand. The latter gratefully may be imagined, when we state that they occupy a space of more than sixty acres. The architecture is a mixture of Norman and early English

The line, of which we record the complete opening, reaches hereafter to be a very important one, when some of the connecting branches in progress are completed, as it will then be the shortest and most speedy link of communication between West Cumberland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the north of Ireland The junction being effected at Broughton with the Furness line, there is a direct communication with Roa Island, between which and Fleetwood there are steamers packed at any period of the year. Indeed, from Roose, on the Furness line, there is a branch line, which takes slate from the quarries of the Earl of Burlington, and the valuable iron ore of the district, to Barrow, where vessels are loaded for any port. Indeed, from the increased produce of the iron ore, a vast source of wealth and industry is opened. Another branch of the Furness line goes from Millwood to Dalton and Crookland. The distance from thence to Ulverston is about five miles. A connexion to the latter town will no doubt exist, as a line is in course of construction. A junction line is also in contemplation between Ulverston and the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. Indeed, a competing line to the same point is also projected.

The train which took the party from Whitehaven to Broughton made but very brief stoppages, and then only to receive the addition of a few gentlemen from the various stations who had been invited to the inaugural ceremonial. The favoured few, therefore, had but a passing glance of the varied wonders and attractions of the line—the vales of the Eben, the Calder, the Esk; the great mountains of Scawfell and Black Combe; the Sandhills and island of Walney; and last, not least, the Castle of Millom, which we have briefly described. Nevertheless, some of these objects, such as Black Combe, for instance, form a most imposing spectacle, even from a great distance. For a considerable time, too, on the right of the line from Whitehaven, is an object ever of imposing grandeur and majesty, the sea, whose broad expanse stretches away as far as the eye can reach.

THE DINNER AT BROUGHTON

The dinner was served at the Old King's Head, soon after the time appointed, and was a sumptuous and elegant repast. The Earl of Lonsdale presided. The company included the Earl of Burlington, Lord Cavendish, the clergy, magistracy, and gentlemen of Whitehaven and the town in the neighbourhood of the line. After the accustomed toasts to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, the army and navy were given in succession.

The Chairman, in proposing "The Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway," stated that the idea of it was suggested by the late Mr. George Stephenson, who, six years ago, had pointed out the facilities which the line offered for a railway, in consequence of the great mineral wealth of the neighbourhood, which even now had been fully developed. He (Lord Lonsdale) was struck with the excellence of Mr. Stephenson's suggestion; a committee was formed, prospectuses were issued, and the shares were soon taken up. The directors, however, as soon as the first step was taken, found themselves surrounded by difficulties. Persons immediately began to prophesy that the line would never pay, and they were advised to relinquish the idea, and take advantage of the Shock Companies Winding-up Act. He was, however, so unwilling to adopt this step, that he had himself come forward to give personal security to raise the money required. Now, however, whether owing to his perseverance, or, as some would call it, obstinacy, or to other circumstances, after four years of arduous labour, these difficulties were all surmounted, and here they were to commemorate the opening of the line. (Cheers.) He hoped that the expectations which he and those who acted with him had formed, would now be realised. He was very happy to learn that there was a strong feeling in favour of joining several other lines to the Furness Railway. One was proposed from Coniston, another end Ulverston to the Kendal and Windermere Railway, and another from Ulverston, crossing Morecambe Bay, to the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. In his opinion, the shortest line would be the best one; but it would be satisfactory to the company to know that money enough would now be had to complete the last-mentioned line, which was one of first-rate importance, as it would open up to that district the trade of West Yorkshire and East Lancashire, and even, as he fully believed, before three years elapsed, become to Whitehaven the privilege of being the Government mail-packet station to the north of Ireland. If such were the case, he need hardly say, that the flourishing town of Belfast would also reap advantages. The improvement of its railway communication would greatly promote the interests of Whitehaven and the neighbourhood, which was so rich in slate, ironstones, and other minerals. These riches were susceptible of much greater development The quality of the ore of Cumberland and of Furness was so superior, that the best iron could be made without it. He had been accurately informed that large orders for iron had, within a short time, been received in England from Russia, with the express condition, however, that it should contain a certain proportion of the ores of Cumberland or Furness.

The noble Earl's address was received very cordially: and the toast "Success to the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway" excited much enthusiasm

The chairman proposing "The Furness Railway," coupling with it the name of the Earl of Burlington, expressed his satisfaction at the sympathy and good feeling which existed between the two companies.

The Earl of Burlington, in returning thanks for the toast; said he, so, said, he heartily concurred in the remark of the noble chairman as to the cordiality which existed between the two boards. There was one security for the prosperity of the two lines in the fact that they did not arise out of a visionary speculation, but had originated from the wants and capabilities of the district. They were suggested before the commencement of the railway mania

The health of Lord Lonsdale was then drunk with great applause, and was acknowledged in appropriate terms.

The chairman next proposed "The health of the Engineer (Mr Dees) and Contractors." He expressed his confidence that their labours had been satisfactorily performed. He believed the line was in a better condition at any time than it had been, and he had little doubt that ere long the distance between Broughton and Whitehaven would be safely performed in less than an hour.

Mr. Dees and Mr. Fairbairn returned thanks.

Some other appropriate toasts were then given; the company broke up; and the train re-conveyed the party to Whitehaven.

There is an important and extensive district which this line which deserves to be noticed. Although it was not devoid of engineering difficulties, and there were many minor points to overcome, under the able guidance of the engineer, Mr. Dees, it has been completed at a less cost perhaps than any other line in the kingdom, although in regard to solidity and other requisites it is equal to any of the single line of railroads in the country.

The opening of the Line as far as Ravenglass took place on the 19th of July last year, and to Bootle on the 9th of last July

The line between Broughton and Bootle is nearly a practical level, and, when connected with the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, will form one of the trunk lines of the kingdom, as it will be the medium of communication between the districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, &c. and the north, as well as from London and the south. This section of the line is advantageously formed as regards gradients. The facilities are never exceed 1 in 377, and a large portion is perfectly level, as we have stated. The curves, with some trifling exceptions at the southern end of the line, are of large radii, and in the aggregate the parts of the straight line amount to nearly one-half the entire length.

Soon after leaving Bootle there is a deep cutting of three-quarters of a mile in length. The greatest depth is 34 feet. The line then is laid upon an embankment, nearly half a mile in length, and of an average height of 25 feet. Soon after there is a long high embankment, and the Bootle river is crossed by a wooden viaduct, with twelve openings, and about 50 yards in length. On leaving this embankment, the line passes through another cutting of half a mile in length. The greatest depth of this embankment is 30 feet. The line for the next five or six miles is almost level, there being but very few cuttings and embankments, and those of a slight character. On attaining the Millom district, for four miles the rails are laid on a viaduct, considerably above the ground. The line up to this point has crossed three navigable rivulets, besides numerous streams, the largest of which is over 100 feet wide; it is also intersected by various roads, and there are eleven openings to it. The line then reaches Dudden Sands, the boundary between Cumberland and Lancashire. Over these sands there is a beautiful viaduct, which is nearly 400 yards long, and has no less than forty-nine openings. This viaduct, compared with those over the Mite and Esk, near Ravenglass, is low, not being more than eighteen feet from the bed of the river to the rails.

It will be recollected that, a few months ago, a large portion of the viaduct over the Esk was destroyed by fire, the cause of which was never clearly ascertained. The damage was repaired in an incredibly short space of time—about a week. Soon after leaving the viaduct over the Duddon Sands, the line goes through the Fox Field Hill. The cutting is a short one, but it is upwards of 40 feet in depth. It is about three-quarters of a mile beyond Broughton that the junction is made with the Furness Railway; the distance between the point of junction and Broughton being used jointly by both companies.

Taking the whole line from Whitehaven to Bootle, there are six over and four under bridges, mostly of stone, and twelve level crossings.

The stations on the portion of the line between Bootle and Broughton are three in number—Sylecroft, Holborn-hill, and Under-hill. At these stations *depôts* for coal have been erected, and already a good deal is done in the coal trade at Broughton.

The line from Whitehaven to Broughton has been opened to the public for some days past. Four trains new run daily to and from the two places.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov 10. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 11. St Martin.
TUESDAY, 12.—Cambridge Term divides. W. Grieve died, 1844.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—St. Britius
THURSDAY, 14.—Curran died, 1817. Nottingham riots, 1811.
FRIDAY, 15. St. Machutus.
SATURDAY, 16.—Sun rises 7h. 21m., sets 4h. 10m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.
5 54	6 56	7 59	9 1	10 7	11 15	12 28
6 20	7 23	8 26	9 28	10 30	11 42	12 55

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NEW ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE, 63, Dean-street, Soho.—Triumphant success of the Grand Opera. THE LAST CRUSADE, composed by ALEXANDER BILLET, the original and brilliant composition will be performed every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, until further notice. Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Four.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster-bridge. Manager and Sole Proprietor, Mr. W. Day. On MONDAY, November 11th.—First Week of the New and Original Gorgeous Spectacle, entitled the ENCHANTED PALACE; or, the Warrior of the Crescent. To be followed by Batty's Grand Routine of Novel Equestrian Feats. Concluding with the Laughable Pantomime and Harlequinade Farce of the LEGEND OF VENICE; or, HARLEQUIN AND THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. For particulars see bills of the day. Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily. Manager Mr. F. Thompson.

MISS DOLBY begs to announce that the FIRST of her ANNUAL SERIES OF THREE SOIRÉES MUSICALES will take place at her residence, HALL-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Tickets, Two Guineas each, may be had of Miss DOLBY only. Immediate Subscription for the Series, One Guinea. Single Tickets for the first and second Soirées, Half a Guinea each. To be obtained of Miss DOLBY only. The remaining Soirées will take place on the 26th instant and December 10

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. John Parry will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at NEWPORT; Wednesday, at Abergavenny; Friday, at Hereford; and on Monday the 18th, at Worcester

THE POLISH BALL and CONCERT, at GUILDHALL, in AID of the FUNDS of the LITERARY ASSOCIATION of the FRIENDS of POLAND, will take place on THURSDAY, the 14th of November.

Tickets (refreshment included)—for a lady and gentleman, 21s. each; for a gentleman, 15s. each; for a lady, 10s. 6d. each—may be had of Mr Hill, at the Mansion House; at Mr Tenant's office, Guildhall; at the Polish Committee Room, St. James's; at the London Tavern; at the Guildhall Coffee House, of Mr. Deputy Peacock, chairman, 101, Bishopsgate; of Mr. Deputy Humphrys, chairman, 88, St. Paul's Churchyard; at the Royal Hotel, London Bridge; at the Salutation Hotel, Leicester-square; of the Gentlemen of the Committee, at the several music sellers, and of Mr. Hill,
11, Liverpool-street, City. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—The Fifty-Fifth ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Charity will take place at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL, on THURSDAY, the 31st OCTOBER; instant; the Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor in the chair

STEWARDS

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., V.P.	
Edward Corder, Esq	Rev. Dr Spry,	William Nottidge, Esq.
John Lane, Esq.	Wilson Gabain, Esq	James Watkins, Esq.
Thomas Rowe, Esq.	Hon and Rev. Henry Legge	Ford Hale, Esq.
Edward Cox, Esq.	Thomas Goodwyn, Esq.	Edward Goodyer, Esq.
Thomas Lenthall, Esq.	Isaac Carling, Esq.	William Wedgwood, Esq.

Dinner on table at Six o'Clock precisely. Tickets, One Guinea each, may be had of the Stewards, at the bar of the Tavern, and of
35, Cannon-street, 17th Oct., 1850. JOHN PAUL, Secretary

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.—The Weekly Board at this time most earnestly entreat the ASSISTANCE of the benevolent [illegible] weekly payments [illegible] them quickly [illegible] which they felt so much pleasure in re-opening to the afflicted Poor on the 1st of October last. The more deeply regret this, as the cases of distress [illegible] are numerous far beyond the means at the disposal of the Governors. [illegible] received by the Treasurer John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Nicholas-lane; also by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Drummond and Co.; Hoares and Co., Hanson and Co., Prescott, Grote, and Co.; Smith, Payne, and Co.; Glyn and Co.; Jones Lloyd and Co.; Barclay and Co.; [illegible] Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart., and Co.; Abbott and Co.; Messrs. Courts and Co., Drummond and Co.; Hoares and Co., Hanson and Co., Prescott, Grote, and Co.; Smith, Payne, and Co.; Glyn and Co.; Jones Lloyd and Co.; Barclay and Co., [illegible] Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart., and Co.; Abbott and Co.; and at the Hospital.—By Order of the Weekly Board,
EDWARD RICE, D.D., Chaplain

The Weekly Board meet every Wednesday at Four o'Clock.
Cast-off apparel, male and female, also old linen rags, will be gratefully acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

KILDARE.—The Mackenzies of Scatwell are of ancient and distinguished ancestry, being descended from a branch of the famous Barons of Kintail. They bear for arms—"Quarterly [illegible] a buck's head cabossed, or for Mackenzie; second, or, a rock in flames, proper; third, or, a galley, sable, sails furled, flags and pennons flying, gules; fourth, two stags, *Combat*. The sun in splendour, *Motto*: Sine macula, and so far as arms. [illegible] is Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of Major Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie, the maiden name, which she ought to resume if she were unmarried previous to the marriage from which she is divorced. S. Th. Sh in the name is pronounced hard, as the g in gift

H.—Isabella de Conyers, daughter of Philip Count of Bruges, afterwards Duke of Savoy. See the "Life and Times of Francesca Carrara"

ERIN.—Strictly speaking, the lady is Mrs Harcourt; but courtesy gives her still the title of Countess of Waldegrave

WARWICKENSIS.—Queen's Counsel has precedence of all ordinary barristers. He sits within the [illegible] bar. He wears a silk gown, and his position is one of importance [illegible] to give him a right to expect frequent consultation from those who [illegible] usually given to persons of similar ability who are not Queen's Counsel, and the same dignity. A Queen's Counsel, also, is never required to do the mere drudgery of the profession, such as other juniors are. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., is usually looked to in the Commissions of Assize, where he occasionally sits as judge

D. H. HUNTER.—The Queen's Counsel is the superior of the two, we believe, an esquire

A SUBSCRIBER.—The tune of publication has not yet been announced

ANNA, DOLORES, &c., are mistaken. A number of Dahlias has already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. One of the pictures suggested has just been engraved and [illegible]

J. J. L.—Connexion, as applied to darkness, is from the Chaucerii, a people on the western coast of Italy, who, according to Homer, lived in perpetual darkness, probably even

L. L.—Louis Philippe had for his full name and titles at his accession—"Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans, born 3rd Sept. 1810, died 13th July, 1842, having two sons, the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres. Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of Nemours. 3. Francis-Ferdinand Philippe, Prince of Joinville. 4. Henry Eugene Philippe Marie, Duke of Aumale. 5. Anthony Marie Philippe Louis, Duke of Montpensier. 1. Louise Maria Theresa, the late lamented Queen of the Belgians. 2. Mary Christina Caroline Adelaide Francis Leopoldine, the famous sculptor, married Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg, and died in 1839. 3. Marie Clementine, married to Augustus Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha

Doctor Pleqnet has called our attention, for which we thank him, to an undesigned imposition in the article on Cardinal Wiseman, from the Cardinal's pastoral letter [illegible] was, instead of "Ego Hadrianus Papa," "Ego Hadrianus Episcopus," viz. Ferdinand Philippe Louis, Duke of Orleans, born 3rd Sept. 1810, died 13th July, 1842, leaving two sons, the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres. 2. Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of Nemours. 3. Francis-Ferdinand Philippe, Prince of Joinville. 4. Henry Eugene Philippe Marie, Duke of Aumale. 5. Anthony Marie Philippe Louis, Duke of Montpensier. 1. Louise Maria Theresa, the late lamented Queen of the Belgians. 2. Mary Christina Caroline Adelaide Francis Leopoldine, the famous sculptor, married Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg, and died in 1839. 3. Marie Clementine, married to Augustus Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha

"The hundred guinea dish" at York was served hot, with a salmon sauce over it

ANYBODY, Woolwich.—Blank verse is poetry, of a high order

A. M. S.—The public are admitted to the British Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of ten and four, from the 7th of September to the 1st of May; and between the hours of ten and six, from the 7th of May to the 1st of September; and daily during the weeks of Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, except Saturdays. "Frank Fairleigh" is by Mr Smedley

JOHANNES.—We are not aware that either of the Bardens ever wrote a book on cricket

A SUBSCRIBER FOR FOUR YEARS.—Address, Mr. Bagby Wyatt, Secretary, Executive Committee, Great Exhibition, 1, New Palace-yard, Westminster

LAUV. We do not credit the Paramagnetic story

HONORAT. SUBSCRIBER.—Mr. Cunningham's "Handbook" is the completest guide to London

H. L. Ipswich.—See Carpenter's "Angler's Assistant"

ANNA.—Pistachio or pistachia nuts are grown in Arabia, Persia, and Syria; and also in Sicily. Those from the East are best: the kernel resembles a sweet almond

[illegible] Purchase "Specimens of Short-Hand"

[illegible] Hunnyman and Co., Strand

EFFIE.—Third brass coins of Constantine the Great, struck at Constantinople

N. M.—There is a good scale of charges at the Heralds' Office, arranged, as far as dependent suppose. 2. No

G. H.—Prerogative-offices. Doctors'-Commons, St. Paul's

[illegible] Queen Albert is nephew of Leopold, King of the Belgians, whose father was Frances [illegible] Anthony, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Saalfeld. Prince Albert's grandfather)

HEARTLESS.—Strictly speaking, the wife of a country [illegible] has no right to a courtesy title. This rule, however, is seldom adhered to. For instance, if Lady Duke of Manchester's son and heir apparent was styled Viscount Mandeville, and so on, Lord Kimbolton. So, also, in the case referred to, the Duke of Newcastle's son and heir-apparent is styled by courtesy the Earl of Lincoln, and his son, Lord Clinton

CONSTANT READER, J. P.—The Archbishop of York was Bishop of Camburgh

K. KUTTER.—The scrimp of a grand of arms is seventy-five guineas A search at the Heralds' Office costs very little

A MARLBURIAN SAYS: The arms of Lord Stanley of Alderley are "Arg on a bend az. three fleurs' heads cabossed or" a crescent for difference.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Chatsworth is pronounced as if written Chumley

Acetotyps.—The Ron and Rev Baptist Noel is certainly not a "nobleman," although the son of one

LEONIDAS.—The reading of the barometer is usually higher in fine weather, indicating that the atmosphere is heavier at such times

A. R. Wigan.—Your coin is worth about 2*l*. Send it in a *registered letter* to Mr Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden

HOMO, Boston.—The was impress on scat are from two Nuremberg Tokens

ARIEL, A CONSTANT READER.—"Rolling's Annals of the Courage of Great Britain and its Dependencies," 2 vols. 4to. *third edition*, 4*l* 4*s*

T. W., Bradford.—Apply to the county maps to Mr Wyld, Geographer, Charing-cross

F. GELL, Oxford.—Apply to a bookseller for your Journal

J. H. Alnwick, is thanked; the subject is in the beginner's hands

A. Y. Z. Kew.—The Duke of Wellington was present at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, last season, under the title of "Zora." A Deputy-Lieutenant, in his own county, takes precedence of a Barrister-at-law, and ranks next below a Lieutenant-Colonel

Z. Z. ON WILLS, and A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE BEGINNING, must excuse our declining to answer legal questions which reside to those correspondents private affairs. It would be extremely improper for us to give opinion upon matters where the omission of a single fact might make a serious difference. In such instances advice can only be safely sought from a solicitor or barrister; and, indeed, our repeying to these kind of inquiries would be an unfair interference with the office and duties of the legal profession. The case is, however, otherwise with general and abstract questions of law, when clearly stated, as having no obvious connexion with private concerns. These naturally form part of the [illegible] and we shall [illegible] our best endeavours to effect

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Sir. The late Mr St. John Long was tried for the manslaughter of [illegible] Man, on the 31st August, 1836, he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £250, October 30 following. He was tried for manslaughter in the case of Mrs Catherine Lloyd, and acquitted, February 19, 1838

A SUBSCRIBER.—Sir William Leigh, of Newnham, was younger brother of Sir Rowland Leigh, of Longborough and Adlestrop, from whom the present Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, is in direct descent

PHILO-RICHMAN, Totnes, is thanked for his letter, in correction of the account at page 318 (Oct. 26), explaining that the alterations in the Abbey Church at Bath, in 1834, extended only to fitting up the choir for service, neither altering the design or character of the building externally or internally, safer as the mid-choir and transepts are concerned. Richman describes the alterations as having been in one of the Perpendicular style

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—One Scotch family of Edington uses for arms "As three Mears' heads erased arg." Another—that named in Gurnemouth's "Armorie"—"As a chev. ern. between three savages heads couped in profile, bound round the temples with a wreath." A third coat assigned to the name is "An. tre Hun pheasants"

TIAO.—The arms of De Bouverie of Brabant were, "Gu. a bend vair." The English Bouverys have had the following bearings confirmed to them: [illegible] per fess or and arg. a cockatrice displayed, two heads of the last, combed and wattled of the 2nd." On the breast an escutcheon gu. charged with a bend vairé, being the ancient arms of Bouverie. Crest: A demi eagle, with two heads, displayed as in the arms, issuing out of a ducal coronet. Over all, an escutcheon on the breast of the eagle as in the arms" [illegible] Bouverie, who is said to be born by Hope's sign manual in 1796

E. J. F.—No, but not at any longer period [illegible] Depôt with a banking company

H. H. We cannot inform you [illegible] PHILO GAVESTON—Not work

WAVERLEY.—Yes [illegible] CPL. We have it soon

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, France.—In Latin [illegible] M. W. We have not room for the likes

W. S.—High Church doctrine [illegible] A. M.—Next week

*** We are obliged to state, last week, that the Portrait of Mr Wiseman was from a Photograph by Beard

*** The tale of "Fred Holderwood" will be resumed next week.

CHRISTMAS, 1850. A DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be published at Christmas, with appropriate Tales, Poems, and Papers, by distinguished Authors. Articles received not later than December 10, 1850.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Queens of Scotland. Vol. I.—Prophetic Almanack.—Financial Reform Almanack.—The Modern Character Actress.—Farmer's Magistrate.—Autumn Evening Verses.—Philip of France: a Tragedy.—Hints on Conversation.—MUSIC. Peggotty, the Wanderer.—Three Happy Days.—Clara.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION PALACE.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, will be published, with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS; containing about 12 Engravings illustrative of the progress of the GREAT BUILDING in Hyde-park; also, a full Report of Mr. Paxton's Lecture, to be delivered at the Society of Arts, on the 13th inst. containing his own history of his wonderful structure; the rapid progress of which, and the intense interest attached to the subject, will, it is expected, render this extra sheet highly acceptable to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850.

EVENTS in Paris are rapidly ripening for a change. The known determination of Louis Napoleon to prolong his power, either as President for another term of four years or for life, or as Consul or Emperor of the French, and the support which his pretensions have received from large masses of the people, and from the rank and file of the army, have brought him into collision with a riva. almost as powerful as himself, and with an ambition quite as daring as his own. The cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" which the soldiery, contrary to all propriety and to the spirit of the Constitution, no less than to all military discipline, have raised upon his path, have excited the disapprobation of General Changarnier; and it has required no little skill and patience, and no little self-command on the part of all the political leaders in Paris, to save the country from immediate civil war. Louis Napoleon is supported by too large a party, both in the state and in the army, to succumb to the dictation of General Changarnier, even on a point where he may have been constitutionally wrong; and General Changarnier, whatever his own ultimate designs may be, is so thoroughly supported by all the monarchical factions which form the majority in the National Assembly, and by all the parties out of the Assembly who agree in nothing but in their hatred of the Revolution, and of Louis Napoleon as its creature and representative, that he cannot do otherwise than brave the power, and endeavour to thwart the designs of the President. There may be a truce between these rivals; but, after what has passed, there never can be peace, and when the moment for open rupture arrives, as arrive it must unless some unexpected turn of the mighty wheel shall disable one of the combatants, nothing less than civil war can be the consequence. Louis Napoleon and General Changarnier seem to have been fully aware of this fact, during the late negotiations, and to have only refrained from decisive action, because neither was fully prepared to strike effectually. A premature movement might have been fatal to either of them. It was because they knew this, and not because they were reconciled, that they agreed to a cessation of hostilities. Should the battle ever be fought out, all France, and not Paris alone, will be the arena.

What Louis Napoleon wants, is evident. There is no secret about his ultimate object. What General Changarnier desires is by no means so clear. Indeed, it is impossible to say whether he thinks that Changarnier is not as good a name for an Emperor as Bonaparte, or whether Cromwell or Monk is the hero he would emulate. Nothing is known positively about him. He envelops himself in a mantle of taciturnity, and his words are so obscurely oracular, that none can divine whether he wishes to uphold or to overthrow the Republic. He keeps his own council, and is looked upon with favour by all parties, except by the sincere republicans of the school of Lamartine, Marrast, and the present Government, and by the Bonapartists. The partisans of Henri V. look to him for the restoration of peace and legitimacy. The Orleanists consider that he is the most likely man in France to bring back the house of Orleans, and the comfortable days of bribery, corruption, and a thriving trade; while the fat *bourgeoisie* venerate him as the unflinching foe of the disturbers of order, and the great bulwark against Communism and the Red Republic. Perhaps the Bonapartists and the Republicans guess more truly than others his real objects,

THE NEW LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—1850.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

Mr. Parker, announced th

when it had gone round, and t

National Anthem, w

Prince Albert, a

The health of the late Lord Mayor" which was received

topic of which was the recent rejoi

Lord Mayor then ros

The toast was rec

the toast of

of the episcope with more than usual before Ladies waved their kerch

Attorney-gen

METROPOLITAN NEWS

Parke Hardy, and Th

police, and taken at such

Hallamshire which, in the maintenance of their heritage, still an indica

Liberty In England the

KING LOWAH'S RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCH

ILLMAN'S ALMS

CAL SOCIETY The usual month

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in London in

when they seek . m as a dictatorial lieutenant. But whatever his ultimate object, he is at [illegible] the most powerful man in France. [illegible] and the President, who has

barrel-room or of the Assembly, seem to care one straw about the Republic—to whom every one of them has professed allegiance or about the liberties of the French people. There is not one Alsace among these Frenchmen, but, as it were, a "sweet," and the only doubt seems to be, whether Bonaparte or Bourbon, Chesterfield or Orleans, is his legitimate prospect. Every other principle of government but that of military force is universally scouted. The most democratic and the most refined in the world, seems to be as sick of liberty as if an emetic, and to think no medicine equal in efficacy to a strait jacket. Another peculiarity is, that the only party in France which at the present moment acts peaceably and legally is the party who, in other fashions and parties, instruct, condemn, and hate. The Republicans—the men who made the Revolution, and who find their views more and more [illegible] every day—[illegible] the only men who [illegible] guilty, by word or deed, of treason to the established [illegible] of their country. They have suffered much, and they seem to have learned a value and [illegible] which [illegible]. They watch and wait. If they have, simply, [illegible] either of [illegible] the Republic, it is for Louis Napoleon, whom they consider to be, on all events, the creature of the popular will, and the representative of the principle of personal merit. What they might make a struggle [illegible], if it had not secure the Republic itself, might secure the rights which the Revolution [illegible] had when the Pre. mature majority have, one by one, invaded and corrupted. The situation is critical, yet, all circumstances considered, Louis Napoleon has the best of the game. He has shown fourth determination and headiness. These qualities will yet serve him in good stead, if he continue to exhibit them.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, the Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur, and attended by the Countess of Morley, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Major Bouverie, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Lord Alfred Paget, Lieutenant-Colonel Bouverie, and Francis Seymour, and Mr. Birch, arrived at Windsor Castle [illegible] from an excursion to [illegible] on the [illegible] instant. The Queen and the

Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon. Lord Seymour left the Castle in the afternoon

Colonel Buckley has received Lord Alfred Paget in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty

On Thursday the Duchess of Cambridge accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and her Royal Highness the Princess Mary visited, for the first time, the palace of Buckingham, which her Majesty returning to Kew the same afternoon. The Duchess of Kent dined

There will be four theatrical performances at Windsor Castle before Christmas

Lord and Lady Rachel left the Duchess of Buccleuch's on Monday last, and proceeded to Mr. and Lady Charlotte Balfour's, Whittinghame, East Lothian, where they will remain for the winter.

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The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere and family have left for Lisbon, the Countess having quitted the Queen, Viscount and Viscountess Bradley Martin are soon to follow Lady for the winter.

The Duke of Beaufort is expected to arrive at Badminton this week, after an absence of [illegible] months, during which his Grace has been visiting the principal cities of Italy.

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The Duke of Wellington and General Master of the Brigade of Guards, [illegible]

The 1st and 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards [illegible] the 2nd battalion of Coldstream Guards and the battalion of Scots Fusileer Guards occupied the centre, and the 3rd battalion of Scots Fusileer Guards was posted on the left flank. The Irish Guards [illegible]

PRUSSIA

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin announces the death at that city, on the 6th inst., of Count Frederick William de Brandenburg, [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

A THREE-DECKER BLOWN U

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT AT THE REGISTRY AND HOME OF THE SERVANTS' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—[illegible] day (Friday) [illegible] his Royal Highness with his usual patron[illegible]

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL UNITED THE LORD MAYOR'S FARMERS' ANNUAL.—At the [illegible] of the common council, [illegible] on Thursday, Wednesday, [illegible] last week, [illegible] the Lord Mayor, [illegible] the chair. [illegible] last time I shall have the honour of addressing you from the chair. I therefore, to thank you for all your kindness, and the considerate manner

DONATION OF ONE THOUSAND [illegible]

THE WOODS AND FORESTS AND NATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.—[illegible] property of the [illegible]

THE LOAN BILLS TO THE 1ST AUGUST AND THE 10TH OCTOBER.—[illegible]

THE CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PLATE AGAINST MI

EXTENSIVE POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES AT LEEDS.—On Thursday [illegible]

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C E S—Many of your games are marked for insertion, and they shall appear as opportunities occur. At present, you perceive, we are a good deal pressed for space in the Chess cols.—E.

Ф, Rutland gate—If we mistake not, Westerton, the bookseller at Knightsbridge, is an agent for the sale of the "Staunton Chess-men." You will, no doubt, obtain from him a "genuine set."

HERMES.—"In a game of Chess, Black moves a piece which left his King in check; whereupon White insisted upon his moving as King according to Rule 17 in the "Chess-Player's Handbook." In reply, Black Castled, maintaining that, in so doing, he had complied with this rule in question." A player has no right, under such circumstances, to move any piece but his King; and cannot, therefore, legally Castle

J D B—Your solution of Problem No. 353 is quite correct. The former copy of it did not arrive.

BRUTUS.—Your opponent was not justified in taking the Rook with his King, since a King must not, under any circumstances, be placed into check

P, of Grahame's Town—The Problem of "I AM A TO

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

AMATEUR.—Commence with any small elementary treatise, such as the "Manual of Chess," by Kenny, or the "Chess-Player's Text-book," pursued then to the "Handbook," or Lewis's Treatise, or Walker's "Art of Play." With these, you might vary your study by playing the innumerable games to be found in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle, the "Chess Studies." The works named will afford you at least five [illegible] the end of that period you can apply to us again. 2. See the [illegible]

WILLIAM.—[illegible]

DUBLIN.—A new [illegible] Chess-Club at 18, Nassau-street, in the [illegible] Library, opposite the Guildhall, in the High-street

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

*** [illegible] and pays a part of his correspondence. Address, P. P., Post-office, Dundee

HERMES.—Your note with you, that the [illegible] March, proposed in the [illegible] is received, and [illegible] of interest; as [illegible] were opposed exactly [illegible] to come the game to a close, but we shall always [illegible] which we consider to be [illegible]

[illegible]

A CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATE.—Next week, if we can.

QUERIST.—In how many ways can the Knights be exchanged, are called "transfers" these [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FIREWORKS AT THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, BOW-ROAD, ON TUESDAY.

CATESBY HALL.—GATEWAY ASHBY ST. LEGER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, BOW-ROAD.

On Tuesday, the Committee of this excellent Charity, assisted by their able and persevering friend, Captain J. Warren, provided for the subscribers and friends of the Institution a most brilliant private display of fireworks, which brought together a galaxy of fashion and beauty. A considerable number of clergymen, medical gentlemen, and members of the legal profession were also present; with several gentlemen connected with the mercantile and shipping interests honoured the ground with their presence, forming, in the whole, an assemblage rarely witnessed on such an occasion.

The display was got up by subscription: the surplus funds, after paying the expenses, being for the benefit of the asylum; and we are happy to learn that the result more than met the expectations of the committee; and, what is still more gratifying, several new subscribers have been obtained in consequence of the satisfaction and delight they experienced in witnessing the superior order and regularity observable in every department of the establishment.

The fireworks, by Darby, were both novel and exceedingly appropriate to the occasion. Among those we noticed in particular, was a ship represented in lines of fire, in full rig, symbolical of Commerce; and another device was a clever transparency of a shipwreck, with the motto in fireworks (as it were, coming from the sufferers) of "God protect our Orphans."

The grounds were illuminated with variegated lamps; and, after the fireworks, coloured fires were burnt occasionally. The children witnessed the display; and, in their healthy countenances, evidenced the delight they experienced.

The members of the Ladies' Committee graced the ground with their presence; and the following members of the Gentlemen's Committee, with their usual kindness and attention, presided over the festivities:—G. S. Clarke, Esq., Hon. Secretary; James Shepherd, Esq.; Rev. H. Rendall, Hon. Chaplain; T. J. Warren, Esq.; J. Gole, Esq.; George Holiday, Esq.; D. Warren, Esq.; Dr. Little, Physician to the Institution; Thomas New, Esq., Hon. Surgeon; F. Charrington, Esq., A. B. M'Guffie, Esq.; Henry Mills, Esq., and William Holloway, Esq. The trustees, treasurer, and other members of the Committee, were unavoidably absent, in consequence of previous engagements.

THE ORTOLAN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

LAUNCH OF H. M. STEAM-FRIGATE "LEOPARD," AT DEPTFORD, ON TUESDAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

NATIONAL CONCERTS AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE BERLIN CHOIR.

THE CELEBRATED BERLIN CHOIR.

The members of the *Dom Chor*, or Berlin Chapel Royal Choir, with Herr Kapelmeister Neithardt conducting the performance, are depicted by our Artists. The first appearance in this country of this famed body of choristers took place on the 1st inst.; their singing created an almost unparalleled sensation; never was a house more completely taken by storm than at their execution of Mendelssohn's 43rd Hymn. The pure and excellent quality of the voices, the classical excellence of the style, the marvellous precision in taking up the points, the perfect intonation, the exactitude of the time, the beautiful blending of the whole in the swelling and diminishing of the gorgeous harmonies, quite electrified the auditory. The breathless silence during the hymn was broken at the end by a burst of hearty cheering from every part of the theatre, proving that the ear of the veriest tyro in music had been penetrated with the masterly vocalisation, as well as that of the most cultivated listener. The encore was unanimous, as was also the case for the hymn, by Corsi, of Venice (1617), and for the motetto of Grell, a Berlin organist of the present period, "Gnädig und barmherzig" (merciful and bountiful). After the demand for Grell's motet, the conductor, instead of repeating it, gave the signal for "Rule Britannia," to the evident delight of the audience. This was encored, so exquisitely harmonized was the German version, and so admirably sung; and then the Choir struck up the National Anthem, the whole house rising *en masse* at this delicate Tentonic demonstration and appeal to our loyalty. Such was the first night's triumph, and every evening since has been a repetition of the enthusiasm for the choral strangers. On Saturday, the hymns were by Lotti, a Venetian composer (1685), and Bortniansky, a Russian *maitre de chapelle*. Lotti was celebrated for his operas, madrigals, masses, motets, organ music, &c., and was the author of the madrigal "In una sieps embrosa," which Buononcin palmed off as his own composition on the Academy of Ancient Music, in London, in 1727—an imposition that ultimately compelled him to leave this country. Both hymns are fine works, and were deliciously sung. On the *encore* of Lotti's hymn, the choir gave the harmonized arrangement of the Scotch melody, "The Blue-bells of Scotland," and this so enchanted the house, that there was another rapturous *encore*, when the choristers sang "The last Rose of Summer." Perhaps the greatest treat was on the third night of their appearance, when they sang the "Ave Verum" of Mozart, a glorious peal of solemn harmony that went to the very heart's core.

The Choir consists of seventy voices in Berlin. It is sustained at the sole expense of the King of Prussia. The boys who are admitted in the choir are instructed in composition, or they may select an instrument for practice, in order, if their voices should be lost, that a resource may be open for their subsistence. Augustus Neithardt, the present Kapelmeister, was born at Schleiz, in Saxony, the 13th of August, 1793, and he was appointed in 1843. Neithardt has been distinguished as a composer of some 118 vocal and instrumental works, amongst which his psalms and part-songs are very remarkable. The Choir, so well trained under his careful and artistical superintendence, sing *à capella*—that is, without any instrumental accompaniment. The conductor simply gives the pitch with the common tuning-fork to the singers, who have their parts in hand, and then begins the most delightful combination of human voices that has ever been heard. The entire Choir, of course, is not here; there are ten cantos or soprano, as the Germans call them; ten altos, six tenors, and eight bassi, now at the National Concerts. Every chorus-singer, every member of a choral, a glee, or a madrigal society, ought to hear this magnificent Choir, whose observance of the *pianos* and *fortes*, whose accuracy in taking up each note, whether in the diatonic or chromatic scales, are beyond all praise, and must be listened to by every musician, professional or amateur, to be properly appreciated.

HERR NEITHARDT.

MR. WESTLAND MARSTON'S NEW PLAY OF "PHILIP OF FRANCE AND MARIE DE MERANIE" (ACT III. SCENE LAST), AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MISS GODDARD.

MISS GODDARD.

The beautiful in music must result from the combined influences of nature and art; and all great musicians have been distinguished even in their very infancy, by palpable signs of musical organization and acute sensibility. Miss Arabella Goddard, the youthful *pianiste*, whose portrait is presented in our columns this day, has formed no exception to the above rule—from her earliest childhood, she evinced an extraordinary attachment for instrumental sounds. Born on the 12th of January, 1836, at St. Servan, near St. Malo, in France, of English parents, the quickness of her ear did not escape attention, and the predilection of the child was encouraged by maternal instruction. At the age of four years and a half the marvellous talent and execution of Miss Arabella were exhibited in public for the first time, at a charitable concert, given at St Servan, and she played a fantasia on themes from Mozart's "Don Juan." Mr. and Mrs. Goddard removing to Paris, their daughter, for four years, received lessons from the late Kalkbrenner, the celebrated pianist and composer; and on the return of her parents to London, the cultivation of her abilities was allotted to the accomplished Mrs. Anderson, the pianist to her Majesty, and instructress to the Princess Royal. At eight years of age, Miss Goddard had the honour of performing before her Majesty and Prince Albert. There was a question of placing her at the Royal Academy of Music, to compete for the King's Scholarship; but this intention was abandoned, and, at the suggestion of Herr Kuhe, from whom Miss Goddard had lessons, Thalberg was selected as the finishing master of the gifted child, who displayed astonishing readiness at sight playing, and a most surprising musical memory. At a *matinée d'invitation* given by Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, at their residence, on the 30th of March last, Miss Goddard performed before a select company of amateurs. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in mentioning her remarkable execution, predicted that, with increased strength, she would rival any living *pianiste*; and there is every prospect of the realization of the prophecy. Except at a *matinée musicale* given by Miss Bassano during the past season, Miss Goddard did not play in public. Her *début* at the Grand National Concerts took place October 23, when she played the "Elisir" fantasia, and "Tarantella" of her master, Thalberg, with the most decided success. Since this essay the popularity of Miss Goddard has been permanently established; she has executed the first movement of Hummel's Concerto in E; the "Masaniello" and "Don Pasquale" fantasias of Thalberg; Streich's "Hirondelles;" Prudent's "Lucia" and "Puritani" fantasias; caprices of Blumenthal, &c. Although Miss Goddard's performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have been chiefly confined to the works of the modern romantic school, of which wonderful mechanism and poetic feeling are the great characteristics, she is equally distinguished as a *pianiste* in the classic stores of high art, and the elaborations of a Bach fugue are exhibited by her with the utmost delicacy and precision. Miss Goddard is as yet a mere child, and the witchery her playing exercises over the minds of her auditory is not the result of a marked individuality of style, or of enormous manual power; but it arises from her elegant, graceful facility of execution, her crisp and delicate tone, and the certainty of her passage-playing. Miss Goddard is now studying composition under Mr. Macfarren, and with her future advance in musical knowledge, there is every legitimate expectation that she may occupy higher ground than a merely digital executant, in which she is now so pre-eminent. Her equality of touch is charming; and this unity of strength in the fingers enables her to make all the component parts of modern intricacies stand out with clearness and celerity. She will, of course, acquire more strength in the wrists; and to her present exquisitely cabinet-picture finish, if we may so term it, will, no doubt, be added her only physical defect—that of power.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Westland Marston's historical tragedy produced on Monday was completely successful. The historical drama is a species apart and distinguished

from the romantic and classical. It is not bound by the same rules, spreads over a wider surface of action, and claims a greater variety of illustration. Justified by the above rule, the dramatist is entitled to assume much of character and manner, which in the more legal drama would be rejected to be more elaborately wrought out. *Philip Augustus* of France, the hero of the present tragedy ("Philip of France and Marie de Méranie"), has an historical character already formed, remarkable for its inconsistency. Mr. Marston gives his own idea of it in his preface.

"The student of history rarely meets with a more interesting problem than that furnished by the character of Philip Augustus. It abounded in those contrasts which alternately excite our censure and our admiration. Proud, impetuous, and jealous, Philip was yet affable, far-sighted, susceptible of the strongest sympathies, and capable of inspiring the most ardent devotion to his person Though politic and superstitious, his attachment to Marie de Méranie* induced him, for a long period, to brave both the anger of a powerful ally and the malediction of the Church. If it must be granted that he was unscrupulous and even cruel in the pursuit of ambitious ends, he nevertheless identified his own greatness with that of his country, and was the manifest patron of humanizing arts. The colleges, hospitals, and works of public utility founded by a Prince so valiant and enterprising, prove that he shared even his thirst for glory with zeal for the progress of learning and the domestic welfare of his people. But, perhaps, hardly any circumstance more clearly reveals the 'divided being' of this Monarch than the first bequest in his will. He desired that a sum equal to the present value of 1,500,000 livres should be applied to some restitution in all cases where his executors might think he had committed injustice. The poor of Paris were also the especial objects of his remembrance and his bounty.

"A nature of such opposing elements—at once the slave of the most censurous and patriotic impulses; at another, enslaved and hardened by the lust of power—appeared to contain all the materials for that most tragic of struggles in which the higher principles of humanity are gradually obscured by the predominance of selfish passions"

Such a character as this is difficult, both for the dramatist to portray and the actor to interpret. In both respects it is a kind of analogon of the Shaksperian "King John." Both, too, have a contest with the papacy—In *Philip's* case similar in its cause to that of Henry VIII. His matrimonial relations are the motive springs of *Philip's* conduct. Affianced to *Marie*, but wedded to *Ingerburge*, *Philip* seeks a divorce from the latter, and in so doing involves himself in a contest with the papacy and people. He would defy both. The following is a part of the scene in the third act, where the contest becomes hot and furious:

Bishop of Paris. We may not question Rome's prerogative.
Philip. Ye may not palter with your sworn allegiance.
Your oaths I have your oaths
Bishop of Paris. All bonds are void
That Rome annuls; allegiance itself is void
In this behalf.
Archbishop of Rheims. Sire! Your late union—(*hesitateng*).
Bishop of Paris. Your *cancelled* union with the Lady Marie—
Philip Paris! The foe has been held bold who broke
His lance on Philip's buckler; yet he's bold
Who'd snatch from Philip's arms the love he clasps
Unto his naked breast!
Bishop of Paris. Even that love
Must then renounce! 'Tis Rome that speaks through me.
Archbishop of Paris. My liege, the Pope
Philip. The Pope, my Lords! Four letters—things, not names
The Pope! Did earth receive him from the stars?
Or strange he from the ocean? Did the sun
Wake earlier on his birthday? Will eclipse
Turn the skies sable at his death? He came
Into this world by nature's common road.
Needs food to succour life, and life by cold,
Relaxed by heat, would drown in a rough sea,
Soon as a serf would! Let him ban the fields,—
The grass will grow in spite of him!
Bishop of Paris Impiety!
Bar'st thou thy front so boldly?
Philip. I *will* speak
Man's love—the growth of heaven—of nought below
Admits control. Heaven's ministers should know it!
First Noble. True; by the Ordinance!
Second Noble. Upon my knighthood.
We shame ourselves to see this lady shamed!
Third Noble. Than whom did none more gracious e'er tread earth
My Lords, you are unconscionful! (*To the Bishops.*)
Bishop of Paris. What, are ye
Revolters too? Then — (*Bells are heard to toll.*)
Hark! The time is past.
The time for duty King! those sounds declare
Thy land cursed for thy sake. With it and thee
The heavens break off their league. Whereof on earth
We lay the sacred symbol of our faith
In token of the grace profaned and lost! (*They lower the crucifix.*)
Submission and repentance—deep, entire—
Are all that now remain.

(*A long pause, during which the tolling of the bell at alone heard*)

The effect of this scene on the audience was both solemn and exciting. The continued tolling of the cathedral bell, in sign of the papal interdict becoming operative, was, as a theatrical expedient, both novel and striking. The interest of the situation was further increased by the appearance of *Marie*, recently made Queen, who now, fully understanding the peril of her position, voluntarily discrowns herself, to save her husband. This the Monarch will not permit, but consents to make an appeal himself to the Pope—a compromise which, however, avails little. The haughty prelates contrive so many delays, that the Monarch, impatient, and, moreover, tempted by *De Fontenne*, an adverse noble, undertakes to decide the case himself, by marching *Ingerburge* to her nominal dignity, while he still remains the husband (in "sight of heaven") of *Marie* But *Marie* will not consent to be reduced to the social position of a paramour; and, in a powerful scene, renounces the proposition with disdain, and casts *Philip* both in anger and in sorrow. This scene costs *Marie* her life, while it operates on *Philip* as a motive for the redemption of his honour. He rushes to the field, returns victor, but only in time to receive his wife's dying benediction. On this pathetic situation the curtain finally falls.

The play met with triumphant success, and has, moreover, the credit of having brought Miss Faucit back to the London public, and restored Mr Brooke to the Olympic stage. Both, in the parts of the hero and heroine, exerted themselves to the utmost of their talent. Miss Faucit, indeed, acted with her usual fascination. She dropped the words of the text like melodious dews, and, indeed, fully entered into the poetry of the part. The *mise en scène* was also excellent, and all the appointments, scenery, and costumes were on a costly scale. After the play, the applause was universal, Miss Faucit and Mr Brooke being called before the curtain and the author, with good-humoured violence, invited to bow from his private box. We consider that the continued success of this tragedy will have important influence on the fortunes of the poetic drama. To the management of Mr. Farren it does the highest honour.

HAYMARKET.

Mr Macready's farewell performances continue to attract crowded houses. On Saturday he performed *Lear*, and on Monday *Richelieu*, with all his usual power. Mr. Davenport, in the parts of *Edgar* and the *Cheualier de Mauprat*, developed extraordinary ability. We shall watch this actor's progress with growing interest.

SADLER'S WELLS

The romantic play of "Cymbeline" has been reproduced at this house, for the purpose of further testing Miss Lyons in a new part, that of *Imogen*. Though not yet equal to so trying and perfect a character, she nevertheless continues to justify the hopes already expressed. On Thursday, "The Bridal" was reproduced, with Miss Glyn as *Evadne* and Mr Phelps as *Melantius*. Both characters were interpreted with extraordinary power by both artists.

THE PATENT PORTABLE METRONOME.—This is the name of a cleverly-contrived little instrument for measuring time in music, invented by Mr Edward Greaves, of 36, South-street, Sheffield. In size and form it resembles a small watch, and is fitted in the waistcoat pocket. It consists of a case, containing a tape forty inches long, which can be drawn out to any required length, and be there retained by a stop. The extreme end of the tape being held by the finger and thumb, the case forms the weight or "bob;" on one side of the tape are marked the Italian musical terms generally in use, and on the other side are placed the figures which indicate the length of a variable pendulum, making from 60 to 160 vibrations in one minute. From the isochronous property of the pendulum time will be measured with extreme accuracy, whether the vibrations are small or moderately large. The only instrument hitherto employed by musicians for this purpose is Maelzel's Metronome, which, though an admirable invention, is too large and costly for general use. The Portable Metronome combines the scientific adaptation of the same principle with what is useful and practical, by showing the precise "time" of the Italian musical terms employed by composers The latter quality, especially, recommends the instrument to both professional and amateur musicians, as it supplies a desideratum which all have acknowledged. From its moderate price and small dimensions, and from its practical usefulness, to those who are desirous of becoming good musical "timists," together with the entire approbation of the instrument expressed by eminent musicians, the inventor has good reason to anticipate its success. Being placed so as to project from the edge of a table, mantel-piece, or piano, in sight of the performer, a single impulse will cause the pendulum to vibrate during the time occupied in playing several pages of music; the vibrations can be continued, if required, by an occasional touch of the finger.

AN ANTI-MALTHUSIAN.—A short time ago, Robert Howe, one of the Brighton police, accompanied his wife to London, on a visit to his father, who is a warder in the Tower. Leaving his wife at the Tower, he returned to his duties; and on Thursday week he received a letter from his father, announcing the premature confinement of his wife with four children, two boys and two girls. They were all born alive, but one of them died shortly after birth. The mother was "as well as could be expected."

* This lady is by some writers called Agnes; but *nonsine Marian* are the express words of Sigurd

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS

The annual series of promenade entertainments was opened last night (Friday), in Drury-Lane Theatre. The concert was over at too late an hour for any detailed notice in our present number. It may be mentioned, that the programme is the same as last season, with the exception of fourteen players, who have been replaced by native and continental *artistes* of celebrity, amongst whom are —M. Delavigne, first oboe; Mr. A. Winterbotham, bassoon; M. Dorfu, ophicleide, M. Demunck, the famed violoncellist, from Brussels; M. Vogel, the alto and viola d'amour, &c. Amongst the soloists, a number of note in the old band are—Messrs. Cioffi, Jarrett, Pulsf, Collinet, Deloffre, Nadand, Tolbecque, Collins, Harper, Howell, Pratten, Sommers, Sonnenberg, Koenig, &c.; the whole forming an orchestra of 70 performers Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, for whom the great Meyerbeer has expressly composed a new song, is re-engaged. M. Jullien, for his new work, the "Quadrille des Nations," has secured the co-operation of the bands of the Garde Municipale, and the Life Guards, under Mr. Godfrey, Mr Box, and Mr. Grattan Cooke. He has also engaged the *corps de tambours* of the 2nd Legion of the Parisian National Guards, by permission of the French authorities, and he has brought the soloists, a number of instruments, and the interior of the theatre has been entirely re-decorated for these concerts, and the journals of every nation are again to be found in the reading-room at the back of the stage. Of course, the opening night was a bumper.

M. Jullien, in his prospectus, after an allusion to his triumphs in ten successive seasons, declares that he shall follow up his former course of policy, that of insuring amusement as well as of attempting instruction, by blending in the programmes the most sublime works with those of a lighter school.

On Thursday night, contrary to usual practice, M. Jullien began, instead of ending, with his annual Grand *Bal Masqué*. The theatre was brilliantly lighted and decorated, the crystal curtain being included in the superb decorative effects; and with the band of 110 players, the usual exhilirating result was produced on the mass of masquers and mummers.

NEW ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

It would be matter of deep regret if any foreign musician or amateur of note had been present at the opening, last Tuesday night, at the Soho Theatre, formerly belonging to Miss Bailey, of what is called "The New English Opera-House." What a notion would have been formed by the foreigner of our musical resources! Could he have believed that London, with a population of two millions—with the finest choral singers in the world—with a body of most accomplished instrumentalists—with a number of really eminent English composers, and a very fair sprinkling of principal vocalists, could have produced such an exhibition of incompetency and puerility? The only relief to the annoyance caused by the melancholy display, being that it presented itself nearly throughout a three-act opera.—"The Last Crusade," by Mr. Mitchell. the blind composer—as a burlesque; and as such was laughed at by those amateurs who could not feel how much injury was done to a native talent" by the disastrous performance; whilst, on the other hand, the "friends" of the establishment, by a series of parodies on great lyric triumphs, in the shape of encores, re-calls, and ovations, were adding disgust and disorder to disgust and discontent. Criticism on Mr. Mitchell's pretensions is utterly disarmed by the glaring deficiency of the execution. For the future foundation, on a permanent basis, of a really National Opera-House, nothing could be more fatal to art and artists than Tuesday's "Last Crusade."

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Mr. Macfarren's serenata, "The Sleeper Awakened," the words by Mr. John Oxenford, will be produced at the Grand National Concerts, next Monday; Mdlle. Angri and Mr. Sims Reeves singing the principal parts.——Next Tuesday, the Liverpool Philharmonic Society will produce the new oratorio, "David," by Mr. Charles Horsley; conducted by the composer, with Mr. W. T. Best as organist, and Misses Birch and M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Armstrong, and Machin, as principal singers.——The fine organ performances of Dr. Gauntlett, at the Cyclorama, are attracting numerous visitors; he is officiating during the severe illness of the able organist, Mr. Pittman.——The Cecilian Society, instituted 1785, performed on Thursday night, at Albion Hall, London Wall, the third part of Handel's "Messiah" and Haydn's Harvest Anthem, on the occasion of the death of a member.——The Western Madrigal Society, established in 1840, met for the first time this season last Saturday night, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Musicians, in Lisle-street. In memory of the recently deceased hon. secretary, G Budd, Esq., who was much respected, Handel's Funeral Anthem was sung. Mr. Gibson is now the secretary, and James Evans, Esq., remains the president. Mr. Turle, the organist of Westminster Abbey, is the conductor.——The Sacred Harmonic Society's Messiah, "As it fell upon a day," was the novelty in Saturday's scheme; but this composition was never intended to be sung by a full choir like a madrigal, and was, therefore, out of place. The choir did very well, but the band of the Berlin Chapel Royal Choir, now at her Majesty's Theatre, as the perfection of part-singing.——The Musical-Dramatic Entertainment, to be given by Mdme. Thillon and Mr Hudson, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, on the 18th inst. and Miss Dolby, next Tuesday, will begin a series of *soirées musicales* at her residence——Miss C. Hayes, with the Italian company, has been singing at Limerick, and will appear at Dublin, previous to her engagement for Her Majesty's ——Mr. Sims Reeves and Miss Lucombe were united last Saturday.——Mr. Macfarren's cantata, "The Sleeper awakened," will be produced next Wednesday, at Her Majesty's Theatre, with Mdlle. Angri, and Messrs. Bodda and Sims Reeves.

MR. W. T. BEST'S PERFORMANCE ON THE BOSTON ORGAN.—On the 1st instant there was another trial of the new grand Boston organ, at the factory of Messrs. Hook and Co., in presence of a numerous audience and many accomplished player—Mr. W. T. Best, the organist of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, who has distinguished himself also by some very clever compositions for the organ, was the first to play, on the occasion, the following pieces, all written for the organ:—J. S. Bach's grand Prelude and Fugue in E flat, and Toccata in F; Mendelssohn's Sonata No. 4; Rinck's Concerto in F; Handel's Fugue in G; Adolphe Hesse's Introduction and Fugue in B flat; Hullah's Allegretto Pastorale; C. G. Hoepner's Adagio in E minor; J. L. Krebs's Fugue in C; Albrechtsberger's Fugue in C; and Hesse's Tema, with variations, and introduction and Variations on "God save the Queen;" and Mr. Best's own Prelude and Fugue No. 2, in E flat.—On Wednesday, Mr. Cooper gave morning and evening performances on the same instrument; and last night, the veteran Mr Adams played.

MUSIC IN PARIS.—Mdlle. Alboni terminated her engagement at the Grand Opera, on the 31st of October, having played *Leonora* and *Fides* ("Prophète") twice during the last three nights. On the 1st instant, she left Paris for Madrid, to appear at the new Italian Opera. Meanwhile, Mdlle. Frezzolini, Gardoni, Formès, &c.——A new three-act opera, by Adam, expressly composed for Alboni, will be brought out in the spring, as she is re-engaged. In the meanwhile, the rehearsals for Auber's five-act opera, "L'Enfant Prodigue," have recommenced—Mdme. Laborde being substituted for Mdlle. Mainvielle-Fodor, whose engagement has been cancelled; Massol and Roger have the other chief parts in the "Prodigal Son."——Last Wednesday Viardot was to have made her re appearance at the Grand Opera, in her unrivalled delineation of *Fides*, in the "Prophète."——M. Gounod's "Sappho," for the gifted Viardot, is to be mounted this winter.——Meyerbeer left Paris for Berlin last Saturday, thus putting an end to all expectation that he would produce for the Grand Opera, whose engagement has been cancelled; Massol and Roger have the other chief parts in the "Prodigal Son."——Last Wednesday Viardot was to have made her re appearance at the Grand Opera, in her unrivalled delineation of *Fides*, in the "Prophète."——M. Gounod's "Sappho," for the gifted Viardot, is to be mounted this winter.——Meyerbeer left Paris for Berlin last Saturday, thus putting an end to all expectation that he would produce for the Grand Opera, his "Camp of Silesia," or his new opera, "L'Africaine."——The opening of the Italian Opera at the Salle Ventadour is announced for this evening (the 9th), with Bellini's "Sonnambula," sustained by Mdlle. Nau, F. Lablache, Mario, and Ciuzolari. Signor Colini, a celebrated barytone in Italy, has been engaged by Mr. Lumley. M. Charles Eckert, the Berlin composer, is named accompanyist and singing master. ——The action in the Tribunal of Commerce, by Herr Freyberg, the director of the Berlin Italian Opera, against Mr. Lumley, for damages, on account of Madame Florentini (Mrs. Jennings) having abandoned her contract with the Prussian director, for Paris, ended in his nonsuit; but he has ample ground for consolation in having secured the engagement of the accomplished *prima donna*, Madame Castellan, for twelve representations at Berlin, in place of Madame Florentini. ——Alboni has joined the Association of Dramatic Artistes in Paris, and has forwarded a donation of 600 francs.——Besides the new Philharmonic Society, under Berlioz, a new musical institution, called the St. Cecilia Society, has been founded, with M. Seghers as the orchestral director, to give six concerts on alternate weeks with those of the Conservatoire, with 130 choral and orchestral executants. Signor Giuliani, from Florence, has succeeded Manuel Garcia in the singing class at the Conservatoire, the brother of Viardot and Malibran having previously resigned. M. François Sauvo, for forty years chief editor of the *Moniteur*, in Paris, died lately, in his 78th year. He was distinguished also as a dramatic and musical critic. What changes, political and artistical, had not M. Sauvo witnessed during his career! He was a kind-hearted man, and much respected ——The Milan Scala is purple and yellow, and clad in white dress, every box which was thrown a purple velvet cloak embroidered with gold. The ha loon passed over the Invalides, an immense crowd witnessing its progress *Gallignani*

A NOBLE BENEFACTOR.—The city of Barcelona, in Spain, possesses a peculiar pawnbroking establishment, where loans are made without interest to necessitous persons, on the deposit of any articles. Two-thirds of the value of the deposit are at once advanced, and the loan is made for six months and a year, but if, at the expiration of that period, the borrower declare himself unable to redeem it, another period of six months is allowed. At the end of the second six months the pledges are sold; but, if they yield more than the amount advanced, the balance is handed over to the original owner. The Marquis de Lilo is president of this charitable establishment, and he has just addressed a letter to the clergy of the diocese, praying them to make its advantages known. It bears the name of the Pawnbroking Establishment of Our Lady of Hope. In the year 1849, 3666 persons availed themselves of its generosity.

A well-known pianist recently played some of his most astonishing pieces before the Grand Seignor. At the conclusion of the performance, the Sultan, who had been observing him with great apparent admiration, said to him:—"I have heard Thalberg" (a low low of the *artiste*, and modest smile); "I have also heard Liszt" (a still lower bow and devout attention); "but not one of all that have played before me perspired as much as you do."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday last, the prisoners charged with the burglary at Holford House, Regent's Park, viz. William Dyson, James Mahon, *alias* Hollendale, William Robinson, and John Mitchell, were again brought before Mr. Broughton, at Marylebone Police-office, for re-examination, but no additional particulars were elicited. They were again remanded, to give time to the police to find another man who is suspected as having been implicated in the robbery.

George Rouse, charged with a burglary at the house of Mr. Seaton, the Dublin Castle, Park-street, Camden Town, noticed last week, and stealing thence about £26 in gold, silver, and copper monies; also charged with inflicting several wounds with a knife upon Godwin, 58 S, by whom he was secured with the stolen property in his possession, was fully committed to Newgate for trial, on Monday last at Marylebone Police-office

The two men, George Roberts and Charles Dowe, who broke into the West Surrey Branch Bank, at Epsom, on the night of Thursday week, were fully committed for trial on the charge, on Monday last.

A great number of the hands recently employed by the Eastern Counties Railway Company at Stratford emigrated to America, where, it is said, there is a demand for the various classes of mechanics connected with railway works, at higher prices than in England

Lord Panmure, father of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, entered his eightieth year on Tuesday week, and the occasion was celebrated by public dinners at Brechin, Arbroath, and other localities within the sphere of his territorial influence and extended liberality. The noble Lord is at present in the enjoyment of better health than for some years past.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Commissioner Harris, of the Insolvent Court, is not to be at present filled up. The statute 10th and 11th Vict., c. 102, sec. 17, expressly provided that "the office of the first one of the Commissioners of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors which should become vacant" should not be filled up until after the termination of the session of Parliament next after the occurrence of such a vacancy

The executive committee of London for the Exhibition of 1851 has issued notices to the local committees, that all payments on account of the building now erecting must be paid up within the next month, and remitted to the Bank of England

On Monday morning, about four o'clock, a destructive explosion of gas occurred on the premises known as Day and Martin's blacking manufactory, in Holborn. The explosion was occasioned by the gas-man removing the meter, and the workmen going into the place with lights. Considerable damage was done, a young man was thrown out of his bed, and the watchman was thrown down by the violence of the concussion.

Upwards of thirty Arabian horses, purchased for the Queen of Spain in Africa, have been landed at Marseilles, whence they have started for Madrid. A grand review, on reaching the Spanish capital, will have cost, it is asserted, about 25,000*l*

The ship *Rosalinda*, Captain Timpson, which sailed from Quebec about the 30th day of August for Liverpool, on the night of the 9th of September broached to, filled, and capsized. The captain and mate were drowned in the cabin; ten seamen and two apprentices were washed overboard and drowned; and eight surviving seamen were picked up by a French vessel and landed at St. Pierre, whence they were brought to Sydney, C.B., on the 30th ult. Two of the seamen were sick, and one was severely injured.

It is confidently stated (says the *Monmouthshire Merlin*) that Lord Abergavenny will shortly resign his seat for Glamorganshire, in consequence of the close attention to matters connected with his Lordship's Irish estates, rendered necessary by the demise of the late Earl.

A pretty smart hurricane visited Liverpool on Monday morning, but, happily, soon expended its fury, without inflicting any damage in the Channel or on shore

The Electric Telegraph Company have given notice of their intention to apply to Parliament for the ensuing session for a prolongation of the term for the use of their patents; and in accordance with a requisition from the inhabitants of Coventry, they have determined on extending the telegraph wires into that town

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, has reduced the rents and forgiven some years' fines on their estates in the barony of Kenmare, in Kerry

On Sunday night last, the residence of the Rev. William Bellamy, at Sheffield, was entered during the absence of the family, plundered of a quantity of valuable property, including silver spoons, a cream-jug, a silver half-pint mug marked "J. J.," another marked "T. B.;" a gold locket with the letters "T. B." in the Gothic character; another in silver with the name "Jane Perrin;" nine gold rings in a box, two silver fruit-knives, case marked "Anne," and various other articles

The number of emigrants whose names were registered at Fort Laramie, June 16, on the overland route from the United States to California, amounted to 25,000 men, women, and children. The sufferings endured on the route were of the most severe kind.

The Emperor of Russia proposes, it is said, to have a tunnel bored under the Neva, similar to that executed by Mr. Brunel under the Thames. M. Alarc Falconnet, a celebrated French engineer, has been applied to, to furnish plans for this undertaking.

On Sunday night, the house of Mr. Matthew S. Finch, at Standishgate, near Wigan, was entered and robbed of a quantity of plate marked "F.," an oval-shaped silver tea-pot, a gentleman's gold ring with green stone, and a mourning ring with the inscription "Henry Finch," various other rings and brooches, a silver snuff-box, and other property;

The convict prisons at Dartmoor are in such an advanced state of preparation as to be ready for the reception of a limited number of prisoners. Last week sixty convicts were lodged in them. These men are to be employed first in completing the works on the prisons, and then in agricultural operations on a part of the moor

The question of representative boards, for the disbursement of county rates and funds, is to be taken into consideration at a public meeting of the West Riding of York, to be held at the Railway Hotel, in Normanton, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock at noon.

The last accounts from Oregon present a flattering description of the spirit of improvement and progress which generally prevails. Governor Gaines was received on his arrival with every manifestation of respect and hospitality.

It was reported at Panama at the last date, that a revolution, headed by General Flores, was about to be attempted against the republic at Guyaquil.

We learn from Cincinnati (United States), that on the 31st ult. an officer from Glasgow, Scotland, arrested a person who some short time since absconded from one of the Glasgow banks; 1400 dollars were recovered, and he was discharged from custody.

From Nova Scotia we are informed that Earl Grey had notified the Provisional committee that the British Government will grant assistance towards constructing the Halifax and Portland Railway. Earl Grey, it is said, approved of the enterprise, and considered that Halifax would ultimately become the chief port for transatlantic communication

The *Carlisle Patriot* states that the working men of that city gave a public dinner to the Mayor (Joseph Rome, Esq.), last week, as "a mark of respect for the courteous, impartial, and independent manner in which he has discharged the duties of chief magistrate during the past year."

A letter from Milan states that the Marquis and Marchioness of Ely had a narrow escape on a journey in crossing the Alps, by St. Gothard, and when within a few yards of Airolo, the horses took fright, and the postilion lost all command over them. At the time they were but a few inches from the precipice, when their courier, Vincenzi, seeing the danger, leaped from the box, and in an instant arrested the horses. The danger was averted, but Vincenzi had an ankle dislocated, and was carried to an *auberge*, where he remained some days; but Lord and Lady Ely were enabled to proceed to Milan on the following morning, *en route* to Florence

On Friday night week, the house of Mr. John Bolland, in Kirkgate, Yorkshire, was broken into, and the sum of £364 10s. stolen therefrom. The money was taken from a place very near where the owner was sleeping; but he heard no noise, and did not find out his loss until he got up. Mr. Bolland is a horse-dealer, and had prepared on Friday to start the following day for Ireland to purchase horses.

The Hon. B. Beilby Lawley, the eldest son of Lord Wenlock, is a candidate for the vacant by the elevation of Mr. Martin, Q.C., to the judicial bench.

Hiram Smith, *alias* Richard Trowler, Levi Harwood, and James Jones, three of the men committed by the coroner and the magistrates of Guildford, for the late murder and robbery at Frimley, have been removed to Horsemonger-lane gaol. Trowler was also committed on Wednesday last. They will have to remain in the county gaol until the end of March, when they will be removed to Kingston, to be tried at the Spring Assizes which will be held in that town

As John Stephenson, of Driffield, Yorkshire, a butcher's cad, was leaving the Red Lion Inn, a few nights ago, a woman inserted her hand into his pocket in which he kept his butcher's knife with the point upwards, which entered her hand and cut her severely Her object was plunder, but the biter was bit

The ship *Persia*, Captain Stevens, arrived in the West India Docks, from Ceylon, on the 31st ult., having on board two very fine young elephants, the property of a large number of monkeys, deer, civet cats, porcupines, moose deer, &c., consigned to the Zoological Society, Regent's-park. The animals are all in very fine condition, and can be seen at present on board the vessel in the import dock. The elephants are male and female, being about two years old, and standing about four feet high, and are remarkable for their docility and playfulness, which won the kind attention and esteem of all the passengers during the voyage homeward.

When Major Campbell, of Ornadale, in Argyleshire, and a party of friends, were roe-hunting on Friday week, with Captain Campbell, of Glendarnel's hounds, a most extraordinary circumstance occurred. A roe, hard pressed by the hounds, sprang over a precipice, and was killed on the spot; three of the dogs followed, but were so little injured that two of them were fit for work the next day. The rock has since been measured, and found to be 93½ feet in height.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Ludicrous enough are some of the valicinations respecting the vast edifice gradually arising in Hyde Park. It has been prophecied, that the strength of the columns being inadequate, the whole building will come down with a run. When this assertion was mentioned to Mr. Fox, one of the contractors, "Ah!" he exclaimed, "that was what they said about our Pembroke Dockyard building-sheds: they were some hundred feet high, and more than that wide, and the shipwrights refused to work in them, from fear of their slim and delicate outline giving way. When the Admiral-Superintendent mentioned this to me, I said, 'We will willingly thicken them with hay-bands.'" These sheds, we may tell our readers, have well withstood the test of the severest Atlantic gales.

We may here apprize exhibitors who may require glass cases, that they can be specially supplied with them, at very reduced charges, by Messrs Fox, Henderson, and Co. The object of this, when is planned with the progression of the interior, has designed glass cases harmonious to the character of the building.

The demands for space poured in upon the executive committee nearly double the amount of accommodation at their disposal within the United Kingdom.

The committee are unceasing in their exertions towards a liberal and fair adjustment. When the amount of space which each local committee shall occupy with its contributions is decided upon, the commissioners will despatch some practical and intelligent representative to assist the local committees in their allotment of the space assigned to them.

A novel case occurred at the Mansion House on the 6th instant. A Mr. Adam Young, of Lower Thames-street, was brought up on a charge of receiving one shillings from a Mrs. Richardson, a staymaker, who appied for counter space in the Great Exhibition. The lady evidently acted under the impression that she was securing a right to a considerable amount of room; but the defendant affirmed that his fee was demanded on account of the trouble he should undergo in making application for space to the proper authorities. The magistrate, in finding bail, said the defendant must appear at the sessions to answer any charge that may be brought against him. We are here particularly requested to remark, that *no fee or pecuniary charge is allowed to be made by anybody in connexion with the admission of articles into the Exhibition.*

Various inquiries have been attempted respecting advertisements for the catalogues, which are the exclusive property of Messrs. Clowes, the printers, and Messrs. Spicer, the paper makers. These gent emen successfully tendered for a catalogue of sixty-four pages, printed in double columns, and on fine paper of type, to be sold for one shilling, with a royalty of twopence to the Commissioners

In other departments of the Exhibition, the news is strikingly interesting. Specimens of locomotives will be exhibited by Stevensons, Trevithick; the Great Western will, it is said, forward their "mammoth" engine, and the London and Birmingham is doing their handsomest by sending a specimen of Liverpool." Mr. Farburn will also contribute in locomotive machinery; and the veritable hydraulic press which raised the Britannia Bridge will be brought up by train.

By the report from Bolton, we see there will be contributions of lace, nets, gloves, cloth, prints, ginghams, and specimens of cotton goods bleached at Bolton. Prizes have been offered for variety of patterns of figured muslins for toilet quilts, dimity bed-furniture, suiting for waistcoats, and brocade muslin.

Several Bristol merchants will forward African products, &c. Gloucester sends principally iron, earths, coal, sandstone, agricultural implements, cotton manufactures, specimens of cloth, with linen weft and silk warp, with cotton from Briggate, Leeds; and a woven New Testament from Bradford.

The Executive Committee, forced by the dilatory return of subscriptions, and by the necessity of meeting the demands of the contractors, have issued a circular requesting a collection of contributions within the existing month.

Kensington takes the lead in providing for the influx of strangers. Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, has recommended his countrymen to come into this district, which has already established a provisional committee, who recommend not mercey the preparation of existing lodging-houses, but also the erection of temporary wooden barracks on the fields to the north-western district, down to the river's edge at Chelsea and Brompton, is peculiarly fitted for the accommodation of visitors.

The club associations seem to flourish, and are met with a pleasing liberality by the proprietors of the districts. The Manx Bank, Isle of Man, agrees to allow a higher rate of interest for the local deposits of the district. The excursionists are on the alert for providing means of transit from Dublin and the west of Ireland. A gentleman just returns from the local committee in Belfast, flax in its raw and undressed state, and worked up into articles of consummate beauty and use, prominently appears. The Royal Flax Society are reported to be making arrangements to exhibit the various processes connected with the growth and manufacture of flax, and some of the sewed muslin manufacturers would prepare specimens to illustrate the different processes employed in the trade.

Paris's Birmingham Gun — a return of the trades of Birmingham who will exhibit. The exhibitors number 287: the space applied for—floor, 10,880 feet; table, 2,222 feet; 6265; total, 19,367 feet. Among these are the brassfounders, button-makers, gun and pistol makers, ironfounders, jewellers, lock and hinge makers, general and agricultural machinists, *paper maché* manufacturers, saddlers, and steel manufacturers.

From the Leeds district claims have been made for 9000 superficial feet of space: out of which 5000 feet are claimed by parties for machinery alone. The mineral productions of the district are, however, but poorly represented.

The inspection of machinery in Bonnington has been commenced. One firm alone, amongst the [illegible] can claim admission, will exhibit goods to the amount of £100,000.

The attention of exhibitors is to be called to the following order:—

"The Attorney-General, with the assent and concurrence of the Solicitor-General, hereby gives notice that every person applying for a patent after the 2nd day of November next, intending to describe or refer in the Specification to any Attorney or Solicitor-General an outline description in writing or drawing, to be approved by the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General before any report will be made to the Queen."

An official circular from the Commissioners has been despatched to the Swiss committee respecting the admission of cheeses, in which they state that "when cheeses are transmitted as specimens illustrative of some novelty, they must thereby be in the mode of making them, or, in other words, when they represent processes of manufacture, in such cases the commissioners will be prepared to admit them to the Exhibition. They regret, however, that it will not be in their power to provide cellars for their reception in the manner indicated by you in your letter."

The Royal Yacht Club have decided on exhibiting some of their models, shewing the latest improvements. The Royal Thames Yacht Club have voted £50 to the funds of the Exhibition.

Mr. Weld, the owner of the well known [illegible] House, proposes to submit a perfect model of a 12-gun brig-of-war [illegible], both in the lines of his own vessel.

At Newcastle they propose a rehearsal of the part they should play in the Great Exhibition, by preparing for the public view all the specimens which that town will forward to London

Besides the mineral and other productions of Jersey, the committee report that a pilot and a barque fully rigged

Amongst the curiosities exhibited, Yarmouth proposes to send summer skates, to be used on turnpike roads, and a mastacating knife for those who have lost their teeth!

The Barnsley manufacturers do not intend to compete against each other, but collectively to take care that the best of everything shall be exhibited, from the finest drills and diapers down to oyster cloths

Among the various productions of the district, the *Dumfries Courier* notices that the Duke of Buccleuch forwards a series of illustrations of the process of separating silver from lead by crystallization, with a block of silver from lead by the same process.

The enterprising committee of Dundee have applied for an apartment in the building, to be furnished entirely by artic-s of linen and hemp manufactured in their town.

The model of docks and town at Liverpool is progressing rapidly. It will be forty feet long, and ten feet wide in its broadest parts. It has been suggested to add a mode. of the old town as it appeared in 1600.

On Friday last the City of London Committee to promote the Exhibition of 1851 was held at the Mansion House: Sir Moses Montefiore in the chair; when it was resolved to appoint a sub-committee to secure unity among the metropolitan committees, to examine the articles proposed to be exhibited, and make such arrangements as should prevent the exhibition of duplicate articles. It was stated in the course of the proceedings that the total subscriptions did not yet amount to £20,000, notwithstanding the liberality of the barristers who had subscribed £26,440. The number of proposing exhibitors from the City is [illegible] requiring 49,837 feet of flooring, 19,794 feet of counter, and 40,436 feet of wa-

The Ladies' Carpet, of which we spoke three weeks since, is progressing in a manner which must be delightful to the philanthropic persons by whom it was suggested and carried out. At a meeting of the executive on Wednesday, at the Mansion House, the Lady Mayoress presiding, the various portions in course of execution were exhibited by the ladies at present in London, several having travelled some distance for the purpose. The beauty of the harmonious arrangement of the colours, and the general brilliancy of effect in the detached portions, gave a very favourable impression of what will result when all are combined; and it is to be hoped that the few remaining armed divisions will soon find workers to fill up the list of the 150, especially as nothing [illegible] to be doing with reference to the other carpet mentioned by our correspondents. A careful drawing of the whole design will be open for inspection next week, by the kindness of Mr. W. B. Simpson, one of the committee, at 486, West Strand.

The above are only selections from the vast mass of returns with the contents of which we shall endeavour to make our readers shortly present our readers with notices of what may be expected from foreign countries.

The Marquis of Cavelli (of Rome), well-known as the proprietor of the great collection of Etruscan antiquities in the world, has just concluded the [illegible] marriage engagement with an English Catholic lady, Miss [illegible], whose ancestors were distinguished as partisans of the Stuart family, and lost the title of baronet on that account. The Marquis has purchased a palace at the Villa del Borgherini (Rome), which he is fitting up for his bride in a sumptuous style, and where his interesting and valuable Etruscan collection will form a rare ornament. The bridegroom is nearly 40, whilst the lady is in her 27th year, and is possessed of an income of £2500 per annum. The marriage is to take place before Christmas.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing season is now really drawing to a close—the register being limited to five meetings, of which one only (Liverpool) comes off next week. The sport there will be a combination of flat and steeple racing—Tuesday being devoted to the former, and Wednesday to the events "across the country." The coursing appointments are Swaffham, Newcastle, Ashdown Park, and Swinton, on Tuesday; Malton and Aberdeen, on Thursday: and the Spelthorne (in the Home Park, Hampton), on Saturday. The Pontypool, on Wednesday, and Liverpool are the only steeple-chases fixtures. The week, altogether, without being an important one, will be averagely brisk.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There was an immense crowd this afternoon, but, owing to the settling, little was done on future events. The following were the closing prices:—

	EPSOM HANDICAP.		
9 to 2 agst Chantrey	7 to 1 agst Chief Justice	9 to 1 agst Dark Susan	
9 to 2 —— Sauter la Coupe	8 to 1 —— M.Jody	10 to 1 —— Brington	
	THE STEWARDS' CUP.		
5 to 2 agst Maria Day	7 to 2 agst Sir Woman	4 to 1 agst Gulnare	
	DERBY.		
11 to 2 agst Grecian (t)	25 to 1 agst Teddington	40 to 1 agst Confessor	
14 to 1 —— Mountain Sylph c. (t)	33 to 1 —— Black Doctor	40 to 1 —— Arfasto	
	40 to 1 —— Midas	40 to 1 —— Lightfoot	
	50 to 1 agst Robert the Bruce		

FRIDAY.—The betting this afternoon was confined to the under-mentioned horses, and, as far as it went, was tolerably brisk.

SEPTON HANDICAP.—3 to 1 agst Chief Justice (t)

LEICESTER CUP.

[illegible] 15 each laid against The Hallen, Cornish Boy, Montague, Rhenza, Rassborough, [illegible] Richard, Cockersmouth, and Chief Justice.

DERBY.

11 to 1 agst Grecian	25 to 1 agst Teddington	40 to 1 agst Midas
20 to 1 —— Lamartine (t)	22 to 1 —— Newminster	40 to 1 —— Lightfoot
	50 to 1 agst Robert the Bruce	

EPSOM AUTUMN MEETING. TUESDAY.

These races, the last of the season, commenced on Tuesday. As the weather was exceedingly propitious, several well-filled trains left the London Bridge station, the grand stand enclosure was crowded, and the general show of company, considering the lateness of the season, was very fair; still, it must be admitted, not by any means so large as the superiority of the list had led us to anticipate. The arrangements on the course were in most respects good, and well deserved commendation which followed on the manner in which the refreshment rooms were provided by Mr. Davis, the cook to the Jockey Club.

Of the sport too much cannot be said in praise It was as good as it was abundant, and highly creditable to Mr. Dorling and his supporters. The following is a resume:—

The NORMANTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.—Mr. Carew's d dpus (Buckley), 1. Mr. Sadd's Salute (Kendall), 2.

The BRIDGNORTH (HANDICAP) STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added to G. Heathcote's b. f. out of Dark Susan (R. Sherwood), 1. Mr. Fletcher's b. f. St. Hilda (W. Sharpe), 2.

The EPSOM AUTUMN HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, with 200 added.

Mr. Drinkall's Sauter la Coupe	.. ..	(Rodney)
Mr. Williams's Chief Justice	.. ..	(Alderoft) 2
Sir G. Heathcote's br. c. out of Dark Susan	..	(T. Sherwood) 3

Betting.—3 to 2 agst Sauter la Coupe, 5 to 2 each Chantrey and Dark Susan, 4 agst Chief Justice, 10 to 1 agst the Dark Susan colt, and 12 to 1 agst any other. Docility took the lead at starting, followed in rotation by Chief Justice, Glen Saddel, Cossack, and Cauntrey; Sauter la Coupe lying off, and Cora, who got off last, bringing up the rear. No change took place in the front rank until they reached the three-quarter of a mile post, where Cossack gave way, and Chantrey took the second place, Docility still leading; they went on in this order to the distance, where Chief Justice took up the running, closely attended by the Dark Susan colt, Chantrey, Brington, Valentine, and Sauter-la-Coupe, the race being left entirely to this lot. Opposite the stand, Chantrey and Brington gave way, and Sauter-la-Coupe, challenging Chief Justice, ran a dead heat with him and Docility from home, and won by a short length, the Dark Susan colt was beaten a neck for the second place, and was closely run in by Valentine; Brington fifth. Run 2 min. 46 sec.

Maria Mont was weighed for and went into the paddock, but turned restive, ran against a post and fell; the boy received a cut on the forehead, and was led back to the stand; but, after a short delay, remounted, too late, however, to go to the post in time to start.

The WELTER STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 25 added. Mr. Carew's Agis (Captain Little), 1. Lord Strathmore's Magician (Mr. Berville), 2.

The TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added Mr. Wilkin's Aristos (T. Lye), 1. Mr. Osbaldeston's Faux Pas (Simpson), 2

The BENTWICK PLATE of 100 sovs.—Lord Strathmore's Garforth (J. Smith), 1. Mr. Wood's Impression (Arnull), 2.

The SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added Mr Death's Lady Frances (Dockeray), 1. Mr Manning's Elopement (Moon), 2.

WEDNESDAY

The nominations of the races "across the country" were in every respect inferior to those of the first week of Tuesday. The fields were small, and no public interest was excited. Fortunately, the weather turned out exceedingly fine, and the company was numerous. The events were as follow

The SURREY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE of 5 sovs each, and 15 added.—Mr Mason's Tuns-me-not (J. Mason), 1. Mr. Carew's Lansquenet (W. Butler), 2.

EPSOM AUTUMN STEEPLE-CHASE of 15 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Anson's Springbok (Oliver), 1. Mr Carew's British Yeoman (J. Mason), 2

The FARE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 5 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Hughes's Miss Collingwood (Owner), 1. Mr. P. Barling's Bedford (Lund), 2. This was a very amusing affair. Miss Collingwood took the lead, and made all the running, and won (once round) in a canter. The tussle was between Bedford, who persisted in turning to scale, when they were informed that the two miles were twice round. The race immediately recommenced, Premier winning in a canter, Miss Collingwood, who was not so soon in action, finishing second. The race was, of course, claimed by the owners of Miss Collingwood and Premier, and the matter having been referred to Mr. Carew, the steward, the Honourable R. Grimston, and F. Heathcote, Esq., it was proved that the riders were prevented, both by the steward and the starter, that the race was once round. The race was given to Miss Collingwood

The SCRAMBLE STEEPLE-CHASE of 3 sovs each, with 25 added.—Mr. Land's The Painter (Owner), 1. Mr. Smith's Tamworth (Burwaas), 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The continued fall in the Continental Exchanges has engaged, and still occupies, the attention of the monied interest, without, at present, the most sagacious venturing to offer any opinion as to future results. For the first time in the history of commerce, *gold* is refused as payment for the balance of trade: Holland declines to receive any; while in Belgium and France the value of the sovereign is so fast depreciating, that no man pulled up were he turning to scale, when they were informed that the two miles were twice round. The race immediately recommenced, Premier winning in a canter, Miss Collingwood, who was not so soon in action, finishing second. The race was, of course, claimed by the owners of Miss Collingwood and Premier, and the matter having been referred to Mr. Carew, the steward, the Honourable R. Grimston, and F. Heathcote, Esq., it was proved that the riders were prevented, both by the steward and the starter, that the race was once round. The race was given to Miss Collingwood

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THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's supply of English wheat for our markets' coast wise, has been confined to 1580 quarters Fresh up-to-day the arrivals of that grain by carriage were small, hence the show of samples of both red and white was trifling. Although the number of buyers in attendance was not large, the weeks of the wheat changed hands at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday From abroad the imports of wheat have not exceeded 3500 quarters. Selected examples moved off steadily at full rates of currency. In the middling and inferior kinds next to nothing was doing. Malting barley sold readily at extreme quotations, Grinding and distilling sorts were tolerably firm. Notwithstanding that the supply of malt was small, the article moved off slowly, at late rates. The total quantity of oats exhibited is decided falling off The trade was, therefore, steady, at full currencies. The Irish oats are coming to hand in good condition. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were very dull. Larger quantities of foreign flour changed hands

ARRIVALS:—English: wheat, 1580 quarters; barley, 1490; malt, 880; oats, 1980; flour, 790. Irish: oats, 7750 Foreign: wheat, 3210, barley, ——; malt, ——; oats, 3900; flour, 7510 sacks.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 43s; ditto, white, 39s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 41s; ditto, white, 37s to 43s; rye, 26s to 28s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; distilling ditto, 24s to 27s; malting ditto, 25s to 28s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 44s to 48s; brown ditto, 40s to 43s; Kingston and Ware, 46s to 50s; Chevalier, 50s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 21s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 17s; ditto, white, 16s to 17s; tick beans, new, 26s to 27s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 26s to 31s; maple, 28s to 32s; white, 28s to 30s; boilers, 29s to 30s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 29s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 33s per 280 lbs.

Foreign: Dantzig red wheat,—to —; white,—to —; barley,—to —; oats,—to —; beans,—to —; peas,—to —; per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 24s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel

The Seed Market. We have to notice a slight improvement in the demand for canary seed, at very full prices. Linseed and rapeseed steady. In other articles very little is doing.—

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s. Rapeseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard, 10s to 12s; white ditto, 6s 6d to 7s 6d Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel English rape-seed, new, 42s to 47s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 6l 10s to 6l 15s; ditto, foreign, 6l 5s to 6l 10s per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 4l 5s to 4l 10s per ton. Canary, 48s to 56s per quarter. English clover-seed, red,—to 0s; extra,—to —s, white,—to —s; extra,—to —s. Foreign, red,—to —s; extra,—to —s; white,—to —s; extra,—to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d, of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 2d; barley, 24s 1d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 33s 6d, beans, 29s 1d, peas, 30s 0d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 11d; barley, 24s 3d; oats, 16s 10d; rye, 35s, 8d; beans, 29s 0d, peas, 30s 3d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s

FLAX.—Still sales of nearly 16,000 packages have been sold this week. A very small quantity changed hands, at barely stationary prices. Privately, the demand is inactive, yet common sound could be sold at 34l to 34l 10s per ton.

Sugar.—A full average business has been doing in raw sugars, and prices have ruled steadily firm. Yellow Barbadoes is worth 45s, and grainy Bengal, 47s to 47s 6d per cwt. Refined goods steady, and brown lumps are nothing 55s to 56s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—About 1000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands, at 53s 6d to 56s 6d per cwt. In plantation kinds a moderate business is doing.

Rice.—Madras and Bengal qualities are slow in sale, and somewhat lower to purchase. In other sorts very little is doing.

Provisions. Owing to the heavy stock, the demand for Irish butter is very tenative, at drooping prices. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 76s to 80s; Waterford, 72s to 76s; Cork, 72s to 76s; Limerick, 72s to 76s; and Sligo, 70s to 74s per cwt. Dutch butter has given way 2s per cwt., but very little is doing. English butter is limited in quantity, and sells at up to 96s per cwt. Bacon market is very dull, at a further reduction of 2s per cwt: Waterford, streaky, 46s to 48s; Limerick, 44s to 46s. Lard firm, at 54s to 56s for hailsetts, and 48s to 49s for kitchen and fat.

Tallow.—Owing to the increased stock, the demand ruled heavy, at drooping prices. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 36s to 36s 6d per cwt. For delivery during the first three months, the quotation is 36s per cwt.

Oils.—The linseed markets steady, but the transactions are chiefly for home use.

Spirits.—Leeward Island rum is slow in sale, at 1s 6d to 1s 6½d per gallon, proof. Several purchases of Rest Jamaica have been made, at 1s 8d per gallon, proof. Brandy dull. In cognac, of the vintage of 1842, are selling at 3s 1d to 3s 3d per gallon. British-made spirits, 9s 6d per gallon.

Hops 6d to 8d per cwt.—Meadow hay, 2l 8s to 3l 15s; clover ditto, 3l to 4l 4s; and straw, 1l 1s to 1l 8s per load

Potatoes.—Moderate business is doing, at prices varying from 40s to 80s per ton. The arrivals are in excellent condition.

Coals.—Braddyll, 16s; Cresswell Main, 14s 3d; Tanfield Moor, 13s 3d, Hilton, 16s Hawvell, 16s; Lumley, 15s; Stewart's, 16s; Whitworth, 13s 6d per ton.

Wool.—Fleece.—The old duty having been declared at £233,263 14s 5d, the amount for Canterbury being £85,932. for Hants, £18,903; for Rochester, £105,728; and Sussex, £715,990, in which are included both duties, the demand for all kinds of hops has become inactive, and prices are very unlikely supported. The market is heavily supplied. Nearly 2000 bales have arrived this week.—

New Kent, 60s to 68s; ditto—Mondow hay, 2l 8s to 3l 15s; clover ditto, 3l to 4l 4s; and straw, 1l 1s to 1l 8s per load

Provisions.—Moderate business is doing, at prices varying from 40s to 80s per ton. The arrivals are in excellent condition.

Coals.—Braddyll, Cresswell Main, 14s 3d; Tanfield Moor, 13s 3d, Hilton, 16s Hawvell, 16s; Lumley, 15s; Stewart's, 16s; Whitworth, 13s 6d per ton.

Hops.—Friday.—The old duty having been declared at £233,263 14s 5d, the amount for Canterbury being £85,932. for Hants, £18,903; for Rochester, £105,728; and Sussex, £715,990, in which are included both duties, the demand for all kinds of hops has become inactive, and prices are very unlikely supported. The market is heavily supplied. Nearly 2000 bales have arrived this week.—

New Kent, 60s to 68s; ditto Weald, 58s to 66s; New Mid Kent ditto, 44 8s to 48 6s: New Weald of Kent ditto, 42 18s to 54 12s; New Sussex ditto, 42 5s to 45 18s; New Farnhams, 46 0s to 48 0s.

Wool.—Friday.—The supply of home on sale to-day's market was moderate as to number, and very deficient quality. Owing to the extreme heaviness in Newgate and Leadenhall markets, prices ruled very heavy, and Monday's quotations were with difficulty supported. We had only a moderate number of sheep on offer, nevertheless they were quite equal to the demand, which continued heavy, at barely last week's prices. Prime small calves were in demand, and sold readily at full quotations. Pigs commanded scarcely any inquiry, at last week's rates. Beasts, 2,600; sheep, 22,000; calves, 270; pigs, 400.

Monday.—Per Sack.—Inferior beef, 1s 10d to 2s 2d, middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 2s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior ditto, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d.

ROSE HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 5.

Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieut and Capt Lord C F Murray to be Capt and Lt 2d-Col, vice Robinson: Ensign and Lieut G T F Shackelburgh to be Lieut and Capt, vice Lord C F Murray: Ensign and Adjt C Kerr to be Lieut and Adjt, vice Shackelburgh

1st Regiment of Foot Quartermaster J M'Gee to be Quartermaster, vice Broadley. 13th: Lieut G T Wynne to be Capt, vice Stapylton 17th: Lieut C Stapylton to be Adjutant, vice Sawers. 23d: Lieut R T Brock to be Capt, vice F E Campbell: Second Lieut J W Parkes to be First Lieut, vice Brock: Second Lieut Sir H G R Chamberlain, Bart. to be First Lieut, vice Lord Gleneagles: Second Lieut and Adjutant E Jenkins to have the rank of First Lieut: Second Lieut F P R D Rendlesfe to be First Lieut, vice Plunkett: F Sayer to be Second Lieut, vice Jenkins. 30th: Ensign R G Cooper to be Lieut, vice F W Andrews. 49th: Quartermaster G Fraser to be Quartermaster, vice H Maynes. 56th: Quartermaster B M'Donald to be Quartermaster, vice Sinclair. 89th: Capt M Cane to be Capt, vice A Pigott. 93d: Acting Assistant-Surgeon A Macrae, M D, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Dempster. 99th: Capt V Wing to be Capt, vice Bowen. 96th: Capt C Stewart to be Capt, vice [illegible]

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Capt W Mhuchin to be Captain, vice Wing

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Lieut H C Cotton to be Captain, vice Hill; Ensign G E Bulger to be Lieutenant, vice Cotton

Hospital Staff: Assistant-Surgeon J C Dempster, M D, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Burton. Unattached: Lieut H D Hoey to be Captain.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J VILLAR, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, minister.

BANKRUPTS.

A FRENCH, East-g-stead, Sussex, plumber. J CLARKE, Old Broad-street, City, coal-[illegible]. [illegible] Wilson-street, Gravesend, pastry-cook. G [illegible], Bishopsgate-street, City, merchant. J BEESLY, late of Luton and Dunstable, Bedfordshire [illegible]. [illegible] WESLEY and J PIMM, New London, Buckingham, and Aylesbury. J [illegible], Liverpool, and H H DAWSON, Orton, Cheshire, spirit-merchants. [illegible] Bolton, worsted-spinner. W TAYLOR, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, auctioneer. A H [illegible] Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk-manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J SHARP, Glasgow, dealer in shares

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 8

1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut G Briggs to be Captain, vice Tuthill; Cornet T Nisbet to be Lieutenant, vice Briggs 3rd: Surg H Mapleton, M D, to be Surgeon, vice Stephenson.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot: Gentleman Cadet G Hamilton to be Ensign and Captain, vice C K Tynte

Scots Fusilier Guards: Assign and Lieut H F Drummond to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Powell; H C Fletcher to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Drummond.

1st Regiment of Foot: Assign and Lieut H Bagot, 2d D, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Sinclair. 13th: Captain R G Burslem to be Major, vice Wilkinson: Lieut G H Tyler to be Captain, vice Burslem. Ensign R Peel to be Lieutenant, vice Tyler. 19th: Lieut W F Parker to be Adjutant, vice Sewell. 16th: Major W Cockell to be Major, vice Gibbs: 48th: Second Lieut W F Lillington to be Ensign, vice Jones. 27th: Captain J V D [illegible] to be Captain, vice Lieutenant-Lieutenant J Thomas to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Lieut W C A F Cary to be Lieutenant and Thomas. 29th: Staff Assist-Surg R M'Grigor to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Macfarlane. 31st: Ensign F W Gosling to be Lieutenant, vice Richardson. 32d: Ensign C M G Quantrille to be Lieutenant, vice Snow: Gentleman Cadet J W Hamilton to be Ensign, vice Quantrille. 34th: Lieut [illegible] to be Surgeon, vice Majoribanks. 56th: Lieutenant W [illegible] to be Captain, vice Corner: Ensign G E L C Dillon to be Lieutenant, vice Fergusson: Ensign W Whitmore to be Ensign, vice Palmer. 60th: Lieut H M [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]: Assistant-Surgeon J Reade to be Assist-Surgeon, vice Clark. 61st: Lieut W [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible]: Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]: Lieut

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 455.—VOL. XVII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1850. [SIXPENCE. {WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

FROM the hubbub of politics, from the rumours of continental wars, and from the angry theological polemics which Pius IX. has so wantonly launched into this country, and to which the Prime Minister has given so pungent a stimulus by his memorable letter to the Bishop of Durham—from these, and other topics of irritation we are glad to turn to the pleasanter subject of the National Gallery, and to the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the present state of the accommodation which it affords, and the best means of preserving and exhibiting the works of art which belong to the nation.

The Report of the Committee, which has just been published, is dated on the 25th of July last. Before venturing to form any ideas of their own, they examined the reports of previous committees, which had been referred to them—namely, the Report of the Select Committee of 1836 on Arts and Manufactures; the Report of the Committee of 1841 on the State of the National Monuments; the minutes of evidence taken before the Select Committee on Works of Art, in 1847—48; and the Report of the Commission appointed during the present year to inquire into the state of the pictures in the National Gallery.

The inquiries of the Committee resolved themselves into several branches, amongst which were the site and construction of the National Gallery; the preservation of the pictures, and the circumstances which operated, or might operate, to their injury; the admission of the public; and the propriety or necessity of constructing a new Gallery more worthy of the nation. Upon most, if not all, of these points of their inquiry, the Committee have been unconscionably chary in giving their opinion. Like Sir Roger de Coverley, they have found so much to be said on both sides, that they have been fairly puzzled, and compelled to remain neuter on matters whereon they were expected to speak out. They seem to agree, however, that the present edifice does not afford sufficient space for the accommodation and exhibition of the pictures; and express a vague idea that it is too near the smoke of the large club-houses in Pall-Mall, and to the engines of the establishment for Baths and Wash-houses in the rear. But, while avowing their own fears, or adopting those of others, in this respect, they are not prepared to state that the preservation of the pictures and convenient access for the purposes of study and the improvement of taste would not be better secured in a gallery further removed from the smoke and dust of London. Being in ignorance of a better place, "they cannot positively recommend its removal elsewhere." As regards the preservation of the pictures in the present building, and the admission of the public to view them, they think that injury is or may be done them, because so many on the average as three thousand people per day throng to the gallery, bringing not only their wives and children or their sweet-

TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT WEST LYNN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

NORFOLK ESTUARY.—THE PROCESSION IN LYNN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

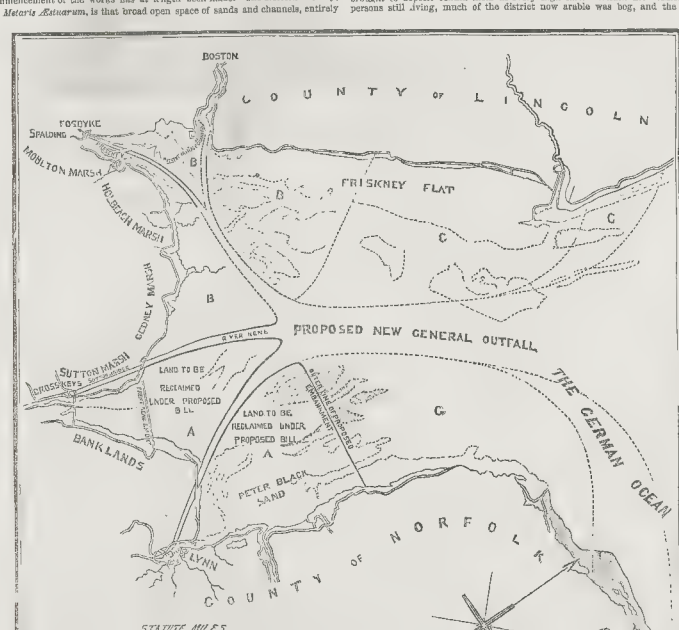
hearts, but taking refreshments and eating them in the rooms. They do not seem altogether to like the idea that the breath of so many people should deteriorate the atmosphere of the rooms, nor that any one should take refuge within their sacred precincts from the rain and storm, nor that a pair of lovers should now and then meet before a picture, rather than under a lamp in the street, or under a tree in the neighbouring park. The one great point of agreement, however, is their decided objection to the presence of "babbies," for sundry reasons given by Mr. Uwins, which remind us of the work composed by the illustrious Tristram Shandy ere he was a twelvemonth old, and which his father, as is well known to every reader of fiction, spoke of with considerable irreverence. The Committee think that if very young children, who are subject to the little weaknesses of which Mr. Shandy and Mr. Uwins make mention, were excluded—if some of the small and moderate-sized pictures were covered with glass—and if the backs of the larger pictures were preserved from dirt and impurities, by some means which they do not name, that a sensible improvement in the management of the National Gallery, and in the preservation of its treasures, would be effected. The conclusion of the document is the lamest part of all. Although they are not satisfied with the size of the present building—although they will not recommend any expense to be incurred in enlarging and improving it—and although they will not recommend any other site for the purpose, either now or at a future time, they wind up their Report by stating that a building large enough for the present national collection, and constructed in a style admitting of successive additions in future years, would induce patriotic and generous men to follow the examples from which the country has already derived so much benefit. They add, that it is of great importance, independently of the preservation of the pictures which the National Gallery already contains, that there should be a well-founded confidence that pictures presented or bequeathed to the nation shall be preserved with every possible care; and consider it to be obvious that if any general impression should prevail that pictures deposited in the National Gallery are liable to more injury than those in other collections, such an impression would check the liberality which it is for the interest of the nation to encourage.

But, as they make no recommendation or suggestion on the subject, except the slight ones we have mentioned, their Report is like a play without a plot, a tale without a moral, or a body without a soul. It is, in fact, a hash of stale materials, without the smallest quantity of spice or flavour. It contains, in fact, no other suggestion than that children should be more rigidly excluded, on account of the Shandean propensities aforesaid; and that the fronts of some and the backs of other pictures should be more carefully protected. And this is the sole result and summing up of four Parliamentary inquiries!

One moral, however, may be drawn from this rather vague and purposeless report. The average daily number of persons who visit the National Gallery in Berlin is 200, while that of the visitors to the English National Gallery is about 3000. If no more than 800 visited the Trafalgar-square exhibition—if no children were among the number—if no holiday people ate buns and apples within its walls, and if no assignations took place under the pictures, the Select Committee would be more satisfied than they now appear to be, both with the site and regulations of the Gallery, and more at ease as to the preservation of the pictures. We would, however, ask the Committee to consider, why the Berlin Gallery is so little and the English Gallery so much crowded? Simply, because the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square is almost the only exhibition to which the public of this metropolis have access, while the people of Berlin have access to many. The people flock to Trafalgar-square because they have no other place to go to; because St. Paul's, and Westminster Abbey, and the Tower of London are closed against them, unless they pay a fee; and because even the British Museum is not open to them every day of the week. It would, for instance, greatly relieve the pressure of the crowd on the National Gallery if the Zoological Gardens were free to the public every Monday; and we have no doubt that the proprietors would willingly agree to throw them open on that day, if the Government would grant them a reasonable compensation. If these and other places were open to the people—who have never harmed the pictures in the National Gallery or at Hampton Court, unless the necessary act of respiration be an injury—and if the means for their free intellectual recreation upon their holidays were increased, it is possible, and very probable, that so many young children would not be brought into the National Gallery, and that it would no longer be conspicuous as a place for assignations. In spite, therefore, of high authority of the Committee, we should give our vote for the continued admission of the "babbies," and of all the lovers and holiday folks of St. Monday. If their number be at all inconvenient in the Gallery, a double good will be effected by opening some other places to which the people (even babies and sweethearts included) may resort for intellectual improvement, the cultivation of a taste for art and nature, and the gratification of their laudable curiosity.

THE NORFOLK ESTUARY WORKS.

The ceremony of turning the first turf of this great national undertaking took place at Lynn, on Friday, the 8th inst. After a long period of expectancy, from the year 1839 to the present time, after many alternations of hope and fear, many "hair-breadth 'scapes," many bills and improved bills, one after another defeated by the forms of Parliament or by the opposition of interested parties, a commencement of the works has at length been made. The Norfolk Estuary, or *Materia Æstuarum*, is that broad open space of sands and channels, entirely covered at high tide, lying between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, and into which are discharged the waters of the Ouse, the Nene, the Witham, and the Welland. There can be no doubt but that, many centuries ago, efforts were made by the Romans resident in Britain to reclaim portions of this waste, and in several instances the sea has been successfully repelled, and many hundreds of fertile acres of land permanently added to the island. This has been effected by straightening and embanking the course of the rivers outward to the estuary, and by the erection of barrier banks, which have barred off the swell of the turbulent waters, and have also served to retain the sod held in suspension, and brought to deposit behind them at every high tide. Within the memory of persons still living, much of the district now arable was bog, and the passenger had to be conducted by guides across the swampy marsh, fordable only at low water.



PLAN OF THE "WASH," BETWEEN THE COASTS OF NORFOLK AND LINCOLNSHIRE.

From the time of the Earl of Bedford, the many proprietors of the Levels have, by the powers of several acts of Parliament, carried out measures of improvement of drainage, and many elaborate reports have been published from time to time by eminent engineers upon the drainage and navigation of these districts. In possession of all the knowledge, and aware of every improvements yet to be effected, Lord William Bentinck, when recently appointed Governor-General of British India, having large property in the district, turned his attention to a further enclosure of the Estuary. The demise of his Lordship, however, stopped the development of his ideas until, in 1837, the matter was again taken up by the late Lord George Bentinck, who, being member for the borough of Lynn, placed himself at the head of the adventure. The project of that date comprehended the joint training of the several rivers to a contracted and common outfall, and the reclamation on either side of the channel on the coasts of Norfolk and Lincoln of tracts of land, amounting in all to about 180,000 acres. This plan was reported upon by several engineers, Sir J. Rennie, Mr. Rendall, Professor Gordon, and others, and has been defended in Parliament upon a part of form as to detail by gentlemen of the House, was finally abandoned as being too comprehensive and difficult. We are informed that the late Sir J. Rennie had recommended the magnificent plan of entirely deviating the course of the Ouse from above Lynn, turning it on the opposite side of the town, and by a straight ship canal direct laying its waters at once into the North Sea, near to Hunstanton. After much labour, much opposition, and much disquietude, Lord G. Bentinck and his co-directors having formed a joint-stock company for the reclamation of 32,000 acres, by the straightening and improving the outfall of the Ouse, obtained the powers of an act of Parliament to authorise the project, in the year 1846. The estimated cost of the works was £250,000, which was raised in shares of £50 each; and we are informed that a large proportion of the shares are held by the family and immediate friends of the late noble chairman. After the bill was obtained, Lord G. Bentinck applied himself to the pecuniary prospective remuneration of the company, and resolved, chiefly because of the then unproved state of the money market, and also because he thought that other interests might be induced to assist the company, to pause before commencing the works. The result fully justified his Lordship's forethought; and the town of Lynn, the Sea-bank Commissioners, representing above 200,000 acres of land, have agreed to contribute each to the company the sum of £50,000, making a clear bonus to the shareholders of £150,000, besides their first estimated profits. In 1849, the company, under the guidance of the present chairman, Sir W. Folkes, obtained a bill to empower them to receive the contributions of Lynn and the Levels. Sir W. Folkes, adhering to the policy of the noble Lord, and in concert with the directors, resolved not to proceed with the works until every obstacle was removed, every possible scrutiny submitted to, and until the whole scheme, as regarded the several interests, was submitted to the severest test. Under such circumstances, the Norfolk Estuary Company commenced their labours on Friday week.

The day appointed for the ceremony was kept as a holiday in Lynn. Early in the morning the bells of the churches rang merry peals. A small park of swivel artillery fired various salutes in honour of the occasion from the Quay. Flags floated from every eminence and from the vessels in the harbour. At eleven o'clock the shops and offices were closed. The assembling on the Tuesday Market-hill was a pleasing and interesting sight. Whilst gentlemen's carriages and other equipages and vehicles were drawing into order, the different processions of Odd Fellows, Foresters, navvies, and sailors, marched to their position, each being preceded by a band of music and banners.

The whole *cortège* left the Tuesday Market-place soon afterwards, and took its route down High-street, Saturday Market-place, St. James's-street, the London-road, continuing its way over the New Cut-bridge, and thence to North Lynn. The procession, which extended a very considerable distance, was graced by the presence of Lady Folkes, also the Mayoress of Lynn, and a great number of other ladies; whilst every window was filled with well-dressed fair ones, who smiled their good wishes in reference to this great event. Along the line of road, also, the inhabitants generally turned out in great numbers to witness the procession. The carriages in the South Gates the Royal Standard proudly floated, and a flag bearing the following inscription: "Lady Folkes and the House of Hillington." Some idea may be formed of the length of the procession, when we state that it occupied twenty-five minutes in passing St. Margaret's Church.

Several matters in the pageant deserve notice. There was a bit of cable of extraordinary dimensions borne by twelve sailors; also, two models of ships, in connexion with the object of arrangement. The barrow and shovel were conspicuous. There was a novel feature, Miles' navvie boot, which was mounted on a board and carried by four men. At the entrance of the village of West Lynn, across the road near the post-office, a triumphal arch was erected, in the front of which were the words "We bid you God speed," and on the reverse, "Go on and prosper." We have engraved this beautiful device upon the preceding page.

The ground from which the turf was cut was in the centre of the channel. The ground around was staked out in a circle, and kept by a strong body of police.

The chairman, on entering the enclosure, was received by Sir John Rennie and Mr. Rose, amidst great cheering. At this moment there could not have been less than 10,000 persons present. Sir William Folkes then took the spade, and, in a very workmanlike manner, broke up the ground, and commenced filling the barrow, in which process he was assisted by the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Leicester, Mr. R. C. Townley, M.P., the Rev. G. Townley, Mr. A. Hammond, Mr. R. Bagge, Mr. J. Fryer, and Miss Wodehouse, who severally deposited a spade of earth upon it. It was then wheeled by the Mayor of Lynn some distance, amidst hearty cheering and applause.

After the ceremony had been concluded, Sir W. Folkes addressed the spectators, and expressed his hope that the great undertaking which the company had at last commenced might be brought to a successful issue. The procession then re-formed and returned to the town.

In the evening, the Estuary Company and their friends assembled at a magnificent banquet in the Town Hall. Upwards of two hundred and fifty guests. The chair was taken by Mr. Walter Moyse, the Mayor of Lynn. Amongst the guests were the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Hardwicke, Viscount Jocelyn, M.P.; Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bart.; Sir J. Rennie, Bart.; Mr. R. G. Townley, M.P.; Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P.; the Rev. Canon Wodehouse, the Revs. H. Folkes, J. Bowen, C. Currie, W. Gale Townley; Major Swatman, Captain Curtis, Lieutenant Garland, Lieutenant Curtis, Messrs. A. Hammond, R. Bagge, R. Errington, J. Creswell, J. Fryer, W. Folkes, H. Bruer, G. Hogge, J. Green, E. Lyre, F. R. Wilson, Simpson, G. G. Day (St. Ives), C. Goodwin, P. Wilson, Sen., E. B. Mann, G. C. Barcham, F. L. Swatman, R. Pitcher, J. Partridge, &c. The general progress of the company formed the subject of several addresses during the evening, and the party did not separate till a late hour.

THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Wednesday evening, a large and influential meeting of delegates, appointed by the vestries of various metropolitan parishes, took place at the Marylebone Court-house, for the purpose of considering the present constitution of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, and for taking steps to enforce upon Government the necessity of making it a representative and responsible commission. J. A. Nicholay, Esq., a member of the Marylebone vestry, was called to the chair. Mr. Fowler, of St. Pancras, moved the first resolution—"That the constitution of the present Metropolitan Commission of sewers is defective in principle, and the administration of that body is unsatisfactory in practice, both in regard to sanatory considerations and economy." Mr. Miley, of St. James's, moved the second resolution, to the effect that, with a view to reform, the ratepayers should have a control over the administration of the funds through the medium of representatives. The resolutions having been carried unanimously, a discussion ensued as to matters of detail; and, a copy of the resolutions having been directed to be forwarded to every metropolitan parish, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE COPYING ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—This is an invention of Mr. F. C. Bakewell, and its objects are to facilitate, cheapen, and impart greater confidence to telegraphic despatches, and to approximate the mode of communication as closely as possible to epistolary correspondence by post, with the advantage of instantaneous transmission. The communications to be transmitted by the telegraph would be written by the persons corresponding in their usual characters, and the letters, when sent to the telegraph-office, would be copied at the distant station so exactly that the handwriting and signatures might be identified. It is estimated by the inventor that the rapidity of the copying process exceeds that of the needle telegraph in the proportion of ten to one; for whilst five words per minute are transmitted by the needle with the single wire, the copying telegraph would transmit upwards of fifty words in the same time; and if six Roman symbols were used, the rapidity would be quadrupled. A model of this invention has been exhibited this week, and the experiments made were of a very successful description. The working of the machine is as follows:—The message is written with sealing-wax varnish on tinfoil, and then applied to the transmitting instrument, which consists of a cylinder on which a point presses, that point being in connexion with the voltaic battery. The receiving instrument at the other end has a cylinder and point exactly corresponding with that of the transmitting one. On the receiving instrument, a slip of paper, moistened with muriatic acid and prussiate of potash, is placed, and on which a point presses as on the transmitting instrument. The point of the receiving instrument consists of steel wire. When the electric current passes through both instruments a mark is made on the paper by the decomposition of the muriatic acid, and a deposition of iron takes place on the paper. When the instruments are in action, the point of the transmitting instrument, by passing over the varnish writing, comes in contact with the voltaic battery. At the parts where the varnish writing occurs, the current is interrupted, and a blank is left on the receiving instrument; but when it rests on the tinfoil a blue mark is left. As the point passes over each line of writing in different parts, the whole letters are formed by a succession of lines. It is stated by Mr. Bakewell that it is essential to the completeness of this process that the two instruments should move exactly together, and this desideratum is secured by the regulating power of an electric magnet.

EXPLOSION IN MINES.—At the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday, W. Cubitt, Esq., President, in the chair, a paper was read, entitled "A comparative view of recorded Explosions in Coal-mines," by Mr. West. The reports of Faraday, Lyell, De la Beche, Buddle, and others, were carefully analysed and tabulated, from which it appeared that tendencies towards a dangerous condition existed in mines reputed to be comparatively safe, and that these tendencies were so numerous, and varied so suddenly in their nature and extent, as to necessitate attention to every kind of precaution. The proposed appointment, by the Government, of inspectors of mines, was noticed, not with the intention of showing that their supervision would diminish the responsibility of the mining engineers and overmen, but of demonstrating that, by establishing more constant communication between the various districts, they might induce the general adoption of those measures of precaution which were found in certain mines to be so efficacious in averting accidents, or in affording means of safety when they did occur. The different depths of mines, varying from 75 yards at Darley, to 300 yards at Haswell, did not appear to have any influence on the accidents. The tendency to the emission of carbureted hydrogen gas from certain seams would have appeared a more rational reason, though the records did not appear to bear out that theory, as mines receiving a total safe character had been the scene of repeated explosions; for instance, the Jarrow Mine, where, as it was reported "to be not very fiery," there had been six explosions in the course of 28 years, and 140 persons had been killed. The comparability of general good ventilation, with the occasional occurrence of the most fatal explosions, was particularly dwelt on. The witnesses on the inquests after the Haswell and the Jarrow accidents agreed that the "ventilation was perfect," "the pit full of air," and "the air quite good, and plenty of it." The fault, then, did not lie in the quantity of air, but rather in the difficulty of directing it so generally throughout all parts of the mine, as to sweep away the gas as it was produced. The "spats" for the air were noticed, and the conclusion of the goaf, the pockets of gas formed in the roof, and the sudden irruption of the accumulated mass in the goaf and old heads, were dwelt on at great length, and, stimulated with the liquid mass of unprotected lights, and the liability of accident to the lamps, were shown to have been the probable causes of all the explosions. The miners' lamps were passed over somewhat too cursorily, as, at the present moment, when so much has been done for their improvement, that part of the subject might have been dismissed on with advantage. The precautions for saving life on the occurrence of accidents, such as abolishing brattroed shafts, and sinking a pair at each mine at such distances apart as should insure one remaining intact, in case of an explosion injuring the other, or the "capping off" of a portion of the fresh air by the consuming furnace, and conducting the return air in the upcast shaft at some height above the fire; together with several minor details for insuring the constant working of the exhausting apparatus, to draw off the foul "after-damp," or choke-damp," were strongly insisted. The reasons and carelessness of the miners was instanced with regret; but it was shown that by education and good example their better qualities might be brought out, and that then the best safeguard against accident would be the instinctive love of life, and a knowledge of fire, ending danger from the infringement of any of the precautionary regulations established in the mines. The improvement of the workman was, therefore, strongly insisted on, as more real benefit would probably result from such measures, than from the appointment of a host of Government inspectors.

A ton of smuggled tobacco was seized at Manningtree last week; and on Wednesday, three parties, in whose possession it was found, were each fined in the sum of £100. In default of payment they were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Chelmsford Gaol.

An apostle of the "latter-day" fanatics, called Mormonites, opened a chapel in Belfast a few days ago; but he found the people there too far north for him, and he decamped.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXPLOSION AND EXTENSIVE LOSS OF LIFE

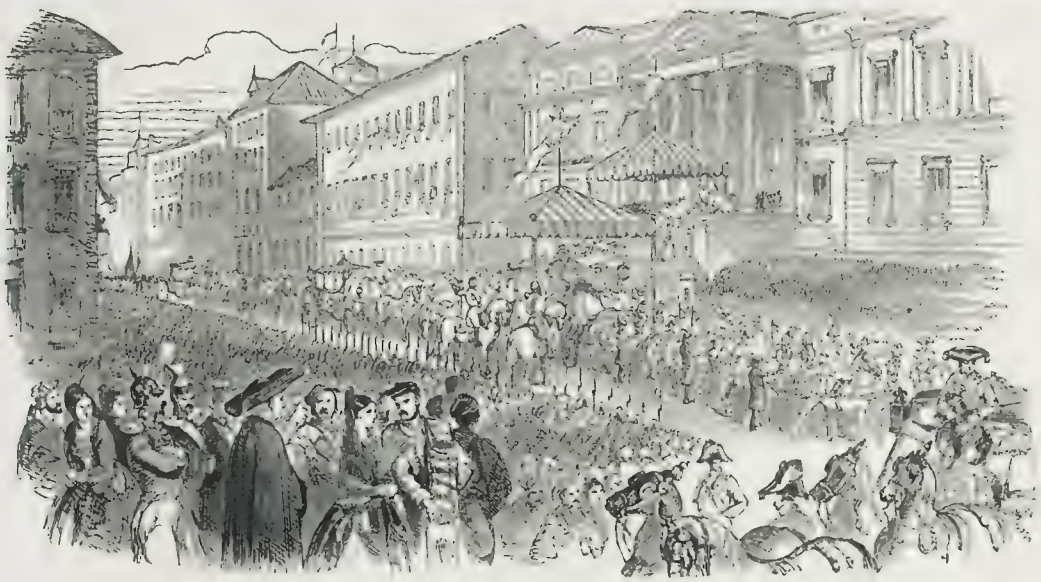
On Monday last, a melancholy catastrophe occurred at the Houghton pit, near Newbottle, in the county of Durham, by an extensive explosion of fire-damp, whereby twenty six men and boys were hurried into eternity. The pit is the property of the Earl of Durham, and is ventilated by means of two shafts, upcast and downcast one. Mr Rutherford is the viewer, and the general conduct of the mine was considered good. At the time of the explosion there were 150 men and boys in the pit employed in the various workings. The explosion was sudden. A loud report was heard, which reverberated through all the workings, and was soon indicated at bank a term applied to the entrance of the shaft.

Twenty-six persons perished, the most of them by attempting to get through the choke-damp towards the shaft. Several were burnt. Some were found without heads, others without legs or arms; portions of the same body were found in different and distant places, showing the great violence of the fire. It is impossible to tell with certainty where the fire originated, as great is the havoc made in its vicinity, and the men working near it were blown to a great distance. The principal portion of the sufferers are colly boys and waggon men. One of the overmen was in the pit at the time, and on hearing the explosion he ran in the direction whence the noise proceeded, in order to ascertain the cause, when he met the rush of fire, which carried him along in its scorching embrace till death terminated his agony. His body was found a calcined mass. The event has created a deep sensation throughout the district, and thousands have visited the locality from a distance, making inquiries, and dwelling with painful interest on the dreadful details.

A coroner's inquest has been formally opened on the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers, but the inquiry cannot be proceeded with until a commencement has been made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, according to the provisions of a late act. After viewing the bodies, therefore, the coroner will have an order for their interment, and adjourn the inquest.

With respect to the cause of the accident, it is evident, if not of its origin, it is stated by one of the survivors, that Hunter, an overman, was sitting with him, when they heard a rumbling noise, and Hunter immediately proceeded with a candle to ascertain what it was, when in he fired the noxious gas, or choke-damp as it is called, and he was instantly killed, and burned almost to a cinder. It appears that the colliery was abandoned, or "laid in," as it is termed, about twelve o'clock yesterday, and that the ventilating machine did not immediately when it was re-opened, and fresh operations commenced. At the time the pit was closed, it was considered to be in a crit i state; but, on re-opening it, of course, every effort to the cause of the acc

OPENING OF THE SPANISH CORTES.



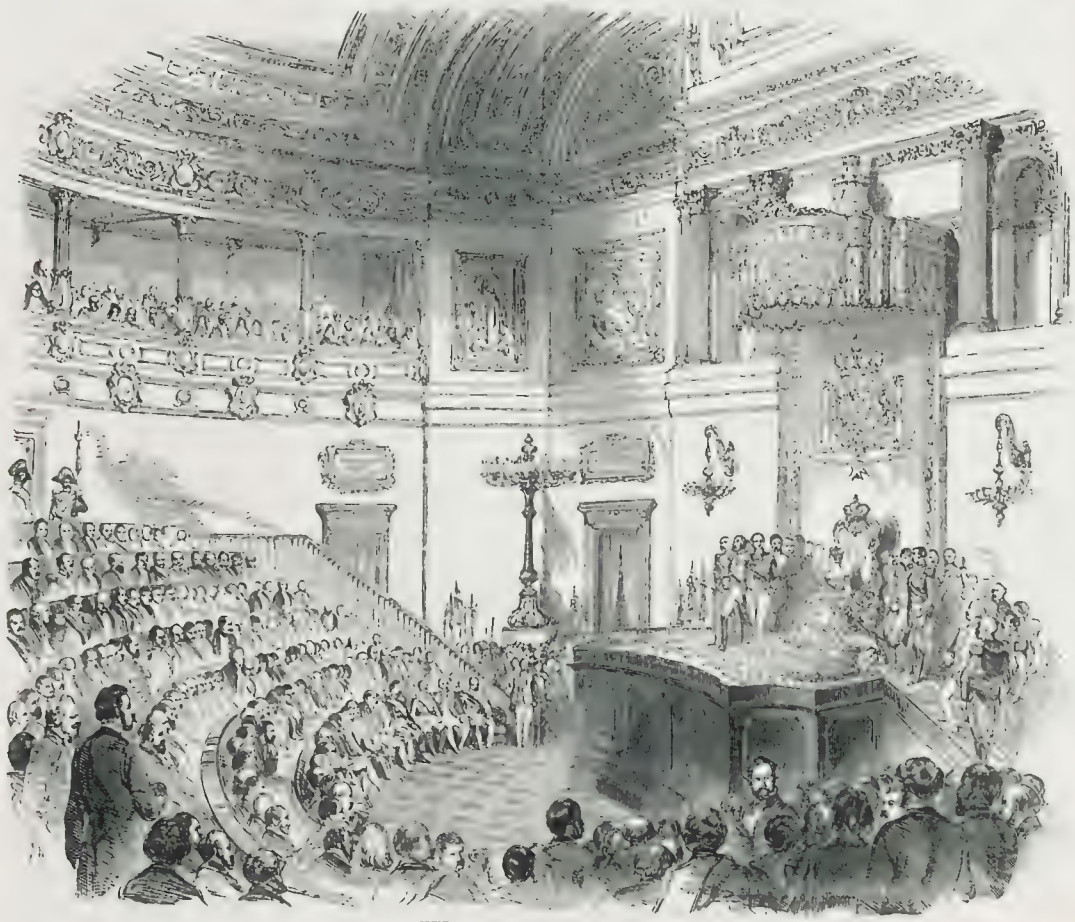
THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO THE NEW PALACE OF CONGRESS.

precautions for the protection of that possession; and a line of steamers had been established between it and Old Spain, thus decreasing the distance between the two hemispheres. The army preserved its reputation for discipline, and the navy was increasing in importance. Various reforms had been made in the penal code of Spain, all of which would be submitted to the Cortes by the Ministers. Reforms had also been effected in many other branches of the public administration. The public revenues continued to progressively increase. The plan for the definitive settlement of the public debt would be presented, also that of the Basque *fueros*. In a word, the state of the country her Majesty announced to be relatively prosperous and favourable.

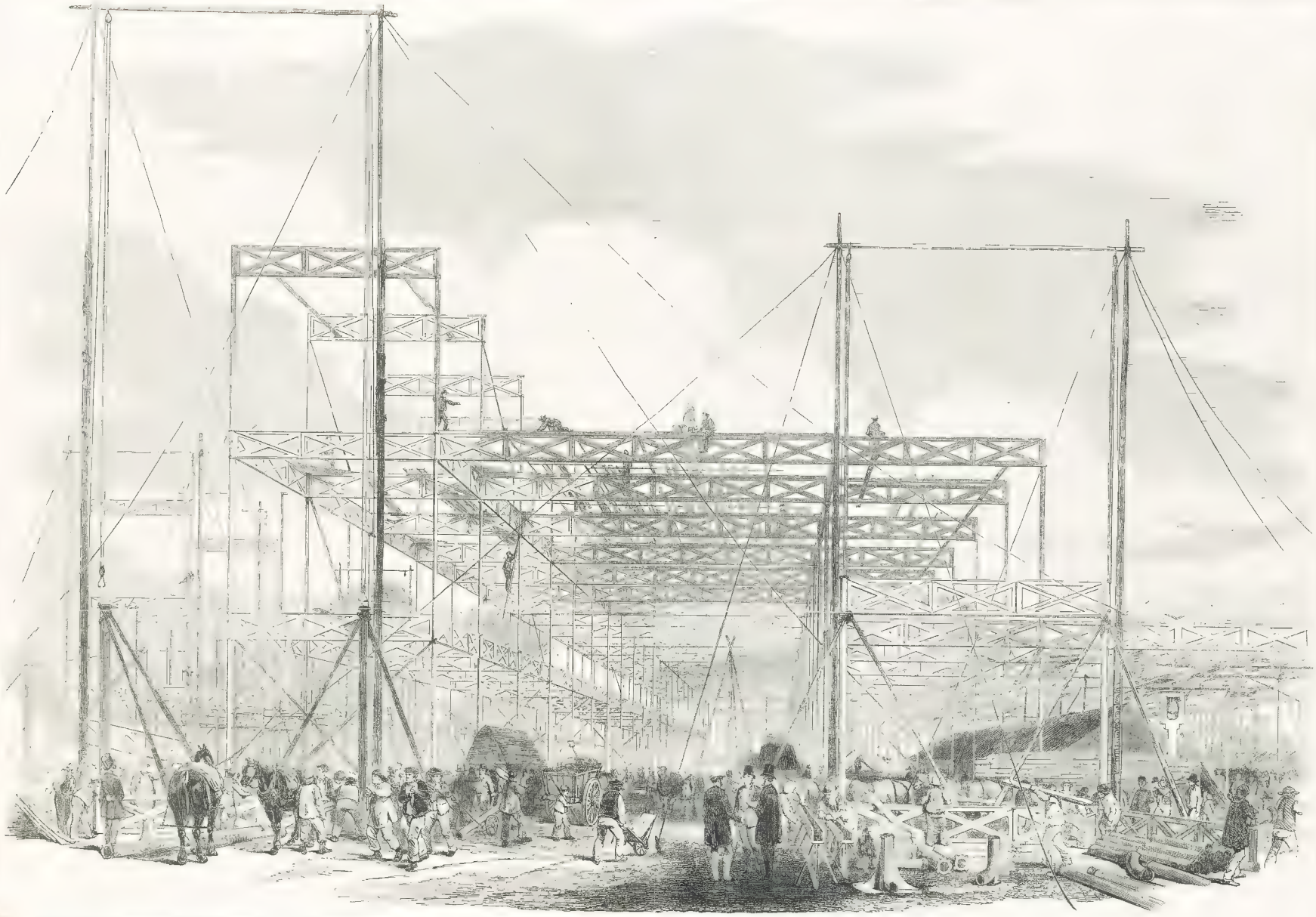
The Royal Speech having been concluded, the President of the Council declared the Cortes opened.

On leaving the hall, her Majesty was greeted with another tremendous "*Viva la Reina!*" The Royal party were attended to the portico of the edifice by the Commissioners; and returned to the Palace by the route laid down—along the Prado, up the street of Alcala, and so through the Puerta del Sol and Calle Mayor to the arch of La Armeria. A quarter of an hour afterwards, the last salvos of artillery announced the return of her Majesty to her palace, as the troops immediately commenced returning to quarters; but the people long occupied the streets through which the procession had passed.

A serene and genial day added to the splendour of this solemn festival.



OPENING OF THE CORTES BY QUEEN ISABELLA.



THE BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORKS FROM THE WEST.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

page Views of the Building in progress

Works (looking east).

our illustrations of the construct ve de- of 2 Base of Column, 3, Draining Ma

are engraved a larger View ew is taken from the west, ts width of space which

of) which the centre avenue will oc- be so many rows, and some idea of be formed when one sees how

will be, for though the nearest point repre-

the same l ge wagons arriving with

the wrought iron girders, and the ever and ro ends of earlier work all the quick move- with the vast space at which these preparations are going on.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

Almost every body or association, we can recollect, whether political, municipal, social in the metropolis, whose members are connected with the Church has taken some step either in address, memorial, or deputation

what is generally regarded as an act of aggression by the Pope on the spiritual supremacy of her Majesty

much of the same character the numerous meetings held throughout the kingdom

question also found an opponent. The former was remarkable —

BILLINGSGATE WARD. The Wardmote was convened in pursuance of a re-

to the Act—men of the Ward, and was held on Tuesday, at Faneuil Hall in St Mary at-hill. Mr A Bedman was one

Gentlemen, on coming into office, and finding what had been done in the

Mr Bowers was the

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF "THE PAPAL

Sir Robert Chisholm, Bishop of Northampton" has issued the following pastoral letter addressed—

"Health and Benediction in the Lord.

and strongly characterised visitors at Windsor Castle, as well as by the noble

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Royal and foreign arrivals at Windsor Castle, as well as by the noble

Grace, under the command of Colonel Codrington, paraded in the eastern terrace of the Castle, in the presence of

Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General

the equestrian training. The troops fired a feu de joie in honour of the day

Her Majesty and the Court attended divine service on Sunday, in the private chapel of the Castle.

The Queen and the members of the Royal family took open air exercise daily

Steward of the household, Viscount

THE QUEEN'S COURT, &c.

Her Majesty's Privy Council

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

TURKEY

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROCLAMATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords was opened shortly before two o'clock on Thursday, that Parliament might be prorogued, its Consent was to the 17th of December

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.—An election to two fellowships and two scholarships, on the foundation, from Exhibitioners, will take place on the 10th inst.

DEGREE OF LICENTIATE. The Lord Bishop of Oxford has assented to the

POSTSCRIPT.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON PAPAL AGGRESSION. IN AMAZEMENT

Earlier than heard in the Morning Chronicle of yesterday (Friday) puts that the

COURT AND HAUT TON.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, CHELSEA. At a meeting held at the

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—On Tuesday

FAIR HALLS.

THURSDAY.—A few small premises to-day

COUNT BRANDENBURGH.

Count Frederick William Von Brandenburgh was the natural son of Frederick William II., King of Prussia, by the Countess of Dönhoff; he was born on the 24th June, 1792. After receiving a military education, he entered the Prussian service in 1807: he soon distinguished himself in several engagements, and, while a Major, in 1813, took part in the actions Mökern, Freiburg, and the taking of Chalons and Château Thierry. He was also present at the battles of Leipzic, Brienne, and Paris. He rose, through subsequent promotion, to be made, in 1848, General in command of the 8th army corps

Till the revolution of 1848 called him into public life, Count Brandenburgh was but little known, the routine duty of the army in time of peace affording no opportunity for distinction; his last military command was that of Breslau. When the excesses of the populace reached their height, at the close of Oct., 1848, the King determined to form a Government that should act decisively against the political leaders of the capital. Count Brandenburgh was appointed the president of that Ministry on the 9th of November; Berlin was declared in a state of siege, the civic guard was

THE LATE COUNT BRANDENBURGH.

disarmed, a strong military garrison placed in the city, and the disorderly scenes of the revolution closed. A Constitution was decreed, and Chambers called, and, though opposed violently at first, the Brandenburgh ministry soon acquired support enough from the overborne conservative opinion of the country, to carry it through all difficulties successfully. Count Brandenburgh was not the most active member of the Ministry: he lent the Government his name and high character, but the directing spirit of the Administration was M. Von Manteuffel. The perilous measures undertaken during the last month by M. Von Radowitz brought about the Congress of Warsaw, at which Count Brandenburgh represented Prussia. The excitement of politics, the toil of attending all the *fêtes* and banquets of the Court of Warsaw, and discharging all the business of his mission at the same time, was too much for his physical powers. He returned from Warsaw on Friday, the 31st of October, and attended a Cabinet Council on the 1st of November. The discussion was a violent and unpleasant one; but the party supported by Count Brandenburgh had the majority. M. Von Radowitz resigned. Count Brandenburgh, on returning home, was seized with illness, became delirious, and lingered in this state till the morning of the 6th, when he expired. He leaves a family of eight children.

FOWLER'S PATENT DRAINING PLOUGH.

An experimental trial of Fowler's Patent Draining Plough and Machinery took place on Thursday, the 7th inst., in a field at the back of Mr. John Smith's iron foundry, at Uxbridge, where considerable improvements have been effected, under the immediate direction of the inventor.

The trial commenced shortly after twelve o'clock, and was attended by a large and most respectable body of agriculturists, amongst whom we noticed Lord Robert Grosvenor and General Wemyss, F. Sherborne, J. and W. Trumper, C. Newman, — Darville, — Houghton, — Cox, H. Riches, and H. Lowcock, Esqrs., who watched the operations of the machine with great interest, and were unanimously of opinion, that, when the result of a few more experiments had enabled the inventor to apportion the strength of the various parts to the relative strain. It would become one of the most practically useful and economical apparatus for draining purposes that has hitherto been introduced to the notice of the agricultural community.

The ground on which the trial was made consisted of a strong loam intermixed with gravel. The requisite preparations for working the plough are simply digging narrow trenches in the line of the intended drain, about 4 feet long and 1 foot wide, and as deep as the pipes are proposed to be laid. These trenches may be from 50 to 100 feet apart, according to the nature of the soil. The end of the trenches, opposite to the direction of the plough, are sloped to an angle of about 23 degrees, to allow the string of pipes, or tiles, to follow the mole without an abrupt bend When these preparations are completed, the plough is placed over the first trench; and the rack coulter, with the mole affixed to it, is lowered to the bottom. On the heel of the mole is a strong staple, to which the rope having the pipes or tiles strung upo it is attached by a hook. The plough is then ready to start, and the windlass, either of two, three, or four horse-power, may be placed at the extremity of the line of drain, or in any intermediate part; when, being put in motion, the plough is drawn forward, and the mole passing through and compressing the soil laterally, leaves a passage for the pipes or tiles to follow, until it reaches the next trench. Another rope is then attached to the mole; and the process is repeated until the whole line is finished. It may be well here to observe, as the experiments will explain, that great attention should be paid to the nature of the soil—its compressibility and tenacity—taking care that the heel of the mole is sufficiently large to leave ample room for the pipes or tiles to follow; otherwise, not only will the friction be increased beyond the force required for the traction of the plough, but great risk will also be incurred of breaking the rope or crushing the tiles in the drain, where they not only become useless, but impede the progress of the work, and have, with much extra labour, to be removed.

The first experiment was made with earthen tiles 2½ inches in diameter, and the plough moved on for few rods at the rate of fifteen feet per minute; but here the defect above alluded to was made apparent by the crushing of the tiles, and consequent stopping of the operations for a short time. The depth worked in each trial was two feet eight inches.

The next experiment was made with wooden pipes, manufactured from poland, and otherwise useless timber (that too frequently disfigure and impoverish theland), by Mr. Fowler's patent machinery, which accompanies the plough wherever such materials are at hand. These pipes are 1¾ inch square outside, varying in length from 12 to 18 inches; the bore is one inch in in diameter: and a square mole being adjusted to the coulter, the rope was hooked on, and the plough proceeded from trench to trench, drawing the pipes in in the most perfect manner, and travelling at the rate of from 18 to 20 feet per minute. Nothing could be more perfectand satisfactory than the success of this experiment.

The last experiment was a *second* trial with the larger earthen tiles, 2½ inches diameter. A larger mole having been affixed to the coulter, the tiles followed without interruption, and fully established the correctness of the principle adopted. The details of mechanical arrangement will, of course, require some revision, but experience will help the inventor over all these difficulties.

After the above trials, and before dinner was announced, the company were shown over the factory by Mr. Smith, the enterprising proprietor of the works, newly erected: their attention drawn to several improved implements, one of which was a skim-plough, with Lomax's patent lever, for raising the scarifiers out of work whilst the skim continued in operation, and an entirely new machine for sifting gravel, cinders, coal, &c., with unusual ease and rapidity.

At half-past three dinner was announced, and what was formerly known only as a noble workshop was now found to be transformed into an elegant saloon, with tasteful devices, in honour of her Majesty, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. The worthy host, at whose invitation the company had assembled, took the chair, supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor and General Wemyss, and about 100 of the neighbouring gentry. After dinner, the usual toasts were drunk with the customary honours, and some excellent and practical hints fell from various speakers, the tendency of which went to show the necessity of improving the system of agriculture by the use of better machinery and more extensive draining. Mr. F. Sherborne stated that he could hoe his crops for 1s. 6d. per acre by the use of the horse-hoe, that had previously cost him 6s. by manual labour, and then not so well performed; at the same time he employed as many hands as before, but on work—of which there was plenty on a farm—that machinery could not touch.

About half-pas eight the company broke up, and the workmen went in and partook of an excellent supper.

NEW CHURCH AT RYE HARBOUR, SUSSEX.

This Church, situated at the mouth of the port of Rye, among shipping and the houses and towers occupied by the Coast Guard, lately consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester, was built during the summer of 1849, at an estimated cost of £933 11s. 8d., and contains 110 sittings. The architect is Mr. Teulon, of

NEW CHURCH, RYE HARBOUR, SUSSEX.

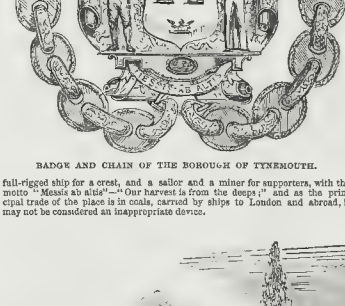
Lansdowne-place, London: the builder is Mr. J. Judge, of Rye. The edifice is plain early Gothic; it is of blue local stone, with Caen stone groins and mouldings: the walls and roof are unusually strong and massive, the situation being extremely exposed to the south-west winds. The campanile, the simple proportions of which have been much admired, comprises at once a bell-tower, an organ-gallery, and a porch.

The Church is about two miles from the site of old Winchelsea, which was suddenly overwhelmed by the sea A.D. 1287; the sea, however, has now for many years been receding.

The building of this Church was projected, and has been carried through, by the Rev. H. B. Whittaker Churton, Vicar of Icklesham, in which parish lies Rye Harbour.

BADGE AND CHAIN OF THE CORPORATION OF TYNEMOUTH.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Tynemouth, which was incorporated last year, have lately adopted a Corporation Seal, of which the following is the description; viz. the shield bears the arms of the ancient Priory of Tynemouth, which are, on a field gules three crowns or, to which is added a



BADGE AND CHAIN OF THE BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.

full-rigged ship for a crest, and a sailor and a miner for supporters, with the motto "Mesais ab alte"—"Our harvest is from the deeps;" and as the principal trade of the place is in coals, carried by ships to London and abroad, it may not be considered an inappropriate device.

A Badge and Gold Chain have just been presented to the Corporation by the ladies of the borough, who subscribed the purchase-money. It is to be the chain of office worn by the Mayor for the time being. The Badge is of chased gold, with the borough arms standing out from the back; the shield being enamelled in the proper colour, with the gold crowns upon it. At the back of the Badge is the following inscription:—

Borough of Tynemouth. Incorporated, 1849.
Presented by the Ladies of the Borough to the Corporation.
W. Linskill, Esq., elected first Mayor, 1849.

The Badge fixes into the button-hole, and the ends of the chain hang from it, as in the Sketch.

These handsome insignia were supplied by Messrs. Blackwood, of Tynemouth, silversmiths, who value it at a sum approaching to one hundred guineas. The presentation took place on Saturday last, in the town-hall of the borough.

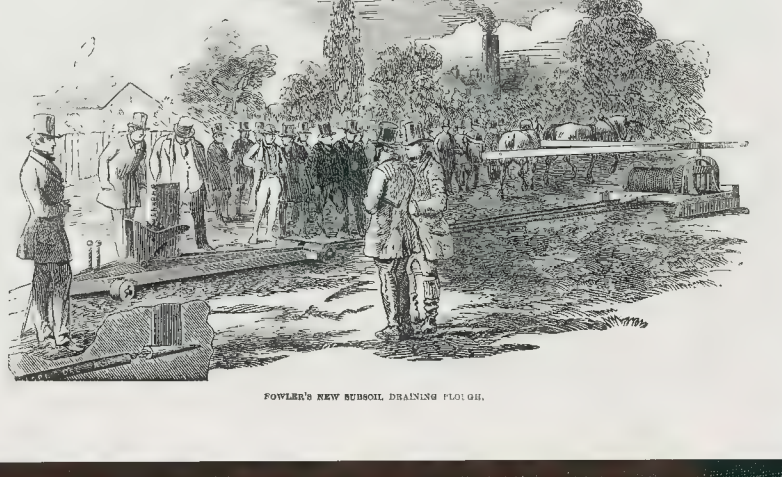
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOSEPH VON RADOWITZ.

The name of Radowitz, the late Minister of Foreign Affairs in Prussia, is, in many respects, of dubious political import. A Minister of what is called a Con-

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOSEPH VON RADOWITZ.

stitutional state, he belongs to no party, and is known to entertain a contempt for party politics. As the subject of study, or the means of effecting a purpose, all parties appear alike indifferent to him. In his speeches and writings he has swept from the extremes of the most complete freedom to the homage of despotism. All parties suspect him; the democrats assert he is a disguised Jesuit; the Prussian Nationalists say he is a traitor sold to Austria, at Vienna he is hated as a too zealous Prussian; the Constitutionalists have broken with him; the ultra-Royalists fear him; and yet, amid all these jealousies and animosities, he keeps his power and influence unimpaired even by his fall from office. He is a soldier with the education of a priest, and a statesman whose acts are tinged by the smaller wiles of the diplomatist. He has great powers and acquirements: he is learned, eloquent, and imaginative; yet, on the whole, his career is a failure. He has placed the ideal above the real, and lost sight of what was possible in pursuing what he determined was desirable. Compelled to bend to the stern power of facts, he has changed his course so often that men have lost confidence in him. "Unstable as water, how should he excel?"

General Joseph Von Radowitz was born at Blankenburgh in the Harts, in 1792. By origin his family is Sclavonian, of the class of petty nobles, his grandfather having quitted Hungary and settled in Germany in the middle of the last century. It is said that he carried on business as a wine-merchant; but, as if every thing connected with Von Radowitz was destined to be a mystery, the point is still in dispute whether he is a patrician or a plebeian. His father studied the law at Gottingen; became a titular Rath of the grand duchy of Brunswick, having a residence in the Hartz and at Altenburg. Till his fourteenth year he was educated in the religion of his father, who was a Protestant; but in 1813 he embraced that of his mother, who was a Catholic; and for some years he resided at a Jesuit seminary: nay, it is even said that he prepared himself for an ecclesiastical career, and received the first or minor order of a priest; but, like most of the events of his early life, nothing authentic is known respecting it; it is certain only that he is a zealous Catholic, a good theologian, an enthusiastic admirer of the architecture, the painting, and the symbolical sculpture, of the different ages of the Church from the earliest times. His work entitled the "Iconography of the Saints" is a production of extraordinary research, treating the various forms under which the earlier saints and martyrs have been drawn or carved in different nations or centuries, from an exclusively artistic point of view. He left the Jesuit seminary and entered the military service of Westphalia, at that time a mere vassal state of Napoleon, among whose legions the Westphalian army was enrolled. The champion of the German unity, therefore, made his first campaign in the ranks of the most deadly enemy of the German nation. After a short residence in the French and Westphalian military schools, he served through the year 1813, when the star of Napoleon had already begun to decline, and distinguished himself sufficiently to be found worthy of the order of the Legion of Honour. At the battle of Leipsic, where Napoleon said his "good genius forsook him," Von Radowitz commanded a battery of Westphalian artillery, was wounded, and taken prisoner. With Napoleon fell the kingdom he had created; but amid the political wrecks and ruins of the times Radowitz contrived to shape a forward path. With the old princely family of Westphalia he went to Cassel, became known to the Court of Hesse, was employed and favoured, and for four years, from 1815 to 1819, was engaged as teacher of Ma-



FOWLER'S NEW SUBSOIL DRAINING PLOUGH.

thematics and Military Tactics in the school of Cadets. In the *Chronique Scandaleuse* of the German courts, that still loose hands among the most notorious the profligacy of the Elector was unbounded, and out of one shameful act of the Prince, Von Radowitz made the stepping-stone of his future fortune. The Princess of Hesse was the sister of Frederick III., the father of the present King of Prussia; the Elector was enamoured of a certain Emilie Ortlepp, who became his mistress, and was created Countess of Reichenbach just as Lola Montes was, at a much later date, ennobled by the dotage of the King of Bavaria. In the respect, the Princes of Germany still labour under the traditions of the age of our second Charles, of Louis XIV., and the Regency To complete the resemblance to what are called the good old times, the Elector interested that his Princess, the sister of one of the most powerful Monarchs of Europe, should receive the mistress at Court, and lend her countenance to the connexion. The blood of Hanau-Isenburg rebelled against the indignity; M. Von Radowitz sided with the insulted Princess, and advised her by letter to quit the Court; the Prince seized the letter by force, and dismissed the writer from his service. The Princess, however, fled from Cassel to Bonn, and was brought back by force under a guard of Hessian gendarmes, i. e. mounted policemen Such things could happen in the golden days of censorship, when no journals were allowed to publish anything likely to excite "hatred and contempt." The affair was only

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SAM SLICK.—The "Chess Automaton would excite but little interest, now that its mystery has been dive ged.

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE.—Mate may still be given in another way. If you can obviate that, the Problem will be first-rate.

A LIEUTENANT, R N., H. P. of Chelsea.—Your Solution is equally good.

J. A. M[illegible] Edinburgh.—Your Solution is correct.

M. J.—Send us the names of the candidates, and when the committee is formed, they shall be handed to you.

E. H. C. JUDY.—Many thanks. A private acknowledgment has been forwarded

SIGMA, Belfast.—It shall be inserted on next week.

R. T. S. Henley.—You should enroll yourself a member of the flourishing club at Reading, which, if we are mistaken, is now entitled the Berkshire County Chess Club.

P. A. H, of Kent.—Three Pawns are usually reckoned as equal to a Bishop or Knight

J. N. M.—The "Chess-Player's Handbook," just issued by Bohn

H. De S.—We by no means do show how the Knight traverses the sixty-four squares

M. P.—The Committee for managing the proposed tournament is nearly completed; when quite ready, due notice shall be given.

SOLUTION of PROBLEM No. 353, by A LIEUT, R.N.; H. P. of Chelsea, RAMSGATE, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of [illegible] are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION of [illegible] Sudbury; ALB, AN HARROVIAN, G. E., W. R. of Glasgow; J. A. B. Royal Artillery, ELEPHANTUS, MOOSEHEAD, J. H. R., J. O. W., J. L. of Burnley; W. O., R. F. L., SIGMA, P. O. B., H. McG., B. A. Q. B., P., of Graham's Town; G. L., of Newport, P. S. W. are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of No. 353, by R. S. T., I. P., CARLO P., M. B. A. Q., AGNES, BELLAIRE, SIGMA, P. A. H., of Kent; JUVENTUS, YARMOUTH, THO. H. W. B., JUDY, CAPE TOWN, P., of Graham's Town, and R. T. L. G. H., J. N. M., SHERLOCK, DERBYON, D. D., W. B. W., J. A. W., E. H. T., H., of Newton, are correct. All others are wrong

* * We are compelled to defer the consideration of many Chess communications until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 354.

The author, it appears to us, has overlooked a mode of play by which, in this position, white may mate in two moves, viz.:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 4th	P to Q 3d. (If P to K 4th, R takes P—
Kt mates.	Mate.)

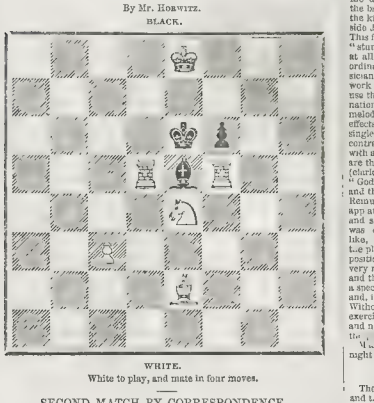
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 355.

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 7th (ch)	K moves	3. B mates	
2. R to Q 4th	Anything		

PROBLEM No. 356.

By Mr. HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE, BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
19. P to Q R 3d	

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

WELL-CONTESTED GAME BETWEEN MR. W. LL, M.P., AND CAPT. KENNEDY.

(King's Gambit declined.)

BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Kt to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
2. P to K B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	23. Kt takes Q R P	P to K R 4th
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d.	24. K R to K B 3d	Kt to K R 3d
4. P to Q 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	25. Q B P takes P	B to Q R 5th
5. K B to K 2d	B takes Kt	26. K to Q B 6th (a)	P takes Kt
6. B takes B	Q Kt to B 3d	27. P takes P	P takes K Kt P
7. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	28. K R to Q Kt 3d	B to Q 7th
8. P to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to K 2d	29. R to Q B 3d	Q R to Q 3d (b)
9. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	30. P to Q 6th	B takes B
10. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th	31. Q R to Q Kt sq	K to Q sq
11. P to K R 5th	Kt Kt to K R 5th	32. Kt to Q Kt 8th (ch)	K to K 2d
12. Castles	Kt takes B (ch)	33. K R takes R	Kt to K B 3d
13. R takes Kt	P to K Kt 4th	34. K R to Q B 8th	R takes Q P
14. K to R sq	P to K B 3d	35. K R takes P (ch)	K to K B sq
15. K R to K R 3d	Q to K 2d	36. Q R to Q Kt 8th (ch)	Kt to Q sq
16. Kt to Q R 3d	Q to K B 2d	37. R to Q B 8th	B to Q R 4th
17. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q 4th	38. P to Q B 7th	B takes P
18. P takes Q P	Q takes P (ch)	39. K R takes B	K to K sq
19. Q to K B 3d	Q takes Q (ch)	40. R K to Q B 8th	K to K 2d
20. R takes Q	P takes P	41. R takes Kt	R takes R
21. B to Q Kt 2d	Castles	42. R takes R	K takes R

And Black wins.

(a) From the point to the end Black plays with great spirit and ingenuity.

(b) If he had captured the Bishop, Black's reply would have been Q R to Q Kt sq, winning.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 619. By F. H. DRUW.

White: K at K Kt 2d, Kt at K B 4th, B at K Kt 4th; Ps at K B 2d and 6th, K 3d, Q 4th, Q Kt 2d and 3d.

Black: K at K 6th. Ps at Q 4th and 7th, and K B 2d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 620.—By W. GRIMSHAW, of York.

White: K at his R 8th, R at Q R 3d; Kts at K Kt 6th and Q 8th; Ps at K 2d, Q 2d, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q sq, R at K B 8th; Ps at K R 8th, K Kt 4th, K B 7th, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 621.—By JUDY.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, R at Q 5th, Bs at K R 8th and Q 4th, Ps at K R 4th and Q B 3d.

Black: K at his 3d; Ps at K R 3d, K 2d, and Q 2d

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 622.—By BELLAIRE.

White: K at his 7th, Bs at K Kt 6th and Q Kt 4th, Kts at K 6th and Q 4th, Ps at K 4th and Q 2d.

Black: K at his 4th, Rs at K R 8th and Q 6th, B at K 8th, Kts at K B 2d and Q sq, Ps at K B 5th, Q B 4th and 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

Her Majesty has been pleased to grant a pension of £200 a year to Mr. John Payne Collier, the editor of Shakspeare and author of the "History of English Stage." The warrant is dated the 30th of last month, and the announcement is that the pension is given "in consideration of his literary merits." Mr. Collier was upwards of a quarter of a century connected with the London daily press.

A correspondent of the *Builder* suggests that the proprietor of every lone house should have large bells hanging conspicuously on the top of his house, with cords communicating with two or three of the principal bed rooms, so that upon hearing thieves in the house alarm may be given to the whole village. The fact of its being there would, in all probability, be a preventive to an attempt. The terrier-bell is an old part, but at present almost out of use. Architecturally it makes a nice feature

A testimonial and complimentary address has been presented to Mr. William Andrew, by the inhabitants of the borough of Stockport, as a mark of their esteem for his kind attention to them as a magistrate.

MUSIC.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

A Symphony by Taubert, new to this country, a Hunting Glee by Balfe, and Labitzky's "Great Quadrille of all Nations," have been the novelties. Taubert, the *chef d'orchestre* of the Royal Berlin Grand Opera, has the reputation of being an excellent conductor and an accomplished musician. As a symphonist, no very high position can be awarded to him, if we are to judge by the three movements heard last Saturday (the scherzo being unaccountably omitted, although some others who had heard the Symphony in Germany pronounce it to be the best we [illegible]

Taubert was born in Berlin, in 1811, and first won fame as a pianist at the age of fourteen years. His concertos, sonatas, and fantasias for the pianoforte are full of merit: his operatic productions have had less success. His Symphony has interesting features, but the ideas are more those of a pianist than of an imaginative writer. Whilst his forms are unexceptionable, and his orchestral treatment full of variety and tact, the little invention displayed in the themes deserves the epithet of interest, although the slow one is by no means destitute of grace and feeling.

The Hunting Glee, boisterously scored and most coarsely sung, is more ambitious in structure than pleasing in execution, and will not add to Balfe's reputation. His merits as the "Bondman" is far superior in point of originality and effect

There must be a protest entered against the slovenly style in which the symphonies, many of the overtures, and the vocal morceaux of the night are executed. Except the very familiar and noisy overtures, which go, as it were, of themselves, there is a lack of accent and deficiency of colouring unworthy of such a firm band as this one now at Her Majesty's Theatre—decidedly the best players that have ever been engaged within its walls.

To the list of first-rate soloists who have already appeared, must be added the names of Deichman, a clever pupil of Moscheles, and Ernst, the violinist, who, after the famed English violinist; Halle and Sainton have terminated their engagements. Miss Goddard, Molique, Piatti, Richardson, Arban, Baumann, Barret, Remusat, and Peuchers continue to be the instrumental attractions; whilst Mlle. Anna and M. Jules Lefort, who is gaining ground in his French songs with the public, are the vocal stars

The unrivalled Berlin Chorus are applauded nightly to the very echo.

The management stole a march on Jullien, on Wednesday night, by suddenly producing the "Great Quadrille of All Nations," by the popular Labitzky, dedicated by special permission to Prince Albert. "In order," stated the programme, "to give the greatest possible effect to this composition, the Directors have the honour to announce that the orchestra will, on this occasion, comprise 120 artistes, in addition to the band of the 1st Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. Mellell (by the kind permission of Colonel Parker), the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Schott (by the kind permission of Colonel Lascelles); the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the direction of M. Ransée (by the kind permission of Colonel Knolys), a complete corps of British military side Drums; the English chorists; and the choristers of the Berlin Chapel Royal." This formidable announcement led to a general opinion that there would be a "stunning" quadrille, full only of noise and stunning effect, but the intention was not at all realised; for, although the *forte*sumo was more remarkable than at the ordinary concerts, the quadrille is scored with the consummate skill of a musician, and is particularly free from vulgar display. Indeed, in form, the work might almost be deemed classical, if the purists will permit us to use the term for dance music. Labitzky has chosen a certain number of national airs, of Russia, Austria, France, Spain, England, &c., and these melodies, compressed and condensed, are combined most felicitously in various effects—the subject being sometimes awarded to the chorus, then assigned to single instruments, with variations, and ultimately all the subjects progress in contrary motion, in two four and six-eight time, vocally and instrumentally, with astounding and so-stirring power. Amongst the solists, the variations are the Russian National Hymn, by Richardson (flute), Franz and Maycock (clarionets), and Baumann (bassoon); those on the Austrian Hymn (Haydn's "God save the Emperor"), by Arban (cornet-à piston), marvellously voluble; and those on "Vive Henri Quatre" and "Yankee Doodle," by Barret (oboe) and Remusat (piccolo). Each piquant display was accompanied by prodigious applause for the executant. Of course, when the whole body of players and singers came in at the last, in the interwoven themes, the climax was overwhelming. The general treatment was thoroughly musicianlike, ingenious, and effective; the only point of objection being, perhaps, the placing of "Yankee Doodle" and "God save the Queen" in juxtaposition, which some of the promenade "swells" pronounced very "wulgar," if not very reasonably. The grand finale (the last figure) was rapturously encored, and the concluding movement was repeated. Labitzky was then summoned for a special ovation, which he gladly merited; this mode of conducting the Quadrille, and, indeed, all the music that comes under his *bâton*, is beyond all praise. Without the slightest affectation in his manner, and without any gymnastic exercises, he keeps the masse, like one instrument, completely under control; and no artillery practice could be more precise and certain than the attack of the [illegible] the conductor's baton.

Meyerbeer's Serenata, "Il Sospe Awakened," was to be produced last night (Friday)—too late for notice in our present edition.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

The "Quadrille des Nations," with the ordinary orchestra—four military bands, and the *corps de tambours* of the Parisian National Guard—*ensemble* of 207 executants—will have been produced when our present Number is at press; our notice thereof, therefore, can only appear in our next week's impression. In the mean time, the "Fancy Quadrille," from the Meyerbeer Gallopade, and the chief source of attraction, with Jullien as the commander-in-chief of the contending arms—brass versus stringed. The "single combats" in this noisy conflict are announced with skill, by Delaney (trumpet), Prudent (tuba), Lavigne (clarionet), Collinet (flageolet), Koenig (cornet-à-piston), and Cioffi (trombone) Jullien's forces are admirably disposed during the battle. The approaches of the different regiments of the British Grenadier and Coldstream Guards, and the Scotch infantry—are strategically contrived; and, except the advance of the Prussians at the Battle of Waterloo, nothing could be more artfully contrived than the manœuvres which Jullien brings up his reserve (the Coldstream) at a critical moment, when the "bows" of the army (stringed) were overwhelming the "brass." No wonder the auditory becomes excited, and insists on the National Anthem three over. Equal to boisterous energy is the "Review Galop." Of the quieter order of music, the selections from Meyerbeer's "Prophète" and "Robert le Diable," Weber's overtures, and isolated movements from symphonies by Beethoven and Mendelssohn, have been the most remarkable. Of Mdlle. Clotty Treffz, a notice will be found elsewhere, accompanied by her portrait

The animation of M. Jullien's concerts is as marked as ever. Those amateurs who like to enjoy light composition and dance music with the view of a lively assemblage, can always find the best gratification. Of the policy of mixing more elevated orchestral works, exciting attention for their intellectual enjoyment, with polkas and quadrilles, tunes and contending cornopeans, it would certainly be desirable, if there were localities preserving a separate specialty in the school of music

On Tuesday two first part of the programme was confined to the works of Mendelssohn, including the A minor symphony, the overture and whole of the incidental descriptive music to Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the War March from "Athalie," a pianoforte rondo, with orchestral accompaniments, played by G. A. Billing, and the fine "Hymn of Praise," for soli and "Volkslied," sung by Jetty Treffz. M. Demanck, of the Brussels Conservatoire, the celebrated violoncellist, played a solo by Servais; and M. Jullien's pretty *valse à deux tems*, "Wild Flowers," was repeated in the second part.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—The great musical event in Paris was the opening of the Salle Ventadour, last Saturday night, for the Italian Opera, under Mr. Lumley's direction. The house was filled with fashionable notabilities, the attendance of the dip omatic corps being nearly complete. The President of the Republic and the Princess Matilda were in the state-box. Bellini's "Sonnambula" was the opera, and Sontag, who took leave of the Parisian stage on the 18th of January, 1830, when she played in *Semiramide* and in *Amenaide* ("Tancredi"), returned in the part of *Amina*. She was enthusiastically received. Calzolari was the *Elvino*; Morlin, a new baritone, *Count Rodolfo*; and Mdlle. Borlotti, *Lisa*. The two last-mentioned *artistes* made no favourable impression. Morini, however, was only a substitute for Casanova, who had arrived from Italy only two days prior to the opening, and was too fatigued to make his *début*. Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," for the *début* of Labiache, was to be the next opera. Amongst the other engagements were Mdme. Piccolomini, Mdlle Parodi (now in America), Mdle. Ida Bertrand, Mdlle. Augustina Bocconbadini (daughter of the celebrated Lugia Boccabadati, now in America), Signor Gardoni (now in Madrid), Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Fraschini (now in Italy), Colletti (now at St. Petersburg), Signor Colini (a baritone of note), and Signor Scapini (a bass of note). Negotiations were also pending with Signora Salsari Nini and Mdlle. Gazzaniga.——Rencom, after presenting a memorial to the Council of State against the decree of the Minister of the Interior, depriving him of the privilege of the Italian Opera, has left Paris for Madrid, where he is re-engaged on enormous terms. He will afterwards appear at the French Grand Opera. Whatever may have been the pictures of injustice of Rencom's treatment in Paris, he is not forgiving. It is to be hoped that the greatest tragedian and most lively comedian now on the Italian lyric stage, will remain as an actor rather than as a manager.——Viardot's return to the Grand Opera, at Paris, has been warmly welcomed, and she has been hailed as the only *Fides* of Scribe and Meyerbeer. She is studying (in French) *Valentina* ("Huguenots") and *Rachel* ("Juive"), besides the new part of *Sappho*, in Gounod's opera. The Governm[illegible] has granted [illegible] of the pension of the nightly receipts at all theatres a[illegible]-entr-ees, to that of per cent[illegible] Emperor of Austria has conferred on Meyerbeer the imperial order of Frai[illegible]-h[illegible]. It appears that the salaries of the *artistes* engaged at the new Italian Opera House in Madrid, have been guaranteed by the [illegible] of Spain, are on the following enormous and disproportionate scale: Alboni, for three months, £2500; Malane Frezzolini, six months, [illegible] and her husband, St. Leon, three months, £2400; Her [illegible] Clotti; Sanglovanni, six months, [illegible] £800; and Gardoni (tenor), two months, [illegible] £2000. Lablache, [illegible] has been offered £2000 and [illegible] on St. Petersburgh, but declines the [illegible] which [illegible] Italian Opera last season, may be recollected, has made a great sensation in Verdi's "Lombardi," in connexion with Mdlle. Cortesi and Colotti.——Pavesi, a well-known composer of about fifty operas in Italy, born at Cremona in 1778, has just died.——Madame Stoltz has accepted an engagement of seven months, for the Lisbon Italian Opera, and will make her *début* in *Arsace*, and then play *Cenerentola*, *Rosina* ("Barbiere"), and *Lucia* ("Lammermoor").——Ole Bull, the violinist, is about to make a tour in the principal cities of Asia, and Finland, Russia, and Constantinople

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Miss Dolby commenced on Tuesday night, her 1st residence in Hinde-street, a series of three subscription "Soirées Musicales," in addition to her own charming talent, she has secured the co-operation of Miss Birch, Miss Thornton, and Miss Eliza Birch, Messrs. Benson, Brooks, Swift, and Jules Stockhausen, in the vocal selections; whilst the instrumental pieces are supported by the abilities of Miss Kate Loder, Mr. W. S. Bennett, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. W. H. Palmer, Mr. Rockstro, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Ragrove, M. Sainton, Mr. Dando, and Mr. Lucas. The second concert will be on the 26th instant.——Next Wednesday will be the first of Mr. John Hullah's Monthly Concerts, at St. Martin's Hall: Misses Birch and Kearns, Mrs. Noble, Messrs. Lockey and Bodda, are the chief singers; with Mr. Hopkins organist, and Mr. Ragrove leader of the band.——At a general meeting of the members of the Philharmonic Society, George Hogarth, Esq., was unanimously elected as secretary, in the place of the late Mr. Budd.

The Polish Ball and Concert at Guildhall, on Thursday evening, was brilliantly attended by from 1100 to 1200 persons. The concert was given in the Council Chamber; the adjoining apartments were tastefully decorated with statues and other works of art; and in the Alderman's Court-room was a clever picture of the Crystal Palace in Hyde-park. Polkas, quadrilles, and waltzes were danced with unflagging spirit in the Guildhall, which was splendidly illuminated, as on Lord Mayor's Day

SERVICE OF PLATE.—Mr. Hancock, the eminent silversmith, has just completed a very beautiful service of plate for the Crown Prince of Sweden The service comprises a superb centre-piece, consisting of a flower and fruit vase, supported on a stem, from which spring branches, forming an exceedingly graceful candelabrum. Around the base of the stem are the three Graces, beautifully modelled in frosted silver by Frerst. Two other candelabra, modelled and executed *en suite*, complete the service, which is altogether one of the most chaste and elegant we have seen produced for some time past

REMAINS OF A ROMAN THEATRE AT CREMONA.—At the opening meeting of the Royal Institute of Architects, lately, a letter was read from Mr. Octavius Hansard, dated Cremona, stating that Signor Mighiarania, of Vienna, was about to send to England a series of drawings of the innumerable fine remains of a Roman theatre, recently discovered there. "These fragments, and the mass of building remaining, are so perfect, that he has, upon pretty sure foundation, made drawings of a restoration. I may mention (continues the writer), that, amongst the fragments, is an Ionic capital, the volutes of which are not cut, but upon one of the faces is distinctly marked the method of turning them, which appears to be upon a different principle than we have hitherto known."

The *Carnarvon Herald* says, that the communications from the disputant bards of the Rhuddlan Eisteddfod is before him in reams. None seem contented with the decision of the Judges; and one hard-handed bard thinks the poems should be published, even to the extent of seven or eight volumes, of such "compositions of exquisite beauty, poems that would adorn the literature of any age."

On Monday, a meeting to finally wind up the Kingsland and Dalston Literary Institution was held before his Honour Master Brotherton The payment by shareholders of calls in arrear, originally made by the directors, to have found nearly sufficient, together with the sale of the institution, to pay off the liabilities. It is not expected that any call will have to be made.

A member of the Architectural Institute, with reference to Roman works in this country, has directed attention to the excavations commenced at Lynne, commonly called Mattfall Castle, in Kent, adding his regret that a Pompeii should lie at our feet, and, for want of funds, remain entombed.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Macready re-appeared on Monday as *Othello*, Miss Reynolds performing *Desdemona* with exquisite propriety, and Mr. Davenport supporting *Iago* with fine artistic skill.

LYCEUM

"The White Hood" is the title of a not very successful piece produced on Monday, founded, it would appear, on Auber's opera, "Le Chaperon Blanc." Mr. Charles Mathews, who held his arm in a sling, performed the part of *Peter Pedlerock*, an adventurer's "promise, whose accidental possession of a white hood makes him an unwilling party in the conflict between the Earl of Flanders and the Flemish towns. A lady, of course, "is in the case"—one *Marguerite* (Miss Fanny Baker), the servant of *Jan Vanden* deacon of the druggists (Mr. Basil Baker). These two performers are new to this theatre, and acquitted themselves creditably in their respective *rôles*. Mr. George J. Vining, too, as *Louis de Male*, Count of Flanders, acted with spirit and ingenuity. But, from the want of relief, the general impression was unsatisfactory, though in some parts the situations were not without interest.

A sort of flower-piece was also produced on the same evening: a slight affair, written by Mr. John Oxenford, to introduce a new *pas de fascination, apropos* of "Roses and Thorns." *Couleur de Rose*, Queen of the Roses (Miss Worrell), undertakes to convert the misanthrope, *Count Hubert de Rosenlie* (Miss Gifford), and effects her purpose by a series of visions, or *tableaux vivans*, arranged by Mr. Beverley, representing, by means of a revolving horizontal circle, with inflexible supporters, the four Rosecrucian elements, and revolutions of the invisible beauty in *Air*, *Earth*, *Water*, and *Fire*. The visions are voluptuously attractive, and well calculated to induce a tolerably reasonable man to prefer the Light to the dark side of things. This pretty entertainment gave opportunity to a remarkable *débutante*, Harri Segal, as a wild gipsy girl, who sang to the guitar a mountain song with wonderful effect, unique in character, and accompanied with a *falsetto* peculiarity which proved so attractive that it received a double encore, and was sufficiently pleasing to have justified many more, had theatrical properties admitted. Miss Alice George, as *King of the Thorns*, also had a charming air, by Mr. Tuley, which commanded repetition.

SURREY

"David Copperfield" has been dramatised for this theatre, as well as for the Strand. The adapter has contented himself with merely connecting a series of *tableaux*, by which the novel is symbolised, rather than represented, with a slender thread of action and dialogue; well supported, however, by the mechanical portion of the company

A new farce, called "Copper and Brass," has also been added to the *répertoire* of the theatre.

ASTLEY'S.

It is a long while since we had occasion to criticise a new piece at this theatre; but, at last, an opportunity has arisen of again noticing this favourite place of amusement with peculiar claims on attention. A new spectacle, entitled the "Enchanted Palfrey," was produced on Monday. It is a magnificent illustration of a Persian tale; one, too, admitting almost every kind of embellishment. *Mirza*, a peasant of Ispahan, entering the army of the Shah of Persia, becomes a great general; but, in the midst of his glory, retains a fond remembrance of his early life, and of the humble maiden who was then the object of his affection. Accordingly, he seeks out his betrothed, and brings her to the city of the Shah. The Monarch beholds and loves. The better to carry out his purpose, the despot declares the hero to be a rebel, and takes possession of the true. But, by the aid of his magic palfrey, capable of all manner of marvels, *Mirza* subdues all obstacles, recovers the lady, and gains, besides, the kingdom. The splendour of this piece must render it immensely attractive.

NEW PLAY OF "THE TEMPLAR," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

"The Templar," by Mr. A. R. Slous, has proved "a great hit" one due to the combined efforts of author, manager, and performers. All have done their parts so worthily, that it is difficult to discriminate their various merits. Suffice it to say, that the play was enthusiastically received, and that the triumph which it then secured was well merited by all concerned in the achievement

The story of the drama is as simple as it is interesting: and is so admirably conducted, that, notwithstanding its simplicity of structure and subject, it is as potent in effect as if the most complex processes had been most skilfully elaborated. A young Templar, *Bernard* (Mr. Bolton), betrayed into taking the vows, obeys the promptings of a loving nature, and becomes enamoured of a damsel in the neighbourhood of Roche Bernard, one *Isolate* (Mrs. Keau), daughter, as she appears, of a Languedoc nobleman, who, suffering persecution with the Albigenses, had lost wife, son, and castle in the wars. But by the hand of *Aymer de la Roche*, now Grand Master of the Preceptory (Mr. Ryder), the discovering his daughter, the father of the maid, *Robert La Marche*, is provoked to anger and vengeance—the latter passion intensified by the further discovery that *Bernard* is a foundling, the long-lost son of *Aymer* himself, born to him before he had taken the sacred vows; and he resolves at once on denouncing the youth to the Order, and thus to make both him and his unconscious parent the host victims to his revenge. All this is done, and the true of *Bernard* takes place in the hall of the Preceptory—a gorgeous scene, such as we have seldom witnessed on any stage. The youth's life may be spared, if he will but surrender his beloved *Isolate* to the fury of these soldier-priests; but he indignantly rejects the temptation. Touched by such evidence of his fidelity, *La Marche* reveals to him the secret of his birth, whereupon (a reveal with *Aymer*), but in vain, for the stern master secludes himself from all approach until after the hour of execution. *Isolate*, however, determines to reward the devotion of her lover with her hand. But the desired spot can only be reached in time, by a lofty and narrow bridge over a chasm in the rocks, such as our Artist has portrayed in the accompanying illustration. This perilous transit, however, *Isolate* dares, while her father and a rough woodman, their friend, crouch below in natural terror. At length she gains the hall of the Temple, and informs *Aymer* of the relationship of *Bernard*. The distracted *Aymer*, accordingly, issues his commands for suspending the execution; but at that moment the troops of Prince [illegible] have attacked the knights, and proclaimed the dissolution of the order. *Bernard* and *Aymer* fight side by side, but the latter gets slain in the conflict. With him the revenge of *La Marche* expires, and the latter joins the hands of the two lovers, *Bernard* being absolved from his vow.

The poetry of this play is always pleasing and spirited, and on some occasions rises to a high dramatic strain, but never exceeds the measure of the action, or stops the business of the scene. Mr. Kean, with unwonted generosity, reclaimed the part of the hero to Mr Bolton, a young and rising actor, assuming to himself a second *rôle*, for the purpose of better promoting the *tout ensemble*. Such noble conduct as this will ensure the success of the theatre, as well as of the dramas entrusted to its stage. Mr. Kean's acting in *La Marche* was indeed powerful and natural, and aided, in a marked manner, to sustain the interest of the entire play. Mrs. Kean, in *Isoline*, moreover, was an exceedingly picturesque representation of the pure-minded and innocent maiden, with a heart of nobleness and a soul capable of sublime devotion. Mr. Ryder also looked majestically impressive in the *Grand Master of the Order*. The piece was throughout triumphant; not a single scene, we may say, not a single speech flagged from the first to the fifth act; and the pause in the midst of the vehement action of the last may be reasonably accepted as a desirable point of repose. The house was crowded; and Mr. and Mrs. Kean, with the author, were summoned to receive the well-deserved honours of the evening.

On Wednesday was produced a new farce, entitled "Betsy Baker." The situations, though somewhat improbable, are highly amusing. *Mr. Mouser* (Mr. Keeley) is over fond of his wife (Miss Murray), and incurs from her the charge of being "too attentive by half." Her cousin contrives a plot to cure her of this impression, by exciting her jealousy. Accordingly, he bribes *Betsy Baker*, a laundress (Mrs. Keeley), to make love to the husband; which, of course, she does in most ludicrous fashion, but, nevertheless, successfully. The acting of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley in this little piece was positively perfect.

MDLLE. JETTY TREFFZ.

MDLLE. JETTY TREFFZ.

Few *artistes* have enjoyed a career less chequered by reverses or vacillations of fortune than the popular subject whose Portrait is here presented. At the very outset of her career, she became a favourite; and, although still very young, her many successes have made her name familiar in Germany and in this country. Jetty Treffz, in addition to her musical abilities, unites the advantages of a pretty and piquant expression of face, and a highly amiable character, attractive manner, and all the accomplishments which a thorough education can bestow.

Jetty Treffz—or rather Henriette de Tr****d, since Treffz is only her family name by the maternal side—was born at Vienna, on the 26th of June, 1826. Her father, a Polish gentleman, was an officer in the Austrian service. Her mother was daughter of the beautiful Laura Schwan, of Manheim, who was beloved by Frederick Schiller, and made immortal by the verses that great dramatic writer wrote in honour of her personal charms and mental accomplishments. Undazzled by the genius of Germany's greatest poet, although flattered by the homage of his deathless muse, Laura Schwan preferred the humbler claims of Professor Treffz, and ultimately was married to him. Jetty's mother, the offspring of this alliance, being independent, gave her daughter the best possible education; but, at the age of thirteen, her mother's fortune was lost, through the embezzlement of an agent: however, Jetty's celebrity was acquired by this untoward event, as she was compelled to resort to her natural endowments, as a means of existence. Prince Giuseppe Poniatowsky, a patron of the arts, and a composer of no mean acquirement, was the first to discover Jetty's precocious abilities. He had been an intimate friend of her father, and induced her to submit her musical capacity to competent guidance. Her first master was Gentilhuomo, an Italian professor of note. Her progress was remarkable, and soon attracted the notice of Merelli, the director of the Viennese Italian Opera, by whom she was engaged. Much, however, to Jetty's disappointment, after she had studied a varied and extensive *répertoire*, the manager gave her no part to play for a whole year; and she then threw up her engagement, and left for Dresden, where, in her fifteenth year, she made her *début* on the stage as *Giulietta*, in Bellini's "I Capuceti ed i Montecchi," the renowned Schroeder Devrient being the *Romeo*. Jetty's success was complete, and she was presented to the Queen of Saxony, in her Majesty's box. So much struck was the Queen with Jetty's promising talents, she not only received the *débutante* most graciously, but she placed her under the famed Morlacchi's tuition for singing lessons, at her Majesty's expense. Schroeder Devrient was her mistress in the dramatic art: a better model, of course, could not have been selected. After a brilliant season of a year in Dresden, Jetty went to Leipzick, where she had the good fortune to attract the notice of the great Mendelssohn, who, with that liberality and generous policy which always marked his conduct towards artists of merit, at once took a lively interest in her welfare, and did all in his power to assist her. He taught her his own songs; and, at the last of the Gewandhaus Concerts, where she sang with the greatest success, composed expressly for her one of the most celebrated of his songs, the well-known Volkslied, "Es ist bestimm in Gottes Rath," which Jetty Treffz sang, for the first time, with the most decided effect. To Mendelssohn Jetty Treffz is indebted for that universality of style which is so remarkable a characteristic of her talent. From Leipsic Jetty returned to Vienna, and was immediately engaged at the Karntnerthor Theatre, where she at once became a favourite: two years after, she joined Pokorney, with the German company, at the An der Wien, with Staudigl, Pischek, Madame Marra and Jenny Lind. Jetty subsequently visited Dresden, Leipsic, Berlin, Frankfort, and Presburg with continued success, more especially in Mozart's operas. Afterwards, she rendered essential service to our distinguished native composer, Balfe, whose comic opera, "Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon," and serious opera "La Bohémienne" (the "Bohemian Girl"), were both played with long-continued popularity at the An der Wien: in the first opera Jetty Treffz played upwards of 200, and in the last more than 100 times. The Vienna revolution of 1848 drove Jetty Treffz, like so many other *artistes*, from her native country, and she came to this country. She made her *début* before the classic audience of our Philharmonic Society, and made a decided impression, her mezzo-soprano organ being much admired, as well as her taste and simplicity, in Mozart's "Voi che sapete," which was encored. She had soon the honour of singing before her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, and was a second time engaged at the Philharmonic Society. She sang at various other concerts in town and in the provinces; and at the opening festival of the new Liverpool Philharmonic Hall, with Grisi, Viardot, Alboni Mario, Herr Formes, &c. M. Jullien ultimately secured her services last season for his concerts, and has re-engaged her for the present year. She is nightly encored twice and thrice in her songs; her "Trab, trab," is on every barrel-organ, and is whistled or sung in every street. Jetty Treffz is distinguished, like Jenny Lind, for her readiness to sing at charities or for brother or sister *artistes* in misfortune; and such amiability adds lustre to the artistic acquirements which prompted Mendelssohn to declare that Jetty Treffz was the best *Lieder-singerin* in Germany; and she bids fair to gain equal distinction here, as she sings our national ballads to the evident delight of her audiences.

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "THE TEMPEST," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THE INDUSTRIAL PALACE IN HYDE-PARK.

MR. PAXTON'S LECTURE, AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE first Meeting of the Society of Arts for the season was held on Wednesday night, in their rooms, John-street, Adelphi; when a great number of the members and their friends attended, being attracted by the opportunity of hearing a paper read by Mr. Paxton, of Chatsworth, the designer of the Industrial Palace now rising in Hyde-Park, on the origin and mode of construction of that building. Lord Overstone took the chair; and, in announcing the subject of the paper, stated that Mr. Paxton had brought a number of drawings to explain his paper, which, as the meeting would observe, were now hung round the room; but, as it would be impossible for the members to examine them minutely at that meeting, Mr. Paxton had kindly agreed to allow them to remain till Friday week, for the inspection of members. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Paxton was received by the meeting with great applause. Previous to reading his paper, he stated that when he first brought up his design to London in Midsummer, the Council of the Society kindly offered him the use of that room, for the purpose of a lecture being delivered, though not by himself, on the advantages of his plan. Circumstances occurred at the time to prevent this from being carried into effect, and the Council then proposed that, instead of having a lecture delivered by another, he should read a paper on the subject himself. He had ventured to comply with that request; and as it was the first paper he had ever read in his life, he entreated their indulgence for any defects they might observe in it. (Applause.) Mr. Paxton then proceeded to read the paper as follows, illustrating it as occasion required by a reference to a series of diagrams and models exhibited in the rooms:—

The Great Industrial Building now in the course of erection, and which forms the subject of the present paper, was not the production of a momentary consideration of the subject. Its peculiar construction, in cast iron and glass, together with the manner of forming the vast roof, is the result of much experience in the erection of buildings of a similar kind, although on a smaller scale, which has gradually developed itself through a series of years. In giving, therefore, a description of the Building itself, it may not be uninteresting to give a brief account of the reasons which led me to investigate the subject of glass roofs and glass structures generally, and which have resulted in the Exhibition Building.

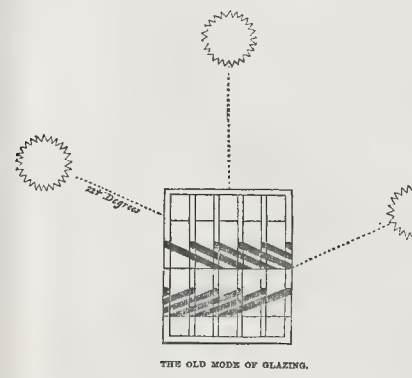
In 1826, when I first turned my attention to the building and improvement of glass structures, the various forcing-houses at Chatsworth, as at other places, were formed of coarse thick glass and heavy woodwork, which rendered the roofs dark and gloomy, and, on this account, very ill suited for the purposes they were intended to answer. My first object was to remove this evil, and, in order to accomplish it, I lightened the rafters and sash-bars, by bevelling off their sides; and some houses which were afterwards built in this manner proved very satisfactory. I also at this time contrived a light sash-bar, having a groove for the reception of the glass; this groove completely obviated a disadvantage connected with the old mode of glazing, namely, the putty becoming continually displaced by sun, frost, and rain, after the sashes had been made for a short time, and the wet by this means finding its way betwixt the glass and the wood, and producing a continual drip in rainy weather.

About this period the desire for metallic roofs began to extend in every direction; and as such structures had a light and graceful appearance, it became a question of importance as to the propriety of using metal sashes and rafters, instead of wooden ones, for horticultural purposes. After carefully observing the effects of those built by various persons, it became apparent to me that the expansion and contraction of metal would always militate against its general adoption, as at no season of the year could the sashes and rafters be made to fit.

The extra expense, also, of erecting metallic-roofed houses was a consideration. In 1833 I contemplated building a new range of hot-houses, and being desirous of knowing how much they would cost if erected of metal, a plan of the range was prepared, and sent to Birmingham, and another to Sheffield, with a desire to be furnished with estimates for that purpose. The estimate from Birmingham was £1400; and the other, from Sheffield, was £1850. These appeared to me such enormous sums, that I at once set about calculating how much the range would cost, if built of wood under my own inspection; and the result was, that I was able to complete the whole range, including masonry (which was omitted in the metal estimates), for less than £500.

Besides the extra cost of metallic roofs, we must add the extreme heat of such houses in hot weather, and their coldness in times of frost; the liability to breakage of glass from expansion and contraction of the metal; the very limited duration of the smaller portions, as sash-bars, from corrosion, by exposure to the alternations of heat, cold, and moisture, inseparable from gardening operations, and which could only be prevented by making use of the expensive material *copper*; and the difficulty, when compared with wood, of repairing any damages, as a wooden roof could at any time be set to rights by a common carpenter. These different items formed in my mind so many objections to its use, and the same disadvantages soon became generally apparent.

It was now thought advisable by some parties, that, in order to obviate the many disadvantages in the use of metal, the rafters and frame-work of the sashes ought to be made of wood, and the sash-bars of metal. This plan certainly presented more advantages than the other, yet it was quite obvious that materials so incongruous could never give satisfaction; and accordingly, in a



THE OLD MODE OF GLAZING.

few years, as I had anticipated, the rage for these structures gradually subsided, and the use of wood again became resorted to by most persons, as the best material for horticultural purposes.

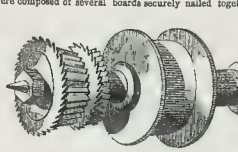
In the construction of glass houses requiring much light, there always appeared to me one important objection, which no person seemed to have taken notice of or obviated; it was this. In plain lean-to, or shed roofs, the morning and evening sun, which is on many accounts of the greatest importance to forcing fruits, presented its direct rays at a low angle, and, consequently, very obliquely to the glass. At those periods most of the rays of light and heat were obstructed by the position of the glass and heavy rafters, so that a considerable portion of time was lost both morning and evening; it consequently became evident that a system by which the glass would be more at right angles to the morning and evening rays of the sun, would obviate the difficulty, and remove the obstruction to rays of light entering the house at an early and late hour of the day. This led me to the adoption of the ridge and furrow principle for glass roofs, which places the glass in such a position that the rays of light in the mornings and evenings enter the house without obstruction, and present themselves more perpendicular to the glass at those times when they are the least powerful, whereas at mid-day, when they are most powerful, they present themselves more obliquely to the glass. Having had this principle fixed in my mind, and being convinced of its importance, I constructed a pine-house in 1833 as an experiment, which still exists unimpaired, and has been found fully to answer the purpose.

In 1834 I resolved to try a further experiment on a larger scale, on the ridge and furrow principle, in the construction of a green-house of considerable dimensions, which also remains, and answers admirably. For this building I made a still lighter sash-bar than any I had previously used; on which account the house, when completed (although possessing all the advantages of wood), was as light as if constructed of metal. The whole length of this structure is 97½ feet, and its breadth 25 feet; the height at the back is 16 feet 9 inches, and in the front 12 feet 3 inches. A span so large as 25 feet could not be safely

THE NEW VICTORIA REGIA HOUSE.—EXTERIOR.

covered with a roof constructed in the ordinary way, unless the sash-bars were stronger, and the assistance of heavy rafters and numerous supports was afforded. The house presents a neat and light appearance, and consists of 15 bays, and pediments in front, supported by sixteen slender reeded cast-iron columns. Whilst it makes an admirable green-house, it is also an economical building; for, at the period of its construction, notwithstanding the heavy tax on glass (since removed), it only cost at the rate 2d. and a fraction per cubic foot. At the present time, considering the change in the price of material, and the removal of the glass tax, it could be constructed at a considerably smaller amount.

Having in contemplation the erection of the Great Conservatory in its present form, it was determined, in 1836, to erect a new curvilinear hot-house 60 feet in length and 26 feet in width, with the elliptical roof on the ridge and furrow principle, to be constructed entirely of wood, for the purpose of exhibiting how roofs of this kind could be supported. The plan adopted was this: the curved rafters were composed of several boards securely nailed together on templets of wood



SASH-BAR MACHINE.

cut to the exact curve; by this means a strength and firmness were obtained sufficient to support an enormous weight. This house was subsequently fitted up for the *Victoria regia*, and it was here I invented a water-wheel to give motion to the water in which the plant grew; and here this singular beautiful aquatic flowered for the first time in this country, on the 8th November, 1849. (Cheers.)

In 1837 the foundations of the Great Conservatory were commenced, and in constructing so great a building, it was found desirable to contrive some means for abridging the great amount of manual labour that would be required in making the immense number of sash-bars requisite for the purpose. Accordingly, I visited all the great workshops in London, Manchester, and Birmingham, to see if anything had been invented that would afford the facilities I required. The only apparatus met with was a grooving machine, which I had at once connected with a steam-engine at Chatsworth, and which was subsequently so improved as to make the sash-bar complete. For this apparatus the Society of Arts, in April, 1841, awarded me a medal; and this machine is the type from which all the sash-bar machines, found in use throughout the country at the present time, are taken. As the Conservatory was erected under my own immediate superintendence, I am able to speak accurately as to the advantages of the machine: it has, in regard to that building alone, saved in expenses £1400. The length of each of the bars of the Conservatory is 48 inches; only one inch shorter than those of the Exhibition Building. The machine was first used in its present form in Aug., 1834; and its original cost, including table, wheels, and everything complete, was £20. The motive power is from a steam-engine employed on the premises for other purposes; and any well-seasoned timber may be used. The attendants required are only a man and a boy, and the expense of the power required for it when in use is comparatively trifling. The sash-bars may be made of any form, by changing the character of the saws.

There is one particular feature in working the machine, namely, the bar is presented to the saws below the centre of motion, instead of above it (as is usual), and to the sides of the saw which are ascending from the table, instead of those which are descending. These arrangements were necessary to suit the direction of the grain of the wood; for when the bars were presented to the saws in the usual way, the wood was crushed instead of being cut and cleaned. It is essential that the machine should revolve 1200 times in a minute, to finish the work in a proper manner.

The glass and glazing of the Chatsworth Conservatory caused me considerable thought and anxiety, as I was very desirous to do away altogether with the numerous overlaps connected with the old system of glazing with short lengths. This old method, even under the best of management, is certain, in the course of a few years, to render unsightly any structure, however well built.

In the course of my enquiries, I heard that Messrs. Chance and Co., of Birmingham, had just introduced from the Continent the manufacture of sheet glass. Accordingly, I went to see them make this new article, and found they were able to manufacture it three feet in length. I was advised to use this glass in two lengths, with one overlap; but to this I could not assent; as I observed, that since they had so far advanced as to be able to produce sheets three feet in length, I saw no reason why they could not accomplish another foot; and, if this could not be done, I would decline giving the order, as, at that time sheet glass was altogether an experiment for horticultural purposes. These gentlemen, however, shortly afterwards informed me that they had one person who could make it the desired length; and, if I would give the order, they would furnish me with all I required.

It may just be remarked here, that the glass for the Exhibition Building is forty-nine inches long—a size which no country except England is able to furnish in any large quantity, even at the present day.

In 1840 the Chatsworth Conservatory was completed and planted. The whole length of this building is 277 feet; its breadth, 123 feet over the walls; and the height, from the floor to the highest part, 67 feet.

Notwithstanding the success which attended the erection of these buildings, it became to me a question of importance how far an extensive structure might be covered in with *flat* ridge and furrow roofs, that is, the ridge and valley rafters placed on a level, instead of at an inclination, as in the greenhouse, or curvilinear, as in the Great Conservatory. I therefore prepared some plans for an erection of the kind for the Earl of Burlington, somewhere about ten years ago; but, on account of the lamented death of the Countess, the design of erection was abandoned. However, from that time, I felt assured, not only that it could be done satisfactorily, but that the most appropriate manner to form and support level glass roofs, to a great extent, was that adopted this year for the New Victoria House at Chatsworth, which may be considered a miniature type of the Great Industrial Building.

Before describing this house, however, it may be well to notice two instances, in which the flat roofs had been previously tried, and in both cases with the most perfect success.

The first of these was a conservatory attached to a villa in Darley Dale, only a short distance from Chatsworth. This building is divided into five bays, with a glass door in the centre, and glass pilasters separating the bays; the ridge and furrow roof covers an opening of 17 feet in the clear. The ventilation is simultaneously effected by a lever connected with a rod, which is attached to all the ventilators. From the various uses to which this little structure has been applied, nothing can be more evident than that this style of building is exactly suited for the purposes of the Industrial Exhibition, as no fear need at any time be entertained that the least damage will occur to any articles which may be exhibited within it. The accompanying letter from Mr. Washington, the gentleman who occupies the villa, will fully bear out the foregoing remarks:—

DARLEY DALE, Near Matlock, 18th July, 1850.

MY DEAR MR. PAXTON,—I have much pleasure in complying with your request, to state how the flat-roofed, boarded conservatory attached to your house here answers, and for what purposes I am able to use it. As a conservatory, it seems fully to answer its purpose. But the use we chiefly make of it is as a sitting-room; we find it so dry, light, and airy. While preparing the house for our residence, during the last winter and spring, it was filled with all sorts of furniture and books, pictures, &c., and a piano: nothing received any injury; indeed, we selected it for being, what it has proved, the most dry and airy part of the house. I cannot conceive the construction could be improved so as to better answer the purposes for which you designed it. Believe me, dear Sir, sincerely yours,

ADAM WASHINGTON.

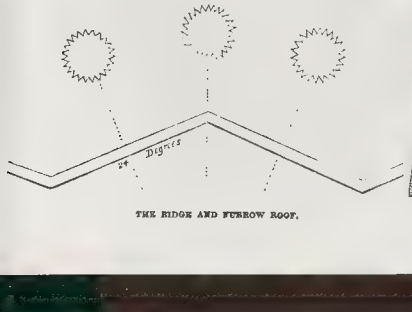
The second instance is this:—In the spring of 1848, plans were prepared for the erection of an ornamental glass structure, to cover the conservative wall at Chatsworth. This wall was previously a plain fluted structure, devoted to the growth of rare and choice plants. The new erection is 331 feet in length, and seven feet in width. It is divided into 10 bays, with an ornamental centre projecting beyond the general line of the building. Each bay is subdivided by smaller bays, which are separated by glass pilasters, the glass sashes are so arranged that they can be removed in summer and the whole thrown open to the gardens, whilst in winter the building affords an extensive promenade under cover. The ground on which this structure is built has a fall of 25 feet 6 inches in its whole length; consequently there is a proportionate fall at each bay, which gives great variety, and obviates the monotony that would be exhibited in a building of such length and dimensions placed on a uniform level. The lower side of each bay is finished by a glass pilaster, three feet in width, and surmounted by a vase on the wall behind. The roof is on the ridge and furrow principle, with the rafters on a very slight inclination; and the ventilation is effected in a similar but more perfect manner than that already described as in use at the conservatory at Darley Dale. The new Victoria Regia House, which presents a light and novel appearance, is 60 feet 6 inches in length, and 40 feet 9 inches in breadth. Although, when compared with the Great Industrial Building, the Victoria House is a very diminutive structure, yet the principles on which it is constructed are the same, and may be carried out to an almost unlimited extent. The form of the roof, the general elevation, the supports, and the mode of construction are all quite simple, and yet fully answer the purposes for which they were intended. The Victoria House, however, was so built as to retain as much moisture and heat as possible, and yet to afford a strong and bright light at all seasons; whilst, on the contrary, the Industrial Building, being intended to accommodate a daily assemblage of many thousands of individuals, and a vast number of natural and mechanical productions, many of which would be destroyed by moisture and heat, is constructed so as to fully answer that end.

THE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

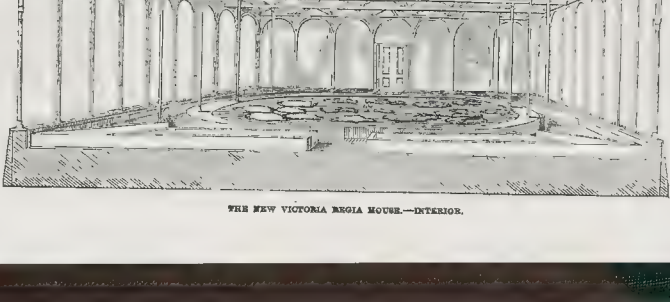
My reasons for offering a design for this building were these:—When plans for the structure were sent in by various parties who answered the invitation of the Commissioners, many forcible and cogent reasons were urged and published in the daily papers against the propriety of erecting a large building of bricks and mortar in Hyde-Park. It was not until this period that I turned my attention to the matter, when I was at once convinced that the least objectionable structure to occupy a public park would be an erection of cast iron and glass; whilst at the same time a building of this description would be in every point of view the best adapted for the purposes of the Exhibition.

The time for receiving the designs had expired; but from having the whole matter already digested, and the system of ridge and furrow *flat* roofs so fully impressed on my mind, it only required the adaptation of the principle on a large scale to suit the vast building for the Exhibition. My plans were got up in about ten days, when I had the satisfaction of their being ultimately approved of by the Commissioners.

The design for the building involved various considerations, and therefore it was planned, first with particular consideration as to its fitness for the object in view, namely, the Exhibition of 1851; and, secondly, its suitableness for the site proposed to be occupied by the structure; and, lastly, with a view to its permanence as a winter garden, or vast horticultural structure, or a building



THE RIDGE AND FURROW ROOF.



THE NEW VICTORIA REGIA HOUSE.—INTERIOR.

which might, if required, be again used at any future period for a similar Exhibition to that of 1851.

One great feature in the present building is, that not a vestige of either stone, brick, or mortar is necessary to be used; but the whole is composed of dry material, ready at once for the introduction of articles for the Exhibition. By no other combination of materials but iron, and wood, and glass, could this important object be effected; and when we consider the limited period allowed for the erection of so stupendous a structure, the attainment of this object has secured what may almost be deemed the most important consideration. The absence of mortar, plaster, or moist material in the construction, together with the provision made for the vapours which will necessarily arise, and are condensed against the glass, enables the exhibitor at once to place his manufactures in favourable situations, without the probability of articles even of polished ware being tarnished by their exposure.

It may be important here to state that it is unnecessary to cut down any of the large timber trees, provision being made by means of a curvilinear roof over the transept of the building for them to stand beneath the glass, and by a proper diffusion of air they will not suffer by the inclosure.

As to the appropriateness of this style or class of building, it has already been remarked that a glass structure is the least objectionable of any description of building that could be erected in a public park, where the mass of the community look with a jealous eye on any matter which they may fancy is an encroachment on their rights. And, on the supposition that the building will remain as a permanent structure, the lights might be removed in summer and the whole thrown open, when the space occupied would still form a part of the park, with the slight obstruction of the cast-iron supports.

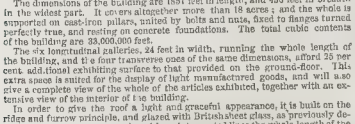
The dimensions of the building are 1851 feet in length, and 456 feet in breadth in the widest part. It covers altogether more than 18 acres; and the whole is supported on cast-iron pillars, united by bolts and nuts, fixed to flanges turned perfectly true, and resting on concrete foundations. The total cubic contents of the building are 33,000,000 feet.

The six longitudinal galleries, 24 feet in width, running the whole length of the building, and the three transverse ones of the same dimensions, afford 25 per cent. additional exhibiting surface to that provided on the ground-floor. This extra space is suited for the display of light manufactured goods, and will also give a complete view of the whole of the articles exhibited, together with an extensive view of the interior of the building.

In order to give the roof a light and graceful appearance, it is built on the principle of a furrow, and glazed with British sheet glass, as previously described. The rafters are continued in uninterrupted lines the whole length of the building. The transept portion, although covered by a semicircular roof, is also on the angular principle.

All the roof and upright sashes being made by machinery, are put together and glazed with great rapidity; for, being fitted and finished before they are brought to the place little more is required on the spot than to place the finished materials in the position intended for them.

The length of sash-bar requisite is 205 miles. The quantity of glass required is about 600,000 feet, weighing upwards of 400 tons. All round the lower tier of the building, however, will be boarded with fillets, planted on in a perpendicular line with the sash-bars above



"PAXTON'S GUTTER."

[We have engraved "the Paxton Gutter," which is one of the most remarkable novelties of the structure. They are arranged longitudinally and transversely; the rain-water passes from the longitudinal gutter into a transverse gutter over the girders, and is thus conveyed to the hollow columns, and thence to the drains below. As these transverse gutters are placed at every 24 feet apart, and as there is a fall in the longitudinal gutters both ways, the water has only to run a distance of 12 feet before it descends into the transverse gutters, which carry it off to the hollow columns, or down-pipes. "Paxton's Gutter" has grooves cut out of the solid, is formed at once by machinery, and is cambered up by tension rods having screws fixed at the ends, so as to adjust the gutter to the greatest nicety, in the same manner as the wrought-iron girders which span the Victoria Lily House.]

FLOORS.

I have tried many experiments in order to find out the most suitable floors for the pathways of horticultural structures. Stone was objectionable on many accounts, but chiefly on account of the moisture and damp which it retained; and was therefore unconformable, especially to those warming flue shoes. The difficulty of getting rid of the water from the watering of plants, was also an objection; but perhaps the greatest is the amount of dust from sweeping, which always proves detrimental to plants. I likewise found that close boarding for pathways was open to many of the inconveniences as stone; for although damp and moisture was in part got rid of, yet still there were no means of immediately getting rid of dust. These various objections led me to the adoption of trellised wooden pathways, with spaces between each board, through which, on sweeping, the dust at once disappears, and falls into the vacuity below.

Whilst the accomplishment of this point was most important in plant-houses, I consider it doubly so with respect to the Industrial Building, where there will be such an accumulation of various articles of delicate texture and workmanship. Before sweeping the floors of the Great Building, the whole will be sprinkled with water from a moveable hose-pipe, which will be immediately followed by a sweeping-machine, consisting of many brooms fixed to an apparatus on light wheels, and drawn by a small. By this means, a large portion of ground will be passed over in a very short space of time.

The boards for the floor will be 9 inches broad, and 1¼ inch thick, laid half an inch apart, on sleeper joists 9 inches deep and 3 inches thick, placed 4 feet apart.

This method of flooring, then, possesses the following advantages:—It is very economical; dry, pleasant to walk upon; admits of the great fitting through the spaces; and even when it requires to be thoroughly washed, the water at once disappears betwixt the openings, and the boards become almost immediately fit for visitors.

The galleries will be laid with close boarding.

VENTILATION OF THE BUILDING.

This point has been most carefully considered. A building where so many individuals will congregate must require a constant admission of pure air, and a most copious supply is provided.

Four feet round the whole of the basement part of the building is made of *louvre-boarding*; and at the top of each tier a similar provision of 3 feet is made, with power to add an additional quantity if required. In the centre aisle, also, the air will be plentifully admitted. By simple machinery the whole of this ventilation can be regulated with the greatest ease. The advantages of this kind of ventilation are several, and it is one of the very simple in construction. They can be opened and closed instantaneously, with the greatest readiness. They nicely distribute the air, and yet admit a large volume of it; and, from the manner in which they are placed over each other, they effectually prevent the entrance of wet in rainy weather.

In order to subdue the intense heat in so large a building covered with glass, all the side of the upright parts, and the whole of the angled roof, will be covered outside with canvas or calico, so fixed as to allow a current of air to pass between the canvas and the roof; in very hot weather water may be poured on, which will very much assist in cooling the temperature within.

Provision will be made to use the Indian plan of ventilation, if the heat is so intense as to render it desirable to have the temperature cooler than out of doors.

A house was fitted up last summer, at Chatsworth, as an experimental place to try the mode of ventilating, which it was found to answer its purpose admirably. The temperature was reduced in an hour from 85 to 78 degrees, without any other means being used to increase the draught through the building.

This sort of covering offers the following advantages: the brightness of the light will be tempered and subdued, the glass will be protected from the possibility of injury by hail; the screen being placed on the outside will render the building much cooler than if it were placed inside; and, through this provision, the ventilation can be regulated at pleasure.

From the side galleries, running the whole length of the building, there will be grand views of the goods and visitors below, whilst the transverse galleries in the middle and at the ends will afford ample means for general supervision, and will serve to communicate between the side galleries.

Magnifying-glasses, working on swivels, placed at short distances, will give additional facility for commanding a more perfect general view of the Exhibition.

After the Exhibition is over, I would convert the building into a permanent winter garden, and would then make carriage drives and equestrian promenades through it. Pedestrians would have about two miles of galleries, and two miles of walks upon the ground-floor, and sufficient room would then be left for plants. The whole intermediate spaces between the walks and drives would be planted with shrubs and climbers from temperate climates. In summer, the upright glass might be removed, so as to give the appearance of continuous park and garden.

A structure where the industry of all nations is intended to be exhibited, should, it is presumed, present to parties from all nations a building for the exhibition of their arts and manufactures, that, while it affords ample accommodation and convenience for the purposes intended, would of itself be the most singular and peculiar feature of the Exhibition. How far this has been accomplished, I must leave to the community to decide.

I have now endeavoured to give a brief outline of the Exhibition Building of 1851. It will be seen, from the simplicity of all its parts, together with the simplicity of the detail, that the construction does not offer a subject that requires me to dwell longer upon. The section of one part shows the whole; for it is only by the multiplication of these parts that the stupendous structure now in progress is extended.

When I consider the cheapness of glass and cast iron, and the great facility with which can be used, I have no doubt but many structures similar to that at Darley will be attached to dwelling-houses, where they may serve as sitting-rooms, conservatories, waiting-rooms, or omnibus-rooms, if I may be allowed the expression. I am now, in fact, engaged in making the design for a gentleman's house, to be covered wholly with glass; and, when we consider that, wherever lead is now used, glass may, with equal propriety, be substituted, I have every hope that it will be used for buildings of various conditions and character. Structures of this kind are also most suitable of the highest kind of ornamentation in stained glass and general painting.

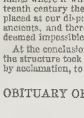
I am not without hope, however, that it will become almost universal in its use, and that the system will be extended for manufacturing purposes, as well as general cemeteries, and also for horticultural buildings, so that even market gardeners will advantageously apply it in the growing of foreign fruits for the London markets.

I even go so far as to indulge in the sanguine hope that agriculture will be ultimately benefited by the application of cast iron and glass. In short, there is no limit to the uses to which it and sheet glass may be brought can define the limits where it will end; and we may congratulate ourselves that in the nineteenth century the progress of science and the spirit of manufacturers have placed at our disposal the application of materials which were unknown to the ancients, and thereby enable us to erect such structures as would have been deemed impossible even in the early part of the present century.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a short conversation on some of the details of the structure took place, after which a vote of thanks was proposed, and passed by acclamation, to Mr. Paxton, for the paper he had read.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY CARDEN.



This amiable and unfortunate lady was the fifth daughter (and the third by the second marriage) of the present Sir William Mordaunt Sturt Milner, Bart., of Nunappleton Hall, in the county of York. Her mother, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Edward C. Cavendish Bentinck, the second wife of Sir William, was married to the Baronet the 8th May, 1809. Mr. Milner, M.P. for York, is their eldest son. This daughter Caroline Elizabeth Mary, the subject of this notice, wedded, on the 23rd July, 1840, Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, and was at the time of her shocking death the mother of a youthful family. Lady Carden who was beloved by all who

knew her, whose virtues were felt and acknowledged by rich and poor, and whose charities were unbounded—has perished in the presence of her husband and children, in a manner awful in the extreme. The event happened thus:

About four o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, November 5, as Sir John Craven Carden and his brother, Mr. Warden Carden, were shooting rabbits in the Priory demesne, Templemore, Lady Carden went towards them and seated herself on a rustic chair, surrounded and covered by shrubs. Both gentlemen immediately placed their rifles, which were on full cock, at the time, against the trees which entwined around the back of the chair, they entered into conversation with Lady Carden, when a sudden gale of wind arose, which shook the trees, and caused one of the rifles to discharge, when, alas! the ball entered under Lady Carden's left ear, and, melancholy to relate, terminated her existence on the spot. She died in the arms of her affectionate husband, whose grief and agony of mind cannot be described. Nothing can equal the gloom which the death of this excellent lady has cast for many miles around the country. To the poor she is a severe loss. She had just previously been inspecting three schools, which she had been the means of establishing for the instruction of the youth of the neighbourhood, when she met with her deplorable end.

Lady Carden has left a family of three young children. She was but twenty-seven years of age.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANCIS ANDREWS DUNDAS.

This gallant officer, a near relative, descendant of the ancient family of Dundas, of Duresbury, county of Chester, entered the service of the Hon. E. I. Company in 1792, was present at the taking of Pondicherry and the capture of Seringapatam (for which he received a medal), and commanded a squadron at the battle of Mallavelly, and served with distinction in many parts of India. In January, 1804, he was body-guard of His Excellency the Marquess Wellesley, when Governor-General. He was born in 1774, and died 3rd November, 1850.

HENRY D'ESTERRE HEMSWORTH, ESQ., OF SHROPHAM HALL, NORFOLK.

This respected country gentlemen, a magistrate for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the former, was second son of the late Thomas Hemsworth, Esq., of Abbeville, county of Clare, by Mary his wife, daughter of Henry D'Esterre, Esq., of Rosmanagher, county of Clare. He was born 2d October, 1790, and married in August, 1815, Jane Maria, second daughter and co-heir of General James Hethersett, *aide-de-camp* to the Marquess Townshend at the battle of Quebec, and had by her two sons and three daughters.

WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILL OF THOMAS THISTLEWAYTE, ESQ., DEPUTY-LIEUTENANT FOR HAMPSHIRE, FORMERLY M.P. FOR THE COUNTY.

THE will of this wealthy landed proprietor was proved on the 8th inst. by the executors, John Guitton, Esq., of Wickham; Captain Henry Stanhope, R.N.; and the Rev. G. Allen. The estates and property liable to probate duty (exclusive of the freeholds) were estimated at £600,000; stamp, £7800.

The castle and borough of Portchester, with the manors, advowsons, and freehold, he has devised to his eldest son, who is also entailed. He directed that the furniture at Southwick House, including all works of art and articles of *vertu*, should be sold. The house at Connaught-place, with the entire furniture, he leaves to his wife and directs her to be handsomely settled. He charged, and for all his daughters, they being the residuary legatees. To his second son he leaves an annuity of £2000; and to his third son the Paddington estate, subject to certain annuities under the will. There are large annuities, as well as legacies, bequeathed to many members of his family and acquaintances. To his late private secretary, H. Whitmore, Esq., he leaves a legacy of £1000.

He bequeaths to the County Hospital, at Winchester, £1000; the Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital, £500; the Southampton Infirmary, £200. He endows with an annuity of £150 the school established by him at Southwick, having a playground, and a residence for master and mistress, which property he leaves to the parish for ever, for the education and clothing of the poor children of Southwick and Burbhurt. He also endows with an annuity of £100 the school, also established by him, at Porchester, having a playground, with residences, which he leaves in like manner to the parish.

The will, with a codicil, are dated 12th August, 1850; the testator died at his seat, Southwick Park, Hants, on the 14th September, aged 71.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—To the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, £50; Peace Society, £50; British and Foreign Bible Society, £50; Tract Association of the Society of Friends, £100; Ackworth School, £100. These legacies are free of duty. The will of the late Mr. Richard Brown, of Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, and he has bequeathed the residue of his property for the education of the children of the poorer classes of the Society of Friends, preference being given to the children of parents connected with North Wales.

AGES OF THE NOBILITY.—The eldest Archbishop is the Archbishop of Armagh, aged 77: the youngest is the Archbishop of York, aged 62. The eldest Duke is the Duke of Hamilton, aged 83; the youngest is the Duke of St. Albans, aged 16. The eldest Marquis is the Marquis of Huntley, aged 89; the youngest is the Marquis of Bute, aged 3. The eldest Earl is the Earl of Bantry, born August 6, 1767, aged 83 (the Earl of Cork was born October 21, 1767, and the Earl of Portsmouth was born December 18, 1767): the youngest Earl is the Earl of Dunmore, aged 9. The eldest Viscount is Viscount St. Vincent, aged 84; the youngest is Viscount Hood, aged 12. The eldest Bishop is the Bishop of Durham, aged 80; the youngest is the Bishop of Down, aged 42. The eldest Baron is Baron Berners, aged 88; the youngest is Baron Louth, aged 18. The eldest Baronet is Sir Charles Villarica Hudson, aged 93; the youngest is Sir Reginald Louis Cabes, aged 3.

DESTRUCTION OF TEA.—A large quantity of refuse tea lying in the bonden warehouses having been found to be not wort. the import duties legally leviable thereon, application was made to the authorities for it to be destroyed, and the duties thereon remitted, and arrangements have been approved for the tea to be taken to the Nore, and there cast into the sea, in various directions, in presence of the revenue officers.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday, at the Marylebone police-court, the four men, John Mirchel, William Dyson, James Mahon *alias* Hollensdale, and William Robinson, who were under remand upon the charge of burglary at the mansion of James Ho ford, Esq., Holford-house, Regent's Park, were brought up for final examination; and the depositions being completed, Robinson was discharged, the evidence against him being insufficient, and the others were committed for trial. Mitchel, who had been so severely wounded, was greatly improved in health, in consequence of the better treatment he had received since his apprehension.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster (Dr. Wiseman) arrived in town on Monday, and, as we are informed, until his house in Golden-square has been arranged for his reception, will take up his residence in the chapel of St. George, Lambeth.

M. Gustave Schwan, a popular poet of Germany, died on the 4th, at Stuttgart, aged 58.

The *Paris Constitutionnel*, which has strongly expressed its condemnation of the anti-Papal demonstration in England, still continues to apprehend the most fearful results, hinting broadly at civil war, as the consequences of the insults which the Protestants are offering to the 3,000,000 of English and the 6,000,000 of Irish Catholics."

George Cotter, Esq., is appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at St. Lucia, in the room of Mr. Lafitte, deceased.

The Liberal students in the University of Glasgow have determined to bring forward Lord Palmerston as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship.

The brig *Lady Flora*, of Malta, Captain Aveta, which took her departure from Fort Ligieri, on the 14th of October, foundered on the same night in a whirlwind 30 miles W. of Gozo, when all hands perished except one, the boatswain, who being an expert swimmer, kept himself afloat until at last the brig *Il Mattese*, in sight at the time, picked him up and landed him at Boca, whence he was conveyed back to Malta in the Austrian brig *Maraviosa*.

A Neapolitan boat, called the *Maria della Lolera*, arrived at Malta on the 28th of October, with the crew and 50 passengers (all fugitives from the district of the Tuscan brig *Carrery* which had been wrecked on the 18th idem in the Gulph of Catania, when on her passage to Malta and Leghorn from Bengasy, laden with wool and wheat. The Sicilian authorities were so pandemicken at on the occasion of the quarantine at Syracuse where the cholera rages, that they lost no time in obliging them to depart in the first craft that could be found, in which, though a mere run across of about 100 miles, these poor miserable people were huddled together for a whole week.

A large fire took place in the village of Witcham, Isle of Ely, on Thursday night week, at Mr. R. Poole's—again the work of an incendiary. The fire destroyed all the stacks of corn, and the outbuildings, excepting only the house. The wind was strong, and the country round about illuminated for many miles.

In Northamptonshire, at Cold Ashby, on Saturday last, a fire, on the premises of Mr. Andrews, baker, destroyed a barn, a large quantity of straw, seven quarters of potatoes, two carts, one rick of oats, and one of hay. There is no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary, as threatening letters have several times been found in the street.

The *Stockport Advertiser* states that there have been, within the last month, no less than forty robberies from the lobbies of houses in Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, and Greenheys, Manchester.

Last week, a guard, named Gibbins, connected with the York and North Midland Railway Company, was found dead at the Woodlesford Station, near Leeds. The deceased was on the outside step of one of the carriages of his train, which was stopping at the station, when another train came past, and knocked him down upon the rails. He was removed to Leeds in a dying state, and expired almost immediately on his arrival in that town.

A letter from Pesth, of the 31st ult., states that great sensation had been caused in that city, by the families of several persons, who were executed in virtue of the sentences of the revolutionary courts-martial, having commenced actions against the judges of the courts to recover damages.

Advices from Corfu, of the 25th ult., announce that the cholera has considerably diminished at Cephalonia.

On Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, a stack of barley, containing between forty and fifty quarters, belonging to Mr. Thomas Russell, at Littington, in Huntingdonshire, was set on fire and the whole consumed. Insured in the Sun fire office.

In various localities in the country, and almost all the metropolitan and suburban parishes, meetings of both clergy and laity have been held during the past week, at which addresses to the Queen have been agreed to, condemnatory of the recent episcopal appointments by the Pope in this country.

On Saturday the 25th of October, at five minutes before one P.M., two very smart shocks of earthquake were felt at Malta, which, though they extended over a period of only a few seconds, have damaged the walls of several old buildings. The first shock was accompanied by a loud rumbling sound.

We learn from Trieste, that on the 2nd a telegraphic despatch arrived there from Vienna with orders to place all the steamers of the Lloyd Company at the disposal of the Government, to convey 20,000 men of the army of Italy to Trieste.

Mr. Faraday, at the last monthly meeting of the Royal Institution, announced to the members present the subject of a paper sent in to the Royal Society) that oxygen is magnetic, that this property of the gas is effected by heat, and that he believes it a diurnal variation of the magnetic needle to be due to the action of solar heat on the newly-discovered character. He also announced the important constituents of the atmosphere. M. Becquerel, also, has recently directed attention to a somewhat similar conclusion, in a communication which he addressed to the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

It is said that there is no foundation for the rumour that Mr. More O'Ferrall's retirement from the government of Malta. He has declared that he shall leave in April next, as his constitution will not permit of his risking another summer on the Malta island. Lord Beaumont, we understand, is to succeed Mr. More O'Ferrall.

The two German travellers, Overbeck and Barth, who accompanied the expedition of Richardson to the interior of Africa, have been heard of. A despatch from Berlin, dated the 14th of August, left them 300 miles southeast of Tripolis, where they intended to wait the termination of the rainy season; they were preparing canoes, which can be carried by camels, and used to cross the rivers. The travellers are assisted by contributions both from the King and the Geographical Society of Berlin.

Day nurseries, as they exist in Paris, are about to be made the subject of official inquiry. The Consell-General of the department of the Seine has taken up the whole question, with a view to ascertain the true merits of the system as it has been tried there since 1844.

Letters from Naples, in the *Journal of the Free Port of Leghorn*, state that on the 26th ult. the Commission of Public Health at Naples established arrivals from France to from ten to fourteen days, and those from Genoa, Leghorn, and Civita-Vecchia to seven days' quarantine.

On Thursday week, at a late hour, Mr. John M'Turk, of Skelton Grange, York city, was stopped on the road by three men, within a few hundred yards of his house, and robbed of his purse, which contained £185 in bank notes, his assistants intending to shoot him if he did not deliver up the property he might have upon him. Mr. M'Turk was at the White Horse, in Bootham, until a late hour on Thursday night.

The Municipal Council of Paris, in its last sitting, voted 1,139,950f. for the year for the expenses attendant on the support of foundlings; and a supplementary sum of 31,000f. for the increase of the number of wet nurses, so as to prevent the casualties which now occur from the want of the proper means of securing the health and good condition of the children confided to their care.

Mr. Charles Mottley, one of the most ardent collectors of books, who died in September last, has bequeathed his library to the French Republic, on condition that it shall be placed in a gallery bearing his name as the donor. The *Constitutionnel* states that the British Museum had offered £12,000 for this collection.

On Saturday last a large and powerful screw steamer, named the *Orestes*, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Napier, at Govan, Glasgow, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. She is now already in the Mediterranean trade the *Pirate*, *Brigand*, and *Astrologer*, and these will be followed in about two months by the *Arabian*, also building by the Napiers. Besides the Constantinople and Smyrna line, we hear the company have made arrangements to commence one, about the beginning of 1851, to Beyrout and Alexandretta.

Six daily newspapers are now published at Milwaukie—two of them in German. In Chicago there are five dailies, in Detroit three, in Cleveland three, in Buffalo five, in Toledo two. There are 70 papers published in Virginia. In Pennsylvania there are 318 daily and weekly newspapers, 3 semi-weeklys, 8 monthlies, 25 monthly magazines, and 5 quarterlies.—*New York Literary World.*

The vessel, *City of Limerick*, from Dublin, has brought to Liverpool the large number of 173 packages of peat charcoal as a portion of her cargo of Irish produce; and the *Ocean Queen* arrived the same day from Cork, brought 11 bales. Several other arrivals of peat charcoal, and also of moss, have taken place during the past few days.

Mr. Rickman, the Derby station master, has just been publicly presented with a purse made of fine purple velvet, splendidly embroidered with gold. The following is the inscription, worked in letters of gold:—"Presented to Mr. G. H. Rickman, on quitting £365, Derby, November 1, 1850." The Mayor, in presenting it, said, "This purse, containing the handsome sum of £388, is, as you are aware, the product of a subscription from the nobility, gentry, and others, travelling on the Midland Railway, and is presented to you in testimony of their approbation of your uniform attention and courtesy to all parties."

Professor Oldham has resigned the office of secretary to the Geological Society of Ireland, in consequence of his approaching departure for India, to take charge, as director, of the Great Indian Geological Survey, with a salary of £1000 a year.

On Saturday, about half-past one o'clock, and almost at the moment the Lord Mayor's Show was passing, a small wherry, containing four lads, which they had fastened to the mooring buoy off Cory's-roads, Lambeth, was capsized, and the entire party immersed. Fortunately the boats about brought speedy assistance, and two of the party were rescued; but William Allen, aged 14, of No. 11, Denbigh-terrace, Caledonian-road, and John Williams, residing in Clerkenwell, perished.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

In our Journal of last week, we engraved the new Pageant for Lord Mayor's Day, on Saturday, and detailed its picturesque novelties.

The procession moved from Guildhal. shortly after eleven o'clock; and, after passing along Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Fenchurch-street, Mincing-lane, Great Tower-street, Eastcheap, Gracechurch-street, Cornhill, Bishopsgate-street, Shoreditch, High-street, Islington, Upper-street, Islington-road, Pentonville-road, Farringdon-street, Blackfriars-road, Stamford-street, Waterloo-bridge, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, Old Bailey, Newgate-street, Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-street, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, Temple-bar, Strand, Whitehall, Parliament-street, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, the Lord Mayor and those who attended him took to their barges, and proceeded up the river to Westminster, that the Lord Mayor might be introduced to the Barons of the Exchequer.

The customary presentation then took place, the usual invitations were given, and the ceremony was brought to an end from the Court.

All then re-embarked, and the procession was re-formed in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, returning by the route it had come, amidst the hearty acclamations of the populace.

The elephant, the camel, and the deer attracted particular attention, and behaved themselves throughout the ceremony with praiseworthy docility and dignity; and the new Pageant was highly successful.

THE BANQUET.

The inaugural banquet at the Guildhall, in the evening, seemed to excite more than usual interest, and the crowds began to arrive early. Her Majesty's Ministers were exceedingly well received; and when Lord John Russell entered the hall, and crossed it to proceed to the reception-room, a cheer arose far beyond the ordinary courtesy accorded to a popular Minister.

Shortly before seven o'clock, the hall being then filled from end to end, with the exception of the chief table at the top, the Lord Mayor and the more distinguished guests entered in procession. They were received with abundant applause, the chief part of which was evidently intended for Lord J. Russell. We observed near the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the late Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Truro, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord J. Russell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Palmerston, Sir G. Grey, the Dutch Minister, the Costa Rica Minister, the American Minister, the Swedish Minister, the Peruvian Minister, Lord Warncliffe, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Baron, and several of the Judges, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Mr. Serjeant Manning, and several of the Ser.eants-at-law. Lord D. Stuart, M.P., Sir Harry Verney, Mr. Pelo, M.P.; Mr. Wyld, M.P., the Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers, and several other clergymen; the Governor of the Bank, the Chairman of the East India Company, and Ex-Sheriff Scholefield.

After dinner, the toastmaster, Mr. Harker, announced the loving cup; and when it had gone round, and the trumpeters had sounded the signal for silence, the Lord Mayor rose, and proposed "The health of our most gracious Queen," which was received in a long and loud shout of loyalty, such as is only heard when occasions arise that seem somewhat to put the people to the test. The National Anthem, which followed, was interrupted by a fresh outburst of applause; and when it had finished, the company again rose and drank the health of the toast without another enthusiastic cheer. The Lord Mayor then gave "the health of the Royal Family." The toast was drank amidst loyal applause.

"The Army and Navy," and "Prosperity to the City of London," were next drank, followed by "The health of the late Lord Mayor," which was received with great applause.

"The Health of the Foreign Ministers" was then drunk, and replied to by Mr. Abbot Lawrence, the American Minister, in an eloquent address.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of the Lord High Chancellor of England," which was drunk with very great applause. His Lordship returned thanks in an eloquent speech, the main topic of which was the recent Papal aggression.

The Lord Mayor then rose, and proposed "The Health of my Lord John Russell and her Majesty's Ministers."

The toast was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, and drunk with the liveliest demonstrations of applause from all parts of the hall.

Lord J. Russell then rose. His appearance was the signal for the renewal of the applause with more enthusiasm than before. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and gentlemen cheered with one another in expressions of approbation and delight, and it was some time before the noble Lord could proceed. At length, as by common consent, the welcome terminated in one loud cheer, and almost in silence, which continued as he was heard throughout the hall an entire silence, which continued as long as his address.

His Lordship said, with reference to the recent declarations of her Majesty's Ministers: "I can only say, you see, once, that attachment to the religious freedom of this country of which I have hitherto felt, will always continue to animate my breast: and that it will be my duty to maintain to the utmost of my power the supremacy of our Sovereign—(a loud and general burst of cheering) and the rights of the people from whatever quarter they may be attacked or assailed. (Renewed cheering.) Let me add, however, one thing further. When parties much more grave, much more imminent, impended over this country, it was thought wise at that period to call upon the people to meet in prayer, to call to her aid those, whatever might be their religious persuasion, who were faithful to the throne and true to the interests of their country. Such was the course which was then pursued, and such was the occurred to this country. Such conduct, I will venture to say, is worthy of imitation; and I believe that, with religious liberty established in this country, persons of all religious persuasions, and of all shades of opinion, and of all sciences as to the mode of worship they think it right to adopt, may rally round the best interests of the country, pay a grateful homage to the Crown for the protection we enjoy under it, and feel that peace and order and liberty and freedom is generally, and I trust I may say permanently, established."

"The House of Lords," replied to by Lord Lansdowne, "Lord Campbell and the Judges," responded to by his Lordship, were the next toasts drunk.

The Lord Mayor then gave "The Health of the Commons of England," which was much applauded. His Lordship returned thanks in an eloquent speech, and concluded by proposing "The Health of the Lady Mayoress," which toast was drunk with all honours.

"The Sheriffs," "The Attorney-General and the Bar," and several other toasts followed; and, at a quarter before eleven o'clock, the Lord Mayor and the company retired to the drawing-rooms, where coffee was served, and the guests almost immediately began to take their departure.

(From a Correspondent.)

To us, who from our boyish days have been dreamers "by the shores of old romance," there was something startling in witnessing last week (for the first time) the splendid Banquet in Guildhall. In sitting down amongst the guests within the very walls where Buckingham harangued the old citizens in favour of making Gloucester King, and for which the latter rewarded him by chopping off his head; to know that those echoes had been broken by the gentle voice of Anne Askew, when she boldly declared her creed, and was for that sincerity sent by the brutal Defender of the Faith (?) to the stake—that there Thrmorton nobly defended himself, and that, in those "evil days," a jury of stout, honest citizens were daring enough to acquit him!—while these thoughts passed through our minds, we looked on the monument of Beckford, who (it is said) taught Late King upon his throne; then glances at that of Nelson, who died in the service of his country, and fancied that, if they were fronted by the statues of Charles and Cromwell, the ladies would be in a pretty fright about their hoops!

Although the roof of this ancient hall is gone, and the fire which destroyed thousands of homes, nearly two centuries ago, has blood those time-honoured walls with its lurid glare, many things remain to carry the mind back to the past as fancies blot sand, venerable in their ruins—grey and weather-beaten landmarks, that point out the spot where the battle of English liberty has many a time been fought and won. There is something sentimental of England in this blending of the Past with the Present—a reality of both days when

> Banners hung on high, and battles passed below.

Although the deep braying of the trumpets proclaimed a feast instead of a fray, the sound was in keeping with the scene. "The bruised arms hung up for monuments," the antique dresses, cold statues, and grim portraits, were in unison with the whole; we preferred the thousands of gas-lets which ran like cords of golden light along the tracery of the architecture, though they did reveal the modern flat roof and the unsightly upper windows. The rude drinking-horns, and oaken peg-cups, and wooden trenchers were well replaced by the glittering glass and ornamental china which grace our tables. And romance as it may have been to have carved a baron of beef with the dagger which, a day or two before, had cut a Christian throat, we preferred the modern carving-knife, which had been made "bright and sharp for use, not for show—cleaner;" and thought that the mace looked better as an ornament than if wielded by so brave a Mayor as Sir William Walworth, who, at old corner by Lamb Inn, killed Wat Tyler for burning down the house his Lordship owned, by the Bankside, in Southwark. All these, and a hundred other "old world memories," floated around us while seated in that ancient Hall.

The gorgeous star in the west window made the eye ache while looking on its brilliancy, and harmonized well with the Prince of Wales's plumes, which overshung the ranged shields, at the opposite end of the building, above the baronial dais. The massy chandeliers (high overhead), though rich in colour as the gaudy plumage of the humming-bird, had a dull and dispirited look; and, in our eyes, appeared somewhat too Leary—a waste of beauty placed beyond the reach of vision. The galleries of the Minstrels, filled by musicians and choir singers, pleasantly recalled the days when the minstrel struck his harp, and chanted his heroic strains, before the "beauty and the chivalry" of bygone years.

Then came the procession around the hall, as the gorgeously-clad trumpeters heralded the way, and went with state y march "sounding" to the banquet. Ladies, with no-form clothes, displayed more grace and ease than in the larger flowing wigs, stalked by in scarlet dresses; ministers, whose thoughts seemed far away, as if conceiving some state despatch with as many meanings as there were turnings in Fair Rosamond's labyrinth; brave sailor-looking men, rouzed by sun and wind, who rolled in their gait as if treading the decks of the war-ship they commanded in a stormy sea; soldiers, who would never run, though a bomb-shell exploded at their feet; city lieutenants, who had shed no other blood than that of the grape, though they had bravely stood before many a "Scottish fire;" clergymen, with classic countenances, who glanced on the tables as they passed, as if, amid their spiritual avocations, they had still time to turn their eyes "upon the good things of this world;" finely-clad young gentlemen, who marched along with a swing and a swagger as if they thought that "the eyes of all Europe were upon them." Old men, who had grown grey over eating Guildhall dinners, and, like the war-horse in Job, exclaimed "Ha, ha," as they smelt the turtle afar off; beautiful dames, "mincing in their gait," and looking down with modest eyes, while the light from the jewels they wore trembled on their snow-white necks like moonbeams on the ripples of a river, as they passed with noiseless steps: then came the ricidly dressed servants, with elevated heads, seeming to say—

> Was e link to the great in nan
> We are proud to be servants to.

The costly plate, the piled flowers, and the rich viands which covered the ample tables, were outshone by the many beautiful faces which graced the feast. Pleasant was it to see the recognition, the friendly greeting between many of the old citizens, who seemed as if they had established their legs of green peas a pride to introduce their sons and daughters, trained up to tread in the paths in which they had walked with honour. That old Hall seemed in our eye a fit nursing ground for such scenes as these; it was all of a piece with the old Lord Mayor exchanging seats with the new one—the natural changes of life.

The Bill of Fare we pass over, for it is written, as of old, in the tongues of turtles and turkeys, peas, pine-apples, and preserved ginger, with scores of other things, all excellent, as they always are. To us the clearing of the tables was an amusing sight. Here came No. 60, with a mountain of plates before him, from which projected the drumsticks of turkeys and the hind legs of geese; here Hal's, there a pheasant's tail; here an enormous arm and cradle, in broken pantry; porcupines, whose quills would never again be erected; ices, melting amid cakes and dishes; and half-eaten apples, last stood up like first formations amid the wreck of a world.

One thing we would fain have seen, instead of the crimson drapery which covered the doorways namely,

> Arras rich with huntsman, hawk, and hound,

to have corresponded with the ancient armour and blazoned banners that were placed around.

After healths were drunk and speeches made, we ventured into the retiring-rooms, which seemed set apart for love and beauty, and we marvelled how there could be a bachelor in all London, were looking at that long array of sweet faces. Not that they were all dwellers in the City; but such as we often see in our suburban rambles, pacing smooth grassy lawns, or peering over green hedgerows before the neat villas which are scattered in hundreds around the skirts of this huge metropolis. There was the soft hazel eye of England, a look from which goes at once to the heart; lips that lay like roses resting upon each other; hair so bright and soft, that the richest gold seemed to compare with it in contempt; and though spun by the worms that fed on the mulberry-trees of Eden. Ever and anon forms swam by us more graceful than swans—beautiful as silver clouds sailing side by side over the noiseless blue of heaven. Here one coquetted with her fan; there another was playful with her bouquet; a third sat with her tiny hand half-buried amid a dark cluster of flowing ringlets; while a fourth beat her lit e foot to some we'l-remembered tune. On every hand stood flowers and choice perfume so plenty that the place looked, with a crowned light fed on the crimson carpet; and when we escaped, we scarcely knew whether we stood on our head or our heels, so entangled were our senses in jewels, flowers, rich dresses, bright eyes, long curls and Lorelei-like voices—all temptations, from which we prayed to be delivered; though in journeying homeward we thought of the following lines, as a tribute to the

BEAUTY AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

> Such lips need stir not to persuade;
> But resting, like a folded flower,
> Bespeak last stores of sweets are laid
> Within them ever. They have power
> To draw an ange. from the skies,
> Although the charge to win were given
> Never to take his radiant eyes
> From off the golden gates of heaven.
> Such lips although Le were immortal,
> Would lure him from his dwelling-place;
> He would not stay to close the portal,
> But, leaning on each bnutteous face,
> Swear heaven was no home for rest;
> And, looking in those love-y eyes,
> Vow that the mansions of the blest
> Were here Guildhall, a Paradise!

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The sixteenth report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland (being for the year 1849) is now printed. From the sheet of receipts and disbursements, the following appears to be the state of the accounts for the period in question:—Balance on the 1st of March, 1849, £11,093 17s. 1d.; treasury grant, £120,000; cash receipts for books, &c., sold to national schools, &c., £12,136 15s. 4d.; receipts from public sources, attending model schools, and other items, £1870 11s. 11d.; total receipts, £145,053 4s. 4d. On the credit side there appears to be expended for normal schools and training departments, £7605 6s. 9d.; model farms, £2705 15s. 11d.; Glasnevin, &c., schools £2305 6s. 10d.; ordinary national schools, £4088 17s. 7d.; agricultural, industrial, and other schools, £2155 5s. 8d.; repairs and salaries of teachers and monitors, £68,777 14s. 2d.; seven district model schools, £16,902 18s.; inspection, £.0,817 11s. 11d.; book department, paper, printing, &c., £1 0 0 0

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORKS.—(LOOKING EAST.)

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS

ms building now progressing in Hyde Park, and destined to receive next year
e specimen produce of the industry of the world at large, as perfected at the
ose of the first half of the nineteenth century, is a structure so vast in its
eneral outline, and yet so simple in its practical details, that, although several
ractures of various degrees of merit and pretensions have been raised in France,
elgium, Bavaria, and other countries, for the purpose of public "Exposition,"
t will stand alone, unexampled in the annals of constructive art and general
ndustry. The progress of improvement in the arts of life generally has been
o great during the last fifty years, as to have rendered a species of recapitula-
ion, at certain fixed periods, of the utmost necessity. Difficult as it is now-a-
lays to simply keep pace with the march of mere scientific discovery, it be-
comes a matter of perfect impossibility to follow the many practical applications
such discoveries necessarily give rise to. "In England," observes Emerson, "
masters of all kinds wait on you. Herschel and Faraday investigate for you;
Stephenson made the engine that carries you; Wheatstone the telegraph at
your service. Every day is a working day; and hence the reason why
England is England." As inventions are perfected, practical applications multi-
ply; the produce of native industry increases; and in no country more than in
England can the want of a classification of general industrial produce be
more truly felt—a classification of produce, both native and foreign, in all its
branches, that will enable the man of science and the artisan, the agriculturist
and the labourer, to have set before them at a glance all that has been achieved
as yet in each department; that will enable him to detect flaws and to remedy
imperfections; that will induce the farmer to make use of improved means to
increase the produce of his crops; that will induce the theoretical to bend to the
practical, and the practical to become more learned.

And in importance, connected with a classification of specimens of produce, is
the enclosed space for their reception. Of the real merits and defects of there
be any, of the design for the new building in Hyde Park, in a more accurate
scientific point of view, it is not for us here to inquire. We shall confine our
remarks, as we generally do in matters of this kind, to a statement of the pro-
gress already made, to things as they are and as they are proposed to be; and
projectors and designer, to whom no little degree of praise is due for their in-
defatigable exertions and undaunted energy; prefacing them with a few obser-
vations on earlier attempts in other countries.

Perhaps the earliest display of produce that can be called an "Exposition," in
the French sense of the word, is that of the shelves of a retail-dealer's shop-
window; but we must look to the East for the first real Exhibition of industrial
produce: we allude to the Oriental Bazzars, where articles of native manufacture
all the shops of a large city are not collected instead of being dispersed
about the thoroughfares, as in Europe—but are arranged in divisions, or classes,
according to the various trades and heads of produce. The "Bazaar," or
"market" in Persian, is used not only in Persia, but in India and Asiatic Turkey.
Government works of the Gobelins, of Sèvres and La Savonnerie, all of which
had greatly suffered during the Revolution, although the far-famed Palais de St.
Cloud, then empty and uninhabited, for the purpose. A fitter place could not
have been selected: its beautiful walls, built by some of the Roman pontiffs of
the day (among whom was the celebrated Julius), to whom the Parisian artisan
is indebted for his cheap lodging under the roof, called, after its designer, a
"Mansarde") for the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., were hung with
the richest tapestries from the Gobelins, its floors covered with the finest carpets
from La Savnnerie, while the Sèvres, in which place the park extends, contributed
its exquisitely-painted porcelain. A fund was to have been raised by a species
of lottery; but the decree of the Directory banishing the nobility of France from
Paris, issued shortly after the opening, compelled the Marquis to leave the seat
of his labours; and thus ended the first great Exhibition of Industry. The fol-
lowing year, however, he having been recalled, made preparations for a second
and more comprehensive attempt, including all the principal branches of Parisian
industry, at the Hôtel d'Orsey, whose principal suite of rooms was crammed
with produce chiefly obtained within the Barrières. The success of this second
attempt induced Bonaparte to give France a still more favourable opportunity of re-
presenting itself; and the same year, the first building raised for the purpose of
an Exhibition of Industry was erected in the Champs de Mars. It was a simple
construction, principally of wood, and of the simplest kind, but out-
wardly ornamented with banners and orifiamme, and the bright colours of the
victorious *drapeaux tricolores* of the first Italian campaign, and merely requiring
notice here as the first of its kind. It was open three days—the crowd was
excessive. Medals were awarded by a committee of nine, including some of the leading
scientific men of the day, among whom the founder of the Ecole and Conserva-
toire des Arts, the then manager of the Government manufactory of saltpetre for
the army, the eminent chemist, Chaptal,* took a most active part. The since
celebrated chronometer-maker, Bregnet, was one of the 110 exhibitors of this
the first Great National Exhibition. He obtained a prize the first-fruit of his
inventive genius.

In 1801, wooden galleries were erected round the quadrangle of the Palais du
Louvre, to receive the contributions of the principal manufacturing towns of
France and Belgium—of Milan and Ait-la-Chapelle in early all of which had
been previously visited in person by Napoleon, then First Consul, accompanied
by Chaptal and two other great men, whom he had fir- appointed to the
chair the great opposer of the philosophic theories of chemistry, Berthollet; the other,
Monge, of the Polytechnic School, to whom we are indebted for the science of
descriptive geometry, as a distinct branch of our synthetical mathematics. They
had been sent to Italy by the French Directory, to select works of art; and the
fury, with his brother chemist, Guyton de Morveau; the intelligent engineer, De
Prony, and other eminent men. The Exhibition lasted six days, and the num-
ber of exhibitors was 229. The following year, the third "Exposition Nationale"
took place at the Place de Louvre. The number of exhibitors had in-
creased to 540. Manufactures had made up upwards of one-half of the competi-
tors; and with it originated the "Société d'Encouragement," whose members
have rendered such valuable service to French manufacturers in every quarter.

We have passed rapidly over these earlier but important periods in the
annals of French industry, because our object, at present, is more particu-
larly to confine ourselves to a brief history of the buildings which have been
used for National Industrial Exhibitions, of which, until Mr. Paxton's pro-
posal, were marked by either great novelty of design or great skill in constructive
art.

Shortly after the events above alluded to, the Consulate gave way for the
Empire; and, in 1806, the fourth great Exhibition was held, in a manner
more worthy of France and its young Imperial Court. The Louvre
—now once more the "Palais," and destined to other uses—was at this time
rejected, and a better site found on the other side of the Seine, within
the open space, or Esplanade, in front of the Hôtel Royal des Inva-
lides, facing the Champs Elysées, with which it communicated by means of
the Pont des Invalides. A temporary edifice was raised, far more extensive
than any of its predecessors, and in far better taste; yet there was still nothing
very remarkable as novel, or requiring much skill in the construction. It
pass over the fifth, sixth, and seventh Expositions. In 1819, 1823, and 1827, which
were all held in the galleries of the Louvre, to return to England, and allude to
an event which was the means of promoting the formation of many of those
minor collections of works of art and produce in this country which have done
so much towards improving the tastes and increasing the knowledge of our
working manufacturers and operatives. On the 11th of November, 1823, a
public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of forming a
London Mechanics' Institute. Dr. Birkbeck, whose attention had been directed
to the education of the industrial classes, while lecturing at the Andersonian In-
stitution at Glasgow, as also in London while preparing his "Essay on the
Education of the Working Classes," took the chair. He had published in the
Mechanic's Magazine of October 11, 1823, a paper of proposals on the subject;
and, among his supporters who attended the meeting, we find the names of Lord
Brougham, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hume, and other gen-
tlemen of rank and influence. A temporary building was raised, for the
reception of models, drawings, &c., and the first under the government of Lond
Lushington, and other celebrities of that day. On the 18th, the first officers of the Insti-
tution were appointed, and Dr. Birkbeck elected president. The formation of
provincial Mechanics' Institutes soon followed; and in many we are indebted for
the first attempts, at Manchester and Leeds, to establish temporary exhibitions
of specimens of improved manufactures. Previous to this, however, the eighth
great French "Exposition," and the first under the government of Louis
Philippe, in 1834, took place in the Champs Elysées, on the four sides of
which, facing the river, the Rue de Rivoli, the Jardin de Tuileries, and the
Champs Elysées, were erected four light temporary pavilions, which received the
contributions of 2447 exhibitors. The Exhibition in 1839, far surpassed
all previous attempts, as regards both the convenience of the building raised and
the display of the specimens produced. This time the site fixed upon was
the great space or square that takes the name of the Champs
Elysées. Some 120,000 square feet English were here appropriated for the
building, itself consisting of eight principal apartments, a hall and a spacious
gallery—the whole erected at a cost of nearly £14,860. Every branch of French
industry was represented within its walls: 3281 exhibitors sent specimens of
their produce or industry, and the textile products of Rehausen found place in
the same year the first attempt was made to represent certain branches of
provincial industry in England, at Manchester. We have already alluded to
the establishment of the Mechanics' Institutes in this country. To
Manchester we are indebted for the first public collection of specimens
of provincial manufactures. But the exhibition was not restricted to these
alone—the useful and fine arts, mechanical engineering, and even practical
science, were less or more worthily represented. The greater part of the more
influential portion of the population exerted themselves to the utmost to for-
ward the objects of the committee. Private collections of all kinds were sent,
and the result was found most satisfactory—the balance in hand considerable.
This example was soon followed by the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, then in its
infancy. The success attained enabled the members to begin a fund for the
erection of their present Leeds Institute, and to carry on their proceedings in a
manner well worthy of so important a manufacturing town. Other towns also
followed, in quick succession, so good an example, principally in the northern
and [illegible]

[illegible]

foreign to our purpose to enter here into any details respecting the national
benefits conferred by the establishment of such institutions as the British
Museum—those of the East India Company, in Adam-Street, the United
Service—and the Society of Arts—a society which has done more for the
promotion of industry than perhaps any other scientific body in this country.
We therefore pass on to the year 1844, when, after a lapse of five years, the
tenth "Exposition de l'Industrie Française" was held on a scale of importance
which surpassed all former efforts. The site was once more a plot of ground in
the Champs Elysées, of some 180,000 square feet of surface. The building was
again rectangular, its principal front facing north; in its centre was the chief
entrance, consisting of a handsome portico, to the right and left of which were
respectively the *salon de reception* for the Royal family, and the *conseil de
decision* or juries-room. On the ground-floor were the rooms for the members of
the commission and the directors, while on the east and west were the doors and
gates of exit. A hexastyle portico ornamented each centre of each of the sides
of this large quadrangle, and a simple entablature connected the whole
completed the work as an architectural composition. Its great simplicity
recommended it; and some of the designs sent in from France for adop-
tion by the Building Committee of the Great Exhibition of the present year, bear a
strong affinity to it as regards general arrangement and proportion.

We next find the industry of England more fully represented by the speci-
mens of produce collected within the walls of Drury-Lane Theatre, on the
occasion of the opening of the Anti-Trade Bazaar. All important manufac-
turing towns and districts contributed largely; and the same year (1845) Bava-
ria found the honour of completing the first permanent building devoted exclusively
to the purposes of an Industrial Exhibition of national produce. The site chosen was
that of the Königsplatz of Sculptures, or Glyptothek, at Munich, the principal front
facing the Königsbau. The structure consists of a rusticated basement, supporting
the walls, whose only breaks are the projections of the wings of pilasters and
sculptures from models by Schwanthaler, and, in the centre of the pediment,
finely-proportioned Corinthian portico, with (in the centre of the pediment)
a figure of Bavaria, with, to her right and left, other figures emblematic of the
fine and useful arts, the whole surmounted by a phœnix. The main floor of the
building is lighted by skylights, and is divided into a suite of seven rooms, be-
sides the vestibule, the whole occupying an area of some 18,000 square feet.
The floors are principally of oak, the roofs covered with metal; and large
open floors are principally of oak, the roofs covered with metal; and large
dépôts, warerooms, and apartments for the officers form an under floor. The
first Exhibition held within its walls was restricted to works of art and *verth*.

Meanwhile rapid str ides were being made in England to promote increased
taste among our manufacturing operatives. Mechanics' Institutes were attracting
diffusing knowledge in their reading and lecture rooms—what remained wanting
was the more general diffusion of provincial schools of design, to improve taste,
and link art to science and industry. In 1846 we again find Manchester taking
the lead, at the instigation of the promoters of her school of design, and filling
the museum with specimens of industrial produce obtained chiefly from the
manufacturing districts of Lancashire. In Belgium, too, great progress was
being made. Following the example of her sister country, the two Indus-
trial Exhibitions had already taken place since the political changes had occurred
which had made of it an independent kingdom; and the third "Exposition de
l'Industrie Belge" was held in July, 1847, at the Nouveau Entrepôt, a noble building
regular building, used for corn-stores, &c., on the quay, at Brussels, which
was filled in every part with rare products of artistic skill and designing in lace,
glass, the rarer metals, and more costly works.

The Great Exhibition of 1849 took place—the last we have to record, and
the first of Republican France—far surpassed in every way anything of the
kind that had yet been attempted. The site was the same as that of 1844, but
between the Avenue de Marigny and the Seine there were taken up for the build-
ing about was increased to some 221,000 square feet, about one-third of the
extent of surface that will be covered up by the building in Hyde-park. The
structure was, as before, rectangular—the principal front facing the breadth in
structure was, as before, rectangular—the principal front facing the south—
the whole constructed within with galleries running along its sides. To it
was added a shed, covering 30,000 square feet, as a *dépôt* for agricultural imple-
ments, produce, and live stock. The whole was let out to the trade at so much
per square foot of *dépôt* for the general details respecting this truly great
and national Exhibition of a great nation, we must refer the reader to the very
able and full Report† relating to it by Mr. Digby Wyatt, and to the great
comprehensiveness of which the management adopted in France with
respect to Industrial Exhibitions generally, and of other important details on all
points of interest connected with the last.

At the end of the same year, 1849, on the occasion of the visit of the members
of the British Association to Birmingham, the doors of Bingley House, in that
town, were opened to the public, and a collection of industrial produce exhi-
bited within its walls. Much good resulted from this effort, orders were distri-
buted to the poorer of the working classes, as also to the pupils of the School of
Design, to the members of the association, and a few other public bodies and
schools; and about the same time the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures—which
was the temporary *dépôt* of specimens of produce of the industry, not of this coun-
try merely, but of the world at large—of establishing a great Exhibition to
represent the progress attained in the arts of life in the nineteenth century. That such a proposal should
have come from no less a person than the consort of our beloved Queen,
has been most truly fortunate, not only as regards the immediate success—which
now admits of no doubt—of so gigantic an undertaking, but more particularly
as to the beneficial influence it is likely to operate on the future pro-
duce for public exhibition; but a truly national and truly "great" Exhibition
was still wanting. Thanks to the exertions of Prince Albert, no time was lost.
On the 25th of January of the present year, we find a meeting taking place at
the Mansion-house, the Lord Mayor in the chair, "for the purpose of taking
into consideration certain resolutions, having in view the promotion of the Great
Exhibition, in 1851, of the Industry of all Nations." The first resolution moved
and carried unanimously was:—That the proposal of his Royal Highness
Prince Albert to open an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations,
in the year 1851, in this metropolis, is entitled to the general support of the community; and is
peculiarly calculated to improve manufactures, and to aid in diffusing the prin-
ciples of universal peace."

Lord John Russell then proposed the third resolution:—"That, in the opinion of
this meeting, the arrangements made for this Exhibition should be upon a scale
commensurate with the importance of the occasion; and the large pecuniary contributions of
sum for this purpose ought to be provided by the voluntary contributions of
individuals, rather than from the public revenue." And we cannot do better
than quote a portion of the address to the meeting by Sir Robert
Peel, on the origin of the scheme:—"It had been stated with truth,"
he said, "that they owed the original proposition to the intelligent public
spirit of the illustrious Prince Albert, who put himself forward on this
as on every occasion likely to confer honour and advantage. The public feeling
across France, with the Society of Arts, † originated this scheme, and it had
been taken up by the country; but there came from all parts a strong expres-
sion of feeling that, if this public scheme depended for success on private subscri-
it should not be entrusted to any society however meritorious, but ought to be
taken up in a public manner and by public and recognised instruments. The
Royal Commissioners then, acting in deference to the public feeling, had done
well to constitute themselves into a public body, and to call to their aid the
most unqualified men on the liberality of the country for sup-
port. In this he thought the Commissioners had acted rightly,
though at the same time he considered that the public at large
were indebted to the Society of Arts for their original exertions in bring-
ing this plan before the public and in the preparatory efforts
which had been made. The whole of the scheme was now under the control of the Royal
Commissioners, and they depended for the means of adequately carrying out the
object upon the degree of support they received from the country at large. He
object upon the degree of support they received from the country at large. He
had no doubt that they would receive proper support, and that all classes would
feel pride in seeing carried out, in an efficient manner, a plan which he believed
would redound to the honour of the country, and to the benefit of mankind. He
thought it was impossible to contemplate in the world, knitting likewise nations
in bonds of peace and harmony by facilitating the interchange of their products.
He could not too strongly express his opinion that the time was gone by
of this country were to express things in a narrow, contracted, and jealous
spirit. Concert to the first nations; and he thought that this friendly interchange
—this contest, not of injurious ambition, but in the arts of peace—had a
direct tendency to increase the general civilization and industry of the
world. From that industry and civilization this country would derive not
only the present scheme, the people of this country would not only
promoting the present scheme, the people of this country would not only
be advancing their own individual advantage, but the general prosperity
and benefit of the whole civilised world. It was gratifying to him to see so large
and respectable a meeting within that hall on this occasion, and to observe the
general harmony and good feeling which prevailed. He hoped this was an au-
gury of the feeling which would prevail throughout the country, and that they
would all act with a spirit of conciliation in promoting the object in view; and
then he had no fear but that the year 1851 would be marked by the successful
carrying out of an object which he believed would confer the most important
benefits on this country and the civilised world." Large sums were subscribed
at the meeting, and subscriptions subsequently obtained from all parts of the
country—no exertion has been spared during the last year to promote the
good work set on foot by the Prince.

Of the number of designs sent for adoption by the Commission, it is unneces-
sary for us to speak. Some of these have been made public at the Institution of
Civil Engineers, and possess various degrees of merit. The design proposed by
Mr. Paxton, and adopted, and to which our illustrations relate, is highly suited
on account of its great simplicity and novelty, and the convenience afforded by
[illegible] fa-
[illegible] itude
[illegible] great
[illegible] ing
[illegible] ion.
this great metropolitan focus of industry, which, like a polypus with a thou-
sand branches, vegetates and engrafts, so to speak, on its common trunk, quar-
ter on quarter, and town on town.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON.

PART VI.—HEREFORDSHIRE.

Area .. 543,800 acres | Population .. 113,878

This county is derived from Worcestershire by the Malvern Ridge, whilst the
Black Mountains on the west separate it from Wales. From many of the eminences of
either, Herefordshire presents a scene of luxuriance and beauty, not surpassed
—perhaps not equalled—by any county in England. Fuller remarks, in
his "English Worthies," that "these parts cannot be given a more effectual evidence
of the healthy air in this shire, than the *vigorous vivacity* of the inhabitants
therein." "Many aged folks," he quaintly adds, "which in other counties are
propensive to the chimneys, or confined to their beds, are here found in the field,
as able (if willing) to work. The ingenious Serjeant Hoskyns gave an enter-
tainment to King James, and provided ten aged people to dance the *morrice*
before him, all of them making more than 1000 years—a neat of Nestors not to
be found in another." Should our present beloved Queen take a trip to Hereford-
shire, we doubt whether a similar number of nimble salutations entertainment
[illegible] soils were drained, and much of the surplus

[illegible]

The soil of Herefordshire [illegible] ter, is a mixture of marl and
clay, peculiarly well adapted to the growth of orchard and timber trees. Oaks
are termed "the weeds of Herefordshire." This remark particularly applies to
soils immediately superposed on the beds of limestone. Here the trees are
known as cornstones. Towards the east, the soil is loose and shallow: the best
soils in this part are found well adapted for the cultivation of a fine-flavoured
hop, not so strong in quality as the hops from the strong soils of Kent,
but well calculated for brewing a fine-flavoured ale. Around the city
of Hereford, a small tract is composed of fine gravelly soil. The term
"ryeland" has been applied to a considerable district around Rose, composed
principally of what is now classed as a fair turnip soil, but which on
a former period has doubtless been occupied in growing rye as food for the in-
habitants, the soil itself not having been considered strong enough for wheat.

A diminutive race of sheep, possessing a very fine fleece, is a remarkable cha-
racteristic of this district under notice; the wool from some flocks has occa-
sionally been pronounced equal to the best Spanish, but not equal to the German
merino. The quantity shorn from each of this breed does not average more than
two pounds. Yet there is only one flock of the pure breed now in ex-
istence. The form of the animal is very similar to that of the Spanish merino,
and, generally speaking, more symmetrical.

As regards the cattle, the purebred breed of cattle are almost wholly reared
in this county, and the show at the Michaelmas fair at Hereford is not exceeded
by any other fair in England; they are principally sold to graziers in the midland
counties. The defect of the purebred Herefords, as a breed, is, that they are not
adapted for the dairy, the cows being bad milkers. Under the circumstances of
the Hereford farmer, we, however, think, that the sale of store cattle will pay him
best. We shall defer treating on the cattle of the various districts from which the pre-
sent celebrated race of Herefords have originally sprung, until we treat of the
agriculture of the adjoining county of Monmouth. In like manner, we shall also
not treat upon hop culture until we arrive at the hop district of the south-east of
England.

Cider and perry are made in great quantities in Hereford, respecting the ma-
nipulation of which we may have an early opportunity of dwelling more at large.
Ordinary little attention is paid to the management and selection of the fruit;
neither is there any rule as to the time of gathering. The latter necessarily de-
pends on the character of the season. Independent of this, opinions are very
different as to the proper time of gathering in the same district, as to the
proper state of maturity in which apples should be taken to the cider-mill. The
middle of October, at an ordinary season, is esteemed the best time for gather-
ing early kinds, whilst such as the "stire" but will keep. The maturity of fruit the season
ing early kinds, whilst such as the "stire" but will keep. The maturity of fruit the season
should be deferred until November. The criterion of a due degree
of ripeness is the spontaneous falling of the apples from the tree.

A few persons in Hereford pride themselves on the management of their cider
and perry; and have occasionally met with cider that might compete with
many of ordinary the Rhine wines, and perry superior to much that has pur-
ported to have been the produce of Champagne.

The latter is a most excellent drink; we have, however, never met with
it out of the neighbourhood of New Ross and Hereford. It is the produce of the
Barland pear. Marshall states, on information which had no reason to doubt,
that twenty hogsheads of cider have been produced from an acre of ground.

PART VII.—WORCESTERSHIRE.

Area .. .. 459,710 acres. | Population 333,336

The climate of Worcestershire, but particularly of the middle, south, and
west of the county, is remarkably mild, soft, healthy, and salubrious; the vale
of the Severn, but little elevated above the level of the sea, and the valley of
the Avon and the Teme upon nearly the same level, with the contiguous up-
lands rising from 50 to 150 feet above their level, have, at this low elevation, a
very genial temperature; thus is modified in the vicinity of the Malvern, Ab-
berley, Lickey, and Bredon hills, which rise from 600 to 1300 feet above the
level of the sea. These are bleak parts of the county, the lowlands and fertile
vales having generally a warm, salubrious, and healthy atmosphere. The vale
of Evesham is probably one of the most favoured spots in England; large quantities
of asparagus and other more valuable early garden produce is here raised and
sent to the metropolis and the large manufacturing and commercial towns in the
North of England.

The soil of Severnside extends the entire length of the county, or about thirty
miles, and from a quarter to a mile in breadth, consisting of a deep rich allu-
vium of great fertility; rich clay and loamy soils occupy the middle, south,
and west of the county, comprise nearly one half the entire area. It is here the
hop-gardens and orchards are principally seen. Hop culture has rather receded
of late years, whilst that of orchards has advanced, a great impetus having been
given to the latter since the numerous railways have been opened to the great
gardeners towns have furnished an opening for the sale of fruit, especially pears,
and stone-fruit; particularly, amongst the latter, plums and damsons—Edinburgh
and Glasgow obtaining their principal supply of fruit from Worcestershire.

The soils here are mostly of the Hereford breed. The land being considered
too good for breeding, a considerable amount of the pastures are occupied with
dairy cows in making butter and milk for the Birmingham and other markets,
which have sprung up in the great central coal and iron district during the pre-
sent century.

As is generally the case amongst good soils, the farms are notusually large,
and the occupations are held annually.

Perry is the peculiar characteristic produce of this county, being made solely
from pears. In making perry, it is considered essential to good management
to collect the fruit and keep it as well as the pears should be crushed or broken:
thus the rind and kernels, as well as the pulp, should be crushed or broken:
when ground, it is put into the press, which is worked by one man, who, with
the boy who drives the horse, and a man to put in the fruit and carry away the
liquor, makes a hogshead in a day or two of cider, being considered
a medium day's work; but, working early and late, five or six hogsheads are
sometimes made. The yield of liquor depends on the species of fruit, and the
season. Pears yield more liquor than apples, and some species more than others:
two hogsheads of perry will yield one of liquor; but some sorts of apples, as the
Haglee crab and the stire apples, in very dry seasons, will require nearly three
hogsheads of fruit to one of liquor. In good years, some trees have been stated
to have yielded as many as fifty bushels of pears.

In the account of Hereford agriculture, we have alluded to the general inat-
tention as to the state of the fruit when taken to the press, as also the time of
gathering. It is, however, of the utmost importance to the maker of cider and
perry that he should fully understand the rapid and important alterations which
take place at the time of, and subsequent to, ripening. Pears and apples have
been investigated by Berard, but there are many interesting points respecting
them which have not hitherto been investigated, especially the rapid change
which many species undergo by the action of oxygen, after being cut and ex-
posed to the air, during which lignine is generally transformed into sugar. The
following are the results obtained by Berard from Burré pears, examined in three
states; viz. 1. ripe and fresh; 2. kept till mellow; 3. kept till brown or begin-
ning to rot, and having lost 23·15 per cent. of water, &c.:—

	1.	2.	3.
Resinous green colouring matter	—	—	0·04
Sugar	2·00	3·00	3·00
Gum	1·00	1·00	1·00
Lignine	3·00	3·00	3·00
Albumen	0·20	0·20	0·20
Malic acid	—	0·03	0·04
Lime	—	0·02	0·02
Water	—	—	23·15

Respecting these changes, so important to the cider-maker, we shall take the
following as the results obtained by Berard from pears, examined in three
states; viz. 1. ripe and fresh; 2. kept till mellow; 3. kept till brown or begin-
ning to rot, and having lost 23·15 per cent. of water, &c.:—

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* Chaptal, when Minister of the Interior, and afterwards Treasurer of the Senate, he did much to promote the progress of arts and industry in France. The results of his observation are principally contained in his "De l'Industrie Française," Paris, 1819; and his "Chimie appliquée à l'Agriculture," Paris, 1823.

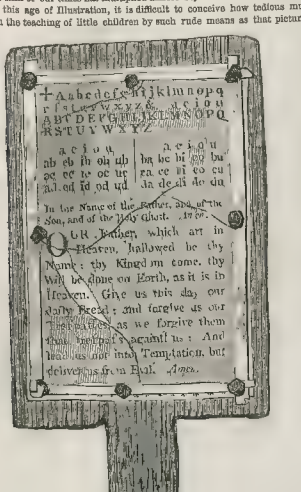
† Chapman and Hall, London.

‡ Independently of the Exhibitions of Modern Industry, and Medieval Exhibitions, held under the auspices of the Society of Arts, there have been provincial displays of improved produce during the present year—at Dublin last July, and at Devonport and Falmouth in September.

§ "Lettre sur l'Angleterre en 1850," par Alphonse de Lamartine.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Books have been called the tools of Education. Dr. Watts defines them as "a sort of dumb teachers: they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts; this is, properly, the work of a living instructor." Yet, few are insensible to the aid of a good book in the business of teaching, an advantage which the skill of our times has multiplied almost beyond the limit of calculation. In this age of Illustration, it is difficult to conceive how tedious must have been the teaching of little children by such rude means as that pictured


In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.
OUR Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy Name; thy Kingdom come, thy Will be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily Bread; and forgive us our Trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us: And lead us not into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil. Amen.

to the reader, viz. a "Hornbook" of the last century, with which, however, we can readily imagine

> the whining school-boy, with his satchel,
> And shining morning face, creeping like snail
> Unwillingly to school.

The specimen before us was lately found among the old stock of a bookseller at Peterborough, in Lincolnshire: it is about double the size here represented in *fac simile*. The alphabet, &c., are printed upon white paper, which is laid on a thin piece of oak, and is covered with a sheet of horn, secured in its place by eight tacks, driven through a border or mounting of brass; the object of this horn covering being to keep the "book," or rather leaf, unsoiled. The first line is the cross-row, so named, says Johnson, "because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety." Shakspeare has a reference to this line:—

> He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
> And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;
> And says a wizard told him that by G
> His sons disinherited should be.—*Richard III.*

Again, in "Love's Labour Lost," act v., scene 1, *Moth*, the page to *Armado*, says, in describing *Holofernes*, the schoolmaster: "He teaches boys the Hornbook."

In the library of the British Museum is a specimen of the Hornbook, generally resembling that engraved above; the pruss-mark is 8⅜ x 5½; and it is described in the Catalogue as "Hornbook, the Alphabet, Syllabaram, Lord's Prayer, &c., written in black-letter, in imitation of the type and orthography employed in the first half of the 16th century." This descriptive entry is considered to be a forgery. If this were correct, it would place the use of the Hornbook at an earlier date than that of the Primer (*Primarius*, Latin), a small prayer-book in which children were taught to read, so named from the Romish book of devotions. In 1545, Henry VIII. ordered to be printed an English "form of Public Prayer," entitled the "Primer," said to be "set forth by the Kinge's majestie and his clergie, to be taught, lerned, and red." A copy of this rare book was once the property of Sir John Clark, priest of the chapel of Leedesbrige, and founder of the school. This appears from the following autograph note in the Calendar:—"This day I began the schole at Leeds, July 4, 1585."

In "Notices of Fugitive Tracts and Chap-books," by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.S.A. (printed for the Percy Society, 1849), is engraved a Hornbook, in black letter, of the time of Queen Elizabeth. "Hornbooks are now so completely out of use," says Mr. Halliwell, "that few persons are acquainted with their precise nature. The present one, which appears to be at least as ancient as 1570, is mounted on wood, and protected with transparent horn. There is a large cross, the *criss-cross*, and then the alphabet, in large and small letters. The vowels follow next, and their combinations with the consonants, and the whole is concluded with the Lord's Prayer, and the *Roman* numerals. The Arabic numerals are not given. The Hornbook is mentioned by Shakspeare in "Love's Labour Lost," v. 1; and we have here the *ba*, the *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and the horn; everything, in fact, alluded to by *Moth*. It is also described by Ben Jonson:—

> The letters may be read, *through the horn*,
> That make the story perfect.

Cotgrave has, "*La Croix de par Dieu*, the Christ's-cross-rowe, or *horne-booke*, wherein a child learnes it;" and Florio, ed. 1611, p. 93, "*Centerucla*, a childes horne-booke hanging at his girdle."

"Commether, *Billy Chubb*, an breng tha hornes book. Ges ma the vester in tha windor, you *Pal Canus!*—what! be a sleepid—I'll wake ye. Now *Billy*, there's a good bway! Sten still there, and mind what I da zā to ye, an whaur I da point. Now; cris-cross, girt ā, little ā—b—c—d. That's right *Billy*; you'll zoon larn tha criss-cross-lam—you'll soon anvergit Bobby Lilly—you'll then be a *scholard*. A's a pirty chubby bway—Lord love'n!"—*Specimens of the West Country Dialect.*

"Hornbooks are now," concludes Mr. Halliwell, "of great rarity; and even modern ones are very seldom seen. I have been told, on good authority, that an advertisement, many times repeated, offering a considerable sum for a specimen, failed in producing an answer. A tale, illustrative of Lord Erskine's readiness, relates, that, when asked by a judge if a single sheet could be called a book, he replied, 'The common Hornbook, my Lord.'"

At the meeting of the Archæological Institute, held at Oxford, last summer, in the Museum at the Taylor Gallery, there were exhibited two specimens of books of the reigns of Charles I. and II. These curious relics were from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, at Middlehill.

Locke, in his "Thoughts upon Education," speaks of the "ordinary road of the Hornbook and Primer." We find both mentioned in one of the lists of the old booksellers on London-bridge: "Edward Winter, at the Looking Glasse:" "Testaments, *Premuers*, Psalters, *Hornbooks*, Grammers. And also all sorts of Garlands, and old Ballads, Course-sheet, and sheet-and-half Histories, and Godly Books." The title of Hornbook has also been otherwise applied than to a school book: thus, we have Dekker's "Gull's Hornbook" (1609), a satiric guide to the fashionable follies of the town, and showing, among other things, "How a gallant should behave himself in Paul's Walk." And we find one W. T. Playtes issuing a prospectus of "The Hornbook for the Remembrance of the Signs of Salvation," in 12 vols. 8vo., with 365,000 marginal references, or 1000 for every day in the year.

Shenstone, who was taught to read at a dame-school, near Halesowen, in Shropshire, in his delightfully quaint poem of the "Schoolmistress," commemorating his venerable preceptress, thus records the use of the Hornbook:—

> Lo! now with state she utters her command;
> Eftsoons the urchins to their tasks repair:
> Their books of stature small they take in hand,
> Which with sollicitd horn secured are,
> To save from finger wet the letters fair.

We have somewhere read a story of a mother tempting her son along the cross-row by giving him an apple for each letter he learnt. This brings us to the gingerbread alphabet of our own time, which appears to have been common a century and a half since:—

> To Master John the English maid
> A Hornbook gives of gingerbread;
> And, that the child may learn the better,
> As he can name, he eats the letter. PRIOR.

In the original picture, by Schidone, and formerly in the Gallery of the Earl of Ashburnham, we see the Italian Hornbook of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, at which period the painter lived. In this fine composition, the girl in the foreground holds a hornbook, which has, beneath the cross-row, the Lord's Prayer in Latin, &c., the whole within a border of pleasing design. The sandalled feet and flowing robe of the girl give the picture a classical character: a chubby boy is looking over her right shoulder; and in the distance, beneath the arcade of a temple, are two other learners, who, by their studious air, are interesting accessories to the main design. The picture is popularly known as "the Hornbook;" and was beautifully engraved, in 1816, by Robert Cooper, the impressions being in the schedule of Prizes in Tomkins's Picture Lottery.

The Hornbook was not always mounted on a board, as in the Illustration: many were printed on the horn only, or pasted to its back, like one used forty years ago by a friend, when a boy, at Bristol.

We have indulged in this bibliographic ramble, mainly to show the rudeness of the "dumb teacher" formerly employed at the dame-school and elsewhere. The specimen before us is not of any considerable age, as the fashion of the letters denotes; and, in rural districts, such a Hornbook may not be many years passed out of use. It was, in all probability, superseded by the "Battledoor" and "Reading made Easy," with which came the Alphabet illustration; though the Spelling-book is considerably older than either. The Battledoor, by the way, reminds us of a strategy of Milton mention d by Locke: "by pasting the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice. " I as made this a play for his children, whereby his eldest son in coats has played himself into spelling."

In the majority of these early manuals of teaching children, the illustrations appear to have been not only wretchedly engraved, but drawn without any regard to character or accurate form of the objects represented. Hence the child became thus early familiar with unmeaning figures; and to unlearn this erroneous education of the eye, became the business of after life. But the spread of art has in our days assumed a character as useful as its range is extensive; and well-drawn figures are no longer exclusively to be sought in costly pictures or illustrated books; for this artistic improvement has been extended to the purposes of every-day life. In place of the uninviting Hornbook, we have our school-books filled with well-drawn engravings; and the paper and printing of such works present a bright contrast with the small letters seen through the sheet of horn. Three volumes before us furnish abundant evidence of this advancement in "the tools of Education;" and their plan is being extended to other branches of elementary education than Spelling, Reading, and Elocution, to which the present books are devoted.

The Illustrated London Spelling Book contains no fewer than one hundred and seventy wood-cuts, well executed; and, what is still more important, well chosen as to subject, of a cheerful and practical character, instead of the fantastic, nay cabalistic, forms which disfigured our earliest educational books. Even the alphabet subjects will be suggestive to the little learner, and such as will induce him to ask questions relating to them: this is the moment for imparting information with effect, for it is never so strongly impressed upon the mind as when given the moment it is asked for. At the same time, the progressive plan of the book is closely watched; the child is not frightened by impossibilities at its tender age; but, both in the spelling and reading, the progress of the scholar is consulted by the gradual increase in the length of the words. The reading lessons are pretty little narratives, nearly original, and of just such incidents of amusement and instruction as are most likely to attract the attention of a child: they are cheerful throughout, although "the good seed" is not forgotten to be thrown in the path of childhood—a priceless fragment in its first lessons, in spite of the secular taint and coldness of the day. Among the pictures, subjects of natural history predominate; and there cannot be a readier means of leading children to understand the beauty of earth and all that therein is, than by well-drawn figures of striking objects in the kingdoms of Nature

The Illustrated London Reading Book is the next stage in the series. It contains some hundred and fifty lessons, mostly selected from standard authors. The subjects are not of the old "Tommy and Harry" class, or of a hackneyed character; but of actual living interest, in many instances describing wonders which are at the moment arising around us. Historicites are sprinkled throughout the book. Its leading recommendation is the vivacity as well as variety of its contents: they are, to quote a prospectus, and often misused phrase, "highly graphic:" the events and incidents have a certain picturesqueness of character, which must prove highly attractive to all grown-up; and both teacher and learner may profit in their progress, though in a different ratio. The Engravings are of higher pretensions than those of the Spelling-book: some are from pictures by eminent living painters; and not unfrequently they take the reader to remote corners of the earth, as well as familiarise him with the wonders of his own country. Appended is a vocabulary of words used in the volume, and rendered necessary by the somewhat advanced nature of certain of the information conveyed in the descriptive lessons.

The Illustrated London Instructor, the third volume of the series, has a still higher aim than its predecessors—the teaching of the Art of Elocution, by "selections from the best ancient and modern authors in every branch of English composition, most fitted for the purpose of eliciting and strengthening the powers of reading and speaking." The contents are less discursive than those of the Reading Book; and the Instructor, as its name implies, is more directly educational. The plan commences with an Essay on Elocution and Composition; though the author does not fail to enforce the importance of "the oral example of a competent teacher—without which, all books professing to give instruction in Elocution are comparatively of little value." The selections, about one hundred in number, consist of Moral and Miscellaneous Essays; Historical and Biographical Readings; Ancient Eloquence; Natural History; and Dramatic and Poetic Readings. The masterpieces of English literature, by the elder authors, have supplied the staple of the volume; although there is an almost equal proportion of graceful compositions by living writers. These impart much novelty, whilst they do not impair the soundness of the papers, many of which treat of the best branches of study. The Illustrations are tasteful, various, and appropriate; and are, perhaps, of more artistic design than the Engravings of the "Reading Book."

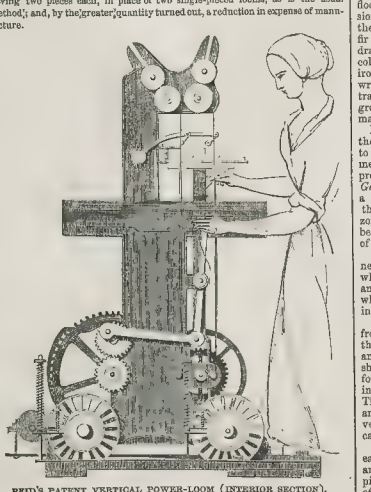
We now take leave of these attractive books, the characteristics of which we have sought to place before the reader in juxta-position with the dull and dingy "Hornbook" of our forefathers. To estimate the gain of the present generation by the change, would be no easy inquiry; but could not fail to prompt universal gratitude for the advantages which we enjoy over our immediate predecessors in everything that aids the growth of the goodly tree, and the gathering of its golden fruit.

For, as old Playtes says, in his "Hornbook" prospectus, "the Cow of the Church of Knowledge giveth abundance of Milk for the Babes of Knowledge."

NEW PLAN OF POWER WEAVING.

THE shortening of the hours of labour by act of Parliament renders every improvement towards a greater quantity of work being turned off by machinery of more consequence than formerly.

The advantages aimed at by the above Loom are—enabling the weaver to attend with greater facility the weaving of four pieces at once, by two looms having two pieces each, in place of two single-pieced looms, as is the usual method; and, by the greater quantity turned out, a reduction in expense of manufacture.



REID'S PATENT VERTICAL POWER-LOOM (INTERIOR SECTION).

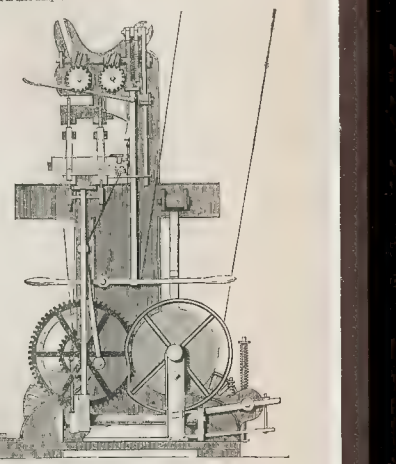
The vertical position is the best for viewing *two pieces* at once, while weaving, and gives a greater facility of taking in the broken threads of warp of the back piece, as is shewn by the Sketch—the weaver is in the act of taking in the broken thread of warp of the back piece.

A division of labour might be carried out (if thought advantageous to keep the loom more constantly at work), by placing a young hand to keep up the weft, with a relay of shuttles, the loom being made to stop instantly of itself when the weft thread breaks or runs out, and stops only when the shuttle is lodged at the gearing end of the loom; so that a young person, standing at the corner of four looms, could command the weft of eight pieces, leaving for the weaver of each four pieces only the warp yarn to attend to; and, besides, by this employment a constant training up of new weavers would be going on.

This Loom takes no more (perhaps less) house-room than the usual single-pieced loom. By the vertical position, a smaller shed, or opening of the warp for the shuttle, can be applied, or a larger shuttle may be used for coarser, stout fabrics, and even enable the use of the throstle bobbin in some kinds of work, as in the worsted for muslin-de-laine, or a smaller shuttle for fine yarns.

The Loom being capable of quick speed, a fly-wheel can be used to greater advantage, owing to the back speed by which the Loom is constructed: say when, at 150 throws of the shuttle per minute, the fly of the Loom is 300 revolutions per minute, it might be more.

The Loom is also adapted for other than plain cloth weaving, as in variety of twills, &c.



END VIEW, AND GEARING.

The weight of the batton, or lay, is nicely balanced by the turn of a nut-screw against a spring, as shewn under, at back of Loom. The batton, or lay, rises and falls, and the shuttle traverses the reed, to suit the vertical position.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK.

WE have on previous occasions furnished our readers with views and various statistics respecting the Great Industrial Palace, now rapidly progressing under the direction of those persevering and enterprising contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson. In the present Number, we shall commence a series of interesting details with regard to the construction of the building; and also with respect to the perfect mechanical arrangements, by which alone the stupendous undertaking could be accomplished within the prescribed time; and, in order to show the *modus operandi* in laying down the first ground-plan, we may suppose the whole surface of ground to be built upon, divided into perfectly geometrical squares, of *eight feet* each; and, further, that every principal dimension in the ground-plan is an equimultiple of the figure *eight*, which may, therefore, in the present instance, be called the magic number: thus, in the total length of the building, there are *two hundred and thirty-one imaginary squares*, and in the whole width of the building *fifty-one imaginary squares*, the actual length being 1848, and the actual width 408 feet, respectively. Having a clear view of this main point in designing so large a structure to be executed in so short a time, the details will be rendered more easy of comprehension. The main features of the interior of the building are the central aisle and the transept, the former extending the whole length of the structure, and being 72 feet, or *nine squares* wide, and the latter extending the whole width of the structure, and of the same width as the principal aisle. The height of the main aisle to the under side of the gutter is 62 feet 2 inches, and of the transept 66 feet 6 inches, both from the level of the floor On either side of the main aisle are five additional *walks* running parallel therewith, and of the respective widths of 24 feet (or *three* squares), 48 feet (or *six* squares), 24 feet, 48 feet, and 24 feet. Over two of these walks it is intended to construct galleries, in order to obtain altogether about five acres of additional space on the first floor. The details of these galleries we shall give on a future occasion. It is necessary here to state that the principal materials used in the construction of the building are wrought and cast iron, oak and fir woods, and glass, but no bricks whatever, except in the main drains for carrying the whole of the water from the roofs: thus, the columns, trussed girders, and rain-water pipes, are of cast iron; the iron ties in the gutter trusses, bolts, rivets, screws, and nuts, of wrought iron; the gutters, ridge-pieces, frame ribs for the roof of the transept, sham trussed girders, flooring, and external *walls* on the ground level, of wood; and the skylights, and external sides of the main aisle, transept, and galleries, chiefly of glass.

In our *View of the Transept, looking North* (*at page* 393), are seen the stately trees for whose especial protection the transept was added to Mr. Paxton's original design. This transept will be roofed in by means of twelve massive semicircular ribs of timber, which are prominently shown lying on the ground in the central part of the *General View of the Works, looking East* (*at page* 389): there will be a clear space above the trees of about 18 feet 6 inches. Each of these ribs is made up of six sections of wood, three being placed horizontal in section (at springing), and three vertically, the whole depth being 17 inches, and the width 8 inches; the flanch at back, made up of two-inch deals, projecting 1½ inch on either side.

In front of each rib is a moulded piece of wood 1½ inch in thickness, corresponding with the segmental face of the iron columns to which the ribs are to be sustained; an iron plate, 3½ inches by ⅜ths of an inch, both in front and behind the girder, runs throughout the whole length, by means of which, and proper screw-bolts and nuts at intervals of 22 inches, the whole is firmly secured together.

In the View of the Building Works looking East—which was taken from an elevated position on the *south* side of the building—are seen the different stages of construction; thus, the three tiers of columns and trussed girders of the great aisle and transept are prominent shewn. In the foreground are lying the four largest trussed girders for connecting the angles of the great aisle and transept, and carrying the roof of the transept: each of these girders is 72 feet long. The ribs of the roof of the transept, already described, are also seen and also a truck, drawn by two horses, by which the girders are conveyed to their destination. On the right of the picture are seen the carpenters busily engaged in laying the floors.

In the view shewing the glazing of the roof (*at page* 396), three bays of each eight feet wide, and co-extensive with one 24-feet trussed girder are clearly shewn. Seven workmen are seen at different parts of the picture: on the left, is a labourer ascending a ladder, with a supply of putty; and on the right, another man is carrying up part of a plank; while in the middle, a third is descending for materials; the other men are fitting and puttying in the glass. In the three bays shewn, there are three ridge-pieces and four gutters, which last also answer the purpose as of plates, on to which the lower ends of the sash-bars are notched and nailed after the fashion of common rafters on an ordinary roof, the upper ends of the sash-bars being nailed to the longitudinal ridge-pieces. Each piece of crown glass extends from the ridge piece to the gutter, and is 50 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 1-16

(*Continued on page* 396.)

THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORKS.

THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—THE TRANSEPT.—(LOOKING NORTH.)

FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

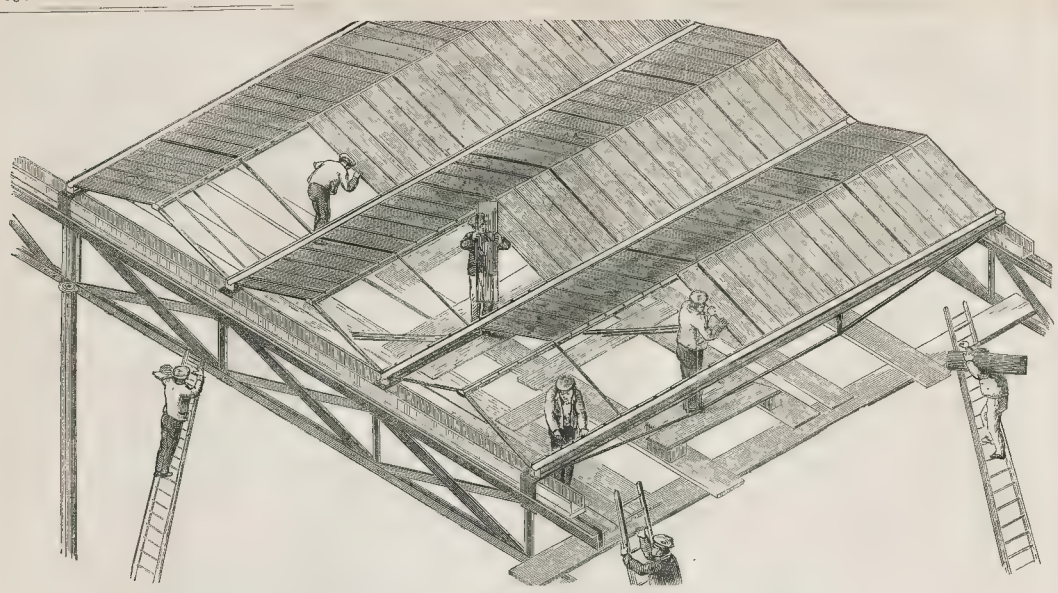
AUTHOR OF "GIDEON GILES," "ROYSTON GOWER," "FAIR ROSAMOND," "LADY JANE GREY," &c., &c.

CHAPTER III.—(*Continued.*)

That night Fred sat down in his chamber, and wrote the following letter to the laundress:—

"MY DEAR MADAM,—In explanation of what you witnessed last night, I beg to say that I was in earnest, which, by advising with your daughter, she will testify to aforesaid; and I doubt not, convinces you that my offer will be duly honoured. Without her, shall embark to some savage solitude. Have long 'sat like Patience on a monument'—too long for my happiness. 'The vacant never take Patience on a monument'—too long for my happiness. 'The vacant never like Patience on a monument'—too long for my happiness. 'The vacant never like Patience on a monument'—too long for my happiness. 'The vacant never like

as came up, and Matilda leaned from the archway with a large basket of nes in her arms, which she was taking home to wash.
llerton drew back, and said, "Not now, my friend; some other time. I ride over with you to-morrow. I respect you, my boy, but, hang it, I can- stand being introduced to her here, with that thundering great basket of y linen in her arms. How do I know who might be passing?" saying which was all ready, he did not know which way to look. He turned to see if ere was a cab at hand, but there was not. The omnibus was now moving on, d everybody who passed turned to look at them. Matilda was overwhelmed with her fear of losing the omnibus, Fred, at last, seized hold of one adle of the clothes' basket, and assisted her to carry it. Just as they reached omnibus, a fine, jolly, red-faced old gentleman, a friend of Fred's uncles, anced to be getting up, and seeing the young man, he nodded to him, and ing him a peculiar look, said, "Doing a little in the laundress's line, ed?"
"We must have a cab," said Fred, without replying; "wait a few moments, dear, while I look for one;" then turning away, he said to himself, "Tol- ton is right; it will not do in our position to be seen in the City with this formal clothes-basket."
In a few moments a cab was found, and the clothes-basket placed on the roof, atilda remarking, as she got in, that the fare would be as much as the whole thing she was taking home would come to.
And this was the first real humbling Fred's Pride had received. He felt—ought not ashamed of her, for her sweet face was an introduction to her any- here—that he was of her humble calling, and he sat silent and thoughtful as de cab, leaving the Borough. She spoke to him once or twice, but as either the noise of the cab prevented him from hearing her, or he was too rapt up in thought to pay any attention to her. At length she placed her and on his arm, and said, "Fred, have I offended you?"
He paused, looked up at her beautiful face, pressed her hand, and neither ered what Tollerton nor the whole City might think of him, for Love had once ore obtained the ascendancy of Pride.
"I thought you seemed ashamed of seeing me with the clothes," she said, eaking just what she thought and felt. "I'm sure the young gentleman did nat was with you, by his hurrying off in the manner he did."
"That was my friend Tollerton," said Fred; "he had an engagement, but has romised to come down to see us to-morrow or the following day."
"If I had thought I should have met you," replied Matilda, "I would have ut one of the omnibus men to have taken the clothes home for me, and have alked back with you. Any of them would have done so without charging nything; they have often taken them when mother and I have walked home ogether."
"You had better do so another time, my dearest," said Fred, "though I hould not like you to be beholden to those men, but would rather you paid hem. They are very well in their way; but, as you are about to become my little wife, you must not be too familiar with them." Fred, while standing eside her in Gracechurch-street, did not feel at all easy at seeing one or two f



THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK, FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—GLAZING THE ROOF.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK.

(*Continued from page 391.*)

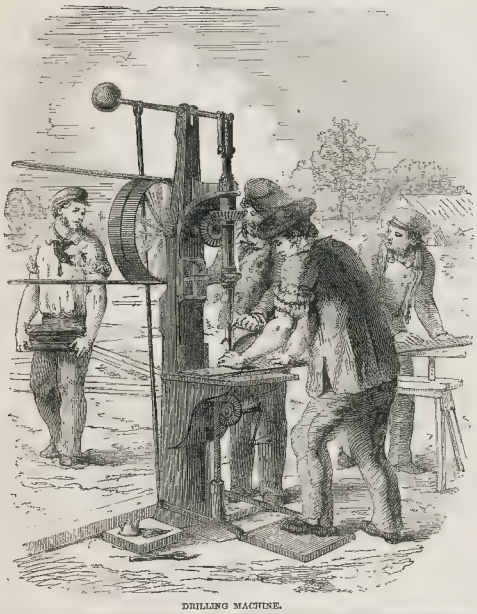
inch in thickness. The longitudinal gutter-plates or troughs, are formed out of solid fir scantling, the hollow being effected by machinery away from the works; but the ends are cut off, and the hollows to receive the rain-water heads are formed by machinery on the works, which will be given on a future occasion, as also the ingenious movable platform, for facilitating the operation of glazing the sashes. The water from the longitudinal troughs runs into the transverse gutters, which are framed on the premises, and are fixed on the top of the transverse trussed girders.

In the *View of the Base of one of the Columns*, the construction of drainage is shown. On the left is seen the melting-pot containing the lead for making the joints of the horizontal water-pipes, which are 6 inches internal diameter, and running underground in the direction of the length of the building, towards the brick culvert at the east end thereof. These horizontal pipes will receive the water from the gutters through the cast-iron columns which support the roofs of the building. A man is seen in the act of pouring in the lead to make the joints. The columns are each placed in sockets, which are, constructed with bases five-eighths of an inch thick 3 feet 1 inch long, and 18 inches wide, the whole being strengthened with vertical flanches: the internal diameter of the socket is 6 inches, and on its surface is enlarged at its four angles for 1¼ inch bolt holes, which correspond with similar perforated projections at the lower end of each column; so that, by screw bolts and nuts, the two are firmly secured to each other. The height of the sockets varies with the ground, which has a fall, from west to east, of 1 in 280. The base of the socket rests on a bed of concrete, made of gravel and lime—the former material being entirely dug from pits sunk at the west end of the building ground: the thickness of concrete varies with the depth of the bed of gravel, which extends under the whole of the ground; thus a very firm natural foundation is obtained.

BASE OF COLUMN.

One of Nathan Gough's four-horse vertical high-pressure engines is used for giving motion to the drilling and punching machines, which are placed one on either side at convenient distances. We have introduced a view of each of these machines. On the horizontal shaft of the engine, which passes through the top of the boiler, are three pullies of various diameters, from which two gutta percha and one leathern band pass to the two machines already mentioned. The *Drilling Machine*, which is one of Nasmyth's construction, is shown in the operation of perforating iron bars for the rivets. Two of the men are attending to place the bar under the drill; and a third is pouring oil into the drill-hole, to keep the drill cool.

In the *View of the Punching Machine* are shown the operations of punching bolt-holes in the bars of iron, and cutting off the ends by the shears. These modes of substituting mechanical for manual labour are to be seen in every large mechanical establishment in the kingdom. It may be mentioned here that about 3000 holes are punched during the present working day of ten hours.



DRILLING MACHINE.

PUNCHING MACHINE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1850.—SUPPLEMENT.—GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 456.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

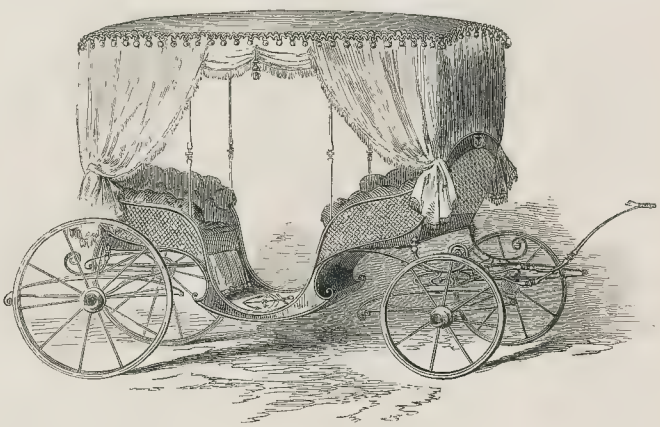
THE PAPAL VINDICATION.

THE Vindication of Cardinal Wiseman is an elaborate and clever document; but it has been issued at too late a period to allay the storm which has been raised—not so much by his elevation, and that of his colleagues, to the Roman Catholic episcopate, as by the presumptuous and offensive tone of exultation and superiority in which the appointments were announced to the world. The Papal Bull would have fallen amid comparative indifference, if it had not been for the pastoral letter of Cardinal Wiseman, and the vain-glorious boasting of other Roman Catholic dignitaries. "*The people of England, who for so many years*," said Dr. Ullathorne, of Birmingham, "*had been separated from the See of Rome, were about, of their own free will, to be added to the Holy Church. He did not recollect any people on earth, but those of Great Britain, who, having rejected the religion of God, were again restored to the bosom of the Church. The hierarchy was restored—the grave was opened—and Christ was coming out.*"

It was this kind of preaching and writing—it was this insolent and exulting, but foolish spirit, manifested somewhat too clumsily by the Roman Catholic priesthood—that aroused the Protestant feeling of England, and which not all the explanations and palliations of Cardinal Wiseman, however temperately worded or cleverly framed, will be able to soothe. The mere appointment of Bishops and Archbishops with new titles, if it had been accompanied by an humble and modest statement, that the change was solely intended for the better internal government of the Roman Catholic Church, would not have offended the Protestants of this country. They would have looked upon such arrangements with the same indifference as they regard the proceedings of the Mormonites, with whom they have no sympathy, but against whom they have no hostility. Cardinal Wiseman's disclaimer of any denial of the Queen's temporal supremacy deserves praise as a piece of composition. It is so temperate and logical, as to increase the public regret that it did not appear a month ago, before the mischief was done, and before this angry flood of theological bitterness was let loose over the land. We wish we could indulge in the hope that it will be effective for the purposes for which it appears to have been framed, and shall greatly rejoice if, at the eleventh hour, it should tend in any degree, however slight, to abate the public mistrust of any class of our fellow-subjects. Whatever distrust may remain will be entirely chargeable upon the blatant indiscretion of the many over-sanguine priests of the Romish persuasion, who have tortured what, if we are to believe Cardinal Wiseman, was a harmless domestic arrangement among the Roman Catholics themselves, into an aggression—in words, if not in deeds—against the Protestant faith and people of this country.

The first alarm has blown over, but no small portion of the indignation remains. It will be well for the Church of England, against whom, and not against the Dissenters, the exultation of Drs. Ullathorne and Wiseman was directed, if the unfriendly criticism of either of them shall have the effect of reviving a zeal which has slumbered—of removing the doubt which was fast leading many conscientious but wavering men into error, and of knitting together in a firmer bond than before the various parties that were forming within its bosom, and threatening it with disruption. Even the taunt of a foe may be productive of good, and the rebuke of an opponent may excite the serious thought which the remonstrances of a friend may have failed to call forth. Many of the sincerest well-wishers of the Church of England have dwelt upon abuses which it would have been for her interest to have remedied long ago; but hitherto the warnings and remonstrances have for the most part fallen upon inattentive, pre-occupied, or obstinate minds. The sneers of Cardinal Wiseman may possibly excite more attention and produce more good. Those are truly the wise men who profit by what their enemies say of them.

When Cardinal Wiseman promises that he will visit the shrine of St. Edward, "and meditate on the olden times when the Church filled without a coronation, and multitudes hourly worshipped without a service," he administers a reproof, not the less valuable because it comes from unfriendly lips. When he adds, "that he will pay his entrance fee, to go into Westminster Abbey like other liege subjects, that he will resign himself meekly to the guidance of the beadle, and listen without rebuke when he points out to his admiration detestable monuments, or shows a hole in the wall for a confessional," it is impossible to deny, that the Roman Catholic dignitary, however much he may err on the doctrinal and theological points in dispute, has discovered and assailed a weak point in the administration of the Abbey. It has been too long a subject of scandal that an admission fee should be demanded at the doors of our metropolitan cathedrals, and that these magnificent edifices, the pride of London, should only be known by their outsides to the great masses of the people. The Cardinal's criticism, as regards the "detestable" monuments, might have been spared; but, in other respects, however unpalatable it may



CARRIAGE FOR HIS HIGHNESS SAID PACHA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S STEAM YACHT "PETERHOFF."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

be, there is too much foundation for his hard words to allow them to fall unproductively.

We heartily wish, for the sake of the Church of England, that his still keener criticism upon the spiritual destitution of the district immediately around Westminster Abbey, were not supported by facts. "In ancient times," he says, "the existence of an abbey on any spot, with a large staff of clergy and ample revenues, would have sufficed to create around it a little paradise of comfort, cheerfulness, and ease. This, however, is not now the case. Close under the Abbey of Westminster there lie concealed labyrinths of lanes and courts, and alleys and slums, nests of ignorance, vice, depravity, and crime, as well as of squalor, wretchedness, and disease; whose atmosphere is typhus, whose ventilation is cholera; in which swarms a huge and almost countless population, in great measure, nominally at least, Catholic; haunts of filth, which no sewage committee can reach—dark corners, which no lighting-board can brighten. This is the part of Westminster which alone I covet, and which I shall be glad to claim and to visit as a blessed pasture in which sheep of holy Church are to be tended, in which a Bishop's godly work has to be done, of consoling, converting, and preserving. And if, as I humbly trust in God, it shall be seen that this special culture, arising from the establishment of our hierarchy, bears fruits of order, peacefulness, decency, religion, and virtue, it may be that the Holy See shall not be thought to have acted unwisely, when it bound up the very soul and salvation of a chief pastor with those of a city where the name indeed is glorious, but the perilous infamous—in which the very grandeur of its public edifices is as a shadow, to screen from the public eye sin and misery the most appalling. If the wealth of the Abbey be stagnant, and not diffusive, if it in no way rescue the neighbouring population from the depths in which it is sunk, let there be no jealousy of any one who, by whatever name, is ready to make the latter his care, without interfering with the former." If this be the sentiment of Dr. Wiseman, and his too faithful description of the wretched purlieus of Westminster Abbey—without exception, the most immoral and degraded portion of this great metropolis—shall stir up the zeal of the clergy who participate in the revenues and emoluments of the Abbey, to investigate the condition of the population around them; if it shall induce them to establish additional schools for the swarming children of poverty and vice—to visit more frequently the outcasts of society in their miserable homes, and to stir with more kindliness and zeal at the bedside of the expiring sinner, something better than theological rancour will have been excited, and good will have flowed even from so unwelcome a source as the assumptions and presumptions of Popery.

We earnestly hope, that, amid many other good results, which may be expected, sooner or later, from the shock which the Church of England and the feelings of the people have received, a revival of sympathy between Church and people may be the most conspicuous and the most lasting. The lesson has been a rude one, but it cannot with truth be said that it was not needed.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S STEAM-YACHT.

We regret to announce that the splendid steam-yacht, called the *Peterhoff*, which was built in this country a few months since, expressly for the Emperor of Russia, has been entirely lost on her passage out to St. Petersburgh. The *Peterhoff* was of iron construction, built by Mr. Mare, of Blackwall. She was nearly 400 tons burden, and was fitted with engines of 140 horse power. Her internal arrangements were of the most costly character, and no expense was spared in equipping her for the service of the Emperor. The transmission of the unfortunate yacht to St. Petersburgh was entrusted to an eminent firm on Cornhill, who took every care o supply her with an efficient crew. A master mariner, Mr James Boutland, who had been employed in the Baltic for the last 24 years, was appointed to take charge of her, her crew being selected from men who had been trading in that sea. Some five or six weeks ago she took her departure from the Thames, having on board, in addition to her crew, Mr. George Rennie, the engineer, and Mr. Waterman, jun., who designed the yacht, and who, we understand, was charged with its delivery to the Emperor, with Mr. Eschappar and one or two other gentlemen. She reached Copenhagen in safety, and there she took on board two ladies attached to the embassy there for conveyance to Revel, she resumed her trip.

The following letter from Mr. Waterman, jun., contains full details of the unfortunate occurrence:—

St. Petersburgh Hotel, Revel, October 31, 1850.

SIR,—It is with regret I inform you of our misfortune since we left Copenhagen, which we did on the 22d inst. at 5 P.M. We passed the *Archimede*, a Prussian steam-vessel, that went ashore a few days ago on the island of Bornholm. We had no sooner left the island than it blew a perfect hurricane, and continued blowing until the morning of the 24th, in the evening it was a perfect calm. We were thinking of going to bed about 12 o'clock, when [illegible] we were startled by a terrific rumbling noise. We immediately ran on deck [illegible] horror, we found the *Peterhoff* had her length up a shallow reef of rocks. She immediately began to fill, and was not long before the outer inside [illegible] was level with the sea. Unfortunately, two ladies connected with the embassy at Copenhagen accompanied us, with the intention of landing at this place. We attempted to effect a landing in the boats, but could not succeed, for the rocks; so we had to return to the *Peterhoff* and remained until daylight, firing rockets every consecutive half-hour. At daylight, three boats came from the shore to our assistance. We immediately went, with a portion of our luggage, ashore to a gentleman's [illegible] We immediately went, with a portion of our luggage, ashore to a gentleman's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COUNTRY NEWS.

NORTH SURREY DISTRICT SCHOOL, PENGE, NEAR NORWOOD.

The public opening of this noble institution took place on Wednesday. It is established, under the authority of the Poor-law Board, for the industrial training of the infants poor maintained out of the poor-rates of the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, and of the several parishes comprised in the Croydon, Kingston, Lewisham, Richmond, and Wandsworth and Clapham unions—a great improvement upon the former system of providing for the children of paupers and others. Among the visitors present were his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Rev. Mr. Rider, W. Prescott, Esq., High Sheriff of Surrey; Hon. Locke King, M.P., — Alcock, Esq., M.P., &c.

The building is situated on a piece of land adjoining the Anerley station of the Croydon Railway, which was purchased at the price of £3300; and the cost of the erection, which was conducted under the direction of the architect, Mr. Charles Lee, of Golden-square, is £15,000.

This establishment, which can accommodate 600 children, is strictly industrial, and no pauper officers or servants are allowed on the premises, this being important to prevent the contamination consequent on contact with adult paupers. There are also three divisions, viz. for boys, for girls, and for infants.

The buildings comprise three large school and class-rooms, with apartments for two schoolmistresses, two schoolmistresses, and for infant schoolmaster and mistress; also for drilling masters, steward, matron, other officers, and servants, with dining-room (capable of containing 600 children), chapel, chaplain's room for examining and instructing the children, board-room, work and store-rooms, two receiving-wards for the reception of children before they enter (or until examined by the medical officer), with baths, washing-room, and rooms adjoining for the baking, and deposit of the children's own clothes; also two kitchens, bakery, six lavatories, two plunging and other baths. Up-stairs there are fourteen dormitories, with lavatories and conveniences adjoining each; also a bed-room for an officer or servant, so that no dormitory is left without proper superintendence.

There are extensive enclosed playgrounds for boys, girls, and infants, with large sheds in each for use in wet weather; also distinct airing grounds for invalid boys and girls; likewise a pleasure-garden, for the sole use of the girls.

The farm-buildings are erected at a short distance from the main buildings, comprise a bailiff's house, wash-house, dairy, cow-house for twelve cows, root-house, barn, hay-house, tool and implement-houses, stable, cart, chaise, and sledge-houses, pigsties and fowl-houses. The cooking and dairy are separated from the other buildings for teaching the girls dairy work.

Adjoining the farm-buildings, gas works are erecting, where gas will be manufactured for lighting the whole of the buildings by night as well as by day, this being thought essential.

About seven acres of the ground are laid out as kitchen-gardens, for teaching the boys gardening, and the rest of the land is to be cultivated by the boys entirely.

A feature in the reformatory effect of this establishment is the impossibility of return to it after the age of fourteen. Children, by being brought up in a workhouse, look on it as their home, and, when put out to work, have no dread of returning to it if otherwise than comfortable, or if lazy when out; but children brought up in these schools will look on the workhouse as a degradation, and will not so readily go there, but endeavour to retain their places, to save themselves from the disgrace of a workhouse.

The afternoon service in the chapel commenced at twelve o'clock, the prayers being read by the Rev. Mr. Rudge, the chaplain of the institution. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and was taken from the 39th chapter of Proverbs, part of the 16th verse: "A child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame." After service, the visitors partook of a collation.

FLAX COTTON.—It is understood that arrangements are in progress for making experiments on a large scale in Manchester, with respect to the value of Chevalier F. Claussen's mode of adapting the flax fibre to the cotton machinery. The experiments are to be made in the presence of an impartial and well qualified person, to be selected by some members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Claussen having formally addressed the Board of Trade, requesting that an opportunity should be afforded him for fully testing the capabilities of his invention on a large scale, it is, we believe, in consequence of this application that the eminent gentlemen connected with manufactures in Manchester have decided upon affording to the inventor the requisite facilities, and of placing some machinery at his disposal.

MARYPORT AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—On Wednesday, a special meeting, duly convened, was held at Maryport; F. L. Dykes, Esq., in the chair, at which it was resolved to raise a new capital of £83,921, by four per cent. perpetual shares of £.5 each; and to apply to Parliament for powers to redeem the £25 shares, and to raise by shares or mortgage the further sum of capital of £60,000 to cover the excess of debts beyond the Parliamentary powers already incurred.

LIVERPOOL GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE.—A preliminary meeting of gentlemen was held at Mr. William Rathbone's office, Liverpool, on Monday, to consider the subject of the removal of the gunpowder magazines at Liscard. Mr. George Holt, one of the deputation that had waited on Sir George Grey, explained that Sir George Grey had expressed his great surprise that a matter of such alarming interest to Liverpool should only recently have come to the knowledge of Government, and that he could hardly account for the inaction of the town council in the matter. It was shown by one of the speakers that the existence of such a magazine was a disgrace to Liverpool, which left that city for parts unknown

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A memorial to Government, praying for their immediate removal, was agreed to; and a call was made for the requisite signatures.

INCENDIARISM NEAR GAINSBOROUGH.—We regret to state that a spirit of incendiarism has shown itself within these few days in a part of the country where it was never known previously to exist. Two fires, by both of which the property of the same farmer has been destroyed, have taken place within a few miles of Gainsborough; and, on Sunday night, several stacks were consumed in a yard at Morton, within a mile of that town. Suspicion falls, we hear, upon parties who have been in the employ of the same farmer for many years, and conduct themselves with an insolence which causes much alarm wherever the houses which they approach are not well garrisoned.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—A second case of this kind has just been discovered in the Worcester Post-office, the delinquent being the chief clerk, Mr. Price, who it appears is in good circumstances and has money in a local bank, besides an inheritance *in prospectu*. It appears that for some time the accused party has been the habit of appropriating to his own use part of the moneys received for the payment of Post-office orders, &c., which it was his duty to hand over to the Postmaster, Mr. Harding. When charged with the delinquency, he at once confessed his guilt. The extent of the defalcation is upwards of £50. Price has absconded, but the deficiency has been paid to Mr. Harding by a friend of Price's, from funds of his deposited in Messrs. Farley and Co.'s Bank at Worcester.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—A destructive fire, supposed to be the act of an incendiary, took place on Saturday last, on the premises of Mr. C. H. Osborne, Scotter Common, Butterwick, Yorkshire. The flames were seen issuing from the stack-yard, containing five wheat stacks, one of barley, and two of straw. Assistance being procured, it was discovered that one of the straw stacks had been set fire to on the wind side, and in a few moments the whole was enveloped in flames. The barn adjoining the yard, in which were 80 quarters of good old wheat, stood in a very precarious situation, and water being scarce, it was expected every moment to become a prey to the flames. The greatest exertions, however, were used, happily with success; but so narrow was its escape, that the barn door and window frames were burnt almost into charcoal. The valuable stacks were entirely consumed. It is stated that two men of suspicious appearance were seen lurking about the premises just before the fire broke out, and a cottage not far distant was robbed during the raging of the fire. No clue has, however, yet been discovered to the incendiaries. So great was the body of the flame, that the fire was distinctly perceived in the east field at Epworth. The property is insured in the Sun Fire Office.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Thursday (last week), Mr. Armsten, a commercial gentleman from London, was on a visit on a visit to Mr. Hollest, and put up at the Neptune Hotel, Clayton-square. In the evening he placed the dressing-box of his gig, containing money to the amount of £270, in the commercial-room. During the night the lock of the box was forced, and the money, consisting of one £100 bank-note, a £50 note, a £10 note, three £20, and £30 in gold, taken.

The *Chester Courant* states that Lord Feilding was burnt in effigy at St. Asaph last week.

An accident, sufficient to cause serious delay of the train to Birmingham, on the London and North-Western line, took place on Wednesday. An engine broke down four miles on the Birmingham side of Rugby; the result was that the train conveying the London morning papers did not arrive in Birmingham until an hour and a half after the usual time.

ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A SHIP OF WAR.—Advices received by the West India mail acquaint us with the fact that on the 24th August, 1850, in lat. 28° S., 126° 23' W., William Muir, gunner's mate of her Majesty's ship *Calypso*, having misdemanded the neglect of duty, went to the galley fire, lit a slow match, and was discovered by the corporal of Marines in the act of entering the magazine, with the intention of blowing up the ship. Muir was kept in irons till his arrival at Valparaiso, when he contrived to make his escape —how is not stated.

Colonel Blagrave, of Calcot Park, has undergone the operation of couching, and, by the skilful management of Dr. Walton, of Lower Grosvenor-street, is progressing favourably.

The steamer *Tribune* was totally destroyed by fire, recently, on the Ohio, below Cincinnati. No lives were lost, but a large amount of property

A lamentable accident occurred in the harbour of Bombay on Sunday night, October 13, by which Mrs. West, the wife of the steward of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Poka*, lost her life.

At Lahore, in India, Captain Gaussen, of the 14th Dragoons, has met with a very serious accident, by walking in his sleep off the flat roof of a summer-house in the Shulimar-gardens, where he was passing the night. It is feared that he will not recover

At Rouen several of the manufacturers have been compelled to put their hands upon half-work in consequence of a want of orders.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A vacancy in the direction of the East India Company will, it is expected, very shortly occur by the resignation of Mr. Lyell, the state of whose health is such as to incapacitate him from the performance of the duties of the direction; and should the presidency of Addiscombe be given to Major Oliviant, there will be another vacancy.

Lord Mackenzie will, it is reported, shortly retire from the judicial bench of Scotland, and be succeeded by Lord Advocate

At half-past two on the morning of the 5th inst., the great freight *dépôt* of the Boston and Maine Railroad, United States, in the former city, was discovered to be on fire. It was entirely destroyed, and also 30 cars laden with cotton, flour, &c. The total loss is estimated at upwards of 100,000 dollars.

The solicitors of the "Woods and Forests" have received instructions to give the necessary Parliamentary notices preparatory to the introduction of a bill to extinguish the right of the Crown to stock the New Forest in Hampshire with deer and other wild beasts of the forest, and to empower her Majesty to enclose the several portions of the said forest. It is also intended to put an end to the several encroachments on the Crown lands which have been so much complained of

In addition to the 100 guineas which the Duke of Northumberland offers for the best model life-boat, he also offers (and not the Royal National Shipwreck Institution, as previously stated) 50 guineas for a life-boat built according to the model which shall be approved of.

Exeter Hall is to be re-opened on Friday, the 29th instant, with a performance of the "Messiah" by the sacred Harmonic Society.

According to a General Post-office order just issued, henceforth all newsvenders will be allowed to print on the cover of any newspapers and stamped periodicals which they may send by post, the title or name of such newspaper or periodical, and also their own names and address. No writing or printing of any description whatsoever, either on the outer or inner side of the wrapper, except that above mentioned, and the name and address of the party for whom the newspaper or periodical may be intended, will be permitted.

A benefit for the public on behalf of Mrs. Hollest, widow of the late murdered vicar of Frimley, has just been made by some friends of that lady, and is deserving of every consideration. In addition to the sudden and violent bereavement she sustained, the widow of Mr. Hollest has been left in very narrow circumstances, and a committee has been formed by the neighbouring clergy and gentry to receive the subscriptions of those who may be disposed to contribute to the alleviation of a case of suffering which has excited universal sympathy.

M. Dogère, professor at the Agronomical Institution of Versailles, who had been charged by the Minister of Agriculture to examine the best means of destroying the insects which ravages wheat, has invented one which, by applying a certain amount of heat (from 55 to 60 degrees) to the grain, preserves it in a sound state for bread, whilst it destroys the insect. From 60 to 100 hundredlitres may be passed through the apparatus per day.

Sir George Anderson, C.B., and Mr. John Bonham, C.B., are promoted to the Second Class of the Order of the Bath for civil services; and Sir Thomas Hastings and Mr. H. Robinson are nominated to the rank of C.B., or third class of the same order.

A forgery to the amount of £800, by the master of the Winslow Union Workhouse, was communicated on Saturday to the Metropolitan Police. The delinquent has been traced to the neighbourhood of King's-cross, or Shoreditch, London

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives adopted, last week, an address of condolence to the King on the death of the Queen. The address assures the King of the affection and loyalty of the nation, and of its sincere sympathy in the grief occasioned by so great a calamity.

At his last rent-day, G. H. Wilkinson, Esq., of Harperley Park, returned 10 per cent. to his tenants on their rentals; and at his recent rent-day, Calverley B. Bewicke, Esq., of Cauby Manor, according to his wonted liberality, returned 16 per cent. on the reduced rents to all his Kirkheaton tenantry.

The Shetland correspondent of the *John o'Groat Journal* states that steam communication will be opened next spring between Iceland and Leith, the vessel calling at the Shetland and Faroe islands.

On Monday night, a steam saw-mill at Inverness, the property of Mr. Town-Councillor Anderson, shipowner, was destroyed by fire. The flames were so gigantic, that, according to the *Inverness Courier*, persons could recognise each other at three miles distance by the light.

In New York 4200 foreigners have been this year naturalised. A large number of them just before the late state election.

Mr. W. Appleton, of Boston (United States), has given £20,000 to an asylum in that city

John M'Donough, a miserly millionaire of New Orleans, died a few weeks ago, leaving some 10,000,000 dollars or more chiefly to the poor of New Orleans and Baltimore, and a mere trifle to his sister, who is poor. It is said that the will will be contested

A gold region has been discovered in Venezuela, which is said to produce a richer yield of metal than the mines and diggings in California.

The emigration returns for Canada, furnished by the superintendant at Quebec, exhibit a decrease of 8000 emigrants this year, as compared with 1849.

The City Bank of Montreal has offered a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension of Robert Fleming Coles, the cashier of its Quebec branch, who left that city for parts unknown

Upon the decease of Mr. Raphael being known, an influential meeting of the Liberal party of the borough of St. Albans took place, and the name of Mr. Edwin James, the Queen's Counsel, was mentioned as a gentleman to be requested to stand on the Liberal interest. The Conservative party are astir, but have not named their candidate.

The Spanish steam-frigates were launched on Tuesday at Blackwall, in the presence of the Spanish Ambassador and a large concourse of visitors. They were named, respectively, *Reyna* and *Isabella Segunda*. The vessels are of the first-class, and were built from Admiralty plans.

His Excellency the Baron Rehausen, the Swedish Minister at the court of St. James's, is shortly expected to return to this country, to resume his diplomatic functions.

It has been suggested, that, as the great Exhibition in 1851 will draw thousands of persons to the metropolis, a first-rate cricket match should be played at Lord's; as, for instance, the eleven to be composed of the finest players in England (Kent and Sussex against All England).

A very handsome residence, a Gothic palace, is now nearly finished for the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton. It is situate behind the chapel (nearer to York-place). This, with the convent of the sisters of Mercy, the schools, the chapels, &c., form quite a little Roman Catholic colony in that part of Clifton. The Cathedral or Church of the Holy Apostles is to have a new Gothic casing

Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., had the honour of being presented, by our Ambassador at Constantinople, to his Majesty the Sultan, at a private audience on the 31st ult.

The Blackburn Peel Memorial Committee are still proceeding in raising the funds necessary for the erection of a useful memorial to the late Sir R. Peel, Bart., in the form of public baths for all classes. Upwards of £500 have been promised.

On the 8th instant, a gentleman travelling in a railway carriage between Preston and Tebay station, on the Lancashire and Carlisle line, was robbed of £19 in bank-notes, one of them a £10 note, 66,837, dated August 5, 1850

On Bonne Fair, Dunblane, a farmer was lately robbed of a red morocco pocket-book containing £.07 in bank-notes, consisting of two £20, two £10, four £5, and the rest £1 notes, all of the Bank of Scotland, except a few of the small notes.

Capt. Good Hope intelligence to the 25th of September states that in the northern part of the colony, two native chiefs, with the tribes to which they belong, have caused much trouble, and done much mischief, which the Governor and Government of the British resident to adopt severe measures for their defeat and apprehension.

The Bradford town council have resolved that all steam-engine chimneys within the borough should be raised to the height of 30 yards where the engine is of five-horse power and upwards.

Cockermouth Church was destroyed by fire on Friday morning week. Scarcely a portion, with the exception of the walls and the tower, was left standing.

The Charlotte Town (Prince Edward Island) *Gazette* announces the death, on the 10th instant, of his Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of that province.

Hayti and the city of the 16th ult. report a collision between the Haytians and Dominicans on the 9th ult. in the pass of Bornico. The Haytians were driven back with terrible slaughter. On the 11th ult. the Emperor marched with his troops for Petit Gomes against the enemy. Two Dominican schooners of war had captured a Haytian brig of war.

It is estimated that more than 1000 fugitive slaves have lately arrived in Canada from the United States.

The treaty between the British Government and the Lake Superior Indians has been settled, the Government paying them 16,000 dollars in cash, and 4000 per annum for ever, in consideration whereof the Indians withdraw from the disputed territory, and the mining companies are free to resume their operations.

The British North American Electric Telegraph Company, at a recent meeting in Quebec, resolved to construct forthwith the line from Riviere du Loup to Woodstock, whereby a perfect telegraphic communication between Quebec and Halifax will be established.

The Government engineers employed in making examinations of the river St. Lawrence, continue to report favourably of their progress, and it is expected that a speedy removal of the impediments to navigation between Montreal and the ocean will be effected. Toronto harbour is hereafter, under an act of Parliament, to be managed by a trust company. The chairman has been appointed by the Government, and the board has entered upon its duties.

At Colchester Market, on Saturday week, a cattle-dealer was robbed of three £5 Bank of England notes, seven or eight £5 Colchester Bank notes, and a cheque for six guineas, drawn by Joseph Kingly on Messrs. Round, Green, and Co.'s Colchester Bank.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

We have to congratulate ourselves on the very widely-expressed satisfaction of our subscribers and the public at our last week's Illustrations and notes in connexion with the Great Industrial Palace in Hyde-Park. As an amendment to the suggestion of throwing the building open, when completed, to all classes of visitors gratuitously, it has been proposed to affix a toll for admission of one penny. The number of visitors could thus be accurately registered, whilst upwards of four hundred pounds would be realised for the general funds of the Exhibition.

Consequent on the large demands for floor or counter space, the Commissioners have authorised the erection of an additional gallery, which increases the total exhibiting area for the United Kingdom to about 220,956 superficial feet.

The admission tickets are to be discontinued, from the inconvenience to the progress of the works by the increasing number of visitors. A charge of five shillings for each person will in future be demanded; and should any amount arise from this source, it will form a sick and accident fund for the workmen

The conditions for providing refreshments in the building extend over three areas: the first will supply ices, pastry, sandwiches, fruits, tea, coffee, and aërated waters; the other two are to furnish bread, butter, cheese, tea, coffee, ginger beer, and similar drinks. No cooking will be allowed, and no heating apparatus, except for the purpose of warming water. Fresh filtered water is to be supplied gratis: but the further regulations and lists of prices, &c., can be obtained from the Executive Committee. Tenders for the supply are to be addressed to the Office, Old Palace-yard, by the 9th of December.

Among the collateral advantages of the Great Exhibition will be the downfall of our provincial cumbersome and oppressive patent laws. The rights of exhibitors have been frequently discussed before the Royal Commission; and it is quite certain that these rights will not be left unprotected in the Great Industrial Exhibition, which was originated for the benefit of the ingenuity and industry of the world. The claims of a patentee are to have his labour, skill, and expenditure regarded as his own peculiar property; whilst the claims of the public are, not to have such regard light; bestowed nor afforded, to the detriment or obstruction of the general emulation and advancement. Besides the efforts in London, especially the very praiseworthy advances of the Society of Arts, the Farringdon Committee have been bestirring themselves for an alteration in the existing law. Mr. M. D Hill, Q.C., the recorder of the borough, proposes that "an inventor, by placing his invention in the Exhibition, shall be in the same state as regards a patent right as if he had previously sued out a patent, subject, however, to the condition that the patent shall be sued out within a reasonable and specified time, or not at all." He further apprehends, that some institution is permanently required of the nature of an inventors' mart, where, for a limited period, inventions may be deposited with a similar privilege to that proposed to be conceded to the exhibitors of next year."

The necessity of a full knowledge of the proportions of the allotted space for the building operations of the foreign contributors has been strongly urged on the Continental authorities. The requisite information must be sent before the 18th of December; and the Executive Committee will be only too happy to receive suggestions and personal assistance as to the arrangement of the articles to be contributed

After some misapprehension, especially among the German applicants, it has been determined not to affix prices to articles exhibited, though their cost may enter into the question of rewards. If the exhibitor claims any merit for cheapness, he must declare the price in his invoice.

By our country returns, we perceive that linen fabrics and cotton manufactures, wool-cards and mats, a series of mineralogical specimens, and the dropping-well petrifactions, are to be exhibited from Knaresborough

Complaints are made that the agricultural produce of Lincolnshire will not be adequately represented: the Spalding wheat is not returned, nor mustard, wool, or chicory, which are grown to a considerable extent.

Agricultural implements, with harness, models, tanks applicable for sewage and manure purposes, specimens of every variety of English wool, are noticeable amongst the Chelmsford application

Limerick is being strongly urged to forward her unrivalled lace and gloves. The Queen's Counsel suggests a display of Kildare slates and marbles, Plassey limestone, Irish freestone, leather, cutlery, together with the native ores, earths, and salts of the locality

Sixty-four exhibitors are named from Huddersfield. Plain and fancy woollen manufactures, merinos, dyes, machinery, models, cabinet-furniture, British gram, flour, and meal, together with raw wool, appear in the list

Two subscriptions have been received from the London engineering department of the Great Western, as instalments of the staff of the line. The South-Western staff had previously contributed

All the companies in important railway companies have agreed to allow a deduction of one-half the railway charge for the conveyance of goods of exhibitors. The members of local clubs are to be conveyed at a single fare for the up and down journey, according to no case to be exacting more than single returns for one journey. Other reductions with regard to distance are also promised.

Excursion tickets across the Atlantic are suggested. They will pay well, and, as an American correspondent writes, "at the same time afford John Bull an extensive view of his children who vegetate on the side of the herring pond."

The visiting clubs increase. In the neighbourhood of Norwich, Knaresborough, East Dereham, Spalding, Hartlepool, Yeovil, and Worthing, the funds are reported to be satisfactorily accumulating.

The *Worcester Chronicle* states that the Worcester glove trade is behind in its exertions for the Exhibition

Mr. Chevalier, from Jersey, promises a swinging coast beacon; and the ladies committee are to hold a fancy fair in December, in connexion with the Exhibition.

Among the articles of plate for which the Goldsmiths' Company have set apart £1000 in prizes, one has following:—Group of figures as a candelabrum, not less than 500 ounces; dessert service in not less than four pieces; shield, salver, or altar dish; sideboard ewer; cup candlestick and branch, for three; four cups and saucers; tea and coffee, and communion services; candlesticks, salts, claret-jug; tea-kettle and stand, ink-stand; spoons and forks; silver, silver-gilt, or gilt in part. Parties are to communicate with the clerk of the company's hall, before the 30th instant.

The local committees are informed that no list of intending exhibitors should be given, without first obtaining the authority from each individual exhibitor for the publication of his name

A committee has been appointed by the Bishop of London for providing foreigners and other strangers with the means of attending divine worship during the period of the Exhibition.

With the exception of the Bodmin and St. Germans districts, Cornwall promises well. Ores, stones, ochres, clays, and the various operations of smelting, &c., will be displayed. Nets, illustrative of the Cornish fisheries, hides, and wheat, make a total demand in the first section of 1484 feet. Of the Cornish manufactures in granite, porphyry, and slate, are proffered; and the total space, including 90 feet for the North Abbey Iron and Coal Companies, extends over 2700 superficial feet.

Besides the renowned china and stoneware from the Staffordshire Potteries, architectural decorations from the Staffordshire clays are promised. One manufacturer is, we hear, preparing a china service, at a cost of 600 guineas

Several of the more eminent of the Leicester firms will aid amply with displays of every description of hosiery, gloves, worsted, lambs'-wool, Berlin, gloves, Shetland, and other goods, and the wool in its various stages, until finished into yarn. Geological specimens from the blue lias limestone, fossils, &c., are promised.

Merthyr-Tydvil will forward specimens of Welsh flannel.

There are forty-eight exhibitors from Bradford. Iron in its raw state, ironwork and machinery, power-looms for weaving worsted stuffs, jacquard machines and hand looms, machinery for spinning worsted yarns, wool-combs and stuffing-boxes are enumerated. Models of coal-mines, with explosive lamps, hinges used in spinning; cotton and worsted and silk-throwing are mentioned. The wools are arranged in five departments, and the amount of space assigned is 1622 feet.

A Manchester warehouseman is declared to be spinning a pound of cotton of the finest description, in length two hundred and thirty-eight miles one thousand one hundred and twenty yards. The cotton was imported from Egypt.

Rich mineral products are to be afforded by the Settle district. A specimen of the blue-fag, black marble, and mountain limestone, with the grey Ebchmal marble, are to be contributed.

In our foreign intelligence, we find that the Maharajah Gholsub Singh, of Jammo, has sent a collection of shawls, *papier-maché*, carpets of entirely new patterns, from Cashmere, to Lahore, *en route* to London. Their value is said at £10,000; and they are, it is believed, in the first of the vessels. The chiefs around have forwarded numerous and costly contributions to the contest them is a suit of steel armour inlaid with gold, together with many other warlike and agricultural implements

The Hong-Kong committee were requested to procure the granite, and tools used in cutting it, of the neighbourhood; also, specimens of the wood and instruments used in carving the joss, or idol, in a perfectly finished state, with a model of a joss-house; porcelain in its various stages, with the brushes, paint, &c.; cotton quilts, with the instruments and models for working them.

The President of the United States, after communications with the Marine, has agreed to despatch one of the States vessels on the gratuitous transport the specimens of American industry and art which we are to receive.

Arrivals from Australia are anticipated skins, wool, and hair; specimens of raw silk and native weaving; oils, earths; indigo, and other dyes; finished work and raw materials in stone and marbles; olive and walnut-wood.

It is stated that the French President has some notion of taking a hotel, at Slough, for himself and staff during a month of the Exhibition.

A further consignment of 192 Russian packages is noticed from Hamburgh, that Mr. Funnell, a workman in the employ of Mr. Scott Russell, engineer, of Brighton, is constructing a water-wheel in circumference than a threepenny piece, for the Exhibition of 1851; but it is uncertain whether he will be able to complete it in time.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, AT MONTREAL.

A very interesting class of contributions to the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be held next year, is promised from Canada, where a commission has been issued under the great seal of the provinces to conduct a "Provincial Exhibition" at Montreal, with a view to the solution of articles (Canadian production) for transmission to the mother country.

The sum of £2000 having been granted by the Legislature for the purposes of the commission, and local subscriptions to a considerable amount having been added thereto, the Commissioners have awarded prizes amounting in the ag-

PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF CANADA, HELD AT MONTREAL.—THE NORTH HALL.

gregate to £1500) to the best articles exhibited in the specified classes. The Exhibition was opened in the Bonsecours Market Hall, at Montreal, on Thursday, the 17th ult. There are two large apartments, both of which are completely filled.

In the Hall, on the left hand from the staircase, or North Hall, beginning at the upper end, is a splendid collection of furniture, chiefly in black walnut, some of it richly carved. There is another collection at the opposite end; the sofas, chairs, centre tables, bedsteads, and cots, with other articles of convenience or luxury, display much taste and skill.

Some elegant grates, enclosed in painted chimney-pieces, evince superior workmanship.

A glass case, containing a silver tea-kettle, goblets, spoons, and brooches set in gold, all manufactured in Canada, is very attractive.

A large collection of minerals, some of them specimens of great size, ranged along the eastern side of the building, gives somes idea of the underground resources of the colony. Bottles of the various mineral waters are also to be found in the same part of the Hall.

The printers and engravers have sent specimens of their work, in plain and ornamental letterpress, lithography, copper-plate engraving, and wood-cuts.

Boots and shoes, fancy slippers -fur caps, gloves, and gauntlets—straw-bonnets and hats, are the principal articles of wearing-apparel exhibited.

The show of woollen and linen goods is extensive, embracing different kinds of cloth, blankets, flannels, shawls, and sheeting of various textures.

Next are a collection of glass, in plates, shades, bottles, and jugs; various articles of dentistry; Daguerréotypes, wigs, specimens of turning, guns and daggers, bungs and corks, brushes, lasts, works in plaster, picture-frames; bottles of porpoise, cod-liver, and black whale's tongue oil; porpoise leather, "never manufactured before;" a steam-boat engine gong, and a fine specimen of bird's-eye maple veneer.

There are numerous models; among which are locomotive engines, a cabinet piano-forte, and a hot-air cooking apparatus.

The South Hall is principally devoted to agricultural produce and machinery, together with carriages, saddlery, and harness.

Here are bundles of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and beans, in the straw; as well as large quantities of those grains in bags; fine specimens of Indian corn; barrels of flour, kegs of butter, pearlashes; barrels of beef, pork, and hams; buckets of hops, cheeses, honey, starch, bees-wax, sugar.

Further on are ploughs of different kinds; harrows, dung and hay forks, rakes, scythes, axes (an excellent assortment), cooper's tools, fanning mills, churns, a turnip-slicer, a reaping machine, shovels, stump extractors, pails, tubs, and brooms.

The carriages are much commended, especially the sleighs. The single sleigh, with its skeleton horses, wearing elegant harness, is generally admired. There are also some saddles, of remarkably good manufacture.

We can only glance at the remainder, including cooking-stoves, with both tin and copper ware; draining and paving tiles; models of bridges; a portable mangle; grist mills, a turning lathe; a church bell and frame complete, the whole made at Montreal in three days, the copper used for the purpose being brought from the Bruce Mines; railroad wheels; a bookbinder's cutting machine, invented and made by a binder; a model of a cannon calculated to regale charges of horse and foot, and which, at a distance of 16 yards, will scatter balls 60 yards in extent; specimens of calf-skins dressed, upper leather, and fancy leather for binding, &c.

The centre of each Hall is given to the Horticultural Society, and is occupied by an octagon stand; that in the North Hall being for fruits and flowers, and the other for vegetables. Both are tastefully ornamented, and they add much to the interest of the Exhibition. The result of the whole is a very favourable impression of the capabilities of the country, and the industry and skill of its inhabitants.

Canada (says the Editor of a Montreal journal), as well as many other countries, will benefit by the impulse and excitement resulting from the happy thought which originated the World's Industrial Exhibition.

PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF CANADA, HELD AT MONTREAL.—THE SOUTH HALL.

GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

EVERY step in the progress of the works of the Great Industrial Palace is replete with interest: the results of the labour of nearly eighteen hundred men, besides the power of numerous steam-engines and horses, both on the ground and at the numerous private establishments in London and other parts of the kingdom, engaged in assisting the enterprising contractors, make a great show even at the end of a single week. Surely a new era in building has arrived, when *glazing* and *flooring* can be measured by *the acre*, and *girders* and *gutters* by *the mile!*

We this week illustrate

THE SASH-BAR CUTTING MACHINE.

Before describing the *sash-bar cutting machine*, which is represented, a few words may not be out of place with regard to the origin of this contrivance, as there are more claimants than one to the invention—a circumstance by no means unusual when results are favourable. In the fifty-third volume of the "Transactions of the Society of Arts," we find a communication from Mr. Paxton on this subject, dated 18th March, 1840, in which he says that, "in its first state, it merely performed the part of a grooving-machine, but was subsequently improved so as to make the bar complete;" and that, by its adoption, the labour of *twenty* men for one year was performed, and a consequent saving of £1200 effected in labour alone. Now, we are not aware of sash-bars being completed by machinery before this period; and in the machine represented in *the View*, we perceive the same principle as that of Mr. Paxton's machine, with certain additions, by which double the amount of work is performed in a given time. Thus, in the machine used for the Chatsworth conservatory bars, each bar was passed *twice* through the machine; whereas, by the machine now used, the operation of moulding both sides is performed at once. We may also here allude to the substitution, by Mr. Paxton, of a *groove* for a *ribate*, as used in ordinary sash-bars, whereby he makes his *ridge and furrow plan* very complete, as the putty, being protected by the groove, is not exposed to the alternations of weather, which, in the latter case, cause it to crack, thus admitting the rain, which, in a building destined to receive the choicest wares, would form a very serious objection to top lights of the ordinary construction.

Our *View* of the *sash-bar cutting machine* was taken by the permission of Mr. Birch, of the Phœnix Saw-mills, near Cumberland-market, Regent's-park, who has a contract for supplying skylight bars for the great Building, as also the upright bars for the vertical lights, and ridge-pieces for the skylights.

Mr. Birch's steam power amounts to from 20 to 25 horse-power, of which 4½ to 5 horse-power is appropriated to this machine. From a 21-inch pulley at the level of the floor a leather band passes to the driving pulley of the cutters, which rotate at a speed of about 5000 revolutions per minute: the cutters are secured from dust by a metallic hood, which can be removed at pleasure. The chief novelty, we apprehend, in this machine, is the addition of a second set of cutters, whereby the sash-bars, instead of passing twice, pass *only once*, under the formidable claws which give to them their proper form—thus double the amount of work is performed in a given time. One man and a boy are required to attend to the machine: the former places the planks on the table, to be received by the 3-inch *feed* rollers, which, having parallel indents throughout, in the direction of their length, cause the planks to move forward to the cutters; while the latter receives three, four, or more of the finished bars, according to the width of the plank, and removes them to the floor, near to a bench, where they are examined and cut to their proper length of 15 feet. If found to be *shaky*, they are rejected as unfit to be used in the "model structure." Besides those for cutting out the moulded or bevilled parts, cutters are also applied for separating the bars; but circular saws, each of 8 inches diameter, placed in advance of the moulding cutters, are preferred for that purpose, as the latter are more easily blunted by knots in the wood.

Besides the two feed rollers, there are also three *pressure* rollers, of similar diameter and length, which is regulated by the width of the plank to be cut into bars. One of the pressure rollers is placed in the rear of the cutters, and the other two in front; and in connexion with

PAYING THE WORKMEN.

the pressure rollers, under which the planks severally pass, are suspended weights from adjustable levers, which are seen in the view.

About 307 planks pass through this machine in ten hours, allowing for a stoppage of about ten minutes in each hour for sharpening the cutters, &c. Now, if only three bars are produced out of each plank, it gives a length of sash-bars of about *two miles* and *three-quarters* per diem.

In another part of Mr. Birch's premises a moulding machine has been applied, with suitable modifications for cutting the ridge-pieces for the skylights, which are finished to 24-feet lengths, and cut out of fir timber 3 inches square. By this machine, which is worked with a power of about *five horses*, 100 lengths, or 2400 feet, are produced in the ten working hours, due allowance being made for sharpening the cutters, &c. In forming the skylights, the several lengths of ridge-pieces are put together with ½-inch dowels 3 inches in length.

PAYING THE MEN.

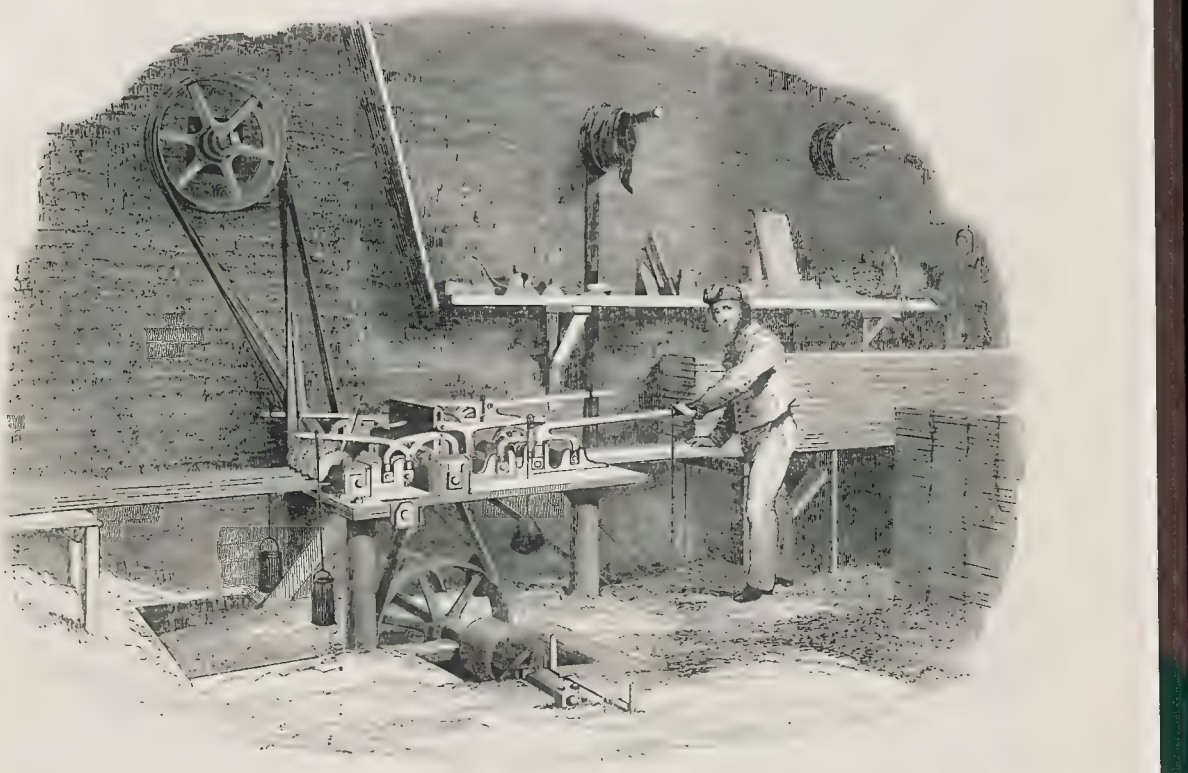
In order fully to estimate the value of a new process, intended to supersede some long-established method of accomplishing the same object, it is necessary to make a comparison between the one and the other, in order to ascertain the advantages to be derived from the supposed improvement. Thus, we shall be better able to judge of the improved method of paying the men engaged in the erection of the "Crystal Palace," by first taking a glance at the plan in ordinary use, as practised in some of the large building and other establishments of London and elsewhere. Pay-day has arrived: the foreman, or pay-clerk, having a list of all the men who have been engaged, either wholly or partially, during the week, and also sufficient *change* both in silver and copper, calls for the men in some established order. The first four or six who appear at the pay desk may be supposed to be old steady hands, very regular, and scarcely ever varying in their time of attendance, so that the sums due to them may be regularly arranged on the desk or counter, and at once handed to them without any delay; but there approach at intervals irregular men, who never keep their proper time, and who, when pay-day arrives, scarcely know what is due to them. A conversation something like the following takes place:—"Well, Smith, what have you to receive this week?" "Why, I believe it's four days and three-quarters, but I'm not quite certain." The pay-clerk then refers to the time-book, and tells Smith that he has been absent altogether, during the week, *seven quarters*; and that, instead of 23s. 9d., he has only 21s. 3d. to receive, which is accordingly handed over to him, and he walks away. Being an expert and clever man, he is not discharged. Now it is evident, with frequent interruptions such as the above, instead of hours, days would almost be required to get through the operation of paying *eighteen hundred men*.

In our *View of paying the men*, the exterior of the pay-office is seen on the right, with a workman in the act of *taking* from the box his weekly wages, contained in a small open cylinder of zinc, together with a slip of paper, having his name, his number, and the exact amount due to him written thereon. The amount is, of course, ascertained beforehand, by an easy method which we shall presently describe. At the *exit* gate, as may be seen in the Engraving, is stationed a policeman whose duty it is to see that each man, as he passes from the pay-box to the exit gate, casts the zinc box into a large basket in front of the policeman. Now, with a view to prevent confusion, separate gangs of men, each numbering 200, are called up *seriatim*; each gang has a distinct series of consecutive numbers, so that the accounts are more easily kept and referred to, and any particular workman may thus be more readily found when required than if his name only were called; as, among so large a number, there may be five *Browns*, six *Joneses*, and seven or more *Robinsons*, and so on. By this system of classification and internal office arrangements, *fifteen* men are paid in *one minute*; and consequently, as there is only one pay-box, four hours are required to pay the whole of the eighteen hundred men.

We have so far endeavoured to make our readers acquainted with the process outside the pay-office; but, without knowing also what takes place *inside*, the entire system cannot be understood.

When a man is first engaged on the works, his name is registered in a book for the purpose, and a vacant number is assigned to him. Three metal counters, having stamped thereon the names of the contractors, and the man's own number, are given to him, by which his time each day is accurately ascertained; for as he enters in the morning he leaves one of such counters at the pay-box, a second after breakfast, and a third after dinner. As received, these counters are placed in long shallow boxes, having each 200 compartments, every compartment having its own number, so that the counters are easily placed in their right compartments when left by the men, and as readily given out to them when they leave the works at night. It is quite clear then, that, by such a system, fraud, irregularity, and delay are entirely prevented, though we think, if it could be effected, and we see no difficulty, a second pay-box should be added.

We shall resume our Illustrations of the constructive details next week.



THE SASH-BAR MACHINE, FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING, IN HYDE-PARK.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 24.—Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25.—St. Catherine
TUESDAY, 26.—Princess Mar. A [illegible] born, 1833.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Sun rises 7h. 39m., sets [illegible] 3 m.
THURSDAY, 28.—Oliver Goldsmith born, 1[illegible]
FRIDAY, 29.—Pines first planted by steam, 1[illegible]
SATURDAY, 30.—St. Andrew.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 30.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M A M A M A M A M A M A M A						
h m h m h m h m h m h m h m						
4 40 5 5 5 40 6 10 6 43 7 10 7 40 8 10 8 40 9 9 9 40 10 10 10 36 11 3[illegible] 11 55						

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL BENEFIT OF CONCERTS. LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Mdlle. JETTY TREFFZ and her GREAT EXHIBITION QUADRILLE EVERY Evening.
M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that the French Dancers from the Bal Masqué de la Garde Nationale de Paris, [illegible] Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, Mdlle. Pauline Desmarets, and Mr. Gentry, and Public [illegible] Quadrille, will be performed every Evening this Week.
In the production of the Quadrille, M. Jullien has endeavoured to bring together every possible element which can contribute to the true interpretation of the characteristic Music of the different Nations thrown into contrast, and has made the Dancing correspond. M. Soualle will perform "The Siel ian Serenade" on the new instrument, the Corno-Musa. The Brothers Chabu will accompany on the Italian and Spanish Bagpipes. M. Leroy (from the Cirque des Champs Elysées, at Paris) will perform on the Monstre Obbligatello. The new Octette for Clarinets (M. Maddeline, Hallay, Mercy, Menon, Halbry, and Meyerlow) to which was awarded the First Prize at the Conservatoire de Musique de Paris, [illegible] National Exposition of 1839, will be played by Mr. A. Winterbottom. The Cachucha, "The Neapolitan Tarantella," and "The Piedmontese Monferina," will be played [illegible] by "The Neapolitan Tarantella," and "The Piedmontese Monferina," will be played [illegible] by [illegible]
The Grand Overture to [illegible] will be aided by the BAND of HER MAJESTY'S 2nd LIFE ARTILLERY, under the direction of Mr. Collins; the BAND of HER MAJESTY'S 3rd LIFE GUARDS, under the direction of Mr Grattan Cooke the BAND of HER MAJESTY'S COLDSTREAM GUARDS, under the direction of Mr Godfrey (by the permission of the Colonel commanding the Brigade of Guards), and the French Pas Accablers Pas Redoublés, the Revellies, Rampel, [illegible] and the Last Lesson of the Lancers, by the FRENCH CORPS of Mr. [illegible] Military Ordonnances of the French Army, by the FRENCH CORPS of Mr. [illegible] the Garde Nationale of Paris, under the direction of M [illegible] the First Lesson of the Lancers, by the FRENCH CORPS of Mr. [illegible] Military Ordonnances of the French Army, by the FRENCH CORPS of Mr. [illegible] Major by [illegible] in this country.

DESCRIPTION OF [illegible] ASSEMBLED.

1. [illegible] to Music of Auber's Acrobate.
2. "The French Pas Accablers, performed by the Corps de Tambours, including La [illegible] Le Chant d'Hommage, and Le Reine. The Grand Pas Redoublé by the Three Military Bands, and Rouleau-drum performed by the Grand Chant d'Hommage.
No. 1. The Spanish Sapateado, with variations for Oboe, by M. Dolwigne; Flute, Mr. Pratten; Flageolet, M. Collinet; Guitar accompaniment, by the Misses Coulon.
[illegible]
Solo, M. Soualle; Harp Obligato, Mr. Sweatman.
No 2.—The Piedmontese Monferina, concluding with the Neapolitan Tarantella. Castanettes, by Signor Baldesci
No. 4.—Parlant pour la Syrie." French air, taken from an old Eastern melody, with variations by [illegible] Benbarjion, by Herr [illegible] mmers; for Trombone, by Signor Ciolfi; and Cornet à [illegible] Pratten.
No 5.—The Marsh of All Nations to London. The opening of the inauguration of the Great Exhibition is supposed to have arrived. The grand way, with fir tire first Lone shutters with wonderful nuances from all the parts of the known world, is as yet still, when at day break the festival is ushered in by the sounding of the chimes of London, echoed far and near from the most celebrated bells of [illegible] Bow, Big Ben, Westminster, St. Paul's, [illegible] Cathedral, Shakspeare's Church at Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—The society resumed its sittings on Monday last. The Lord Bishop of London presided at the meeting. There were also present the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart.; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; Revs. Dr. Spry, Robert Tritton, and J. J. Ainger; Messrs. Wm. Davis, James Cocks, H. J. Barchard, Benjamin Harrison, and Arthur Powell. Among other business transacted at the meeting, a.d was granted towards carrying into effect the following objects: Building churches at Werneth, a newly constituted district, lately forming a part of the chapelry of Oldham, in the parish of Prestwich; and at Samford, a district of the parish of Cheltenham; rebuilding churches at Lymm, near Warrington; Compton, near Newbury; Holcombe, in the parish of Bury, Lancashire; Cherry Burton, near Beverley; and Challacombe, near Barnstaple. Enlarging or increasing the accommodation in the churches of Michaelstone-super-Avon, near Neath, Glamorganshire; Narborough, near Leicester; St. Martin-le-Palace, Norwich; St. John, Ousebridge End, York; and Lambeth (parish church).

PATENT LAW REFORM.—The committee appointed by the Society of Arts held their first meeting on Tuesday, at the Society's house, in the Adelphi. The members of the committee present were—The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., Mr. Henry T. Hope, M.P., Mr. George Bruce, Mr. Richard Prosser, of Birmingham; Mr. Bennet Woodcroft, Mr. Peter le Neve Foster, Mr. J. H. Elliott, and Dr. Forbes Royle. The committee were unanimous in their affirmation of the following principles:—"1. That inventors, desirous to secure ought not to be subjected to any other expenses than such as may be absolutely necessary to secure to them the protection of their inventions. 2. That the difficulties and anomalies experienced in connection with patent property should be removed." And resolved to prepare a bill, embodying their views, with as little delay as possible.

ROYAL ORTHOPŒDIC HOSPITAL.—A meeting of governors and others interested in the welfare of this charity, instituted for the cure of all contractions and deformities, was held on Wednesday, in the board-room of the institution, in Bloomsbury-square, for general business. The report, being the eleventh of the society's existence, stated, that during the past year there had been 1299 cases admitted, of whom 71 were in-patients, making a total, since its establishment, of nearly 10,000 persons, the most pitiable objects of charity, who have been restored from deformity to active usefulness. There are at present 700 out-patients under treatment, and the weekly applications average 40, and there are more than 300 severe cases on the books waiting for admission. The report concluded with an appeal for support on behalf of the crippled poor, for whom the largest hospital would not be more than commensurate.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—A meeting was held on Monday evening, in the board-room of the above hospital, No. 6, Lombard-street, Finsbury. Henry Tucker, Esq., presided. From the report it appeared, that, since the opening of the charity, in June 1848, upwards of 7100 patients had been treated; and the number since the commencement of the present year reached 1194. The number on the weekly attendance of patients amounted to 506. It was observed that the contractors were actively engaged in enclosing the plot of ground secured for the intended new hospital, at the entrance to the Victoria Park, and the early commencement of the building was a subject of much anxiety, its necessity being greatly manifested by the numbers who have already received the out-door treatment of the institution.

LAMB AND FLAG RAGGED SCHOOLS, CLERKENWELL.—A general meeting of the friends and supporters of these schools took place on Monday evening, at the school-rooms, Clerkenwell-green. There was a numerous attendance. The report stated that the schools, which are among the most extensive of the class in the metropolis, comprised day, infant, Sunday, and evening schools for adults and young persons engaged during the day. The latter were open on two evenings during the week. The daily attendance at the infant school comprised nearly seventy children, from three years upwards, who evinced the greatest attachment to the school. It was quite a rare thing to see a child come dirty. The plan adopted was merely to separate the clean from the dirty, and those declared such directed to be separated, but not punished, as it tended to avoid it as much as possible. There had been 371 boys and girls on the books of the day school during the past year. Of these, 181 could read well in the Old and New Testament; the rest (190) could all read a little; and thirty could write very well in copy-books; 96 could write very well on slates; 82 understood common arithmetic; 35 girls could sew well; 50 were learning to sew. Upwards of 400 garments had been made in the schools during the past year. The boys excelled in writing; the girls in reading. If the infant-school were three times its size, it could be filled, so anxious were the little things to get to school. The Sunday-school attendance had been as follows: Number on the books, boys, girls, and infants, 295. Of these, 92 could read with various be- [illegible] The number on the [illegible] Of these, 62 could read with various degrees of [illegible] were in the elementary class. They all learned writing and arithmetic; and some of them wrote remarkably well. During the year, there had been a considerable influx of the scholars into the day-school, giving an average attendance of 445; an increase of nearly 150 upon the last return. The clothing fund stood as follows:—Deposits received from 165 depositors since the commencement, £64 10s. 6d.; amount paid to purchase clothing, as directed by the committee, independent of the clothes being made free of cost, £12 4s. 8d. total, £56 14s. 5½d.

WITNESSING OF CHANCERY-LANE.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Chancery-lane and the neighbourhood took place on Tuesday evening, at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, to consider the best means of carrying out the improvements contemplated at the north end of that important thoroughfare. J. R. Taylor having been called on to preside, he stated that he had collected upwards of £150 towards carrying out the object of the meeting, and he believed that £500 or £600 would be easily raised among the legal profession alone. Before entering the room he had been offered £20, making in all upwards of £150. The whole improvement on the east side might be effected for £2000; but if the present opportunity were allowed to pass by, it would, in some of the houses, cost £30,000 or £40,000 more. Mr. Steele, the proprietor of the corner house now re-erecting, had offered to take £1000 for his interest, which was a very reasonable demand. Messrs. Pickford and Co., whose great traffic was seriously impeded by the present confined thoroughfares, were prepared to spend expenditure, would do anything for the object in view. If the public effected the improvement on the east side of the street, no doubt they would have the aid of the Woods and Forests in removing the houses on the west side. But the late member of Gray's-inn, moved the first resolution, viz., "That clearing the necessity and practical convenience of enlarging the northern approach to Chancery-lane. He had that day mentioned the matter to the benchers of Gray's-inn, and received an assurance that it would be favourably considered on their next business day. Several other gentlemen having borne testimony to the necessity of the proposed alteration, Mr. G. H. Hutchinson moved that a committee be appointed to carry out the object. He felt convinced that the interests of Lincoln's-inn were about to take the matter into consideration; but while they delayed, Mr. Steele would proceed with his building, and the cost of the improvement would be more than £2000 or £40,000. A committee was appointed to carry out the object in view, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.—On Thursday, a meeting of the shareholders was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Vance in the chair; when, in consequence of all attempts to come to an arrangement respecting the shares with the directors having failed, it was resolved to take legal proceedings against the company, and to apply to Parliament for a bill clearly to define the rights of the fifth shareholders.

MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—On the 20th November, 1844, [illegible] he open deposit accounts amounted, respectively, to £1,[illegible] and the sum standing to the credit of the National Debt Commissioners, to £350,089, £311,094, and £291,775.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—On Saturday morning one of the most difficult and hazardous operations in surgery—amputation at the hip-joint—was successfully performed in this institution, by Mr. Charles G. Guthrie, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen eminent for their attainments in medical science. The patient was a young man, aged twenty-four, a lad-engraver, a highly respectable and intelligent youth, residing at a distant part of the country. He came into the hospital about a week since; not with any view to economy, but for the avowed purpose of obtaining the best possible advice for the disease under which he was suffering—an extensive tumefaction extending round the thigh, immediately below the hip-joint. An examination showed that the disease was rapidly spreading, and that the only hope of saving the life of the patient was an immediate operation. There was some objection to this on account of his low condition; but the danger progressing and appearing imminent, and the young man expressing himself most anxious to undergo the operation, it was determined to perform it without delay. [illegible] Mr. Guthrie was placed under the influence of chloroform, and, in a very few moments, became insensible to pain. The operation was then commenced, and in less than two minutes from the first incision having been made the limb was removed immediately below the hip-joint. An examination made on the instant by Mr. Stanley proving the bone above the point of amputation to be healthy, it was not deemed necessary to take out the joint. The operation having been completed, and all the arteries secured, the patient gradually recovered his consciousness; and, in reply to Mr. Guthrie's query as to whether he had suffered any pain, he said, "None whatever;" adding that his impression on awaking was, that the apparatus was not ready. Mr. Charles Guthrie was assisted in the operation by Mr. Hancock, surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Mr. Holt, surgeon to the Westminster Hospital; Mr. Canton, lecturer on anatomy at Charing-cross Hospital; Dr. Beith, R.N., surgeon to Greenwich Hospital; Mr. Barlow, assistant-surgery to Westminster Hospital; Professor Erichsen, Mr. Hogg, and Mr. Kidd. A dissection of the limb after removal proved the disease to have been of a malignant fungoid character—the tumour itself presenting a brain-like appearance. The patient is described as going on satisfactorily. It may not be generally understood how an operation of this character comes to be performed at an ophthalmic hospital; but it should be remembered (and it cannot be too extensively known) that the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital has accommodation for a large number of general patients, and the only reason the wards are not fully occupied is the very limited funds of which the institution is possessed

WHITTINGTON CLUB AND METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM.—The great room attached to this institution, which was formerly the meeting-hall of the "Crown and Anchor," was re-opened on Tuesday evening, for the first of a winter series of monthly balls, after having undergone an extensive process of renovation and refitting. The decorations are very elegant, and cost about £600. The inauguration went off with great éclat, a numerous and gay assembly mustering to auspicate the interesting occasion. A quadrille band occupied the orchestra, and the entire arrangements elicited general commendation.

SWEARING-IN SOLICITORS.—On Wednesday, the Right Hon. Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, attended at the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, to swear in solicitors. The number of gentlemen to be sworn exceeded 200. They were introduced to his Lordship in parties of 20.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—Mr. Betts has definitively resigned the office of chairman to the Eastern Counties Railway Company. That gentleman sent in his resignation consequent on an accident he met with some weeks since, but was subsequently urged by his colleagues in the directory to re-consider the matter. After giving every consideration to the wishes of his colleagues, Mr. Betts continues to adhere to his original intention.

The following colonial appointments have just been decided upon: Mr. Bannerman, late M.P. for Dundee, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island; and Sir John Athol Macgregor, Bart. (son of Sir E. Macgregor, formerly Governor-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands), to be President administering the government of the Virgin Islands.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PORTMAN CHAPEL.—On Monday morning, shortly after midnight, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the splendid episcopal structure, known as Portman Chapel, situate in Baker street, Portman-square, which, had it not been promptly discovered, would, no doubt, have resulted in the demolition of the sacred edifice. Some of the pulpit and flooring were destroyed in the furnace-room, before the fire was extinguished.

EXTRAORDINARY GOOD FORTUNE.—The following remarkable incident, illustrative of the caprice of fortune, occurred on Saturday last, at Gloucester-place, Kentish-town. A distrained-on furniture was levied on the premises by the landlord, for arrears of rent to the amount of £30, for which sum the whole of the household furniture had been condemned, and placed in two vans, preparatory to removal, with the exception of a chest of drawers, of antique appearance, which had been left to the last from mere accident. On examining more closely into the drawers, a small paper parcel was discovered, which on being opened, was found to contain no less a sum than 114 old guineas, of the reign of George III. It is hardly necessary to add that the claim was soon discharged, and the furniture returned to its former position.

ACCIDENT AT THE WORKS IN HYDE-PARK.—About four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a massively scaffold fell in the works in Hyde-park, which has, we regret to state, been attended with fatal consequences. Whilst a palmer was engaged in painting one of the iron girders, at the top of the bal dustrade, the scaffold under the girder gave way under him, falling upon the scaffold underneath, on which several carpenters and labourers were at work. The scaffold was broken through, and one of the carpenters and a labourer fell to the ground, and the painter to the ground. The unfortunate men were immediately conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where, on examination, it was found that the painter was dead, but that the carpenter and labourer were still alive, although most extensively injured

THE JEWEL ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.—At Bow-street police-office, on Wednesday, the prisoners, Gardener, Shaw, Badcock, Chevenau, Bunchers, Clinton, and Kelly (bailed), were brought up on the remanded charge of the robbery of Messrs. Clapham and Williams, jewellers and silversmiths, of the Strand; and, after some further evidence was adduced, Mr. Henry repeated his former reasons for deeming that there was a case against all the prisoners, except Kelly, to go before a jury. He would, therefore, remand the other prisoners to Saturday, and discharge Kelly.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MARK-LANE.—A large number of labourers have been employed for several weeks in extricating from the ruins a vast quantity of goods. Fifty tons of Russian bristles, about ten tons of horsehair, half a ton of sugar, eighty tons of pump, a large quantity of [illegible] hops, [illegible] tools, smiths, of the Strand; and, after some further evidence was adduced, Mr. Henry repeated his former reasons for deeming that there was a case against all the prisoners, except Kelly, to go before a jury. He would, therefore, remand the other prisoners to Saturday, and discharge Kelly.

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DEATH FROM STARVATION.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at the King's Arms, Limehouse, on the body of Mary Freeman. The deceased was unmarried, and supported herself by slopwork. For eight weeks before her death her earnings amounted to 1s. 6d. per week, and she was not supposed to be able to work constantly. A surgeon who examined the body after death found so much emaciation that he said the process of starvation must have been going on for a twelvemonth. The verdict was "Natural death, caused by want."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, November 16:—Males, 787; females, 794: total, 1581. Deaths during the same period: Males, 489; females, 506. The last return shows that the mortality of London, which rose, in its weekly sum, considerably above 900 at the end of October, when a sudden fall of temperature was experienced, has again declined, but only to a number above the average of the period, in which the thermometer, as regards the mean va.ue of its indications, has nearly recovered its former position. In the last three weeks the deaths have been successively 945, 921, and 906, the average of which is 924, 49, which corresponded to that ending last Saturday, the average number was 991; and if this be increased in the ratio of probable increase of population, it becomes 1081, compared with which the 908 deaths registered last week show a decrease of 173. In the present return, corrected to 1848, which is rather below the corrected average; more than 100 of these occurred amongst persons between 15 years of age and 60. From all other affections of the respiratory organs (exclusive of hooping-cough) the number registered is 148, which is under the average; but it will be observed, that though pneumonia, which carries off principally young persons, is now less severe than usual, bronchitis, which is spread more equally among all persons, is more severe than its ordinary amount at this season. Amongst contagious diseases, small-pox was fatal in 13 cases, of which two occurred to men above 20; and this disease has lately shown a tendency to increase. There died also 24 children of measles, and 37 of hooping-cough; 35 children and 4 adults died of scarlatina; 22 persons of diarrhœa and dysentery; but no case of cholera was registered in the week. Zymotic forms now predominate in this class of diseases; and it was fatal last week to 36 persons. A death from low fever in John-street, Tottenham-court-road, is directly ascribed by the medical attendant to deficiency of sewerage; and a flagrant example of disease and death, arising from the neglect of cleanliness within doors, and the want of sanitary arrangements without, occurs in Warwick-place, Hoxton, and is recorded by the registrar of the district. Within the last fortnight no fewer than nine persons labouring under typhus, have been brought from Lucas's-row, Hoxton, to Warwick-place. In this place is a small court, consisting of dirty houses, which are ill provided with windows, and almost destitute of drainage, whilst the inhabitants have the greatest difficulty in getting a supply of water from the contractor. It is found, in several instances, that households have lost two or more of their inmates by epidemics. In Hoxton Old Town, the wife, the son, and the daughter of a publican all died of scarlet fever within the space of a few days. Also in Harper-place, St. George's-in-the-East, the two sons of a sawyer died of measles within four days, whilst another child (says the registrar) is not expected to live." In a house in Broad-street, St. Giles, five persons have been attacked by scarlet fever, and in two cases with fatal results. A case of cashiered and low fever in a female, who had illuminated for sale in the workhouse, was registered in Westminster. The deaths of two women are ascribed to intemperance. A woman died in Greenwich at the advanced age of 100 years, of paralysis, and another at the age of 101, in Lambeth.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday, Thursday, and Friday. The mean of the week was 30 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 46 deg.; on each day it was more than the average of the same week in seven years. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday it was from 6 deg. to 8 deg. above the averages of these days. On the next three days the mean temperature was above about 4 deg., and was 4 deg. and 5 deg. below the average; but on Saturday it again rose to 45 deg., which is 2 deg. above it. The wind was for the most part in the south-west, but in the middle of the week it blew from the north.

COUNTY COURTS.—A return moved for by Mr. Granger, in the House of Commons, on the 16th of July last, in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 396 of session 1849, has just been issued, from which the following information is extracted as regards the sixty circuit courts established under the act of 9 and 10 Vict., c. 95:—The number of plaints in the several courts for the year 1849, 395,191; number of causes tried, 226,403; tried by juries, 892; of which parties requiring same obtained verdicts, 386; amount for which plaints were entered, £1,148,904 11s. 8½d.; amount, exclusive of costs, for which judgment obtained, £ [illegible] amount of costs, including witnesses' and attorneys' expenses, £170,857 10s.; amount paid into court in satisfaction of debts, £80,448 17s. 9d.; number of executions, 125,019; number that paid without levy, 33,092; number enforced, 80,093; no effects, and not enforced, 8853; number of committments ordered by the court, 32,759, of which were carried into effect, 14,766. Total amount received by treasurer, £ [illegible] amount paid, £422,610 18s.; amount received for general fund, £76,367 12s. 1d.; disbursements, £56,6.5 12s. 1d. Total amount received by treasurer of each court from the commencement of the system, 31,675,187 7s. 7d.; amount paid, £422,610 18s.; amount paid to her Majesty's Treasury, £18,500.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BOULOGNE HARBOUR.—The French Government has voted 70,000f. towards the completion of the stone bridge now in course of construction at Boulogne, and promise a further sum of 80,000f. in the course of next year. The corporation of Boulogne, with this assistance, will be enabled to complete this important work, which, with its powerful sluices and command of backwater, will, it is calculated, have the effect of deepening the harbour three or four feet, and enable the packets of the South-Eastern and Continental Steam-Packet Company to enter the harbour at nearly all states of the tide.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

Since our first impression went to press, there has been a great meeting of the Court of Common Council, at which, with the single dissent of Mr. Carr, a Roman Catholic councilman, the usual address expressing unshaken attachment to the Queen, was agreed to. Some severe strictures were passed on the conduct of some portions of the clergy of the Established Church, and on Oxford University.

One of the most numerous and enthusiastic meetings for many years took place at Bristol, on Wednesday. An address to the Queen was unanimously agreed to, expressing indignation at the Pope's bull, and declaring the devoted attachment of the citizens to the Protestant principles of the Reformation. There were upwards of 3000 persons present, including many of the most influential of the clergy and laity of the Church of England, and the leading members and members of the Dissenting bodies. The meeting, before separating, sang the National Anthem.

Archdeacon Wilberforce has declined to attend a meeting of the clergy in his archdeaconry, principally because the civil power has in the Gorham case invaded the rights of the Church.

We cannot mention by name all the meetings that have been held; the principal are at Edinburgh, Leicester, Carlisle, Bolton-le-Moor, Manchester, Scarborough, Cardigan, Weymouth, Evesham, and many others.

THE NEW POET LAUREATE.—The *Gazette* of yesterday (Friday) evening contains the following:—Lord Chamberlain's Office, Nov. 21. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Alfred Tennyson, Esq., to be Poet Laureate in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of William Wordsworth, Esq., deceased.

The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel, after having had several interviews with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the contemplated Mint reforms, left town for Ireland, for the purpose of visiting his property in that country prior to his departure for Tuscany. He is expected to return before the close of next week, and will, in all probability, leave for the scene of his diplomatic services about the 5th of December. We may with some confidence state, that in him, and chiefly owing to his representations, the public will obtain the Mastership of the Mint expire. The public will s so be glad to know that the doom of the moneyers is also on the point of being stayed.—*Globe.*

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.—On Thursday, the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the Watcrman's Church, at Penge-heath, in the presence of a very respectable congregation.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN FINSBURY.—On Thursday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. [illegible], chemical light manufacturer, situated in Prince-square, Finsbury. The premises were of great extent, and comprised sundry compartments for the cutting, dipping, and packing business; and, forming two sides of the square, stretched across the entire length of the building. The main body of the fire was in the range next nearly eleven o'clock. By that period that part of the works where the fire began was nearly burnt out, and the adjoining buildings severe.y damaged—more especially the premises of Mr. Mansfield, a basket-maker, in Holloway-place, and the houses numbered respectively 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in Tobacco-hole-court. None of the property destroyed was insured.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—Intelligence from Kilrush, in the south-west of Ireland, dated Wednesday last, the 20th inst., states that for the two preceding days it had blown a severe gale from W.N.W., and that the *Edmund*, of London, for New York, with emigrants, drove on shore the previous night at Kilbeg, and had gone to pieces. The master and part of the crew and passengers were saved, but many are lost. The beach is strewed with wreck and dead bodies.

DARING ROBBERY AT BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—On Thursday information was received at all the stations of the metropolitan police from the city police, that at the offices of the Blackwall Railway, Fenchurch-street, between half-past five o'clock on Tuesday evening and ten o'clock A.M. on Wednesday, which is the time the offices are closed, a £5 note, with 230 sovereigns, and £30 in silver, were stolen therefrom.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris are quite devoid of interest, if we except a letter which has formed a prominent topic of conversation in political circles, and which had been addressed by Gen. Cavaignac to the *Moniteur du Soir*, contradicting a statement in that journal, that he had said, that if Louis Napoleon should be elected by the people in 1852 in spite of the Constitution, he would place his sword at his service. General Cavaignac says, he never could place his sword at the service of a man who should accept a candidatcship forbidden by the Constitution which he had sworn to respect.

GERMAN STATES.

There is nothing of a definite character to add to what we have already published from this quarter, on the prospects of peace or war.

With reference to affairs in Schleswig-Holstein, accounts of the 19th state that General Willisen had commenced the attack on the Danish posts, which, however, only ended in a skirmish, in which a few were killed and wounded on either side.

The Statthaltersrath were firm in their determination to oppose any interference of the Bund, and not a single Prussian had left the Schleswig-Holstein army in obedience to the decree of the King of Prussia.

ADULTERATION OF ISINGLASS.—A singular piece of fraudulent ingenuity has just been discovered in the manufacture of isinglass—an article extensively used for fining spirituous liquors, in preparing the food of invalids, and for making jellies, *blanc-mange*, &c. The preparation of isinglass consists of rolling out the raw material into thin sheets, and passing them between rollers, the whole is united together, and the deleterious matter completely hidden by the genuine isinglass: the latter costing about 17s. or 18s. per pound, and gelatine (which is obtained from hoofs, bones, and skins) being worth only 3s. or 4s. per pound.

LEAD MINES.—A very rich lead mine is stated to have been just discovered at Salt Hill, close to the town of Galway; some specimens of the ore of which have been brought to Dublin for examination, and are said to be of a very productive quality.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.—A dreadful accident took place on board the *Valmy*, 120-gun ship, one of the vessels which composed the Chcrbourg fleet. The casualties occurred on the 5th inst., when the squadron was proceeding from the English coast to Brest. The master-gunner was preparing between-decks fireworks, to serve in certain cases as night-signals, when by some accident the powder lying about caught fire and exploded, blowing up part of the upper deck, and killing himself and seven other men who were lying close by in their cots. Two other sailors were dangerously wounded, one of whom died soon after, and about a dozen were slightly hurt from the fragments which flew about. After great exertions at the pumps, the fire was got under. The *Valmy*, notwithstanding the shattered state of her decks, was enabled to reach Brest with the rest of the squadron, which hoisted colours half-mast high, in memory of the victims.

WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

The inhabitants of a level cultivated country know little of the Woodcock, except its name. The shooters in such a locality regard the appearance of a woodcock amongst them as an uncommon event; and the killing one is almost an era in their lives. How, however, railways and the power of steam bring the districts where woodcocks resort within easy distance of the denizens of London city itself. There are few lovers of the trigger but are ignorant that the district of the lakes, the mountains of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, the temporary abode during the summer months of beauty and fashion, affords the best woodcock shooting, with the exception of some parts of Wales, that is to be had in southern Britain. The luxuriant woods, the admiration of the tourist, which overhang the lakes Windermere and Coniston, and, indeed, to a certain extent, all the lakes in that mountain country, afford shelter during the months of November and December to great numbers of woodcocks; and it is a fact which it may be gratifying to sportsman generally to know, that the game in most of these extensive woods is not preserved. There is, however, but little to find woodcock cover in, except oats, pole cats, weasels, as well as winged vermin, effectually prevent the increase of that description of game which, to be plentiful, requires the protection of a keeper. Woodcocks being migratory, are, when they arrive in this country, comparatively safe from everything except man. A difference of opinion exists as to the best dog to use for the pursuit of the woodcock. A valued friend, who resided during the last shooting season at Taynish House, by Lochgilphead, in Argyleshire, in one of his letters, writes:—"I think you may keep cocks now in the [illegible] or two steady pointers than with spaniels: with the latter you will find merrybirds; with the former you will have the better diversion." During the season of 1848-49, this gentleman killed with his own upwards of two hundred and fifty cocks. His opinion is entitled to great attention, for a more ardent disciple of the trigger never breathed. There is one thing to be observed, however, if spaniels are used in cover, they are apt to become unruly and wild afterwards on the moors or open grounds. Excellent diversion may be had if you can ascertain the time when fox-hounds draw the covers in your neighborhood. With a good retriever and a marker, you will, on such occasions, have a capital chance of filling a bag. When it is necessary to retrieve the woods without the assistance of a pack of hounds, I am no advocate for many dogs. Such as are used should possess the most exquisite sense of smell, and one at least should have been taught to retrieve. Most spaniels take to retrieving naturally. The same remark will apply to setters; and it is not a difficult matter to teach pointers to do the same; but a pointer or setter suffered to retrieve is apt to break away on the shot a thing of no consequence, whatever, in woodcock shooting, but productive of much mischief in the thepursuit of partridge or grouse. It is generally supposed that the be-:

cock-shooting is obtained at the time the moon is at the full; and every writer whose observations on the subject have fallen under my notice coincides in this opinion. But the idea is altogether erroneous. Whenever there is sufficient light for the woodcock to feed in the twilight, at morning or evening, he will leave the cover, which is his retreat by day, for the open ground in the neighbourhood. During the full moon he remains all night, and frequently all day, on the open moors and commons, and does not return to the woods; but, in the dark moon, as he has not time to satisfy the cravings of appetite whilst there is sufficient light (for some degree of light he must have), he invariably returns to those retreats where he is generally found, and continues feeding for the most part until his hunger is appeased; and at such times he is, like all other game, the most approachable. The woodcock's habits in this respect are well known to the residents in the Fells, who, in some seasons, catch great numbers by means of *springes* set on the exposed parts of the mountains near to the places where these birds resort.

Now, a word or two relative to these springes. Until my residence in the immediate neighbourhood of the Fells, I had treated as almost fabulous the accounts of woodcocks being caught in the manner I am about to describe; and I doubt not that many tourists in the beautiful district between the Lakes Coniston and Windermere will have noticed the numerous straight lines or rows of small stones on the exposed sides and tops of the hills, without having any idea that they were intended for the capture of the (to the sportsman) most interesting bird which visits Great Britain. Such is the case, however: when the woodcock leaves his day retreat and resorts to the mountains, if he find the most trifling obstruction to his course, such as a row of small stones, he will run by the side of them until he finds an opening through which he can pass, although the stones may not rise more than three inches in height above the level turf upon which the bird is running. In this opening, which is just wide enough to admit the passage of a woodcock, a noose of horse-hair is so fixed that the capture of the bird is almost a certainty, should he attempt the road purposely made for him, and which he seldom fails to do.

The diversion presents a greater variety than any other kind of field sport. A woodcock will at times go away with the swiftness of the wind; again he will rise with all the whirring of a partridge; and again will fly with the noiseless wing and sluggish motion of an owl. You never know how to have him; and it is this very uncertainty that gives such uncommon zest to the pursuit. Generally speaking, it may be taken for granted, that a woodcock flushed at the top of a wood will, as soon as he clears the tops of the trees, dart downwards, and present, under any circumstances, a most difficult shot: if the shooter be above him, he is out of sight in an instant; if below, there is nothing for it but to fire at him as he approaches, for if suffered to pass, his rapidity of flight is such that a successful shot, to say the best of it, is a mere chance. If flushed at the lower part of a wood, he will fly along the bottom, and then the business is not so difficult. If flushed in the middle of a wood, he will frequently be too far off for the shooter to reach him, and must be marked and flushed again.

There are two or three varieties of the woodcock; the larg[illegible] kind weigh, on an average, twelve to fourteen ounces, the smallest from nine to ten or eleven, the fatness, or otherwise, of the bird causing a difference of an ounce or two. Considerable variation will likewise be found in their plumage; but this is matter more relevant to the naturalist than the sportsman. Generally speaking, a fat bird is like any other fat animal, lazy; and this applies particularly to the woodcock; but the smaller of this long-billed tribe are invariably swifter on the wing and more difficult to shoot than the larger kind.

The best shot to be used is No. 4; at any rate, the shot should not be smaller than No. 5, for a large shot will cut off a small twig or branch of a tree, and still retain sufficient strength to kill, whilst a small one will expend its force by coming in contact with such an obstruction. It is needless to add, that it will often be necessary to fire at a cock through thick cover, or the chance of a shot will be lost.

As to the best description of gun for cock shooting, it must be borne in mind that a gun is a very different thing in the hand after two or three hours' ramble on a fell-side or amid the tangled brake of a woodcock cover, to what it is in a gun-maker's shop. What feels a trifling weight in the latter place, becomes an almost intolerable burden after some hours' active exercise; and, therefore, a light gun—not to weigh more than 7 or 7½ lb. when loaded—is much to be preferred for this, as well as, in my opinion, for every kind of shooting. A stock which feels short in a gun-maker's shop, will generally be found plenty long enough in the field and a barrel 2 feet 4 inches is the utmost length I would recommend. If shorter than that, the gun becomes, to a man of middle height, inconvenient and dangerous to load; but, with this drawback, a barrel only 2 feet 2 inches is preferable. Any weight in the shooting-jacket pocket—only a pound or two, even—will frequently prevent that free action of the arm necessary to attain true and perfect aim.

SILVER CANDELABRA FOR THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.

CANDELABRA FOR THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.

These very beautiful specimens of plate, modelled and designed by Freret, and weighing nearly 1000 ounces, are from the manufactory of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street. They were ordered by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, on the occasion of his marriage, and have been just shipped to Stockholm.

In elegance of design, and in the high and correct finish given to the various details, they exhibit admirable examples of the skill of our modern workers in silver.

WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

HERD OF REIN-DEER, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY REGENT'S PARK.

REIN-DEER,

PRESENTED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BY W. C. DOMVILE, ESQ.

THE great number and individual value of the gifts which have recently been made to the Zoological Society, are very significant of the good management under which the menagerie is maintained, and of the interest with which its progress is regarded by a most extensive circle of patrons.

It appears, in the present instance, that Mr. Domvile having determined that his summer tour in Norway should afford him an opportunity of adding something to the great collection in the Regent's Park, selected half-a-dozen Rein-deer from a herd of 700, which he found in the mountains, and engaged with the farmer to whom they belonged to convey them to Christiania; whence, in due course of time, they were transmitted by his agent, Mr. Bennett, to Hull, and thence to the Gardens. One female died before they left Norway. Two males and three females reached their destination in safety, and in such fine condition, that there is every prospect of their withstanding the effects of our damp climate, which is so especially adverse to all animals from the northern regions. The invaluable services of the Rein-deer as a domesticated animal among the Laplanders are too well known to require an elaborate notice from us; but that very fact will induce every visitor to regard them with attention, and Mr. Domvile could scarcely have given a more instructive addition to the menagerie than that which will enable every one to observe for himself the characteristic peculiarities of this remarkable animal

Although the Rein-deer is rendered more completely subservient to the wants of man in Lapland than in any other country, its range extends throughout the whole northern regions of Europe, Asia, and America. In America, its southern limit is as low as the parallel of Quebec; and although it is only regarded on that continent as a beast of the chase, it is very highly valued as an article of food, and as producing a hide more capable of repelling the effect of cold than that of any other animal in the fur countries. Some doubt appears to have existed among naturalists as to the identity of the species of North America and of the old continent, mainly on account of the large size to which the former attain, for the endless variation in the form of the horns cannot be taken into consideration at all. The caribou, as the Rein-deer is called in America, has never, we believe, been brought in a living state to Europe; but there is a fine example from York Factory, in the collection at the British Museum, which possibly may have reached the weight mentioned by Sir John Franklin, of 240 lb. The domesticated deer of Norway and Lapland fall very far below this stature, but they retain every other characteristic of the wild migratory herds which roam the arctic regions.

The Rein-deer varies in colour from a dark slaty grey to white, according to the season and the limits of its northern range. Its feet are remarkably extended, and the hoofs of great breadth and roundness; this structure, combined with the great strength of the fetlocks, gives great firmness to its tread upon the yielding snow. The muzzle, instead of being bare, as in the other deer, is almost entirely covered with hair; and horns are produced by the female as well as by the male. These differences of structure are accompanied by an expression which, even to the most unobservant, would indicate an extraordinary variation from the type of the deer family, which is only exceeded by the Elk. The collection of deer at present in the possession of the Society includes at least a dozen species, among which we notice fawns of the Wapiti, Virginian, Hog-deer, and AXIS—an admirable proof of their health, and of the attention that secures it.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ART,

PALL-MALL EAST.

THIS charming Exhibition differs materially from the old-established spring and summer collections in several points, and advantageously so: for instance, no pictures are admitted and hung up merely to cover the blank top part of the walls; but all accepted works are uniformly mounted, and placed as near as possible to the line of convenient vision. Again, not only finished pictures are admitted, but also the artists' original sketches, and studies from nature for them. The number of works by each artist is limited to three, so that a much greater variety of excellence is presented than when two or three leading men monopolise the best places and most of the space. This variety is still farther enhanced by a large portion of the specimens being selected gems from several collections, and we are happy to find that her Majesty has graciously become a contributor.

Through the tasteful and judicious manner in which the drawings are mounted and framed, they can be enjoyed, individually or collectively for any length of time, without the observer experiencing that painful exhaustion of sight and weariness which the glare of the gilding and mass of paintings at the Academy exhibitions invariably produce. Indeed, as this fairness of hanging is one of the leading objects of the promoters of this Exhibition, it will be, perhaps, best to quote a sentence or two from their brief prospectus, especially for the sake of its concluding remark:—"The chief objects the promoters of this Exhibition had in view were, to bring together some of the best works of modern Artists, in the shape of Drawings and Sketches, placed so that they might be fairly seen, and to give artists another opportunity of coming into immediate communication with purchasers. How far they have succeeded on the present occasion, the public will decide. Seeing, however, what has been done in a very limited space of time, and without any lengthened notice to artists; aided, also, by the suggestions which they have already received from various quarters, the promoters have every reason to expect that they will be able, next year, to bring together such a collection of sketches and drawings as will be worthy the attention of every lover of modern British art."

The original sketches for pictures form a very choice assemblage; several o these are, in some particulars, of higher excellence than even the finished works Thus, in the large oil sketch for the picture "Coming of Age," by Mr. W. F Frith, exhibited two years ago at the Royal Academy, there is a choice harmony and unity of colour and tone in which the great picture is somewhat defective. There are also two or three other beautiful oil sketches by Mr. Frith.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ART.—PILOT BOAT GOING OUT.—PAINTED BY E. DUNCAN.

There is here the finished oil sketch, by Mr. E. M. Ward, for the picture of "Dr. Johnson perusing the manuscript of the 'Vicar of Wakefield;" so well known from its large print. Another singular oil sketch, in chiaroscuro, by Mr. Cope, for the fine picture of "Lear and Cordelia," seen at last year's Academy exhibition. Another classic gem by Mr. Cope, sketch for a picture of "Pastorella," from "Spenser," painted on a gold ground, is like an embroidered antique fresco.

Near the large picture by Mr. Frith hangs a richly coloured sketch, by J. C. Hook, for the picture we engraved a few months ago; also, a vigorous little sketch by Mr. Egg, for his picture in the Vernon Gallery.

There is a very fine pen and ink sketch, by Mr. Gilbert, for his "Characters from Shakspeare," wherein his taste, decision, and flowing facility of composition shows off to much greater advantage than they did in the finished picture exhibited at the British Institution.

The finished works embrace a great choice and varied range of subject. The "Highland Mother," by Mr. Faed, we think one of his finest works.

Mr. Elmore has one or two of the finest pieces of painting we have ever seen from his hand—"Beatrice" and "Reflection."

Mr. Charles Landseer has two small pictures from Scott's "Woodstock;" the colour and boldness of execution in which give us a far higher idea of his power than his large pictures.

"A Shady Grove," by Mr. J. D. Harding, is rich and admirable in its forms and composition.

Mr. F. Goodall has two well-finished little pictures from Irish life—"The Ejected Family" and "The Health Cart."

Mr. E. A. Goodall has three picturesque and ably-treated rustic interiors.

"Carting the Wheat" is a fine drawing, by Mr. S. Palmer; in it a golden foreground is relieved by a fair expanse of varied middle distance. The near foliage is truly in sunshine.

Mr. George Fripp's "View on the Thames, near Maidenhead," is in bright daylight; clear as crystal, cool and sunny.

Near this is placed a clever composition and effect, by Mr. S. T. G. Evans, "On the Avon."

There are a few very perfect architectural subjects in the Exhibition. On one of the screens there is a first-rate "Front;" hanging by a very fine view of "Venice," by Mr. Holland.

Mr. Mackenzie has two small highly-finished drawings. One, "Christchurch Gate, Canterbury," has all the precision and detail of a fine photograph, with an amenity and beauty of broken colour equal to the finest of Turner's early architectural drawings. "Rivaulx Abbey, Yorkshire," is another equally admirable work, by the same artist.

Mr. Duncan has an excellent picture, "Pilot-boat going out" As we present an Engraving of it, our readers can judge for themselves of its invention and composition. The colour is very rich and beautiful, with at the least gentleness; and the great lapse of mellow sunlight on the foreground contrasts admirably with the gathering and fearful gloom of the stormy distance.

Mr. Duncan's well-known power of conse entious and characteristic detail is well exemplified in his picture, "Entrance to Dover Harbour," a distant portion of coast towards Beachy Head in this drawing is given with great truth.

Messrs. Dodgson, Jutsum, and Jenkins are represented by several excellent productions.

Mr Lance has, in addition to a large picture, two simple groups of golden and purple fruit, which we admire exceedingly, and are delighted to be able to compare them immediately with the marvellous realisations of Mr. Hunt, one of whose most perfect works is "Plums." To an artist who wishes to learn the use of transparent and opaque colour this picture is indeed a lesson.

A great space could be required to notice, ever so briefly, the numerous first-class specimens; but we must not forget Mr. Cattermole's harmonies of characteristic composition, "The Intercepted Letter," and "Presentiment of Ill."

There are three of Turner's finest water-colour drawings, of his best period. Two are small ones—"Venus in Repose," and "Venus in its Glory." The other is certainly the gem of the Exhibition—"Junction of the Tees and the Greta." This magnificent drawing is engraved in Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire," and it has been ably commented on by Mr. Ruskin in his "Modern Painters."

Mr. Roberts, R.A., has contributed a masterly painting, "Roslin Chapel," "The Sammit of Gosfell," by Mr. Ansell, combines the exactness of geological truth with a vast extent of space, which terminates not with the earth, but is carried far away into the distant heavens by a range of mighty cumuli. "Sketches from Nature," by R. Ansell, are of refreshments, and everything is unpretending, and true to Nature.

Mr. Lee's picture, "Hastings Beach," is a most consistent display of sunny light and shade; the other a weathered rock, in rounded lumps; seem ready to tumble into boulders, and sleep on the sunny sward below.

We intend further to illustrate this very interesting Exhibition.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN COLLINSON'S BEHRING'S STRAITS ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Letters from the ships of the expedition under Captain Collinson, C.B., in search of Sir John Franklin, *viâ* Behring's Straits, have reached England, rid Panama. One letter, dated Honolulu, June 30, says—

Here we are after a very tedious passage of 4000 miles from England. We did not see the *Investigator* after 21st of April. We sailed on the 30th (this day) for Behring's Straits we are too late I fear to effect the object of our cruise this season, but we cannot help it, so hope for the best. The *Herald*, Captain Kellett, left here in May for Behring's Straits, where we expect to meet her, as well as the *Plover*, Commander Moore. We have not spared the canvas on our way here. We find the place delightful—refreshments, and everything is most obligingly supplied, on account of the Californian business There are about 50 ships in the harbour, all eager for provisions, and the government has not made any preparations for the departure

Other letters announce the departure of Captain Collinson, and that his last words were that no exertion on the part of the *Plover*, inactive her under his orders, and push for the ice at once, keeping the *Plover* in reserve to fall back upon.

The *Investigator*, Commander M'Clure, has also sailed from Woahu, July 4, but it was expected that the *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson would send her to Valparaiso for provisions and stores.

THE VACANT COLONELCIES.—As, in consequence of the death of Sir Phineas Rall, the colonelcy of the 20th regiment of Foot has become vacant, it is supposed in military circles that the colonelcy of the 20th, so long vacant, and that of the 15th, will be given away at the same time; this will cause a further delay of some days. It is, however, still confidently stated, that the distinguished officer so often named (Major-General Lightfoot, C.B.) will succeed to one of these vacancies.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARMAMENTS.—The French Government, notwithstanding the previous reduction of its war budget, have ordered an augmentation of their military force upon the Rhine. We believe we may state that the attention of the English Government to reduce the army by 5000 men, has also been abandoned.

THE SLAVE-TRADE SQUADRON.—When the steamers and men-of-war recently sent out to the coast of Brazil shall have arrived, we shall have the following force there: *Southampton*, 50; *Thetis*, 38; *Tweed*, 18; *Spyder*, 3; steamers—*Plumper*, (screw); *Cowley*, 6 (screw); *Cormorant*, 6; *Geyser*, 6; *Rattenas*, 8 (screw); *Sharpshooter*, 8 (screw); and *Harp*, tender: total, eleven effective men-of war

CHANGES IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND ARTILLERY SCHOOLS.—It is understood that a recent interview between the Master-General of the Ordnance and Lord John Russell was connected with some very important changes in the Ordnance, the Academy at Woolwich, and the Carshalton School.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND ORDNANCE.—These departments are to be consolidated and placed under one uniform system of pay and duties.

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE.—Total cavalry (three regiments), 95 officers, 132 sergeants, 27 trumpeters, 24 farriers, and 1026 men. Total infantry (three regiments or seven battalions), 205 officers, 297 sergeants, 133 drummers, and 1407 men.

ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1850.—The Lords of the Treasury have called for these estimates, with instructions that the same are to be prepared with the most rigid economy.

MEDALS FOR EGYPT.—The surviving veterans of the celebrated landing in Egypt, and subsequent actions afloat and ashore from March, 1801, to the 2nd September of that year, will be pleased to hear that the medals granted to those distinguished services have at length been delivered to the authorities by the contractor, and will at once be issued.

HOLYHEAD DOCKYARD.—The town of Holyhead is in a state of great dismay for the fate of the government Dockyard, an event which will seriously affect the commercial prosperity of the thriving town.

It is confidently rumoured, in military services, that the large sum of £16,000 has been offered by the Mayor of a Lancer regiment, recently quartered at Brighton, for the purchase of the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and refused, after two days' deliberation. The highest sum ever given for the purchase of a step is, we believe, £20,000

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.—Major-General Parker, C.B., Major-General J. J. Lacy, and other officers, assembled on Tuesday in the Woolwich Marshes, to witness experiments with Quartermaster Freeburn's fuses. The trial was made with the view of testing whether the workmen could make fuses equally well as Mr. Freeburn, as he could himself. Fifteen shells were fired during the experiments—ten 32-pounders and five 8-inch or 68-pounders. The result of the experiments showed that the wooden fuses are evidently the best and most economical, as the brass fuses being very expensive, as they must be adjusted and held to the shells by screws. Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, of the laboratory department, some time ago fixed several shells with wooden fuses, made without brass, the latter being unable to become unfit for adjusting in the shells when expanded with water, or contracted in dry warm weather. The Lieutenant-Colonel's plan is extremely simple, being merely to make the mouth of the shell concave, and the nose of the fuses convex. In that form two moderate blows with a wooden mallet are sufficient to drive the fuses home at the time they are required for use, and they are safer and less liable to fall out from the shell during its flight than any previously tried. The whole of the wooden fuses fired on Tuesday were on the plan described, and afforded abundant evidence of its superiority and simplicity, under every circumstance, and freedom from danger to the persons firing with them.

The whole of her Majesty's ships in command that are accessible to home will be put out of commission in the course of the next month, and then re-commissioned, in order to bring into operation, on the 1st of January, the new and improved system of provisions, grog, &c.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

MEETINGS.

THE excitement on the subject of the Papal aggression continues and increases, and the steps taken on both sides seem likely to lead to still further agitation.

A numerous body of merchants and bankers have requested the Lord Mayor to call a public meeting of the citizens of London, for the purpose of taking into consideration the last most unparalleled attempt of the Bishop of Rome to establish an unauthorised and unprecedented interference in the affairs of this kingdom, and the meeting is appointed to take place on Monday next, at two o'clock precisely.

On Thursday, the 14th, a great county meeting was held at Shrewsbury, in accordance with a numerously signed requisition to the High Sheriff of the county, headed by the Lord-Lieutenant, Viscount Hill. A great number of noblemen and gentlemen were present, and a large number of the town-council of Shrewsbury, freeholders of the county, and tradesmen of the town. An address was unanimously voted to her Majesty, and the Lord-Lieutenant of the county entrusted with the presentation.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts held a general meeting on Friday, Nov. 15, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. A memorial and petition to the Queen was moved by the Bishop of London, seconded by the Bishop of Jamaica, and carried unanimously, which represented, amongst other things, that notwithstanding the laudable provision made for the government of the Church of England by her Majesty's Government, the Bishop of Rome has in divers instances, particularly at Sydney, Hobart Town, Adelaide, Toronto, and Newfoundland, intruded into seas erected by her Majesty, that the Society saw, with regret and indignation, the last most wanton and insolent aggression of the Bishop and Court of Rome on the rights of the Church of England, the prerogative of her Majesty, and the liberties of the people. The Society prays her Majesty to denounce, by every constitutional means, the claims and usurpations of the Church of Rome.

On Saturday, the vestries of St. Pancras and Marylebone severally passed resolutions thanking Lord John Russell for his manly declaration against the insidious designs of Popery. Some opposition was exhibited at both vestries, and at Marylebone a Mr. Bacon made some severe observations on Lord John and on the Established Church.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Mary-le-Strand, held on Monday, where strong resolutions were unanimously passed against the recent encroachments of the Papal power, and addressing her Majesty and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, the Principal of King's College, stated: "Her Majesty had been the first to denounce this invasion by the Pope upon her authority. When she heard of it she at once sent for Sir George Grey, the Home secretary, who, on obeying Ler summons, found her Majesty walking up and down the drawingroom in a state of great excitement. 'Sir George Grey,' said her Majesty, 'I am Queen of England, and I will not bear this.' (Loud cheers.) What the people had to do, therefore, was to support her Majesty, and support her at this critical juncture of affairs." (Cheers.) The men of St. Mary-le-Strand unanimously followed the rev. gentleman's advice.

The parish of Islington held a public meeting on the same day; Lord Portman, the senior churchwarden, in the chair; when an address to her Majesty was adopted, after some opposition, praying that measures be taken effectually to secure her dominions against the aggressive and overreaching policy of the Bishop of Rome

Meetings for similar objects, and ending generally in unanimous resolutions against Popery, were held at the Holy Trinity, Minories; of the Bristol Town Council, at Worcester, Bridport, Deal, Blandford, Halifax, Rochester, and several other places.

On Monday, also, a meeting of Roman Catholics took place at Birmingham, when it was resolved that an address be presented to "the Lord Bishop (Roman Catholic) of Birmingham." In his answer, the Bishop alluded to the unusual excitement, and said the whole error engrafted in the popular mind is occasioned by confounding the spiritual supremacy of the Pope with his temporal sovereignty; the mere dividing of the country for spiritual purposes, as every religious community divides it, with a taking of some kind of temporal possession of it. "I am the chief of the Catholic Church, and am appointed as Bishops over our own flocks, just as he has always done in Ireland, and as he has done in the British colonies." He thanked the inhabitants of Birmingham for their moderation and good feeling.

On Tuesday, the Court of Aldermen, on the motion of Sir Peter Laurie, seconded by Alderman Farebrother, unanimously resolved that a dutiful and loyal address be presented to her most gracious Majesty on the late audacious encroachments of the Bishop of Rome on the supremacy of her Majesty, and in defiance of the laws and constitution of this Protestant country.

On the same day, the inhabitants of the united parishes of St. George and St. Andrew's, Holborn, presented an address to the Queen, similar to her Majesty. At the meeting, a gentleman said that her Majesty was surrounded by Papists in her own household, and was bound hand and foot by them; but the Rev. Dr. Worthington, the Chairman, said that there was no ground for alarm in the dimension; and were the case otherwise, by exhibiting a leaning towards Popery, her Majesty would forfeit her title to govern these realms.

At a meeting of the Wesleyan Methodists, held on Wednesday, at which resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the Papal usurpation, and approving of an address to the Queen, the apple of discord was rather unnecessarily thrown among the assembly. The Anglo-Saxon race, it was said, "involved in this subject the question of the true religion, and he did not hesitate to say that the true religion was the Protestant faith," which will probably come against the Romanism that prevailed in the Church of England had arisen from Jesuit influence."

Liverpool, on Wednesday, an important demonstration against the Papal aggression took place. The requisition calling the meeting had 1700 signatures, and the Amphitheatre, the largest building in the town, was crowded to excess The principal speakers were Mr. T. B. Horsfall, the Rev. Mr. Walmsley (a Catholic), the Rev. Dr. M'Neile, &c. The address to her Majesty, expressing feelings of indignation at the insolent attempt made by the Pope of Rome to interfere with her Majesty's undoubted prerogative, and praying for the immediate adoption of such measures as will effectually vindicate the rights of the crown and Protestant faith in this realm, was adopted, as was a resolution giving the cordial thanks of the meeting to Lord John Russell for the expression of his determination to uphold the supremacy of the Crown. At this meeting the Rev Mr. Walmsley obtained a hearing; but his amendment, to the effect that the present contemplated address was unnecessary, was lost by an overwhelming majority.

At a meeting of the Archdeaconry of Stow, Lincoln, on Monday, the Rev. Mr. Aspinall, a somewhat distinguished liberal clergyman, said, he could not imagine such an attack upon the Church as that which had now been made in civil liberty, but must regard it as a most unjustifiable return for the courses of conciliation which those who thought with him had always supported. He would assail no man's right of conscience. But they were met to defend their own, and therefore, on this occasion, they ought all to act with one heart and mind against their common assailant. The usual addresses were agreed to.

There have been meetings, also, of the Orangemen at Newton, Lancashire; of the inhabitants of Croydon, Bolton, Brighton, Leigh, Lynne Regis, Carmarthen, Bath, Hertford, Prescot, Whalley, Ware, Macclesfield, Stepney, Great Yarmouth; of the Court of Burgesses, Westminster, and a number of other places; making this, certainly, one of the most extensive and active agitations that has occurred within our memory.

EVENTS.

Amongst the facts connected with this subject, we may mention that the signatures to the declaration of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex amount to 408, or nearly the entire body.

Seven hundred and forty-seven members of the English Bar have signed the address to her Majesty, including three Masters in Chancery, forty-six Queen's Counsel, and nine Serjeants-at-law.

A meeting of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Worcester was held on Friday, when the meeting was addressed in some able speeches; and memorials to her Majesty and the Bishop of the diocese, against the assumption of ecclesiastical authority in this kingdom by the Pope, were adopted. Archdeacon Hone, said, he thank the fame to come when we ought not merely to be prepared to repel invasion, but to carry on the aggressive against Popery. The priests boast that there are 175,000 Roman Catholics in London, and above 200,000 in Liverpool. In Manchester and other large towns there are also great numbers. Let us thank them for the announcement, and set to work to spread Protestant truth among them."

On Sunday, an event occurred which partakes of the character of violence. At St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico, for the adoption of ceremonies approximating to those of the Catholic Church, a number of strangers were present, a stall greater number congregated outside, the services were interrupted, and such a riot ensued that the police force of whom had been collected in anticipation of a disturbance) were obliged to interfere. One person was, on Monday, carried before the magistrate for Westminster, Mr. Broderip, charged with a breach of the peace, endeavouring to force his way into the church. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, thought the charge not made out and dismissed it. The decision was received by a burst of applause from a crowded court

On Sunday, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. George's, Lambeth, was crowded in expectation that the Cardinal would address the congregation. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Doyle, explained in the course of his sermon, that by the forms of the Church the Cardinal could not address those there until he had been duly inducted into his see. The ceremony would take place as speedily as possible, as it was the anxious desire of the Cardinal to appear personally before those intrusted to his care, clothed with all the insignia of his office, in order that personally he might have the opportunity of explaining his own opinions, and vindicating his acts. The oath paraded in the public newspapers, as taken by the Archbishop on his appointment, they had seen; but the Cardinal repeated to him (that of which personally he required no assurance), that no such oath had ever been taken by him—that it was all a pure invention! He announced it was the intention of the Archbishop of Westminster to give in that church, every evening during the season of Advent, a series of lectures

At all the Catholic Chapels in the metropolis the congregations were invited to sign an address to the Queen, professing unimpaired and unalterable fidelity to her Majesty, and declaring that their Church made no attack on her Majesty's rights, power, authority, or jurisdiction. The congregations were all exhorted also, to be charitable and forbearing, the example of the early Christians being held up for imitation; though there is, we trust, no chance of any man amongst them being personally injured

On Monday, several gentlemen waited upon Sir George Grey with memorials from several parishes to the Queen, upon the subject of the Papal aggression.—Sir George Grey said, in receiving these addresses through a deputation he had made an exception to the ordinary rule, at the request of Mr. Masterman. The applications from persons who wished to present these addresses through the medium of deputations were so numerous, that he had been obliged to decline to receive them. The addresses would be certainly presented to her Majesty if they were sent to him, as if they came through the hands of a deputation.

At the conclusion of the ordinary business of the police-court at Guildhall, on Saturday, a gentleman appeared before Mr. Alderman Challis, to ask his advice—whether the late innovation by the Pope upon the rights of the Sovereign of this country, rendered his emissaries, or those executing his commands, liable to any penalty? An act of Parliament, passed in 1845 (9th and 10th Vict., c. 59), repealed certain acts to enforce pains and penalties upon individuals for holding religious opinions contrary to the forms of the Established Church. One of the clauses, however, though it took away the penalty for "bringing in and putting in execution of bulls, writings, or instruments, and other superstitious things, from the See of Rome," enacted that the same should be considered an offence against the law. Under this act, was the conduct of Cardinal Wiseman, in carrying out the instructions of the Pope, an offence punishable by a common information before a magistrate?—Alderman Challis said that the act alluded to by the party before him certainly took away the penalties imposed by the 5th Eliz., c. 1, and the 13th Eliz., c. 2; but, at the same time, any one might, he thought, constitute himself a prosecutor, and complain of Dr. Wiseman (or any one else, acting in a similar manner, to forward the views of his Holiness) before any magistrate within the limits of the district in which the offence was committed. He had no doubt but that a little imprisonment would do the Cardinal some good, but he would not like to send him to prison.

It is understood that several of the Foreign Ambassadors at present in London have paid their respects to the Cardinal Archbishop. At Seville (in Spain) there have been great rejoicings on his promotion, it being his native city. He was the guest of the Archduke of Tuscany and of the Emperor of Austria on his way from Rome to England.

Mr. P. Howard, a staunch Whig, and supporter of the Government, though a Catholic, has declared, in a letter to the *Chronicle*, that the phrase, in Lord John Russell's letter, "unwarrantable usurpation" can only be looked upon as a deliberate insult to the faith and religious practice of at least one-third of the loyal subjects of the British realm.

In Ireland the feeling of the Catholic is very strong; the Protestants are taking measures to address her Majesty. The Catholics of Limerick declare that the man test to be put to the candidates at the approaching county election will be, that they shall uphold the supremacy of the Pope, and oppose with all their might the "atrocious designs" of Lord John Russell.

Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Q.C., in addressing a meeting of the electors of the county of Clare, assured them of his determination to punish Lord John Russell for his insults to the Roman Catholic population "can only be looked upon as a deliberate insult to the faith and religious practice of at least one-third of the loyal subjects of the British realm.

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In Dublin

on the subject, addressed to the Holy See. It was stated :—The Catholic Church in England had so much expanded and consolidated itself since the Emancipation Act, and its parts had so matured their mutual relations, that it could not be carried on without a full and explicat code. The Catholics, he says, have been unmercifully treated by every Anglican writer, High-Church or Low-Church, as schismatics, as rebels to the Bishops of England, as having no true Bishops. Nay, again and again they were taunted with this—that the Pope durst not name ordinary Bishops in England, because conscious of not having authority to do so. It was, therefore, a point of no light weight and of no indifferent interest to Catholics to have this sarcasm silenced and this obstacle removed. These were but secondary and corroborative arguments. The ground of the pleading was the absolute necessity of the hierarchy for the due organization and good government. The Holy See kindly listened to the petition. The Vicars-Apostolic were desired to suggest the best divisions for new dioceses, and the best places for the titles. These were adjusted, the brief was drawn up, and even printed. Some difficulties arose about a practical point, and publication was delayed. In 1845, another Bishop, Dr. Ullathorne, was deputed to Rome, to remove them; and the measure was again prepared, when the Papal Revolution suspended the final conclusion till now. All this time there was no concealment: all Catholics knew of the intended measure; the papers announced it: so notorious was it, that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster petitioned Parliament against it; and a friend of the writer's heard the Dean of Westminster say, most openly, 'Well, he may call himself what he pleases; but at least he can never be Dean of Westminster.' In Battersby's 'Irish Directory' for 1849, the writer is named 'Most Rev. N. Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster:' many letters came to him so addressed. This, then, is no wanton, sudden act—not a measure of a grasping, aggressive character; but one gradually and unusually matured—one based upon the necessities of the Catholic body, its internal regimen, and its healthy organization. The blame (if any) and the responsibility of the measure rests with the writer and his colleagues, and not with his Holiness, the Pope, and here the matter was left.

The Cardinal goes on to say, with reference to the attacks made on him—

"An agitation, perhaps unparalleled in our times, has been raised by the constitution of a Catholic Hierarchy in this island. Its violence has been that of a whirlwind, during which it would have been almost a relief to hear a thunderclap. After the town reached England the measure being completed, a pause of a few days ensued, as if the elements were brewing for the storm. Then it burst out with absolute fury. A few years ago, an excitement somewhat similar was caused by the supposed appointment of the present Master of Trinity College. Political and religious feelings brought parties, otherwise generally discordant, into harmonious opposition to the increase. But the great statesman who then presided over her Majesty's Councils, and whose loss the country has so lately and so cordially deplored, nobly stemmed the tide, carried his increase with calm dignity through the Legislature, and yielded nought to public outcry. Instead of this, the head of her Majesty's Government, on the present occasion, did not stand firm, but all Europe, by a letter which leaves us but little hope that any appeal to the high authority which rules over the empire would be received, to say the least, with favour. But another, and a still graver, power in this land has already itself to blame by the passing blast from the upright and inflexible position which Englishmen have ever considered natural to it. The Lord High Chancellor of England has preferred to deliver his award against us from behind the tables of a Mansion-house banquet, and so elicit the anti-Papish cheers of his civic companions, rather than the honoured approbation of the peerage or the bar. While thus the avenues to public justice seem closed against us, while the press has condemned and raised our death-whoop—while the very highest judicial authority has prejudged and cut off all appeal from us; what resource have we yet left? what hope of justice? One in which, after God's unfailing Providence, we place unbounded confidence. There still remain in the many pure and honest heart of a generous people; that love of honourable dealing and fair play, which, in joke or in earnest, is equally the instinct of an Englishman; that hatred of all mean advantage taken of all base tricks and paltry clap-traps and party cries employed to hunt down even a rival or a foe. To this open-fronted and warm-hearted tribunal I make my appeal, and claim, on behalf of myself and my fellow Catholics, a fair, free, and impartial hearing."

With reference to the Royal supremacy, and Bishops named by the Crown, the Cardinal says:—"A Catholic, before 1829, in the eye of the law, was a person who did not admit the Royal supremacy, and, therefore, was excluded from full enjoyment of civil privileges. A Catholic, after 1829, and therefore in 1850, is a person who still continues not to admit the Royal supremacy, and, nevertheless, is admitted to full enjoyment of those privileges. The Royal supremacy is more admitted by the Scotch Kirk, by Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, Independents, Presbyterians, Unitarians, and other Dissenters, than by the Catholics. None of these, any more than Catholics, recognise, in the Bishops appointed by our gracious Queen, in virtue of her supremacy, any authority to teach them or rule them. When, therefore, the Sovereign appoints a new Bishop to a see, the Catholic, and I suppose the Dissenter, divides the act between two distinct persons. As Sovereign, and as a dispenser of dignities, the King or Queen bestows on the person elected dignity, rank, and wealth. He is made a Lord of Parliament, receives a designation and title, becomes seised of certain properties which entitle him to fines, rents, and fees. To all this they assent But, further, in virtue of the spiritual supremacy, the same Sovereign confers on that person spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and this, in fact, is acknowledged only by those who are members of the Church of England. It follows, that a marked distinction exists between the authority possessed by a Bishop and that of any other functionary named by the Queen's excellent Majesty. If she appoint an admiral, or commander-in-chief, or governor of a colony, or judge, every one is bound to obey that person in all that belongs specifically to his office, and any one would be punishable if he refused But, in regard to a Bishop, it is exactly the contrary. Precisely in those very matters which appertain to his office we are not bound to obey him. No one is obliged to seek doctrine from his teaching, sanctification from his ministration, or grace from his blessing. When the Catholic denies the Royal supremacy, it is because he believes another and a true ecclesiastical and spiritual supremacy to reside in the Pope, or Bishop of Rome, and to centre Catholic Church. With him the acts resolve themselves into one; denial of the Royal supremacy and assertion of the Papal supremacy. And as it is perfectly lawful for him to deny the one, so is it equally lawful for him to assert the other. Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, May 11, 1846, confirmed this view."

The Cardinal, referring to the extent of religious toleration granted to Catholics, inquires—"Have they a right to possess Bishops, or a Hierarchy?" and concludes, "that *the law has plainly foreseen, and provided for our having regular Bishops one day, instead of vicars.*" "Then why all the clamour that has been raised? On what ground does the attack made upon us rest? Why have we been denounced? why held up to public hatred? why pointed out to public fury? I have not seen one paper which during the violence of the storm, thought it worth while to look into the question of law, and plainly inquire 'Have the Catholics violated any penal statute, the law of the land?' If not, why should they be thus perseveringly abused?' When, in the Emancipation Act, Catholic Bishops were restrained from taking the very titles held by the Anglican, this restriction was not intended, or supposed, to be a prohibition against the Catholic Church. Even, therefore, our being restrained from adopting its very title, could give no security to the Established Church; so that we may conclude that still less security would be given to it by our being forbidden to assume titles which are not theirs. You cannot make a law that they shall only be governed by Vicars-Apostolic, which would be acknowledging directly the Pope's power in the realm (which the Protestant Bishops could not do); still less can you proceed to forbidding them to have Bishops of any sort, which would put them back in a worse condition than they were during the operation of the penal laws Any step backward is a trenching on the complete toleration granted to us. The endowments of Catholic Hierarchy does not in any way deprive the English Establishment of a single advantage which it now possesses. Its Bishops retain, and, for anything that the new Bishops will do, may retain for ever their titles, their rank, their social position, their pre-eminence, their domestic comforts, their palaces, their lands, their incomes, without diminution or alteration. The outward aspects of the two Churches will be the same. The Catholic episcopacy and the Catholic priesthood will remain, no doubt, poor, unnoticed by the great and by the powerful (so soon as the present commotion shall have subsided), without social rank or pre-eminence. Nor is an attempt made to diminish any of the moral and religious advantages of the Establishment, which will never now measure with such watchful jealousy. Whatever that institution has possessed or does to influence the people, or attach its affections, it will still possess, and may continue to do. The new Bishops will not have occasion to cross the path of a single Bishop of the Anglican establishment in their sphere of duty; they will find plenty to do, besides their official duties, in attending to the wants of their poor spiritual children, especially the multitudes of poor Irish, whose peaceful and truly Catholic conduct, under the whirlwind of contumely which has just assailed them, proves that they have not forgotten the teaching of their Church—not to revile when reviled, and when they suffer, not to threaten. Those who do not greatly sympathize with the Establishment are indignant at the late measure, not because Catholics have obtained a hierarchy, but because its appointment is the work of the Pope. If the Catholics of this country were ever to have a hierarchy at all, it could only be through the Pope. He alone could grant it. This doctrine has long been familiar to our statesmen," which the Cardinal shows by quotations from their speeches.

He sums up—

"1. Catholics are not bound to obey, or to consider as their Bishops, those appointed by the Crown, under the Royal ecclesiastical supremacy, which legally they are not bound to hold.

"2. Catholics belong to a religion, fully tolerated, and enjoying perfect liberty of conscience, which is episcopal, and requires Bishops for its government.

"3. There is no law that forbids them to have such Bishops according to their proper ordinary form.

"4. That form is, with ordinary jurisdiction, local sees, and titles derived from them: that is a hierarchy

"5. They are fully justified in employing the only means in their power to obtain this form of ecclesiastical government; that is, by applying to the Holy See.

6. And they have not acted contrary to any law, by accepting the gracious concession of what they asked."

He then shows that the appointment of a Catholic hierarchy does not trench on the prerogative of the Crown.

He denies, too, that the mode of establishing the hierarchy has been "insidious and insolent;" and says: "I will leave to others to dwell upon many portions of Lord John Russell's letter, upon the closing paragraph in particular, which pronounces a sentence, as awfully unjust as it was uncalled for, on the religion of many millions of her Majesty's subjects, nearly all Ireland, and some of our most flourishing colonies. The charge, uttered in the ear of that island, in which all guarantees for genuine and pure Catholic education will of necessity be considered, in future, as guarantees for 'confining the intellect and enslaving the soul,' all securities for the Catholic religion as securities for the 'mummeries of superstition,' in the mind of their giver—guarantees and securities which can hardly be believed to be heartily offered—the charge thus made, in a voice that has been applauded by the Protestantism of England, produces in the Catholic heart a feeling too sickly and too deadening for indignation; a feeling of fainting disgust, that, where we are opposed, and supported, and followed for years, we may be spurned and cast off, the first moment that popularity demands us as its price, or bigotry as its victim. So little was I, on my part, aware that such feelings as that letter disclosed existed in the heart of our Government, on the subject of this hierarchy, that, having occasion to write to his Lordship on some business, I took the liberty of continuing my letter as follows:

"Vienna, Nov. 3, 1850.

My Lord,—

* * * * * *

I cannot but most deeply regret the erroneous, and even distorted, view which the English papers have presented of what the Holy See has done in regard to the spiritual government of the Catholics of England. But I take the liberty of stating that the measure now promulgated was not only prepared, but printed, three years ago, and a copy of it was shown to Lord Minto by the Pope, on occasion of an audience given to his Lordship by his Holiness.

"I give this letter, because it will show that there was nothing in my mind to prepare me for that warm expression of feeling that was manifested in the Cardinal's letter."

The Cardinal further adds—"It was notorious not only that in Ireland the Catholic Hierarchy had been recognised and even regularly endowed by the same form of ecclesiastical government had been gradually extended to the greater part of our colonies."

The Cardinal quotes the acts constituting those Bishoprics, and mentions that the Pope appointed the Bishops.

"But there has been a more remarkable instance of the exercise of the Papal supremacy in the erection of Bishoprics nearer home. Galway was not an episcopal see till a few years ago. It was governed by a warden, elected periodically by what are called the Tribes of Galway, that is, by families bearing certain names, every member of whom had a vote. Serious inconveniences resulted from this anomalous state of things, and hence it was put an end to by the Holy See, which changed the wardenship into a bishopric, and appointed the Right Rev Dr. Browne, since translated to Elphin, first Bishop of that diocese. Bishop Browne was consecrated October 23, 1831. No remonstrance was made, no outcry raised, as this exercise of Papal power."

After referring to the appointing by the Crown of English Bishops in foreign and Catholic countries, the Cardinal says:—

"In 1841, or 1842, when, for the first time, the Holy See thought of erecting a hierarchy in North America, I was commissioned to ascertain the feelings of Government on the subject. I came up to London for the purpose, and saw the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, of which Lord Stanley was the secretary. I shall not easily forget the urbanity of my reception: 'What does it matter to me what you call yourselves, whether Vicars-Apostolic, or Bishops, or Mufus, or Imaums, so that you do not ask us to do anything for you?' We have no right to prevent you taking any titles among yourselves. We have the right to prevent you taking any titles among yourselves. We have the right to prevent your quit-rent alluded to observed that it was his private opinion, and he desired me to call in a few days after. I did so, and he assured me that, having laid the matter before the head of the department, the answer was the same as it had been before given me. I wrote it to Rome, and I have no doubt, as the basis of the nomination of Bishops in ordinary in North America."

He then refers to the support Lord John Russell, then in opposition, gave to the Catholic Relief Bill in 1845 and 1846, and continues—

"I would appear, therefore, that whatever hesitation Lord John Russell had about repealing other clauses in the Emancipation Act, his mind was made up about the restriction from Catholics assuming the very titles of sees held by Anglican Bishops. Had he obtained his wishes in 1846, the law would now have permitted us to call ourselves Bishops of London or Chester, and Archbishop of Canterbury. For if it was puerile in 1846 to continue to prevent Catholics even taking the prohibited titles, and no good reason existed for the continuance of even that restriction, it certainly in 1850 to denounce as 'insolent and insidious' the assumption of titles different from those accorded to us by the authority which Lord John Russell acknowledges can alone give any efficacy upon us. I trust, therefore, that I have succeeded to prove that Catholics have not acted in an unbecoming manner, in claiming for themselves the same right of possessing a hierarchy, as had been allowed to the colonies, and clearly acknowledged, as no less applicable to them."

The selection of the title of Westminster for the metropolitan see, he explains, was little less than necessity. "According to the discipline of the Catholic Church, a Bishop's title must be from a town or city. Original titles were only village or small town had the Bishop, as appears from the history of the African Church. But from a town or city a Bishopric must still be; a 'territorial' title is never given. This being the principle or basis of every hierarchy, how was it to be acted on here? It was a question to be settled by law Southwark was to form a separate see. To take then the title of a subordinate portion of what forms the great conglomerate of London, as Finsbury or Islington, would have been to cast reproach, and upon the see and upon the new Episcopate. Besides, none of these are towns or cities. Westminster naturally suggested itself, as a city unoccupied by any Anglican see, and giving an honourable and well-known metropolitan title. It was consequently selected contrary to law? And if not, why are we to be blamed?" Kensington, indeed, of Westminster embraces a large district, but Westminster proper consists of two very different parts. One comprises the stately Abbey, with its adjacent Palace, and its Royal Parks. One comprises the stately Abbey, with its adjacent Palace, and its Royal Parks. To this portion the duties and occupation of the Dean and Chapter are mainly confined; and they shall range there undisturbed. To the venerable old church I may repair, as I have been wont to do. But perhaps the Dean and Chapter are not aware that were I disposed to claim admission from the depths to tread the Catholic pavement of that noble building, and breathe its air of ancient consecration, another might step in with a prior claim. For successive generations there has existed ever, in the Benedictine Abbey of Westminster, a community, and multitudes hourly worshipped without a thought. But in ancient times, the existence of an abbey on any spot, with a large staff of clergy and ample revenues, would have sufficed to create around it a little paradise of comfort, cheerfulness, and ease. This, however, is not now the case. Since under the Tudors Westminster became the consecrated labyrinth of courts and courts, and alleys and slums, nests of ignorance, vice, depravity, and crime, as well as of squalor, wretchedness, and disease; whose atmosphere is typhus, whose ventilation is cholera; in which a dispersed and almost destitute population, in great measure, nominally at least, Catholic; haunts of filth, which no sewage commixes can reach dark corners, which no lighting-board can brighten. This is the part of Westminster which alone I can covet, and which I would be glad to claim and to visit, as a bounden duty, as the sphere of holy Church are to be tended, in which a Bishop's godly work has to be done, of consoling, converting, and preserving. If the wealth of the Abbey be considered, as I believe and trust it will be considered, as a special dedication from the depths in which it is sunk, let there be no jealousy of any one who, by whatever name, is ready to make the latter his care, without interfering with the former."

The Cardinal thus concludes:—

"Thanks to you, brave, and generous, and noble-hearted people of England! who would not be stirred up by those whose duty it is to teach you gentleness, meekness, and forbearance, to support what they call a religious cause by irreligious means; and who, under the cloak of religion, pour, unoffending fellow-citizens, to the hollow cry of 'No Popery,' and on the pretence of a fabled aggression. Thanks to you, docile and obedient children of the Catholic faith, who have met with patience and resignation the clouded injustice which seeks to many of you I know by name fervid, but by religion mildened, who have fed, indeed, when could help?—the indignities that have been cast upon your religion, your pastors, and your highest chief, but have borne them in the spirit of the great Head of your Church, in silence and unretorting forbearance. Let your loyalty be unimpeachable, and your faithfulness to social duties above reproach."

FEMALE EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—Intelligence has been this week received by the overland mail of the safe arrival in Australia of the two ships first despatched with emigrants under the auspices of Mr. Sidney Herbert's fund. The *Calloden* arrived at Port Phillip on the 6th of July, and the emigrants were most favourably received by the colonists; the ladies' committee that undertook to provide for their reception expressing the utmost satisfaction at the arrival of a party so well selected and so admirably suited for a colonial career. The girls, thirty-eight in number, were landed at Melbourne on the 8th of July; and the *Melbourne Argus*, of July 11, states that thirty-one of them had been engaged, at wages varying from £12 to £20 a year. Subsequent advices state that every one of the girls had obtained excellent situations, and that if 200 of them had been sent out they would all have had good places. The ship *Duke of Portland*, which sailed on the 8th of April, arrived at Adelaide, all well, on the 2d day of August. The female emigrants, 70 in number, had conducted themselves with great propriety throughout the voyage. All who were destined for Adelaide were landed safely and well, and every one of them obtained eligible situations within six days. Their economy and healthy appearance seems to have impressed the colonists very greatly in their favour; indeed, both at Port Phillip and Adelaide the demand for emigrants appears to have given the greatest satisfaction. The *Melbourne Argus* says: "The girls appear to belong to a class of immigrants peculiarly adapted to this colony, being young, healthy, and of intelligence sufficient to ensure the due discharge of mind, and the very determination of purpose, which will enable them to act well their part in any of the many situations of usefulness which he to invitingly before them."

SPORT AT LIMERICK.—A terrific storm raged on Monday night. There was a spring-tide in the Shannon, and the wind came N.W. The water rose to an unprecedented height, broke down the banks, and flooded all the lower parts of the city and the surrounding country. The list of casualties is most distressing. A poor woman was drowned by the inundation, and several persons are missing. The shipping in the river suffered much damage; several small vessels were sunk. Many houses in the best parts of the city were nearly stripped, and chimneys blown down; while, in the humbler parts, the damage done by the storm was most serious

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

SERBO.—I. You will find a concise disquisition on the "Men in Pawnless's" Amusements in Chess," published by Parker, of West Strand. ? We know of no such place

V. ANT READER.—B must move his King

SCHOOLBOY.—If your adversary takes all your pieces, leaving you but your King, instead of having the cest of the game, we should consider you had very much the worst of it. How, in such a case, would you avoid checkmate?

R D M We are much concerned at hearing so melancholy an account of your friend's health. He should rigorously abstain from Chess at present.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—You have copied the fine Enigma No 666 inaccurately The Rook is at White's Q sq, and the Black Pawn at his K 3d

H B—You can have our Journal direct from the office by paying for it in advance, either quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. Address to the publisher

F A M.—The utmost beginner could never miss so obvious a way to win

J J H.—The yearly charge for our paper, payable in advance, is 26s

CHIPPENHAM, X P.—The solution referred to is correct. If the Queen were captured, Mate would follow at once with the Kt

R T G—Favour us with the piece of meeting of the chess-club just formed at St Albans

AMATEUR.—Our close Enigmas are, for the most part, quite equal to the Problems on diagrams; are only printed differently from want of room

DISCIPULUS.—The key move of the clever little Problem, No 644, is, 1. R to Q B 3d, dis ch

FAIR PLAY.—The King at Chess can never be taken, and can never move nearer the adverse King than the next square but one. Why do you not procure some elementary treatise on the game, and study that before attempting to play?

F A M.—The best beginner could never miss so obvious a way to win

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F T M.—The unprecedented success of the "Staunton Chess-Men" induces the dealers to palm off inferior pieces for them. Those you have seen are specimens of this surreptitious kind. The only security for obtaining the genuine men is to purchase them at some well-known establishment, such as Lenchars, in Piccadilly; Merrell, in Londenhall-street; or Lund, of Cornhill; and, in all cases, before buying, *to be sure the box has a label, with the signature attached*

C W R [illegible] instances | SIGMA.—It is noted for Insertion

[illegible] by R C. C W R, CENTRE, R D M, R S, M E N, D E A, [illegible]; J J H, ELEPHANTUS, 9 M, of Sherborn, S F A, S P, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 353 by H B G, CARLO F, S T, O, J F S, of Glasgow; S M, H A, of Blackburn; R C C, P R G, of Hamilton. OSCUS, A LIVELY TURTLE, F W P, CORFIELDIO, H B, R A, OLD SUBSCRIBER, KAISE, ST EDMUNDS, J J, of Newcastle, H P, B B A, H, of Shoreham; ARAMINTA, R M, S L M, THE. COLL., CAM.; J S, of Newport; J C, of Bath; WH G, ALS, CHIPPENHAM, R N; ELEPHANTUS, SEREX, J A R, Σ B, M Σ, [illegible] BEDMOND, LINDLEIGH, D C, R M, of Norwell, J L E G, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 356 by H B T, R D M, M P, CLERICUS, T H B, SIGMA, AGNES, T E F, of St Ives; F O K, J P, ST EDMUND, R S T, F H S, M D, RDM, S L K, Cape Town, C M J, BELLAST, R T G, H B, W B W are correct

SOLUTIONS of the ENIGMAS by CARLO F, C W R, H B T, R D M, R L M, ALS, J A R, M P, MILES, P D, of Dyke; SEREX, R T G, H B, F S R, J P, BELLAST, M P, G F R, M, D, D, of Cambridge; H W S, are correct. All other solutions are wrong.

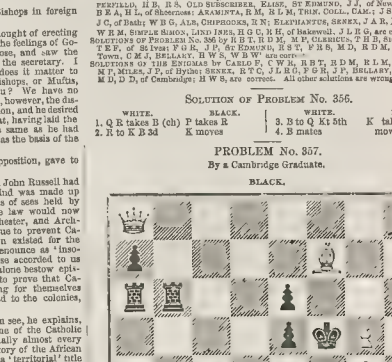
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 356.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK
1. Q R takes B (ch)	P takes R	3. B to Q Kt 8th	K takes Kt, or
2. R to K B 3d	K moves	4. B mates	moves to his 3d

PROBLEM No. 357.

By a Cambridge Graduate.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

For the two following capital games we have much pleasure in acknowledging ourselves indebted to Mr Cochrane, the highly-distinguished President of the Calcutta Club.

(Giuoco piano.)

Played between Mr. Cochrane and the Brahmin, Moseachounder Bonnerjee.

BLACK (Moleschounder).	WHITE (Mr. Cochrane).	BLACK (Moleschounder).	WHITE (Mr. Cochrane).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	14. R to K sq	B to K Kt 5th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. B to her 3d	Q to K R 4th
4. Castles	P to Q 3d	16. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K Kt 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	K B to Q Kt 3d	17. Q to R Kt 3d	Kt to K 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. B to Q Kt 3d	P to K Kt 4th
7. P takes P	K Kt to B 3d	19. Q R to Q B sq	Q R to Q B sq
8. Q Kt to B 3d	Castles *(a)*	20. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to K 7th *(b)*
9. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3d	21. B to Q sq	B takes B
10. B takes K Kt	Q takes B	22. K R takes B	P to K B 4th *(c)*
11. P takes B	P to K Kt 3d	23. P takes B	And White resigns.
12. Q Kt takes B	Q R P takes Kt		

Notes by Mr Cochrane.

(a) The second player should not have adopted the adverse Bishop to "pin" his Kt. Afterwards he can move the Kt to Q 5th, and then to K B 7th, &c.

(b) Threatening not only the Kt, but the dangerous move of Kt to Q 8th. [Ed of L. N.]

(c) This was a palpable mistake; but play as White could, the first player has the best of the game ere he has conducted so well.

(Cunningham Gambit.)

Mr. Cochrane gives the Queen's Kt to Isseachunder, a Native Player of India.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

WHITE (Mr Cochrane).	BLACK. (Isseachunder).	WHITE (Mr. Cochrane).	BLACK. (Isseachunder).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. Kt takes Kt P	K Kt to K B 3d
3. K Kt to B 3d	K B to K 2d	13. R takes Kt	B takes R
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to K Kt 5th (ch)	14. Kt to K 5th (discovering ch)	K to his 2d
5. P to K Kt 3d	P takes P	15. Q to R B 7th (ch)	K to Q 3d
6. Castles	P takes P (ch)	16. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
7. K to R sq	B to K 2d	17. P to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
8. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th	18. P to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K takes Kt
9. P to K B 3d	Q R to K 3d	19. Q takes R P (ch)	K takes Q Kt P
10. B takes B	P takes B	20. Kt to Q Kt sq (ch)	K to R 4th

And White gave mate in two moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 623.—By E. H. C.

White. K at Q R 5th, R at Q Kt 3d, B at Q Kt 4th, P at Q B 2nd.
Black K at Q R 5th, P8 at Q B 6th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3d.
White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 624.—By W. G.

White K at his B 2d, Q at K Kt 2d, R at K R sq, Kt at Q B 2d, P at K 5th.
Black. K at Q B 8th; P8 at K 3d, Q 7th, and Q B 6th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 625.—By Von Salpius.

White: K at Q 2d, R at Q 5th, Kt at Q 7th; P8 at K 4th, Q B 3d, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q B 5th, R at Q R sq, B at Q B 3d, P8 at K B 4th and Q R 4th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

DEATH OF THE VETERAN ALEXANDRE.

The amateur of Chess, both here and abroad, will hear with regret that this relict of the famous old French school, in which at one period he occupied a proud position, has at length succumbed to the universal conqueror

M Alexandre expired somewhat suddenly on Saturday last, having attained the unusual age of fourscore years. As a player, he must long be remembered for the elegance and occasional brilliancy of his style; and as a writer, will always be entitled to distinction in having added, by his well-known *Encyclopédie des Echecs*, and his stupendous collection of Problems, two standard works to the literature of that game to which he devoted the leisure of a long life.

RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE AT BERMONDSEY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.

SHORTLY before daybreak on Saturday morning, the neighbourhood of the Grange and Spa-roads, Bermondsey, was the scene of a very extensive conflagration, probably the largest that has occurred in the district for years. The premises on which the fire happened were those of Messrs. H. N. and H. Eason, tanners and leather-dressers. The property was of vast extent, possibly the largest of the kind near the metropolis. It was entered by a covered archway from the Grange-road, and the dressing-houses, engine and boiler-house, bark-barns, &c., ran some 500 or 600 feet at the rear, in what is called the "Grange," the whole being situate in the angle or corner of the Grange and Spa-roads, other excensive yards almost immediately adjoining.

About a quarter past four o'clock, the police constable, 203 M, on duty in front of the premises, saw smoke issuing from either the engine-room or the upper part of what is called the beam-room; and before the officer had time to raise an alarm in the neighbourhood, the fire apparently had penetrated the main buildings of the property. The engine-house stood in about the middle of the principal range, a large lofty barn, in which were 300 loads of bark, of the value of more than £5000, being to the right or north side, and the leather warehouse and another bark store on the left or south side. Almost immediately on the discovery flames were seen travelling into the bark barn and leather warehouse. What brigademen were left at the neighbouring fire hastened round to render assistance at this fresh outbreak. From the want of engines, however, their services were of little avail. The flames, therefore, progressed with fearful rapidity, and the entire range facing the Grange speedily presented one blazing mass. The engines stationed on the Southwark side of the water and in the City now arrived.

Immediately on the north and west side of the premises stood the tan-yard and leather-factory of Mr. Hacker, the bark-barn, and other buildings belonging to Smith, Patience, and Smith, and those of Mr Hooper, tanner. Before the brigade engines could be got to work, the front of a barn, tenanted by Smith, Patience, and Co., had ignited. The huge heap of bark was one burning mass, while the flakes of fire kept falling in torrents. During the operations in this quarter, another section of the brigade were actively employed at another point of the conflagration. Owing partly to the wind, and the circumstance that a quantity of bark was stored in the end of the range of the warehouses which adjoined the front and principal one, this, with a lofty building of some four or five floors facing the Spa-road, used as a dry-house, had escaped ignition. Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the brigade, now had a strong body of his force brought to bear on this part of the property, and with complete success. The efforts, however, were not so successful in the other direction of the fire. Notwithstanding an immense body of water was thrown on all points of the flaming buildings, it was of little avail. To add to the dismay of all around, the gable end of the barn in which the bark was stored gave way, as if from the force of an explosion; and it was with some difficulty that the firemen and the auxiliaries who were employed to assist escaped being buried in the huge burning heap. The roofs of the different buildings having given way, the firemen obtained a greater advantage over the flames; and a more copious supply of water being procured, the progress of the conflagration was checked; but it was not until nine o'clock that it could be said to have been suppressed. Throughout the whole day a vast quantity of fire was raging in the ruins. On Sunday night, as late as nine o'clock, a vast body of fire still remained in Mr. Eason's premises. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

The official report of the damage describes the loss on Mr. Eason's premises as follows:—"Two large bark stores, leather warehouse, mills, workshops, drying-houses, beam and engine-house, consumed. The bark insured in the Atlas, for £4000. building in County, for £3300; and stock of leather for £5000, in Sun."

Mr. Eason's loss will far exceed the amount of insurance effected upon his premises. In addition to his heavy stock of bark, there were not fewer than 3000 butts of leather, of the value of £9 each butt, in the warehouse, besides a numerous stock of skins undergoing the process of tanning; forming a loss of from £20,000 to £30,000.

It is somewhat remarkable that the same premises were burned down on the morning of Saturday, the 3rd of September, 1844, and that the buildings which escaped destruction on that occasion were preserved in this instance.

Another fire happened shortly before midnight, on the premises of Mr. J. Harrison, a leather-dresser, No. 17, Crimscott-street, Bermondsey. The building was about 120 feet long, and was also occupied by Mr. A. Wilcoxson, a paper-stainer, and Mr. R. Spiller, a chemist. The flames continued to rage for hours, and were not extinguished until a vast deal of damage was done.

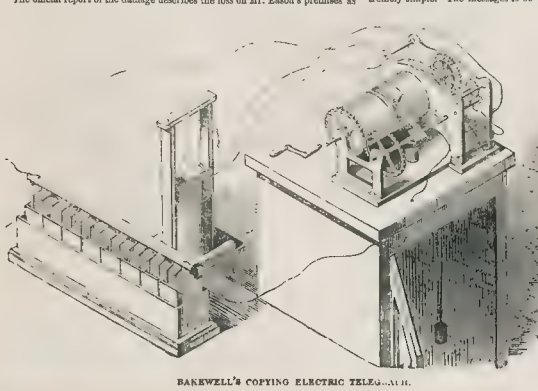
INGENIOUS VOTING MACHINE.—A newly-invented machine for taking the votes of the French Legislative Assembly, and for which a credit of 30,000f. has been voted, was exhibited last week in a room adjoining the Chamber. It affords the advantages of undoubted correctness and great rapidity. Each representative will be provided with a small box, on which his name will be inscribed in gold letters. This box will contain ten bulletins for voting—five white (for), and five blue (against). These bulletins consist of small oblong pieces of polished or blue steel, bearing on each face the name of the representative. The urns, which are *chefs d'œuvre* of mechanism, have two distinct compartments, blue and white, arranged in such a manner that the bulletin of white steel cannot enter into the blue compartment, nor the blue bulletins into the white one. Any error in the vote, therefore, becomes impossible. The pieces of steel, in falling into the urn, do not lie across each other in disorder, but are piled up regularly, one on the other, round a copper cord, with numbers inscribed on it, so that a single glance is sufficient to tell how many votes for or against are contained in each urn. When all the votes are collected, the ushers will withdraw the rod from each urn, and place it in a piece of machinery on the tribune, and which will immediately indicate the number of votes for or against. The secretaries have only to add them up, and when the addition is made, they have only to touch a lever, and the bulletins turn, so that the secretaries who have counted the blue ones may, without moving from their seats, also count the white ones, and so check each other. The result of the vote will be thus known in a positive manner in a few minutes.

On Saturday last, a young man, named Amos, was engaged at a bar-cutting machine in the carriage department in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; it was set going by some means, and his clothing having become entangled in it, he was drawn in and severely hurt, one of his arms being broken, and other parts of his body bruised. When extricated he was taken to the hospital, and had his arm amputated above the elbow-joint, and, under the circumstances, is now doing well.

THE COPYING ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THE novel application of the Electric Telegraph, the invention of Mr. F. C. Bakewell, of Hampstead, was noticed in our Journal of last week.

The arrangement, by means of which the copying process is performed, is extremely simple. The messages to be transmitted are written on tinfoil, with sealing-wax varnish, and are then applied to a cylinder on the transmitting instrument. A metal stile connected with the voltaic battery presses lightly on the writing, and, as the cylinder revolves, by the influence of a weight, the metal point is carried by a fine screw, on which it traverses, from the top to the bottom of the lines of writing. By this arrangement the stile passes several times over each bit in different parts of the letters. The receiving instrument resembles the transmitting one; but on the cylinder of that instrument paper moistened with a solution of prussiate of potass and diluted muriatic acid is applied, and the metal stile consists of a piece of fine steel wire. The electric current from the positive pole of the voltaic battery is conducted by a communicating wire to the steel point, and passes through the paper to complete the voltaic circuit. The action of the electricity, when the current is passing, decomposes the muriatic acid, and the steel combining with the chlorine of the acid, a deposition of iron takes place on the paper, which is instantly converted into prussian blue by the prussiate of potass. By this arrangement, therefore, the steel point of the receiving cylinder draws a succession of blue lines spirally over the paper when the electricity is passing through it, but when the electric current is interrupted by the varnish writing, over which the point of the transmitting cylinder is continually passing, the electric current is momentarily interrupted, and the marking ceases. The small intervals caused by the cessation of marking, where the varnish interposes, produces an exact copy of the written message on the paper, the letters appearing nearly white, on a ground composed of blue lines drawn very closely together.

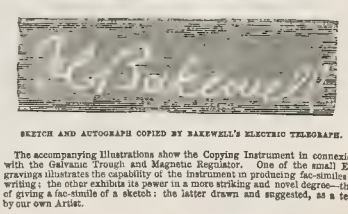


BAKEWELL'S COPYING ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

It is essential to the success of the process that the two separate instruments should rotate exactly together, otherwise the receiving paper would present a confusion of marks, instead of legible writing, for the different parts of each letter would be marked irregularly. To produce the synchronous movement, Mr. Bakewell has contrived an electro-magnet regulator, by which means the effect may be produced at whatever distance the instruments may be apart. The electro-magnet regulator may be applied in several ways. The plan that would be adopted in practice is to make and break contact with separate batteries that work the electro-magnets, by means of pendulums actuated by clock-work. Each instrument would have a separate pendulum and electro-magnet; and each time that the electro-magnet is brought into action by the pendulums striking against fine springs, the keepers of the electro-magnets act as detents or projections on one of the wheels, and thus regulate the instruments by retarding them; so that at every beat of the pendulum the instruments are made to correspond. Another mode of applying the electro-magnet regulator is to make and break contact by means of a small wheel on the transmitting instrument, and to employ only one electro-magnet, which retards the receiving instrument by the action of the transmitting one, the former being weighted to rotate rather faster than the latter, when not checked by the retarding magnet. The latter plan of regulating the instruments is best adapted for the temporary adjustment of a lecture-room, and it was this mode by which the instruments were regulated when we witnessed them in action. In order to adjust the instruments when at a distance, so as to know exactly how much weight to apply to each, Mr. Bakewell employs what he terms a guide line, which consists merely of a narrow strip of paper pasted across the cylinder of the transmitting instrument. By this means the distant operator at the receiving instrument can ascertain with the greatest exactness how much it is gaining or losing; and, by adding or taking away weights, he may bring the movements of the two instruments to correspond as closely as clock mechanism, without the use of the electro-magnetic regulator, can do, and with as much facility as if both instruments were together.

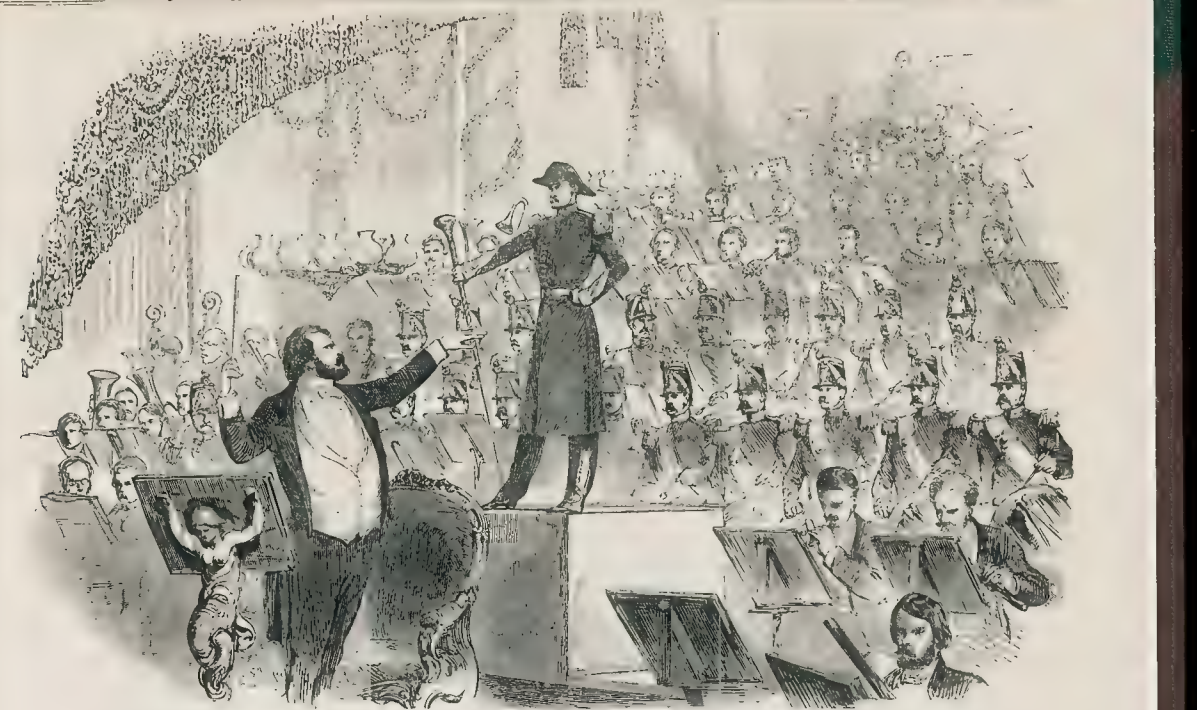
The number of times absolutely requisite for the point to pass over each line of writing to make the copy legible, is six; but when the screw is fine, and the writing large, as in the specimens we have seen copied, the point passes over a greater number of times to bring out the forms of the whole letters. The rapidity with which the copying may be done depends in a great measure on the smallness of the writing. Specimens of round-hand which we saw were taken at the rate of 140 letters per minute, with a single marking point; but Mr. Bakewell states that he has copied 200 letters within the minute, and he expects to be able to do at least 500 with instruments properly adapted for quick writing.

The advantages of this means of telegraphic communication are stated to be, entire freedom from error, as the messages transmitted are fac-similes of the original manuscripts; authentication of the communications by the transmission of copies of the handwriting, so that the signatures may be identified; increased rapidity, to such an extent that a single wire may be as effective as ten with the needle telegraph; and consequent economy in the construction of telegraphic lines. The secrecy of correspondence would also be maintained, as the copying telegraph would afford peculiar facility for transmitting messages in cipher. As an additional means of secrecy, the messages may be transmitted invisibly by moistening the paper with diluted muriatic acid alone, the writing being subsequently rendered visible by application of the prussiate of potass, the most delicate test of the presence of iron. The instantaneous appearance of the writing on an apparently blank piece of paper has a very curious and astonishing effect.



SKETCH AND AUTOGRAPH COPIED BY BAKEWELL'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The accompanying Illustrations show the Copying Instrument in connexion with the Galvanic Trough and Magnetic Regulator. One of the small Engravings illustrates the capability of the instrument in producing fac-similes of writing: the other exhibits its power in a more striking and novel degree—that of giving a fac-simile of a sketch: the latter drawn and suggested, as a test, by our own Artist.



M. JULLIEN'S CONCERT AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—THE CORPS DE TAMBOURS.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Our readers are aware that the tragedy of "The Duchess of Malfi" has been re-constructed by Mr. R. H. Horne for the stage, and sometime announced for performance at this theatre. In this celebrated drama there are, perhaps, scenes not to be equalled out of Shakspeare; but, in its general conception, it is more like "Titus and Andronicus" than any of Shakspeare's recognised works. The highest merit to which the drama aspires is that of having "moved a horror skilfully:" but then we are to recollect that horror is no proper element of tragedy at all; all beyond terror and pity belongs to a melodramatic school, or a crude art not to be tolerated in an advanced state of the stage. We welcome, however, Mr. Horne's adaptation of the old play, for the sake of the experiment, and that we may have an opportunity of judging of the class fairly, and under the most favourable circumstances—that is, when presented, as now, on the stage in the most tolerable form. Mr. Horne has, indeed, shown, on the whole, great talent and judgment in his alteration; but the action of the fourth act is imprudently prolonged after the death of the *Duchess*. The curtain should fall immediately on her execution. All beyond that not only impairs the situation, but lengthens out horror into disgust. What, indeed, might have become of the scene we know not, but for the truly magnificent acting of Miss Glyn, whose presence on the stage was respected by an impatient audience. The acting of this lady throughout was in the highest style of art, full of discrimination, originality, and genius. The part of the *Duchess* is the only one in the play that excites any interest or sympathy, and Miss Glyn created both by the admirable manner in which she acted the early scenes. Gay, loving, self-willed, she treated her brother's cautions with levity and indifference, and made love to her steward, whom she marries, with all the recklessness of a lady of rank and a widow—of a person both privileged and experienced. It is in such characteristic touches of individuality that Miss Glyn triumphs as an artist. The same delightful bearing she carries on into subsequent scenes, until the awful perils which surround her demonstrate that her liberty, happiness, and life have been staked on her passion, and lost. Then the grandeur of the situation becomes also that of the woman, and she rises into the majesty and intensity of a Pasta or a Siddons. Greater acting is impossible—more thrilling, terrible, and yet pathetic.

The next great part in the play is that of *Bosola*, performed admirably by Mr. G. Bennett—a moralising villain, who is careful to remind his employers of their obligations. The *Duke Ferdinand* ranks third—a villain too, but in whom malice is converted into remorse and madness. The *rôle* was assumed by Mr. Phelps—a somewhat thankless one (the more creditable, therefore, his assumption of it)—and he laboured hard to make it a great one. His early scenes were marked with energy, earnestness, and talent; and his madness, in the latter, was finely interpreted: in his wolvish aspect darkness had settled for ever; no sunshine might ever more visit that blasted countenance. All this was grand and effective. To this actor, also, as stage-manager, must be given the praise for the excellent *mise en scène* with which the text was accompanied. The arrangements of the stage were in all respects excellent, the scenery was beautifully picturesque, and the costumes were exceedingly costly and graceful. All, indeed, from the adapter and principal artistes, down to the lowest subordinate, was in true keeping. An experiment so highly honourable to all parties merits the greatest success. The house was crowded, and the curtain fell to immense applause. Miss Glyn, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Bennett were called before the curtain, and Mr. Horne had to make his *devoirs* from a private box. Previous to the performance, Mr. Hoskins delivered a prologue, written for the occasion by the author of "Orion," terse, elegant, and forcible, and well calculated to conciliate the audience in favour of the old poet and the old play. To performances like these there should, perhaps, be one theatre devoted, and the local situation of the present readers it peculiarly fit for the purpose.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday, Mr. Macready performed the part of *Iago*—a character which he invests with great originality both of conception and execution. Mr. Davenport was the *Othello*.

THE NEW DRAMA OF "JESSIE GRAY," AT THE ADELPHI.

A piece, consisting of superior elements, and well constructed, the joint production of Mr. Robert Brough and Mr. Bridgman, was produced on Monday. The materials are for the most part familiar to the dramatic student. *Jessie Gray*, who gives name to the piece (Madame Celeste), is the supposed daughter of an apothecary, who rejoices in the complimentary title of *Dr Gray* (Mr. O'Smith), and who becomes beloved by the nephew of a haughty baronet. The former (Mr. Boyce) courts her in the disguise of an artist; the latter (Mr. Hughes), to wean the boy from *Jessie*, contrives a plot for the ruin of her fame, which is effected after the pattern of *Don John* and *Hero*, in "Much Ado About Nothing." The Baronet succeeds in his object; but, to "make assurance doubly sure," resolves on removing the humble object of his love out of reach. Just at this juncture, however, he discovers that *Jessie* is none other than his own child, and is then, consequently, as eager to unite the lovers as he was previously to separate them. There is, of course, a comic underplot, which consists of scenes between the apothecary's assistant (Mr. Honey) and his sweetheart (Miss Fitzwilliam)—the former a rascal with a conscience which renders him ridiculous. The part was acted with much grotesque humour, and, by his manner of acting it, justified himself in assuming a higher position than he has yet held. The success of the piece was decided; and the two authors had, as usual, to bow from the box to the gratulations of the audience.

Kinkel, the German professor, who was immured in Spandau for the share which he took in the Baden insurrection, and whose escape from prison we noticed last week, passed, a few days ago, through Paris on his way to London.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

THE "Great Exhibition Quadrille," at Drury-Lane Theatre, has proved a great hit, as everybody acquainted with M. Jullien's inventive faculties in such *pièces de circonstance* must have anticipated. In directing huge masses of executants, from whom boisterous effects in broad contrast are to be extracted, in tickling the ears of the miscellaneous public by piquant reiteration of familiar tunes, in happy adaptation of passing events in musical description, M. Jullien has the greatest fertility of conception, and facility of execution. Such compositions, or rather compilations, verging, as they are, on the burlesque, admit of no serious criticism. Every hearer—be he purist or gent-like—must be amused, and even excited, at times. Only conceive Jullien's ordinary orchestra extended and elevated to the very "flies," the rear filled with players in uniform, from three military bands (the Royal Artillery, the Coldstream, and the 2nd Life Guards, with their respective masters, Messrs. Collins, Godfrey, and Gratian Cooke), the centre occupied by the drummers of the French National Guards, with their Tambour Major, M. Barbier, perched with his golden stick on a raised platform, beneath which is the "ruler of the elements," M. Jullien, on his golden throne, and the foreground filled with the stringed instruments! What a general is required to organize these formidable forces, and what a concentration of the *entente cordiale*, to see the French drummers fraternising with our red-coats. And the Tambour-Major, with his cocked hat placed rectangularly on his gallic head, how fierce and yet courteous does he look! With what a graceful jerk does he come down on the concluding rolling chord of the drummers' "beat." And the "two sticks in waiting," at whose gyrations the executants so obediently play *fortissimo* or *pianissimo*—Jullien and Barbier, who, for the Exhibition of 1851, have really made a treaty offensive and defensive, and their united *bâtons* of England and France marshal the orchestra with mighty vigour. Aladdin, who raised a palace in one night, by the aid of his wonderful lamp, and Mr. Paxton, who is raising a Crystal Palace, with his lamp of knowledge, are as nothing compared with Jullien, who dives into futurity and gives you the "March of All Nations to London." "The Great City," exclaims M. Jullien's combined orchestra, "which, for the first time, shelters such wonderful masses from all parts of the known world, is as yet tranquil" (at this portion of the quadrille the drums and brass are going in full force), "when at daybreak" (Koenig's cornet) "the festival is ushered in by the sounding of the chimes of London" (played by Sig. Baldacci on the harmonicon), "echoed far and near from each surrounding belfry: soon the city's in movement" (the stringed instruments), "and the multitudes hasten towards the same goal" (Drury-lane Theatre), "all eager to behold the most stupendous realisation of human industry recorded in the history of the globe. A tremendous shout bursts forth" (the entire orchestra shout hurrah), "and the welcomed nations" (M. Barbier and his 18 drummers), "one and all, join in the glorious cry 'God Save the Queen.'" After this, no wonder Jullien sinks exhausted in his chair of state, and the promenaders encore the anthem.

M. Jullien, to suit the tastes of the various nations, has selected the Russian National Hymn, the Marseillaise, the Song of the Girondins ("Mourir pour la patrie") the Troubadour's air ("Partant pour la Syrie"), the military *pas* of the French (including Auber's "Pas Redoublé"), the Spanish "Zapateado," or clog-dance of *La Mancha*; the "Cachucha" of Andalusia, the Sicilian Serenade, the Neapoleon "Tarantella," the Piedmontese "Monferina," "Rule Britannia," the "Row Polka," Carlotta Grisi's "Trandaise," &c., and all these materials, highly spiced, are served up in an exciting "*potage à la Jullien*." The enthusiasm of the audiences for this quadrille knows no bounds, and the theatre is nightly filled to overflow. The soloists deserve especial praise: M. Sonalle performs on the "corno-muss," one of the new sax inventions, excellently; the tone partakes of the volume and richness of the clarionet and the bassoon. Pratten, Collinet, Delavigne, and Lazarus have the flute, flageolet, oboe, and clarionet variations. Baldacci, as the ringer of the bob-major, and as the castanet player, must be mentioned honourably. Lavey blows in the monster ophecleide, which makes itself heard; but the huge octo-bass, or colossal double-bass, is not audible as yet: perhaps we may be favoured with a duo between it and the gigantic drum. The Ciebras tinkle the guitar, and Streather strikes the harp. Sommer on the euphonicon, and Cioffi on the trombone, display striking skill: and Koenig is, of course, prominent amongst the obligato bits with his cornet. The drummers are especially noticed in their "roulement serré," pas accelerè, "chamade," saint d'honneur, &c.: their souls are evidently in arms, for their beat is full of crispness and precision. M. Jullien has appropriated "the all-absorbing subject of the day" most opportunely; his Quadrille will make a great noise for some time to come.

SKETCH FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "JESSIE GRAY," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS

Divers essays have been made by composers to introduce into the concert-room dramatic compositions of a connected nature, dispensing with theatrical adjuncts. Various titles have been given to such works: they have been styled Serenatas, Cantatas, Choral Symphonies and Fantasias, Ode-symphonies, Lyric Sketches, &c. The "Acis and Galatea" and of Alexander's Feast," of Handel, the Choral Symphony and Chora. Pianoforte Fantasia, by Beethoven; the "First Walpurgis Night" and "Lobgesang," of Mendelssohn, the "Desert" and "Christ Iumbus," of Felicien David; the "Romeo and Juliet" and "Faust" of Berlioz; the "Lay of the Bell" of Romberg; the "Song of the Shell," by Severn; and other productions of the concert-room class, may be recollected; but, despite of the infinite talent, and even genius displayed in all these attempts, the feeling has been that they were conducted to do justice to the inspirations of the poet and composer. Nothing daunted by the experience of past days, the directors of the concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, resolved to afford encouragement to our native composers, as London will learn with shame be it recorded—without a National Opera House, by inviting Messrs. Macfarren and Loder, already known as popular musicians, and Mr. Howard Glover, an untried professor of considerable promise, to compose scenarias for the Grand National Concerts. Whatever may be the degree of ultimate success attending their production, the thanks of the musical public are due to the direction for their spirited experiment, and it is only to be regretted that their time and capital had not been spent in the first instance to the promotion of such a desideratum as an English opera. Mr. Macfarren's serenata, "The Sleeper Awakened," the words by Mr. John Oxenford, produced with such decided success on the 18th inst., would have been more appropriately termed a trifle on the stage; in its actual shape, even curtailed as it has been, since the first performance, it is to be feared there are no elements of permanent popularity. The poem is a complete nonentity, and the music, though full of graceful points if put in action with scenic accessories, even with the aid of the book, the Serenata is dull and heavy, to listen to for hours. The subject of such a work, to fix attention in a concert-room, should be essentially attractive and not incidental like the lively story of "The Sleeper Awakened," derived from the "Arabian Nights Entertainments" Weber selected a portion of Abon Hassan's adventures, with the Caliph Haroun Alraschid, for his comic opera, produced at Darmstadt in 1810; O'Keefe, in the "Dead Alive," in 1781, dramatized the main incidents; and Dimond, in 1825, at Drury-Lane Theatre, with the aid of the late Mr. T. Cooke, and Edward Weber's concerts, which had a run of 31 nights, Mr Paul Bedford being the *Caliph*; the late C. Horn, *Abon Hassan*; Harley, *Zabone*; Browne, *Meroure*; Mrs. Orger, the *Sultana*; Miss Graddon, *Zuleena*; and Mrs. Harlowe, *Nouzamonde*. Mr. Oxenford has, however, not taken the disheartening course followed by *Abon Hassan* and his wife, when reduced to distress, of passing themselves off for dead, but he has fixed upon *Abon Hassan's* first interview with *Haroun*, when the former is conveyed to the palace, and is made to believe that he is the *Caliph*, and, in that capacity *Abon* exercises power and patronage. The adapter's object in this instance, to prove the fidelity of *Abon* to his *cara sposa* and *vice versâ*, is ingenious and well carried out, if his knowledge of the resources of the stage, but as a Serenata, the drollery of the delusion does not affect a concert auditory, notwithstanding Mr. Sims Reeves' comedy as *Abon Hassan*, and Angri's evident enjoyment of her part as the devoted wife.

Mr. Macfarren's music necessarily suffers from the mistake in the form of the poem: he had to carry on a series of rapid incidents in accompanied recitative, or in concerted pieces; and, consequently, the concentration and musical resources of a fine orchestra could not be called into play in descriptive imagery. The result is, therefore, that there is a comic operetta, the solos, duos, trios, and choruses in which would tell infinitely better if heard separately, the connecting link of the *mise en scène* being wanting. Mr. Macfarren's musical abilities always induce the expectation of something clever and effective, even if his works be not stamped with the marked individuality of genius; and, in this instance, he has been felicitous in the management of the voices, which are generally operatic, and his writing more free from those experimental eccentricities which were objected to in his early productions. The spirited overture in E flat, *allegro assai*, is extremely well constructed, and has scarcely been sufficiently appreciated by the public; the passages for the *celli*, and the *pizzicato* for the violins, whilst the brass are employed, are delicious; and the wnole conduct of the accompaniments is eminently learned in the science of the art, and poetical as well as thoroughly musician-like. The introductory concerted piece, which reminds one of a similar situation in Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," is animated. The duettino, "Oh, what joy my heart is bloqding," sung by Angri and Reeves, is elegant. The oriental prayer, "Mighty Allah rules the East," is constructed in massive proportions, and would tell powerfully on the stage. The tact with which the voices are employed, first in unison, and afterwards in rich harmonies—the clever employment of the bass voice and drums, and the fine contrapuntal treatment of the whole prayer, the theme of which will strike the ear as that of the "Ouvre toi" in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," are equally remarkable in this piece of truly Eastern colouring. The following march is also in excellent keeping with the prayer. The two songs of the *Caliph*, "Beautiful light," with its pretty words, and the serenade, "Oh, listen," are very indifferent song by Mr. Bodda. Mr. Bodda, also has two well-written airs, "The Caliph sits in a hall of gold," and a ballad, "She is not here," which he sings admirably; the latter appears to be the favourite, as the last night's performance Madame Angri has an artistic, "Should joy with smiling face," an ear-catching theme; a bravura song, "Come! he's gone," full of brilliancy; a most charming ballad, "Forget it not," quite a gem, from the pen of this gifted young lady. The concerted pieces, the clever canon, "Hush, hush!" the trio and scena, with elegant vocal cadenzas, and the unaccompanied trio, "When heart to heart," must be cited. The chorus, "Hush, hush!" so thoroughly Weberian, and the very Donizetish chorus of rebles, "Oh, may thy hours of sleep," seemed to make the best impression.

The departure of the celebrated Berlin Choir is announced for the end of the month, much to the regret of all those admirers of the perfection of part-singing who have heard their unrivalled performances.

MONTHLY CONCERTS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN MUSIC.—The first of a series of eight musical entertainments was given on Wednesday night, at St. Martin's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Hullah. The weather was anything but auspicious, but there was a very good attendance. The first part opened with Beethoven's Mass in C, the soli sung by Miss Birch, Mrs. Noble, Messrs. Lockey and Bodda. This fine work, although it does not contain the striking originality and colossal grandeur of the subsequent service in D, is full of sublime writing: in a concert-room it suffers in the execution, for the same reason as an opera; in the mass the effect action is required to fill up the intervals between the pieces, which change in key frequently, and, of course, have no connecting link. After the Papal service, the National Anthem was sung. The second portion of the programme was secular, commencing with Handel's first Concerto for stringed instruments, with obligati for first and second violins and violoncel o, played by Messrs. Blagrove, Watkins, and Lindley, and the first part of "L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso," a cantata, concerto, although admirably played, is dull; and nothing but Handel's name could rescue such a work from the musical library. The "Allegro" is also music of a bygone day, interesting only to antiquaries and ancient amateurs, who have a traditional reminiscence of hearing Madame Mara sing the bravura song in it. Certain pieces bear the stamp of the composer's genius, and will always find their way to the modern concert-room: such is the inimitable laughing air and chorus, "Haste thee, Nymph;" the tenor arias, "Come, and trip it," which we admit me of thy crew," with its delicious violin accompaniments; and the soprano song, "Sweet Song," with its flute obligato, for the *tours de force*. Miss Birch sang the latter very cleverly, and Mr. Bodda in the tenor songs showed what he desired in his tenor solos. Mr. Bodda's mirth in the laughing song was quite infectious, and it was encored amidst a sympathetic roar, the chorus taking up the points very ably, without requiring the same encouragement from the audience in case. The *début* of Miss Kearns, a soprano, was one of interest: she is the daughter of the late Mr. Kearns, a viola player, and one of our most skilful musicians. She was very nervous, but she has a voice and style of considerable promise. All to be turned to the best account with experience. There was a large chamber organ, not very good in tone, at which Mr. Hopkins, of the Temple Church, officiated with ability; and Mr. Blagrove led a small but compact orchestra. Mr Hullah conducts carefully and correctly, although a little too nervous. The choral singing was marked with precision in the attacks, but is as yet very deficient in light and shade

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Liverpool papers record the complete success of Mr. C. E. Horsley's new oratorio of "David," performed by the Philharmonic Society, on the 12th instant. Miss Birch, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Armstrong, and Weiss were the principal singers. Mr. W. T. Best was the organist, and Mr. C. E. Horsley conducted his own works. There were several encores, and the composer was called for at the termination. The local critics recommend considerable curtailments; and, whilst they praise the talents of the young writer, who was both poet and musician on the occasion, recommend more individuality in his style, the Mendelssohn model being too palpable throughout the oratorio. It is to be hoped that an early opportunity will be afforded to the Metropolitan amateurs of hearing the work. The Liverpool Philharmonic Society, by thus introducing Mr. Horsley, and, at a former period, M. Sllas, to the notice of the musical public, deserves the highest praise. The Bath Harmonic Society will also first meeting for the season on the 18th instant; the president, the Marquis of Thomond, in the chair. The noble Lord called for the National Anthem at the beginning, and it was repeated at the end of the concert amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Bianchi Taylor conducted, and Mr. G. Field was the pianist, glees, trios, madrigals, &c., by Macfarren, Hindle, Sir H. R. Bishop, Knyvett, Willye, Barnett, Stevens, T. Cooke, Braham, Mr. Calcott, Elliott, T. Linley (the Parsee), Mozart, Weber, &c., were included in the scheme.—The Choral Harmonists gave their second concert last Monday night at the London Tavern. André's Mass was in the first part, and Weber's madrigal, "O fons gave me fairest flowers" (1598), and the whole of the music from Weber's "Oberon," formed the second part: the third meeting will be on the 16th of December.——Mr. Henri Laurent, the composer of the opera of "Quentin Durward" and brother of the able conductor, Mr. Laurent, jun., has been nominated musical director at Drury-lane Theatre for the ensuing season, under Mr. Anderson's management.

——A young *pianiste*, ten years of age, Miss E. M. Waugh, of Monmouth, has exhibited such promising talent that it is contemplated to place her in the Royal Academy of Music in London as a pupil, the best resolution that can be adopted by her friends to insure her an excellent musical education on moderate terms.

——Miss Dolby's second subscription *soirée* was given last Tuesday.——The musical and dramatic entertainment of Madame Anna Thillon and Mr. Hudson will be presented next Tuesday for the first time.——After three performances of *Robin* on her return, Mdme. Vardot has appeared, for the first time, at the French Grand Opera, in *Valentine*, in the "Huguenots." Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" will not be produced before December.——Barbière's "Columbus" has been most successfully produced at Hamburgh.——Mercadante's "Schiava Saracena" has been brought out at Naples.——Verdi's "Attila" at Florence, and De Bassini. It was originally produced at Milan, last year.——Lauro Rossi's "Figlia di Figaro" has been revived at the Carcano, in Milan, with marked success.——The Reverend W. W. Cazalet, M.A., has been appointed General Superintendant of the Royal Academy of Music.——On Friday next the Sacred Harmonic Society will commence their annual series of oratorio performances with Handel's "Messiah," conducted by Costa; Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Lockey and Whitworth, being the principal singers

At the sixth of the Holborn National Concerts, last Monday, Mrs. Wilson, the Misses Lolly, Miss Leffler, Smith, Goddard, Ford, &c., were the principal singers. The Misses Jolly, who have both contralto voices, are the daughters of the composer of that name. They sang their father's duet, "Beautiful Summer," in which they were encored, as, indeed, in all their pieces.——The Apollonicon, the well-known instrument, constructed by Flight and Robson, is now daily exhibited at the Adelaide Music-hall.——Mr. and Mdme. Durv have engaged the Berlin Choir for a morning performance at Brighton next Monday

FINE ARTS.

FISHER'S DRAWINGBOOM SCRAP-BOOK. 1851. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D. Jackson.

On the gay and golden flush of intellectual gift-books which was wont to cover our drawingroom tables at this season of the year, there belongs to us one of the few survivors. This year it maintains this distinction with a score of portraitures of Beauty in her highest phases and most fascinating forms—from the purest of the pure Sole to the children of the country North, as well as of the distant climes. The artists of this gallery of surpassing loveliness are Miss Fanny Corbeaux and Messrs. Chalon, Farris, Wood, Haytor, and Stephanoff, whose designs have been rendered with exquisite fidelity by the engravers. There are also a few charming pictures of graceful childhood, appealing to our fonder affections and sympathies; and some cleverly-executed landscapes, by Cattermole and Allom, possess a kindred claim upon our admiration. Associated with the saddening realities of the year are the portraits of Sir John Franklin and Sir Robert Peel. There is also a pair of beautiful pictures from sacred story.

As heretofore, the plates are accompanied by poems, the majority from the well-practised pen of Mr. Mackay, but even these have not the false sentiment too often traceable in compositions of this class; nor do they breathe overstrained grief or affected sorrow; but they are characterised by a far healthier tone of thought, with a sparkling occasional vein of imagery and chastened reflection Chivalrous incident has been cleverly wreathed by the poet in a few of his Illustrations. The following lines, of the true lyrical spirit, accompany a picture (by F. Corbeaux) of a page knight and his "ladye," and the accessory amusements of hawk and hound

HAPPY DAYS

Come back—come back—thou youthful time!
When low and tuneful
When life was in its vernal prime,
And rainbow colours were
Come back! and let us roam once more,
Free-hearted through life's pleasant ways,
And gather garlands as of yore.
Come back—come back—ye happy days!

Come back—come back—'twas pleasant then
To cherish Faith in Love and Truth,
For nothing in dispraise of man
Had soured the temper of my youth;

Come back!—and let us still believe
The promises dream comes to-days,
Nor trust the tale that men deceive,
Come back—come back—come back—ye happy days!

Come back, oh freshness of the past!
When every face seemed fair and kind,
When summer's every eye was cast,
And all the shadows fell behind
Come back! I will come true hearts can turn
Their own discomfiture into Mays.
The secret be it ours to learn,
Come back—come back—ye happy days!

The roll of contributors includes Mrs. Edward Thomas, Le Chevalier de Chatelain, the author of "The Patrician's Daughter," Thomas Miller, and Shirley Brooks.

NEW MUSIC.

SHAKSPEARE'S VOICE TO ROME. The PROTESTANT SONG OF THE NATION. Composed by CHARLES CHURCHILL and EDWARD Kent and Stahl.

Advantage has been taken of the present religious excitement, to publish diver national ballads, and amongst these occasional productions the above can be favourably quoted. The words founded on the much-employed quotation from "King John," against the Papal assumed authority, are appropriate and spirited, and the music forcible and melodic, with a vigorous *refrain* for a chorus.

ORIENTAL DIORAMA.

On Thursday evening we visited, at a private view, Mr. Stocqueler's "New Scenes of Life in India," as a sequel to "the Overland Route," of which this gentleman was the author. This new diorama, as it is called, is to be exhibited at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, and consists of 24 brilliantly coloured pictures, which succeed vertically through a golden frame, and present the spectator with an interesting series of views, commencing with Calcutta, the Hooghly, the planter's bungalow and drawingroom. These are followed by more exciting scenes, descriptive of tiger-hunting; after which the supposed traveller is invited to repose under the banyan-tree. Other wild sports are also depicted, such as hog-hunting in the Deccan, and the charge of the boar. There are likewise a few of the scenes which are of rare merit, such as the Taj, at Agra, and the procession of a native prince through the streets of Bombay and Madras These different illustrations of Oriental places and people are accompanied with explanations by Mr. Stocqueler, who delivers himself in a free and easy manner. It will be perceived that the series is confined to the most familiar Oriental views; and, though the figures might occasionally be improved, the painting is on the whole, respectable in point of art, and constitutes an agreeable means of conveying information.

The *Wigan Times* states that Robert Wright, clerk and traveller to Mr. Morris, of Wigan, spirit-merchant, is in custody, charged with embezzling nearly £1000, the property of his master.

On the 24th ult., two boys quarrelled at Ness, in Cheshire, when one threw a stone, which struck the other behind the ear. He fell, was conveyed home, and, after lingering a few days, died of concussion of the brain. A verdict of "Manslaughter" has been returned against the assailant.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The prevailing tone of the English Market during the week has been in favour of advancement, arising principally from the absence of any immediate fears of war between Austria and Prussia. Consols quoted 96¾ ⅞, for Money. On Monday last improved to 97 ⅛, and the transactions by the Government broker on Wednesday further strengthened the market, Consols having been done at 97⅛ for Money, a quotation that was not, however, fully maintained until the close of business. Since which increase in the value of money, added to the uncertainty which exists as to the view which the Prussian Parliament may take of the state of German affairs on Thursday (this day), has caused a reaction, and Consols have declined upon this day; Consols ranging between 96⅝ and 97⅛ for Money, and 97 to ⅛ for Account. There is scarcely a fractional variation in the value of Exchequer Bills or India Bonds, nor has much business been done in the bearer stocks. The books of the Bank of England are announced to close on the 12th of December, opening about the middle of January next. At the close of the week the Market was not buoyant, quotations being—For Bank Stock, 212; Reduced, 96⅞; Long Annuities, 15 1-16; India Stock, 264; India Bonds, 97; Exchequer Bills, 97¾, Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7 13-16; India Bonds, 89 p; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 96⅝; Consols for Account, 97; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 98 p; ditto, £500, 98 p; ditto, small, 98 p.

Business in the Foreign house has been limited, but prices were, until Thursday, well maintained. Mexican then became heavy, receding from Tuesday's price of 21⅜ 22, to 21⅛ 21⅜, the transactions having been from 21⅜ to 17⅞. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents are also heavier; the Market closing dully at the following rates: Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 99⅝; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846 (Account), 21⅛; Portuguese, Five per Cent., 39; Russian Bonds, 108; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 95¾; Spanish, Five per Cent, 1840, Account, 18; Ditto, Passive, 3⅜; Ditto, Three per Cent., 39⅛; Ditto, Account, 39⅛; Venezuela Bonds, Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 31⅛; Dutch Two-and-Half per Cent, 62 Guild., 57; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 87⅝.

The Railway market closes buoyantly this week, particularly where the traffic receipts keep up. Considerable speculation in the low-priced shares also exists, which makes it the interesting market that neither the dividends or appear ever probable to do so. Prices last quoted are—For Aberdeen, 11⅛ ⅜; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1⅜; Caledonian, 10⅛ ⅜; Ditto, New, 5⅛; Ditto, Preference, 5⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 15; Ditto, New, 1⅛ ¼; Eastern Counties, 6⅞; Do., Extension, 5 per Cent. No. 2, par; Do., Eastern Union, Scrip, par; Do., Extension, 3½ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 24½; Great Northern, 14⅜; Ditto, Halves, A, 4½; Ditto, Preference, 12½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Eighths, 3; Great Western, 72½; Ditto, New £17, 10½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 48 ½; Ditto, Ditto, New, 9½; Guaranteed, 12⅜, Leeds and Thirsk, 12; London and Blackwall, 7⅜, London and North-Western, 118⅜; London and South-Western, 69½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 25; Ditto, New, 12; Midland, 42⅜; Ditto, £50 Preference, 13½; Newmarket, 1½; Norfolk, 18½; North British, 7⅜; North Staffordshire, 7⅝; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18⅜; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Guaranteed, 10; Shrewsbury and Chester, Preference, 14; Shropshire Union, 2⅜; South Devon, 14; South Staffordshire, 6⅜; South-Eastern, 20⅜; South Wales, 25⅜; West Cornwall, 41; West London, 6⅜; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 44; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17⅜; Ditto, G.N.F., Purchase or Preference, 5⅜; York and North Midland, 23½; Ditto, Preference, 8⅜; Boulogne and Amiens, 8; Central of France, 14⅜; Dutch Rhenish, 9⅜; Luxembourg, 1⅜; Namur and Liege, 8; Northern of France, 14⅜; Paris and Rouen, 24½; Rouen and Havre, 9⅜; Tours and Nantes, 3⅜.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols scarcely varied yesterday, quoting ⅞ by for a short period 96⅞ for Money; and closing at 96⅞ ⅞ for Money, and 96⅞ 97 for Time. Shares were neglected. The Foreign Market was very inanimate, with a most limited amount of business.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). The total supply of English wheat received up to our market this week coastwise has not exceeded 2680 quarters. The receipts by land carriage and sample fresh up to-day being trifling, the stands were very scantily supplied. For all kinds of wheat of home production the demand ruled tolerably firm, and a good clearance was effected at Monday's improvement in value. The show of foreign wheat was comparatively trifling, the imports not having exceeded 1700 quarters. In some instances Dantzig qualities were held for a shade more money. All other descriptions ruled steady, at full currencies Barley, of home growth, was small, mixed off fresh, and of fully late rates. The supply of malt rendered the trade very seasonably good. All kinds were slow in sale, but not cheaper. Selected samples of new command 56 per quarter, for export. In the way of the middling and inferior kinds no change took place. Beans and peas were a slow sale, but Indian corn and flour were quite as dear as last week.

Wheat—English, wheat, 2680; barley, 2500; malt, 1950; oats, 1270; flour, 300 Irish oats, 1000; flour, 1000 sacks; wheat, 17 0; barley, 36 0; oats, 27 0; flour, 32s0 quarter

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 42s; ditto, white, 38s to 44s; rye, 26s to 26s, grinding barley, 21s to 24s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 36s to 38s; Chevalier and Norfolk malt, 44s to 48s; brown ditto, 42s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 52s; Chevalier, 54s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 19s; potato ditto, 19s to 22s; Youghal and Cork, 18s to 19s; ditto, white, 18s to 19s; tick beans, new, 26s to 27s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 30s to 32s, white, 32s to 36s; boilers, 29s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 38s. Suffolk, 28s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 26s to 28s per 280 lbs *Foreign:* Dantzig red wheat, 44 to —; white, —s to —; barley, —s to —; oats, —s to —; beans, —s to —; peas, —s to —per quarter. American flour, 26s to 28s per barrel. Canada, 26s to 28s per barrel.

The Seed Market. Canary seed has advanced 1s per quarter, with a steady inquiry. Linseed and rapeseed steady, but all other articles are dull, at late

Linseed, English, sowing, 46s to 48s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, new, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 9s; tares, 8s to 9s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, £35 to £37 per last; linseed cakes, English, £8 to £9; foreign ditto, £8 9s to £7 10s per 1000; carraway seed, 24 to 25 per cwt; English, 28 to 30 per quarter; English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Brewers.—The prices of Mild Ales have been from 74 to 72; of household ditto, 62 to 64 per barrel.

Foreign Markets. Prices generally steady. Wheat, 394 114; barley, 14; oats, 73; rye, 24; beans, 28s 9d; peas, 29s 3d

The Potato Market. Average. Wheat, 47s 2d; barley, 24s 2d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 25s 3d; beans, 29s 1d, peas, 29s 7d.

Oats.—Small, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Teas.—Several public sales have been held this week, at which 5000 chests have sold at full prices. Privately, the demand is steady, and common sound congous is worth 1s 1d per lb

Sugar.—The market is firm, with a moderate business doing in all kinds of raw sugar, and prices have ruled firm. Refined goods the supply of which is increasing—are quoted at full rates.

Coffee.—About 500 bags good ordinary native Ceylons have changed hands, at 54s per cwt; but fine Mocha and Jamaica qualities have ruled firmly.

Provisions.—The arrivals of Irish butter have fully fallen off, there is a better feeling in the market, but fine articles nevertheless prices are not supported. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 74s to 76s; Limerick, 72s to 74s; Cork, 70s to 72s per cwt. English butter is slow in sale, at late rates Fine salt Dorset, 88s to 96s; fine Devon, 68s to 80s per cwt; Fresh, 9s to 10s per dozen pounds. Bacon is in good request. Sale is Waterford, 52s to 54s; heavy, 45s per cwt Irish lard and a downward tendency. Waterford, unaltered, 56s to 58s; Limerick, 54s to 56s.

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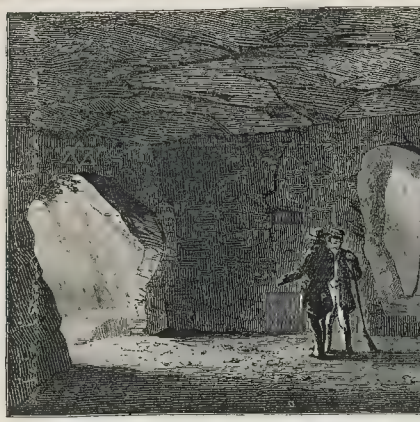

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPLORATION AT MALTA.

The island of Malta affords a fine field for antiquarian research, of which advantage has been taken during the last three years in a series of explorations of a very interesting character, at about three-quarters of a mile south-east of Citta Vecchia. We gather from a work entitled "A Pilgrimage to the Land of My Fathers," by the Rev. Mr. Margollouth, of Glasnevin, that the discovery consists of a subterranean temple, excavated under the direction of William Winthrop, Esq., American Consul at Malta; and Walter Lock, Esq., an English officer. The cave is hewn out in the solid rock into the side of the descent to a valley which forms part of the garden of the Roman Catholic Bishop of this island. The cavity consists of three large compartments, each penetrating into the other by parallel quadrangular rectangular excavations, a general view of which we have engraved. The masonic symbols were put up by the two gentlemen who cleared the chambers of the *débris* and rubbish with which they were stopped up. The compartment contains an oblong square altar, surrounded by four benches. The centre chamber contains two rows of seats—in the passage leading to the right-hand chamber—one above the other; and the vestiges of a carved human figure, with a long branched wand in his hand, as well as a representation of the moon, all of which can be traced on a column which occupies the left-hand inner chamber. The right-hand chamber contains the vestiges of a human figure, and a fish-tailed goat.

"The chamber A (says M. Margollouth) I consider to have been the place where sacrifices were offered up. The altar (No. 2) seems to have been constructed on the principle Elijah constructed his, when he confronted the prophets of Baal. Probably the idolators thought that there was some peculiar virtue in such a style of altar building, and imitated it.—(1 Kings, xviii. 32—35.)

"There can be no doubt that the trenches were intended for water, for even now there is always some water in them. It, moreover, appears very plainly that there was once a running spring into them, which was, probably, subsequently intercepted by excavating for water in the garden above. A little water still exudes from the left-hand inner corner of the chamber No. 2. The chamber B, I consider to have been an oratory for the people. I have already stated that this chamber contains the vestiges of a human figure, which I consider to represent a priest in the attitude of consecrating the idol Ashayrah to the moon; and the branched wand intended for nothing more or less than the Ashayrah of Scripture, mis-translated 'grove.'

"In the passage from the centre chamber to the right hand, there are two rows of seats, one above the other, both at the end and a part of the sides. The walls are incurvated at the back of the seats, to afford more ease and comfort to the persons for whom the sittings were intended.

GROUND-PLAN OF THE CAVES.

"The chamber C, I consider to have been the one by which the principal officers entered, and for whom, most probably, the seats (No. 9) in the passage were provided. The right-hand wall of this chamber contains the vestiges of a human figure; and close to it, those of the fish-tailed goat, which I take to be some astrological record. The fish-tailed goat was the Capricorn of the Babylonian Zodiac, as may be seen in the representations of the zodiac of Dendera. Taking the above few particulars into account, one must come to the conclusion that the recently-discovered subterranean temple was the workmanship of some of the earliest inhabitants of the island of Malta. It is not at all unlikely that the Egyptians, if not the Phœnicians, worshipped in it. Dr. C. Vassallo, the Government librarian, arrived at the same conclusion, though from different premises."

The latest journals make further mention of the ancient chambers recently discovered near Citta Vecchia, which Dr. Vassallo, the Government librarian, considers, from the squareness of the forms, to be an excavated Egyptian temple of the time of Psamsetichus, about seven centuries B.C.

The writer, in the *Malta Mail*, of the account of these discoveries considers it a pity that the land in front of this triple excavation is not removed for a short distance, in order to bring to our knowledge whether anything was constructed before it, which is highly probable. Indeed, the man who rents the field, states that, once, a massive wall was found near, under ground, and that this attracted attention to the three entrances, then almost entirely covered up.

PRESENTATION OF A DAHOMEAN PRINCESS TO THE QUEEN.—Capt. Forbes, of her Majesty's ship *Bonetta*, lately brought with him to this country a young African Princess, presented to him by the King of Dahomy. Her Majesty, having been informed of the circumstance, graciously signified her intention of taking charge of the child, and, having appointed Saturday last for the presentation of the Princess, Captain Forbes, accompanied by his interesting charge, accordingly attended on that day at Windsor Castle for the purpose, when the young Princess, who is not more than eight years of age, was presented to the Queen and the Prince Consort, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, other members of the Royal Family, and several of the Royal household. The circumstances connected with the possession of the black Princess by Captain Forbes are curious. The gallant Captain (who is son of Captain Forbes, of Winkfield-place, near Windsor) had been engaged in negotiating a treaty with the King of Dahomy, having for its object the termination of the export of slaves from that kingdom. This interesting child, considered to be of high rank, had been captured by the King from a neighbouring ruler with whom he had been at war, and had been detained as a close prisoner, not having been disposed of (as is the custom of his Dahomean Majesty with captives of inferior rank) to the Portuguese and Brazilian slave-dealers. She had been closely confined for nearly two years, when she was presented (as a mark of the highest respect and as an especial favour) to Captain Forbes by the King. After the formal presentation of the little Princess to her Majesty at Windsor, she returned with Captain Forbes to Winkfield-place, where she will remain until the necessary arrangements be made for her future education, under the auspices of her Majesty. Since her arrival in this country she has made considerable progress in the study of the English language, and manifests great musical talent and intelligence of no common order. Her hair is short, black, and curling, strongly indicative of her African birth; while her features are pleasing and handsome, and her manners and conduct most mild and affectionate to all about her.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—No. IV. TEARS.

O ye tears! O ye tears! that have long refused to flow,
Ye are welcome to my heart, thawing, thawing, like the snow;
I feel the hard clod soften, and the early snow-drops spring,
And the healing fountains gush, and the wilderneeses sing.

O ye tears! O ye tears! I am thankful that ye run,
Though ye trickle in the darkness, ye shall glisten in the sun.
The rainbow cannot shine, if the drops refuse to fall,
And the eyes that cannot weep are the saddest eyes of all.

O ye tears! O ye tears! till I felt ye on my cheek,
I was selfish in my sorrow; I was stubborn, I was weak.
Ye have giv'n me strength to conquer, and I stand erect and free,
And know that I am human by the light of sympathy.

O ye tears! O ye tears! ye relieve me of my pain;
The barren rock of Pride has been stricken once again:
Like the rock that Moses smote amid Horeb's burning sand,
It yields the flowing water, to make gladness in the land.

There is light upon my path! There is sunshine in my heart!
And the leaf and fruit of life shall not utterly depart.
Ye restore to me the freshness and the bloom of long ago—
O ye tears! ye happy tears! I am thankful that ye flow!

CHARLES MACKAY.

FOREIGN POST-OFFICE MONEY-ORDERS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Will you allow me to intrude on your space a proposition which, I think, is of some importance, and not impracticable. It is anticipated that in the "Year of All Nations," 1851, London will be visited by an immense number of foreigners; and it is not unreasonable to presume that most of these visitors will have to pay for what they may eat, drink, or purchase, and will necessarily require frequent remittances of funds of various amounts. Would it not be a great convenience, if Post-office orders, which, I believe, are granted by every Post-master in France, could be made payable at the General Post-office in London. I hope, however, if any arrangement is made between the two Governments, that payments will not be limited to Paris or London, but will apply generally to all parts of both countries. Suppose A., at Nantes, remits a Post Order to B., at Nottingham; payment should be deferred until the postmaster at Nottingham has received advice from the General Office in London. All letters passing between the provincial and General offices of the two countries should go free. Should the Government hesitate to adopt this arrangement, probably the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition might take the matter in hand, and establish at the Exhibition a *bureau* for the changing or cashing of foreign Post-office orders; or it might be worth while for some of our City money-changers to announce the discounting foreign Post-office Orders, under certain regulations to prevent fraud or forgery.

I am, sir, yours obediently W. L.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

MR. HOPE'S MUSEUM.—Mr. Hope's entomological collection will be shown to members of the University, and strangers introduced by them, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from two to three o'clock, during the academical term, till further notice.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC FELLOW OF ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.—It is said that since the election at All Souls' College, the Warden and the Fellows of the College have addressed a strong letter to the Rev. Mr. Wynne, urging the propriety of his resigning his Fellowship at the College, as untenable with his present position as a member of the Church of Rome. By statute 10 George 4, c. 7, s. 16, Roman Catholics are still excluded from holding any office in a College; but there are, it appears, considerable practical difficulties in the way of displacing a fellow once elected.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Theyre Townsend Smith, to an Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Norwich. The Rev. Frederick Edward Tusen, Vicar of Minsty, in the county of Wilts, to be Rural Dean in the Deanery of Malmesbury. *Rectories:* The Rev. H. C. Pigou, to New Alresford, Hants; the Rev G. R. Summer, to Old Alresford, Hants; the Rev. Thomas Nowell Twopeny, to Little Casterton with Tolethorpe, Rutland; the Rev. Henry Lacon Watson, to Sharnford, Leicestershire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. E. Golding, to Brimpton, Berks; the Rev. W. C. Sharpilton, to Malden, with Cheasington, Surrey; the Rev. William Henry Boscawen, to Hanmer, Flintshire; the Rev. Charles Thomas Corrance, to Parham and Hacheston, Suffolk; the Rev. G. T. Hall, to Hempnall, Norfolk.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. H. L. Parker, from his late chapelwardens and many of the inhabitants of Wednesfield; the Rev. Roger Buston, late Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College, from the graduates and undergraduates; the Rev. Philip Thompson, Perpetual Curate of Droylesden, Manchester, from his congregation, and also from the members of the order of the Odd Fellows; the Rev. Benjamin John Armstrong, Vicar of East Dereham, Norfolk, from his parishioners; the Rev. W. E. Coales, late Curate of St. Luke, Heywood, Lancashire; the Rev. T. R. Medwin, head-master of the Grammar School, Stratford-on-Avon, from the pupils; the Rev. John Woolley, from the pupils at King Edward VI.'s School, Norwich; the Rev. John Short, Curate of Headingley, from the ladies of that parish; the Rev. W. H. Milner, Vicar of Penrith, from the inhabitants

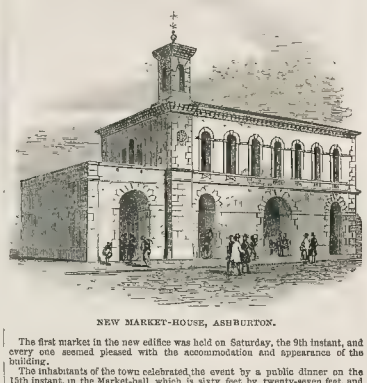
VACANCIES.—*Perpetual Curacy:* Shirebrook, Pleasley, Derbyshire, diocese Lichfield—value, £30, patron, the Rector of Pleasley: Rev T. N. Twopeny, promoted. *The Prebendal Stall of Firle, Chichester Cathedral:* S. J. Tuffnell, deceased. Archdeaconry of Antigua; value, £300; patron, Bishop of Antigua: Venerable R. Holberton, resigned. Hughley R., Salop; diocese Hereford; value, £162, with residence; patron, Earl of Bradford; Rev. B. Howell, deceased. Acton Round P. C., Salop; diocese Hereford; value, £85, patron, Sir T. E. E Acton; Rev. B. Howell, deceased. Llanfechlan R., county of Montgomery; diocese of St. Asaph; void by the death of the Rev. James Price, value, £730, commuted rent charge, with residence and glebe; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph

The election of Lord Rector of Glasgow University took place on Friday week, when, out of the four "nations" into which the students are divided, two voted for Lord Palmerston, and two for Mr. Alison, the historian. Mr. Macaulay, the late Lord Rector, has the casting vote. Mr. Alison has a majority of 30 individual votes.

The funds of the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary and Casualty Hospital are in progress of being considerably benefited by sermons preached on its behalf throughout the island. The following contributions have recently been made:—St. Helen's parish church, £7 17s. 6d.; ditto, district church, St. John's, £11 14s 6d.; St. Thomas's church, Ryde, £46; Shanklin and Bonchurch, £18; Newport, £15, &c.

NEW MARKET-HOUSE, ASHBURTON.

THIS important addition to the town of Ashburton was incidentally noticed in our Journal of October 26. It has just been completed, from the designs of Mr. A. Norman, architect, of Devonport. It is in the Italian style of architecture having a frontage in North-street of ninety feet in length. The main building is divided into two stories, the lower one consisting of a lofty basement, having one large elliptical and two side circular-arched entrances, which open into the corn-market. The upper story, which rests on a bold granite string-course and panelling, contains seven handsome circular-headed windows, with dressings of granite, which, with a large window at one end, light a spacious and elegant hall, intended to be used for lectures, public meetings, and other general business. The building, being surmounted by a bold cornice, has a very imposing appearance. Over the principal entrance, and elaborately carved in stone, are the arms of Lord Clinton, the Lord of the Manor, and proprietor of the market, at whose expense the building has been erected. At the south corner, and slightly projecting from the main edifice, stands a well-proportioned tower, fifty feet in height, for the clock and bell. The lower basement is composed of massive blocks of rusticated granite; the second and third stories of limestone, with granite quoins, cornices, &c. The building attached to, and corresponding with, the basement of the main front is the Fish-market, which is conveniently situated; a river running close by, from which water can easily be obtained. The whole frontage is of cut limestone, and the mouldings and dressings of granite from the celebrated Haytor quarries. A large open yard, surrounded with butchers' shops, sheds for vegetables, &c., occupies a large space of ground behind the corn-market, and the whole is replete with every accommodation, and well lighted with gas. The builders are Messrs. Marshall, of Plymouth; and the granite work by J. Tickell, of Haytor.



NEW MARKET-HOUSE, ASHBURTON.

The first market in the new edifice was held on Saturday, the 9th instant, and every one seemed pleased with the accommodation and appearance of the building.

The inhabitants of the town celebrated the event by a public dinner on the 13th instant, in the Market-hall, which is sixty feet by twenty-seven feet, and twenty-two feet in height, and was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, flowers, &c., on the occasion. Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart., of the Chace, presided.

After the customary loyal toasts, "The health of Lord Clinton" was drunk with enthusiasm.

Amongst a great variety of other toasts drunk during the evening, were "Success to the Market," "Prosperity to Ashburton," &c.

The festivities were kept up until midnight, and the numerous company separated highly pleased with the entertainments and proceedings.

A memorial to Lord Clinton has been drawn up and numerously signed by the inhabitants, thanking him for his liberality in complying with the wishes of the inhabitants, and congratulating his Lordship on the manner in which the arrangements of the Market had been carried out.

The venerable and curious old Market-place, engraved in our Journal of the 26th October, has since been removed, leaving a spacious street approaching the new Market.

NEW CHURCH AT SANDFORD, NEAR ABINGDON.

THE district of Abingdon has long suffered from deficiency of church accommodation, which we are pleased to find will shortly be remedied by the erection of three new churches, one of which is now building at Sandford. The corner-stone was laid on the 15th inst., by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. N. Dodson, Vicar of Abingdon, and the clergy of the surrounding districts, in the presence of many of the gentry and inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

The service appointed for the occasion was most emphatically delivered, all present joining in the responses; and the Bishop, in a brief and appropriate address, alluded in a feeling and impressive manner to the benefit future generations would derive from the work that day commenced, and urged all present to assist as far as their means would admit, in the carrying out the good work.

On the site selected for the new Church are the remains of an ancient chapel, probably belonging to Abingdon Abbey before its suppression; and from the appearance of the stone amongst the ruins, the chapel was no doubt destroyed by fire.

The new Church, designed by Mr. J. B. Clacy, architect, of Reading, is being built of the native stone, with freestone quoins and dressings.

The style is early English, of the date of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and consists of nave and chancel, the latter terminating with an apse groined with stone.

NEW CHURCH AT SANDFORD, NEAR ABINGDON.

The pulpit and prayer desk are to be of stone; the former having a canopy, with entrance from an arch in the chancel wall. The roof of the nave is formed by arched ribs supported on stone corbels. The benches in the nave are of plain but massive and suitable character, and stretched from the walls.

Mr. Thomas, of Abingdon, is the contractor.

The Treasury have issued a special order deciding the duty to be charged upon glass apparatus for chemical purposes on importation; and the officers at the ports have received directions that ground stoppers and caps, and pointy marks, are not to be deemed a cutting within the meaning of the rates in the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, chap. 90; but such articles are to be subject to the duty of 1d. per lb. only, as white flint glass goods, not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 457.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

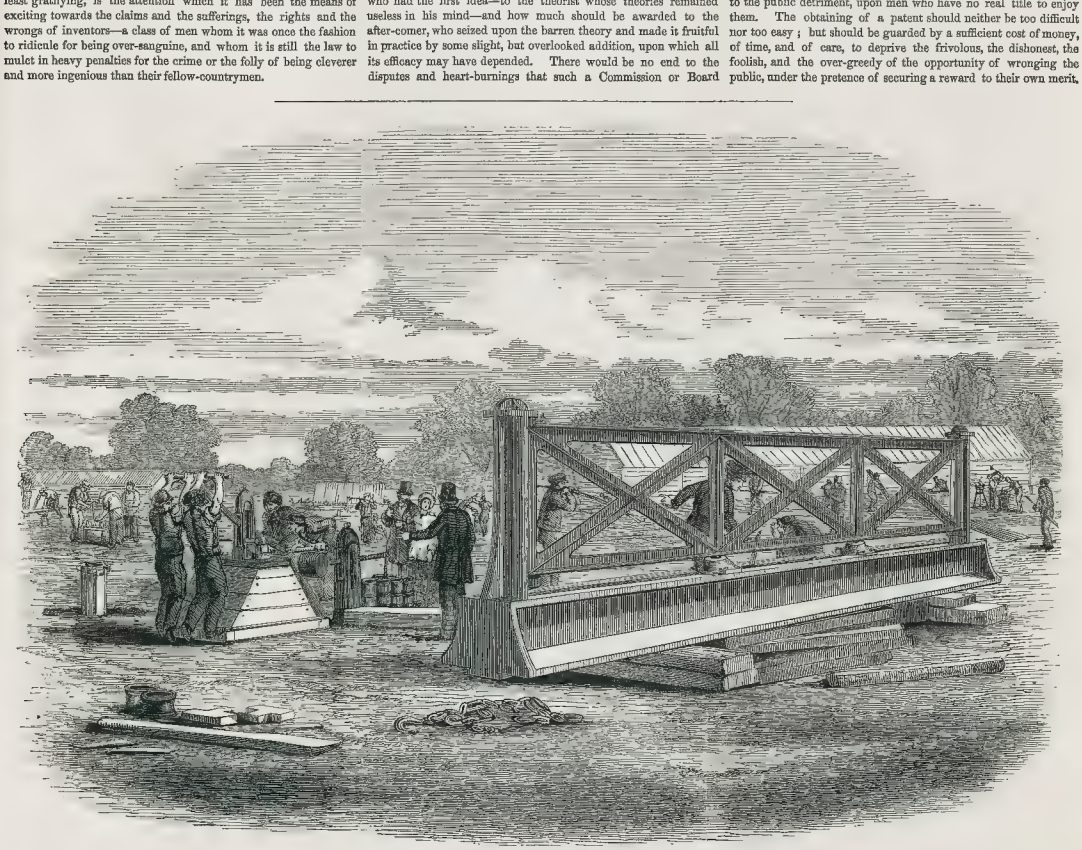
THE PATENT LAWS.

It is the merit of all truly great and well-considered projects of social utility, that they include many advantages besides those which originally entered into the calculation and swayed the judgment of their founders. The originator of the uniform Penny Postage Rate can scarcely have anticipated the numberless benefits that were to flow from the realisation of his project. The inventor of the Electric Telegraph has not, in all probability, so much as dreamed of one tithe of the social blessings that, in the ripeness of time, shall result from the employment of electricity as the messenger of the nations. In like manner, the men who conceived the idea of an Exhibition of Arts and Industry, and a friendly rivalry between the ingenious labourers whose works are the proofs and the results of the civilisation of the world, were not aware of the vast number of collateral advantages that would spring from the original project. Every day some new benefit is shadowed forth, for which we shall have to be grateful to it; and, as the idea develops itself more completely, the people become more and more aware of the poetical grandeur of its conception, and more and more convinced of its practical utility.

Among the many satisfactory results, either near or remote, which have already secured for it the extraordinary popularity which it enjoys, one of the most unexpected, but certainly not the least gratifying, is the attention which it has been the means of exciting towards the claims and the sufferings, the rights and the wrongs of inventors—a class of men whom it was once the fashion to ridicule for being over-sanguine, and whom it is still the law to mulct in heavy penalties for the crime or the folly of being cleverer and more ingenious than their fellow-countrymen.

To have drawn public attention towards, and excited public interest in, the claims of these men, is of itself a gain. The more it is debated, the better it will be for all parties. Yet it must be allowed that the subject is one of very considerable difficulty. At the very threshold of the inquiry as to what can be done for these men, to encourage them in the exercise of that skill and ingenuity which are to benefit them, as well as the nation, we are met by the objection that Patent Laws are altogether wrong in principle; and that, so far from making patents cheap and easily accessible, it would be for the interest of the State to refuse them altogether, and reward inventors by some other agency. It seems sensible enough to suppose that it might be more advantageous for the public to buy the inventor's right, and make his invention free, than to grant him a monopoly of it for any period, long or short. But, on the other hand, it is obvious that a national reward of inventors would lead to endless, and possibly to insurmountable difficulties. To decide what was an invention, and what was an imitation, a piracy, or a re-invention, would require a permanent commission of the wisest heads in the country. Even supposing that these wise men could be appointed, and paid for the purpose, and that the public confidence in their judgment and impartiality might never be shaken by any fault of theirs, it would often defy all the judgment and all the acuteness of such men to fix the money value of an invention; and to say how much should be given to the projector who had the first idea—to the theorist whose theories remained useless in his mind—and how much should be awarded to the after-comer, who seized upon the barren theory and made it fruitful in practice by some slight, but overlooked addition, upon which all its efficacy may have depended. There would be no end to the disputes and heart-burnings that such a Commission or Board would inevitably cause, even with the best possible intentions. Ultimately, the public would have to pay thankless men, if it paid anybody; and it would receive no fair equivalent in the profit of their inventions.

We strongly incline to the belief, that, with all the disadvantages of the legalized monopolies involved in the grant of patents, it is impossible to reward inventors by any other process. The opinions of all practical men seem to unite in demanding two things: first, a classified registry, from which any inventor might ascertain for a small fee whether his invention was new or old—an invention or a re-invention—an idea of his own, or an involuntary piracy of another person's; and, secondly, the payment of a moderate fee—either in one sum or by annual payments during the currency of the patent—for the free enjoyment of the invention and all its advantages; the one fee, or the annual payments, to secure the patent in the three kingdoms. A third *desideratum* is added by some, who have devoted their best attention to the subject: the appointment of a Board or Commission, to decide, in the interest of the public as well as in that of inventors themselves, the patents which ought, and those which ought not, to be granted. There are certain mechanical and chemical forces which are the property of all men; and unless the granting of these monopolies (for such all patents are) were jealously watched, there would be a danger that legal privileges would be bestowed, to the public detriment, upon men who have no real title to enjoy them. The obtaining of a patent should neither be too difficult nor too easy; but should be guarded by a sufficient cost of money, of time, and of care, to deprive the frivolous, the dishonest, the foolish, and the over-greedy of the opportunity of wronging the public, under the pretence of securing a reward to their own merit.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK.—TESTING THE GIRDERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The subject is by no means so simple as it appears, but requires the full and honest consideration of practical men before it be finally dealt with. The present system has no friends, unless they are to be found among the few persons who profit by the enormous fees demanded under it. The cost of obtaining a patent for England is £110 ; for Ireland, £135 ; for the whole British Empire and its dependencies, £375 ; being three times more than the cost of a similar privilege in any other country in the world. All this must be remedied ; the process must be simplified ; one patent and one stamp must suffice for England, Scotland, Ireland, and all the dependencies of the Crown ; and the inventor must not, because he is an inventor, be considered as a rogue against whom society must be on its guard, or as a simpleton whom public functionaries may be permitted to rob and to cheat with impunity, and even with applause. The discussions that have taken place have already produced a good effect. They have awakened the careless and preoccupied public to the full importance of the subject, and there seems every likelihood that it will at once receive the attention of the Legislature, and be considered in all its bearings in a wise and liberal spirit, such as befits the country that has produced more mechanical genius, and a greater number of useful inventions, than any other country in the world. It will be strange, indeed, if the years 1851-52 shall have proved us to be superior in arts and industry, but inferior to the rest of the world for the manner in which we encourage and reward those, without whose efforts we should have been unable to compete with credit in that peaceful rivalry which we solicited.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION

WE next proceed to illustrate and describe additional details in the construction of the Building, and some of the ingenious machines and contrivances by which so much has already been effected in so short a period of time.

TESTING THE GIRDERS.

Among the various objects of interest which present themselves to the mind of the visitor to the building, one of the most attractive is the method of testing the cast-iron girders (2141 in number, each 24 feet span) which are used throughout the building. This is effected by means of the hydraulic press invented by Mr. Bramah, with apparatus which, doubtless, many readers will remember, avails itself of the peculiar properties of fluids, which being submitted to compression, the whole mass is equally affected, and the compression operates in all directions. A given pressure, for instance, made by a plug forced inwards upon a square inch of the surface of a fluid confined in a vessel, is suddenly communicated to every square inch of the vessel's surface, however large, and to every inch of the mass of any body immersed in the fluid. The apparatus used in the present instance is a modification of Mr. Bramah's invention, and consists of a very strong cylinder, with double pistons of proportionate strength attached to the under side of the frame in which the girder to be tested is fixed, and through openings in which the ends of the pistons pass, so as to apply the pressure upon the exact spots on which the load to be ultimately borne will be placed. Connected with this cylinder is a pipe, leading from the force-pump, below which is placed a tank for the reception of the water. If the area of the bore of the force-pump stands in a certain ratio to the area of that of the testing cylinder, whatever pressure in pounds weight may be brought to bear upon the force-pipe, the same number of pounds weight in testing pistons will be equivalent to as many times that weight as the area of the testing cylinder exceeds that of the force-pump. A valve is attached to the pipe leading to the force-pump, on which a weight, regulated by the proportion of the area to such pressure, is placed ; so that as the pressure upon the testing piston has reached the desired force, the compressed water presses through the force-pipe and raises the weight. If the action of the pump be still continued, the safety-valve in the cylinder of the testing piston is immediately raised, and the surplus water returns to the tank. The amount of pressure used in testing the girders varies according to their strength, and the positions they will occupy in the building : those supporting the galleries are tested at 22 and 15 tons ; and those which bear the roof at 9 tons. Although the weight required to break any of these girders would probably be at least double that to which they are respectively tested, the latter, far exceeds the strain to which the most liberal calculation can imagine they are ever likely to be exposed.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

There is no flagging on the part of the contractors, for the steady progress of the building is manifest even to the spectators outside the hoarding. The promise held out, as the Duke of Wellington remarked at his visit last week, by what has been done in seven weeks, shows what may be accomplished in the remaining month. The western extremity has been reached, both the lower and second tiers of columns having been fixed. Some thousand feet of the joists and framework for the flooring have been fitted, and the glazing of the roofs has proceeded uninterrupted by the somewhat severe but very unimportunate attempts to delay their work have arisen with some of the men. Mr Paxton's confidence in the security of the roofing is undiminished ; and during the storm on the 24th, he declared that the rain, which came down in torrents, was a benefit rather than an injury, as it washed off

The general wood-work has been also well progressed with. Some of the louvre or lutter iron plates for ventilation, which we have previously described, have been placed at the top of the inner side of the wood facing, and behind the ornamental "Ellinas."

A good notion of the novel and elegant character of the whole structure may be gathered from the portion of the ground tier opposite the Prince of Wales's gate, which is now completed.

An attempt at an inundation, for a higher rate of wages, by the glaziers, has been promptly suppressed. The progress in their work was deemed insufficient, and it was determined that they should be paid by piece-work. Urged on by some disaffected individuals, a party of the glaziers struck, and sent to replace them were readily found, several relanted, and asked for re-employment, and were informed that their application would be considered when any additional hands were required.

But little damage was done by the tempest of rain and wind. Some planking was loosened, and some few yards of unsecured glass were disturbed. It will be as well here to correct the account of an accident which appeared last week in the morning papers, and which was generally re-copied. No order has given way, or shown signs of weakness The accident occurred entirely from the heedlessness of some workmen, who were using a scaffolding which had been prohibited on the works, and it was at the eastern, and not the western, extremity where the occurrence took place.

The plan adopted for allocating the space, in reply to the demand at large from the United Kingdom of some 4,000 superficial feet, is described in the circular from the Commissioners :—" Upon the averages furnished by *the whole United Kingdom*, and obtained by dividing the total amount of space apportioned to each section by the number of exhibitors in each section, each local committee receives an amount of space in each section proportionately to the number of exhibitors returned by each committee. The proportion of the four sections, as allotted by the Commissioners, is to be observed as nearly as possible. Selection of articles is strongly recommended, so that the special industry of each district may be fairly represented. The distribution of the space is, indeed, an onerous task, and great judgment is more than once impressed as to the issue of the vouchers entitling parties to be admitted. In raw materials and produce prizes will be given according to the value and importance of the article, and to the superior excellence of the particular specimen, as also the particular preparation or process employed. In machinery, novelty of invention, superior execution, increased efficiency, and the particular use of the article will be considered. Articles of manufactures will be rewarded for their increased usefulness, improved combinations of form, strength, &c., quality of the beauty, and the employment of new materials. In sculpture and plastic art, beauty and originality, applications of art to manufactures ; and in models, to their special interest or character."

Vouchers for space will be received up to the 10th of December. Appeal against rejection by the local committee is reserved to the Commissioners

The London committee consists of the metropolitan committees to divide themselves into sectional committees, to reject or admit, with an appeal to the chairman of the committees. One space for London is proposed, and Professor Faraday is to be requested to add their decisions

On Thursday these sections. committees were arranged under their various departments of science and art. Chairmen and vice-chairmen were appointed, and their was a council of appeal, as notified in our last week's Journal.

Vouchers for space in the metropolis duplicate only to be delivered through the sectional committee for the department to which the articles to be exhibited belong

The admission fees are now under consideration [illegible] probably, be issued to admit their holders at all times. During the first month, the charge may range somewhat high ; but it is especially recommended by public men, whose opinion is worth consideration, that every day immediately after the week there should be at least a day in the week when the charge shall be within the means of the working classes ; otherwise it will appear that the "money standard," for which we are already too notorious to foreigners, is to take precedence No "preferential" tickets should be issued, precisely because the would offend the poor but zealous supporters of the great national scheme ; but we do not doubt the discretion of the executive committee will be fully alive to this point.

Advertisements are to be *received only by the printers of the Catalogue*. No personal application will be made for advertisements, which will be received on and after the 20th of January, when due notice of the terms, &c. will be published.

The new Lord Mayor, it is reported, will throw open the Mansion House during the great Exhibition, for occasional public receptions and conversational *soirées*, where all the public celebrities both of our country and of foreign parts may meet. The hospitality of the Mansion House will be amply sustained, as the chief magistrate himself declared at his election ; and the hearty welcome given to the Prince's enterprise by the City of London will be well followed up in the coming year, by the frequent and graceful entertainment of its supporters and visitors, to be inaugurated by the Lord Mayor.

Woo , wheat, hay, roots, British grapes dried, barley, canary-seed, specimens of clay, and ornamental brick are among the productions enumerated by the Colchester authorities.

The staple trades of Nottingham continue their exertions for a full representation of the industry of their town.

Mr. Naismyth has agreed to furnish complete and varied illustrations of the moon, in its various phases

A most complete collection of humming-birds, to display the advances in the art of stuffing, are to be located in one of the cross aisles over. It is affirmed that this illustration will be one of the most unique in the Exhibition.

Wheat and ryegrass seeds, from an enterprising farmer of Elgin, are among the local contributions.

A musical instrument committee has been added to those of the metropolis, consisting of Messrs. Sterndale Bennett, Collard, Professor Taylor, and Sirs H. Bishop, G. Smart, &c

Mr. H. T. Hope, M.P., the owner of some of the most choice specimens of ancient and mediæval jewellery, has been requested to accept the membership of the Westminster local committee, especially presiding over the precious metals, jewellery, &c.

Scotch agriculture is largely represented in the applications from Aberdeen. Barley, oats, ryegrass seeds, turnip seeds, &c. ; grain mills, ploughs, and agricultural implements generally, are preferred. Various mechanical appliances are set down : machine for making fancy biscuits, machine for cutting mortices, a rotatory pump, &c. ; water meters, astronomical and other clocks. There are also land-surveying and philosophical instruments, tailors' measuring apparatus, linen manufactures, knit hosiery, tweeds, and various uses of worsted and yarns; combs in horn, hoof, and shell ; paper, straw-plait, fish oils, naphtha, granite rough and in ornamental use ; models of buildings, a ship of the Victoria Dock, Aberdeen ; model grounds, farm buildings, &c. ; jewellery, pink furniture ; leather snuff-box, in form of a shoe ; gutta percha and leather ornaments ; Scotch pearls ; specimens of the Cairngorm, or Scotch topaz ; granite jewellery ; and a variety of highly interesting and useful miscellaneous productions

Among the proffered contributions from Edinburgh, which are very numerous, appear specimens of cereals, grain, and woods indigenous to Scotland ; machinery of various descriptions used in mills, railways, mines, and agriculture ; hinges, printing presses ; instruments for land surveying, drawing, &c. ; woollen articles, knitted hosiery. Highland accoutrements, jewellery, plate, &c. ; models, stained glass, Scotch pebble mosaics, silver articles, wall decorations, &c.

A model of the town, in porcelain, is promised from Dresden ; which will also despatch numerous specimens of the local ware so widely celebrated.

The transport vessel with the Canadian products will shortly arrive, bearing some 90 or 100 packages, being a first instalment ; to be followed by two others equally remarkable. Mr. Houghton, of Friday-street, is the agent to whom they are consigned

Specimens of carving in deer's horns and ivory, similar to those which have for some time been displayed in Regent-street, are named as likely to arrive from Hamburgh : amongst other articles is an escritoire in deer's horns, &c., which we hear a cost exhibitor upwards of £100

Mr. Wallis has been lecturing the citizens of Cork and Kilkenny to some advantage. Specimens of the local industry are to be prepared in marble, woollens, wood, &c.

A three-ton bacon is promised from Great Dunmow.

The *Glasgow Advertiser* suggests the forwarding of the identical steam-engine fitted by Henry Bell on the first steamer used on the Clyde. It should be fitted in a duplicate of the original vessel (the *Comet*) in which it first acted

The Working-Men's Visiting Associations are spreading rapidly. At Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, Portsmouth, Liverpool, Poole, Plymouth, Winchester, and various other smaller towns, efforts have been successfully made to establish subscription clubs, some of which include the family of the contributor.

A prospectus for a Mechanics' Home in the Ranelagh-road, near Vauxhall-bridge, on the Middlesex side, has been issued. The advantages embrace well-furnished dormitories, lit with gas, and efficiently watched ; a culinary department, dining-room, news-room, smoking-room, the attendance of a medical man ; and the whole establishment will be subject to the inspection of authorised visitors from the Royal Commission. The charge per night is one shilling ; and provision will be made to accommodate 1000 persons. The executive committee have received the proposal with great satisfaction," and consider it to offer peculiar advantages to the working classes.

SPLENDID METEOR SEEN IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

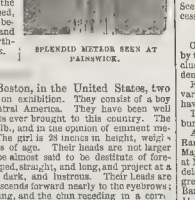
(To the Editor.)

Permit me, through the medium of your widely-circulating paper, to record the appearance of one of those beautiful natural phenomena which are occasionally seen in this climate during serene nights, but seldom observed during stormy weather

The whole of Sunday, November 24, 1850, had passed in continued succession of storms of hail and rain, occasionally driven with a force of wind from the south-east which at times almost amounted to a hurricane ; the mercury in the barometer being very low, and the temperature of the air high, close, and oppressive. About half-past seven P.M. occasionally flashes of light illuminated the dark and stormy sky, while distant thunder added to the roar of elements ; the storm gradually increasing until eight, when an awfully magnificent scene presented itself. An electric cloud, driving before the wind, and from which several flashes of light had proceeded, on passing over the spire of the church, was suddenly and vividly illuminated, and immediately there appeared a brilliant meteorolite of considerable size, emitting a delicately rosy purple light, descending from the cloud to the point of the spire with a noise like the rushing of a rocket on leaving the earth, and which was distinctly heard at a considerable distance above the roaring thunder which accompanied the discharge. On reaching the spire, the ball exploded, scattering its fragments in an arborescent form, which gradually became extinguished as they descended towards the earth. Shortly after this the storm ceased, and in less than half an hour it had become calm, the sky clear of clouds, and a fine auroraborealis appeared in the north-west.

ALFRED LYNE.

Painswick, Gloucestershire, Nov. 26th.



SPLENDID METEOR SEEN AT PAINSWICK.

EXTRAORDINARY DWARFS.—At Boston, in the United States, two extraordinary human curiosities are now on exhibition. They consist of a boy and girl of an almost exhaust race of Central America. They have been well selected as the most likely objects ever brought to this country. The boy is 32 inches in height, and weighs 16lb., and in the opinion of eminent medical authority is about ten years old. The girl is 28 inches in height, weighs 14lbs., and is believed to be about 8 years of age. Their heads are not larger than a new-born infant's, and they may be almost said to be destitute of foreheads, while their noses are finely developed, straight, and long, and project at a well-defined angle from the face. The eyes are full, dark, and lustrous. Their heads are covered with strong dark hair, which descends forward nearly to the eyebrows ; the face very sharp, the upper lip projecting, and the chin receding in a corresponding degree. They are said to belong to the surviving remnant of an ancient order of priesthood, called "Kaanas," which, by constant intermarriage with their own cast, has dwindled down to a few individuals, diminutive in stature and imbecile in intellect. Their heads and faces resemble exactly the figures in the bas-reliefs on the temple ruins described by Stephens's "Central America." These children are lively, playful, and affectionate ; but all attempts to teach them a word of English have hitherto proved unsuccessful. They can only utter a few gibberish sounds. In the course of a visit to their rooms, a medical friend held out his watch to the boy, when he instantly placed his ear in contact with it, as if to listen to its ticking ; and at one time, as he turned affectionately towards a little girl among the visitors, another gentleman told the girl to "kiss him," when he immediately placed himself in an attitude and protruded his face ; the child, however, withdrew frightened, and the gentleman held his mouth to him, when he instantly approached and greeted him with a kiss. They both—but particularly the boy—have a regard for their "keeper," and at all times readily recognise him as he calls them by name. It is not improbable that these children will be carried to England shortly for exhibition

THE FREE PRESS.—On Friday week, a case came before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, Paris, which is a good exemplification of the severity with which the press is treated by the French authorities. A few weeks ago, some articles appeared in the *Corsaire*, under the charge of observator. Everywhere, a very clever article appeared in the *Corsaire*, entitled " L'Ere des Cesars," in which the efforts of Louis Napoleon to impose on the French nation as Emperor, by means of stamps, sous, sausages, and cigars, were ridiculed with considerable effect The article was severe, but certainly not libellous. Having, however, been copied into the *Opinion Publique*, it attracted the notice of the Procureur-General, who raised actions against all concerned. The case came on yesterday, and the result was that M. Courtois, the author of the article, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3000f. ; and M. Lalouel, the *gerant*, to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000f ; while M. Lebeau, the *gerant* of the *Opinion Publique*, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 1000f. The Paris papers are shocked at this excessive injustice and severity, and the few of them which venture to make any remark on the sentence declare that it is not only cruel, but that public opinion is against it.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The most satisfactory news which has been received from Paris for some time past is the intelligence which has been communicated this week, that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, General de la Hitte, has addressed a note, on behalf of the Government of the Republic, to the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, removing any impression which might have existed in the minds of Prussian statesmen, that Prussia, in the event of a war, would have the moral support of the French Government.

The proceedings in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, on the subject of the exclusion of the ex-Royal Family from the French territory, are curiously illustrative of the little regard paid to " privileges of Parliament" by the authorities of the " Great Nation." Shortly before the close of the sitting, M. Creton, referring to his notice of motion on the question, said, " a proposition brought forward by me, relative to abrogating the laws of proscription now in force against the members of the exiled Royal families, was to come on this day for discussion in the regular course of business. I find, however, that it has been removed from the order of the day. I can very well understand that the Government may be inclined to oppose that proposition, but I cannot see why it should prevent its being discussed. I consider the matter important, and have to ask to have the discussion fixed for an early day."

The President of the Assembly replied, that the reason for removing the proposition from the order of the day was that the moment was not opportune for the discussion (1)

M. Creton insisted on his demand, to have an early day fixed for the discussion. The honour of the country demanded that course. (Approbation).

The President : I proceed to consult the Assembly.

The Assembly, being consulted by *assis et levé*, decided that the discussion should take place on Saturday (this day).

It is understood that the Legitimists are opposed to the abrogation of the proscription law, because the Duc de Bordeaux, being resolved not to avail himself of any permission to enter France other than as rightful recognised King, the advantage would accrue solely to the members of the younger branch ; seeing, too, the unwillingness of the Government, as well as of the Bonapartists, to encourage M. Creton's proposal. It is most likely that the motion will be rejected, although by a small majority, perhaps, than on former occasions.

General Grammont's motion, for removing the seat of Government to Versailles, was rejected on the same day in the Assembly by 437 to 184

On Monday evening, General Schramm, the new Minister of War, excited considerable indignation in the Assembly, by affirming, in his objections to Gen. Fabvier's motion for the liberation of Abd-el-Kader, that the convention by which the Arab chief was entrapped into a surrender was perfectly justifiable. General Fabvier's motion was, however, lost by a large majority.

GERMAN STATES.

The Parliament of Prussia was opened by the King in person on the 21st instant, with a Speech from the Throne, in which his Majesty, in reference to the questions which at present agitate Germany, and the actual position of matters in the Confederation, states, that his intention to create a Constitution which shall secure peace to the wants of the German nation has hitherto failed—that, in his hopes of the future, he has clung to the idea which pervaded his endeavours—but that he cannot resume its realization on a new foundation until after the decision respecting the new formation of the German Confederation—that he hopes that the negotiations on this subject will soon come to a prosperous end—that he hopes that the Prussian armaments will suffice to protect their rights—that, if that point can be gained, that armament has no danger for the tranquility of Europe, for his people are not only strong, but also considerate—that he seeks not war, nor to infringe on the rights of anybody, but that his endeavours tend to effect an arrangement of the common father and which shall be suitable to the condition of Prussia.

The Speech has been regarded as being favourable to war ; the Chambers, however, not having yet replied by address to the Speech from the Throne, nothing certain upon the prospect of the future in this respect can be inferred from the proceedings of Parliament. On the general tone of the intelligence, both from Vienna and Berlin, is pacific. Under date the 23rd inst., we learn from the latter capital that a despatch had been received by the Prussian Government from Lord Palmerston, insisting upon the necessity of keeping peace with Austria, leaving the dissensions pending to be settled by the four great powers. Despatches had also arrived from St. Petersburgh, from which it appears that Russia supports the Austrian claims. Strengthened by this support, the Cabinet of Vienna presses on the Prussian Cabinet for an immediate decision on its demands respecting Holstein and Hesse.

Whether war or peace be the result of the pending negociations, the people of Prussia are, at all events, about to pay the price of their military marchings and counter-marchings, in the form of an income-tax of five per cent., which the Cabinet purposes to demand of the Legislature, in order to raise the sum of 60,000,000 dollars

ITALIAN STATES.

The agitation excited in England by the recent introduction of the Papal Bull, re-constituting the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in this country, is regarded with considerable interest in the Papal States and dominions. The *Osservatore di Roma*, of the 16th inst., has a leader on the subject. It tells its readers that the British Government has not given ear to the "furious tempest" raised by the papers against the Catholic hierarchy ; that it has remained calm in the midst of meetings, circulars, and addresses, and that it will not yield to petitions and questions in Parliament. It asserts that the law of the land has been respected—that it dismes the assertion of the Bishop of London, that the brief is a negation of the spiritual power of the Queen. "The English Catholic subjects," it adds, "have never acknowledged that spiritual power, and those who daily embrace Catholicism deny it formally. And yet these subjects, who are now deprived of their rights, are, nevertheless, respected in the eyes of the Government itself. If it be so, and if the English Catholics are to enjoy the same rights as their countrymen, it is clear that the brief has not attacked the spiritual authority of the chief of the State, since the Catholics do not acknowledge it." It further contends that the new territorial division established by the brief, is not contrary to the Emancipation Act, and that the Catholics are protected by that Act, while Methodists and other Dissenters are merely tolerated. It concludes with a hope that Parliament will take no serious notice of the matter, and look upon it as an affair of etiquette.

From Turin we learn that the Sardinian Parliament was opened on the 3rd inst by the King in person. The Royal Speech congratulated the members of the Legislature upon the general tranquillity and increasing prosperity of the country. It stated that the commercial treaties entered into, or about to be entered into, with foreign nations, would extend trade, and benefit the community at large. Pacific relations with other States continued to be maintained ; and, though the difficulties which had occurred between that Court and the Holy See had not been removed, there was every hope that they would in time be successfully overcome. The Speech appears to have given great satisfaction.

UNITED STATES.

Our accounts this week from the States are to the 13th inst. The political news by this arrival chiefly relates to the State elections, many of which had been concluded. The result of these elections, and partition of Wisconsin, the democratic candidates for Congress were elected by large majorities.

Frederick Douglass has been delivering lectures against the fugitive law in various parts of the country, and he is said to have been well attended, and have produced a favourable impression.

The steamer *Telegraph*, while on her passage from Philadelphia to Baltimore, burst her boiler, on the 7th of November, and many persons were killed and wounded. The Isthmus of Panama is the next object on which the Schmatzes Railway. The company for the survey of this route has been organised under Major G J. Barnard, of the United States Engineer Corps, and will concentrate at New Orleans on the 1st of December, whence they will proceed, without delay, to the Isthmus. It will consist of about forty persons, from whose labours great results may be expected in regard to that important enterprise. Major Barnard, accompanied by a part of his assistants, left New York on November 11, in the steamer *Georgia*, for New Orleans

The advices from San Francisco are to the 5th of October. The steamers just arrived from thence bring the specie shipments of 2,193,000 dollars in gold-dust. Upwards of 4,200,000 dollars in gold-dust were waiting at Panama for shipment when the three steamers left.

The President has just issued a proclamation promulgating a commercial treaty with the Sandwich Islands.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS AND MISSIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

In the year 1850 there are 34 Roman Catholic chapels and missions in England and Wales, as against 382. There are now 863 ; being an increase of 201 within the past ten years. The number of chapels distributed throughout the English counties, with the increase which has taken place during the past ten years, is given in the following table, which we have from the following statement. Lincolnshire contains 1 chapel, increase 0 ; Berkshire 5, increase 0 ; Buckinghamshire 5, increase 4 ; Cambridgeshire 3, increase 2 ; Cheshire 17, increase 9 ; Cornwall 10, increase 8 ; Cumberland 5, increase 5 ; Derbyshire 12, increase 4 ; Devonshire 9, increase 0 ; Dorsetshire 10, increase 4 ; Durham 19, increase 5 ; Essex 9, increase 3 ; Gloucestershire 14, increase 9 ; Hampshire 11, increase 3 ; Herefordshire 4, increase 3 ; Hertfordshire 4, increase 3 ; Kent 14, increase 8 ; Lancashire 112, increase 27 ; Leicestershire 14, increase 4 ; Lincolnshire 12, increase 1 ; Middlesex 37, increase 17. Monmouthshire 8, increase 3 ; Norfolk 5, increase [illegible] ; Northumberland [illegible] ; Nottinghamshire [illegible] ; Oxfordshire [illegible] ; Shropshire 11, increase 4 ; [illegible] ; Somersetshire [illegible], increase 19 ; Suffolk 6, increase 1 ; Surrey 18, increase 12 ; Sussex 8, increase 2 ; Warwickshire 24, increase 12 ; Westmoreland 2, increase 0 ; Wiltshire 4, increase 1 ; Worcestershire 11, increase 3 ; Yorkshire 61, increase 14 ; Isle of Man 2, increase 1 ; Guernsey 1, increase 0 ; Jersey 2, increase 1 ; in Alderney a new chapel has been erected, the only one in the island. In Wales there are 10 chapels, being an increase of only 4 throughout the principality during the past ten years. In London alone (where there are now 26 chapels) there has been an increase of 12 during the same period. Out of the 87 new chapels in Lancashire 7 have been erected in Liverpool, and 4 in Manchester.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The first meeting of this society, established to afford relief to members of the profession and their families in the hour of affliction, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday. Mr Sydney Smirke, A.R.A., presided; supported by Mr. C. R. Cockerell, Mr. Tite, Mr. Wyatt, and other gentlemen of eminence in the profession The rules for the government of the society, which is proposed to be entirely self-supporting, were unanimously approved of, and officers for the ensuing year appointed It was stated by Mr. Tite that the society already numbers 120 annual subscribers, and has received upwards of £400.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Lord Robt. Grosvenor, M.P., in the chair—when a report was presented, which stated that at Christmas last there were 239 pensioners on the funds of the society—71 males and 220 females—and the amount disbursed in pensions during the year ending the 30th of September last was £4969 12s. The total amount received by the 760 annuitants who had been supported by the institution during the thirty-eight years of its existance was £194,653 11s. 1d. The income of the year had amounted to £9522 10s 8d, and the expenditure to £7708 9s 10d., leaving a balance in hand of £1814 0s. 7d. The report, which also recommended some alterations in the mode of voting, in order to diminish the evils of canvassing, was unanimously adopted, and twenty five new pensioners elected.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE.—On Wednesday afternoon, a meeting of the members of the Council of the National Institute of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and other members of the profession, was held at their rooms in Hanover-square, for the discussion of the medical reform question, and the adoption of measures to ensure the passing into law the bill introduced into the House of Commons at the close of the last session, at the instance of the society, by Mr. Wyld, M.P., for a separate act of incorporation of all the qualified general practitioners of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, in an independent college of their own upon the exclusive principle (free from the control of [illegible] own limits the entire range of medical and surgical science and practice, with the control of the education and examination of all future members. A number of documentary and other communications was laid on the council table, received from all parts of the kingdom as the result of meetings; and the signatures to petitions and memorials to the legislature in favour of the bill demonstrative of the opinion of the profession generally in favour of a charter for the incorporation of the general practitioners, whereby the anomalous position in which the general practitioners of medicine now stand would be improved, were present placed with the public might be changed. Of every hundred practitioners, more than ninety belong to the class which the institute represents, of whom there are about twenty thousand in the metropolis and suburbs alone.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—A meeting of the friends and patrons of this institution took place on Thursday, at the Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the Rev. J. Fisk in the chair. It appeared that during the last six months 572 patients had been admitted: that, added to the 159 remaining in the house, made 768. Of these, 572 had been discharged cured: 7 incurable; 9 disorderly; and 75 had died. The number of out-patients for the same period had been 12,781, besides 501 poor married women who had been attended at home during their confinement. The total number of patients since the opening of the hospital amounted to 12,707 in-patients, and 153,857 out-patients, making a total of 166,564. It appeared that the sum of £1,000 had been already collected towards the proposed new building; and as the estimate was £50,000, they would require £17,000 more. They contemplated laying the foundation stone of the new hospital in the month of May of next year. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

METROPOLITAN DISPENSARY AND CHARITABLE FUND.—On Sunday morning, a sermon was preached in aid of the funds of the above valuable charity, at Barbican Chapel, Cripplegate. The Rev. Robert Hamilton, M.A., minister of the chapel, delivered the discourse, and warmly urged the claims of the charity upon the congregation. A collection at the doors afterwards appeared, from the particulars circulated among the congregation, that upwards of 8000 destitute sick individuals participated in the benefits of the dispensary during the past year, the entire number being casual and greatly relieved. On the 21st of the same month a further discourse was delivered, when a second collection was made, making an aggregate of £43.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—At a full quarterly court held in the board-room on the 21st inst., Otho Hamilton, Esq., in the chair, it was stated that since the last meeting of governors, 91 in-patients had been admitted to the wards of the hospital, of whom 53 had been discharged cured, 5 relieved, 3 incurable, 1 removed, 1 discharged for misconduct, both sexes, and the number of out-patients during the same period amounted to 639. It was announced that the sum of £418 14s. annual subscriptions had been received, and £1,000 by donation. The secretary also reported the receipt of £500 from the late William Theobald, Esq., of Paddington, and of the legacy of £100 from the late Mrs. Ann Goodman, of Liverpool road, London. It was further stated that a larger portion of the legacy of £4000 (left by the late Baroness Von Rosenberg), than had been anticipated would be received by the hospital. Among other efforts being actively made, it is trusted that the Building Evansion Fund will be greatly augmented by the grand and extensive bazaar to be held in the Prince's Concert Room, Hanover-square, Regent's Quadrant, under the patronage of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

NORTH AND EAST LONDON BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Monday, at the Charles Harding, Esq., F.L.S., one of the vice-presidents, occupied the chair. The Rev. Mr. Talbot was appointed honorary secretary. Numerous arrangements having been made for the further progress of the charity, the meeting adjourned.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this benevolent association was held on Tuesday night, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings, Lord Erskine presiding, at which statements, showing, in strong colours, the evils of mendicity were read, and resolutions, to which effect were made, resolutions were carried declaratory of the necessity of a reform in the equity courts of the country, and approving of the course pursued by the association, of organising local associations throughout the country, to extend a knowledge of the objects and proceedings of this association.

GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of promoting a bill in Parliament for regulating the company; Mr. Thomas Dakin in the chair. After a few words from the chairman, the report was read. It stated that the period had arrived for considering the expediency of applying for an act of Parliament to confer increased power on their company; and the directors, mindful of their pledge to the Commissioners of Sewers, deemed it desirable to have the power given them to take the necessary steps for that purpose. They had deemed it desirable to address a communication to each of the City gas companies, inquiring if they contemplated any opposition. All the pipes of the company were now laid, and in a very few days all the works would be completed, and they had every reason to believe the estimates given would be realised. The services to the number of 5370 were laid There were 3213 meters connected up to Saturday last, and 22,017 lights now burning. They could not see upon what grounds opposition could be raised. Mr. C Pearson having moved the adoption of the report, a resolution was adopted authorising the directors to apply for and prosecute a bill in Parliament to give additional powers to the company, and requesting them to petition Parliament to withdraw the opposition to the bill. A petition to the Common Council was then read, and signed by the shareholders present; and thanks having been given to the chairman and directors, the meeting terminated.

WIDENING OF THE NORTH END OF CHANCERY-LANE.—On Monday, at a public meeting of the inhabitants and occupiers of premises within the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting has observed with great satisfaction the proposition of the Lord Chancellor and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for widening the entrance to Chancery-lane at the north end of Chancery-lane, and that this meeting is of opinion affirming the propriety of effecting the improvement having been rejected, an amendment was carried to the effect that it is inexpedient to purchase land for the purpose of widening the north end of Chancery-lane, as it is a metropolitan question, and not a local one; and that it would be unjust to the inhabitants of these united parishes if the commissioners of paving applied any local rates to the purpose, and requesting a meeting of the trustees of the paving board was held in the board-room of the workhouse, Gray's-inn-lane, for the purpose, notwithstanding the decision to the contrary come to at the meeting of the parishioners during the day, of agreeing to the payment of £750 to Mr. Stead for 7 feet by 51 feet of ground, for widening the public way at the Holborn end of Chancery-lane. The meeting, which lasted from seven o'clock until eleven, was attended by a large number of trustees and others connected with the board. After a lengthened discussion, it was finally resolved by a majority of 17 to 13, that the board advance the required sum, £750, Mr. Taylor, the chairman, during the discussion, guaranteeing that £400 additional should be raised by public subscription.

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—On Wednesday evening, at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, a lecture was delivered by Dr. Gavin, in connexion with the institution for establishing evening classes for young men, on the subject of the dwellings of the industrious classes, and their influence on the moral and physical condition of the people; the Right Honourable Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. Dr Gavin stated and explained the several causes of unhealthiness in houses, which he showed principally from defined drainage and want of ordinary accommodation. The dreadful effects upon the [illegible] and mortality of the people which arose from this want of accommodation, and of the decencies of life, he fully substantiated by reference to statistical tables of known accuracy and trustworthiness, which were prominently held up to the inspection of the meeting; and the lecturer concluded his address with a hope, that, as the great lawgiver of the Jews had given power to the priests to enter such Israelite houses as were supposed to harbour fever or leprosy, and pull them down if they saw fit [Leviticus, c. 34 and 38]; as the Romans had given similar authority to their ædiles; as the Belgians were now doing in their enterprising little country; so in England, he hoped that the legislative authorities would grant power either to prevent houses unfit for habitation to be built, or by some other means to undermine and root out this great source of evil, and misery in the country. (Applause.) Lord Ashley, in a few laudatory words, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Gavin for his address. The Rev. Charles M'Kenzie, A.M., seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks to Lord Ashley was then carried, and the meeting dispersed.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday, at the usual meeting, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair, Mr. Simon, the City officer of health, proceeded to read his report upon the sanatory condition of the City during the last twelve months. When he had read little more than one-fourth, the Court postponed the reading until the next meeting. From what was read it appeared that the deaths during the fifty-two weeks ending the 28th of September, 1850, in the City of London, were 2752, and the rate of mortality was estimated at between 19 and 20 deaths out of every one hundred living persons; while under the ravages of the pestilence of last year, our general death rate had risen to the height of 30 in the thousand. The evidences of a mortality lessened considerably below its habitual average by the sanatory exertions of the Commission aided by other circumstances, are pointed out by Mr. Simon, who stated the result of his inquiries of the surgeons of the several City unions, as to the pressure of epidemic, endemic, and infectious diseases amongst the poorer classes, and whether any novelty which might have taken place were attributable to the changes wrought in the physical conditions of the respective neighbourhoods. The accurate differences existing between the death rates of the various districts of the City are detailed, and the most striking comparisons are drawn into a tabular form. Mr. Simon argues that the main conditions which constitute the unhealthiness of towns are definite, palpable evils, each of which was susceptible of abatement or removal, which would at once be followed by the improvement of the health of the population; and he points to last year's death rate in one of the sub-districts of the City of London as one of rare excellence, and which he wished and hoped to find to be permanently accurate of the average mortality. Mr. Simon enters into a detailed consideration of our sickness and mortality during the last year, and proceeds to show the condition of the soil of those neighbourhoods which were most fatally visited by cholera, and to prove that those neighbourhoods, whether constituted of dense courts and alleys, or of broad and well-ventilated streets, were, from removable causes, liable to attacks of equal virulence from the pestilence.

MEETING OF DELEGATES OF THE METROPOLITAN PARISHES ON THE SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Tuesday evening, a large and influential ad- [illegible] Marylebone, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for securing from Government the abolition of the present irresponsible Commission of Sewers, and to make such commission a representative body. Mr. Nicholay, of Marylebone, was called to the chair; and the parishes represented were St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St James's, Westminster, St Pancras, St. Mary Islington; St. Luke's, Middlesex; St. Leonard, Shoreditch; St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; St. Ann's, Soho; Clerkenwell, St. Marylebone, Hackney, &c. Mr. Fowler (St. Pancras) moved a resolution to the effect, "That there should be but one sewers commission under the control of a central board, so as to secure consistency and uniformity of proceeding, with efficiency." Mr. Graham (St. Marylebone) seconded the resolution. Mr. [illegible] opposed it, as he was in favour of the present system, and was not prepared to accede to the proposition of Parliament. Mr. Sanderson (St. Martin's) advocated the prayer of municipal reform, as the only means of settling matters, and saw no reason why Westminster, Marylebone, and other metropolitan boroughs, having double the population of the City of London, should not enjoy equal rights and privileges as they were simply sharers of the expenses of their own affairs. He moved as an amendment, "That a committee be appointed to confer together for the purpose of preparing and laying before the representatives of the metropolitan parishes a plan for controlling the local expenditure of the metropolitan boroughs, especially in reference to the administration of sewers." Mr. Toulmin Smith seconded the amendment. The amendment was ultimately adopted, with the withdrawal of the word "especially," and a committee having been appointed to draw out a plan for carrying out the object, the meeting separated.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS AND WATER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION —A meeting of this association took place on Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock, Duke-street, Westminster; Mr. Tabbener in the chair. The chairman commenced the proceedings by stating the object of the present association. It was well known that 109 gentlemen had sent in their plans, and that they had been rejected by the Commission, and the projects recommended were apparently plagiarised from the industry of those gentlemen. Another great grievance was the unnecessary and unequal expenditure that had been made in this commission. It was to rectify these abuses that the present association had been formed, and they were determined to see if they could not obtain redress from the Commissioners. Another object of his association was to bring the sewage and waterupply of the metropolis, and to place the sanatory improvements of the City under the control of the ratepayers. The speaker then entered at some length into the present supply of water to the metropolis, and detailed the innumerable inconveniences and annoyances which the present system had engendered. He considered that both the regulation of sewers and water-supply ought to be placed in the hands of local authorities, elected by the ratepayers of the district. Government ought to deal with both as one question, and to have the management of all local administration to those who paid the rates. The association intended to organise themselves, and to divide the metropolis into districts, where they would hold meetings of ratepayers. The meeting was then addressed by several gentlemen, offering various suggestions for carrying out effectually the intentions of the association; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting closed.

BIRKENHEAD DOCK COMPANY.—A general meeting of the shareholders of this company took place on Thursday last, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Lord Rous in the chair. It appeared that the meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration a memorial addressed to the Dock Company to raise funds for the completion of the works of the Birkenhead Dock Trust, and to resolve and determine whether the directors shall apply to Parliament for powers to carry such proposal into effect. The proposal and remarks from the chairman as to the objects of the meeting, a resolution to the following effect was carried:—That a committee of shareholders be appointed to consider whether it was expedient that this company should give their aid to raise the funds requisite to complete the Birkenhead Docks, and in what manner and upon what terms, and that a committee of six shareholders be appointed for that purpose. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.—On Monday, a special general court of the members of this corporation was held at the offices, New Broadstreet, Mr. A. Gillespie in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the chairman stated that the directors had no particular information to communicate; but they had called the shareholders together because opinions had been expressed that the meetings of the company should take places oftener than once a year. He was happy to say that, from the arrangements which had been made since the last meeting, there was every reason to hope that their affairs would soon present a more favourable aspect. The arrangements respecting the advance of money for the railway had been carried out under the best advice, and with every regard to the security of the company. To sell land at Montreal had made good its undertaking, and the corporation of that city had advanced £120,000 in debentures. Under these circumstances, the railway was proceeding with every prospect of success. The opening of 27 additional miles the railway would be carried to Acton, one of the principal stations of the line, and where the present company possessed land to the amount of 70,000 acres. The distance from Montreal to Toronto would be reduced 40 miles, and a way should be completed thus far, the company would be enabled to secure Government aid. With regard to the collections made during the present year, the committee had no doubt they would exceed the amount of last year, which was about £2000. He was happy to say that the settlers were in a thriving condition, and the general aspect of the company was materially improving. The sales upon the shares in this country had been small, but the arrangements which had been made since the last meeting, and which would doubtless lead to the payment of the remainder. Several proprietors expressed their acquiescence in the proceedings of the directors, and a vote of thanks having been passed to those gentlemen, the meeting separated.

THE NEW ORDNANCE-OFFICE, PALL-MALL.—The business connected with the Ordnance department of the public service, now transacted at the Tower, is about to be transferred to Pall-mall, where an table accommodation is to be provided. The present Ordnance office on the south of Pall-mall having been found too cramped for the efficient dispatch of business, the houses No. 85 and 84, originally erected in the reign of Charles II., where they abutted upon the private gardens and "mews," have been pulled down, in order that additional offices may be built on the site. The new building, the front of which is to be towards Pall-mall, is to be of white brick, with stone dressings and cornices, the character being plain Italian. The general style of the appearance will be, as regards design, totally distinct from the present Ordnance-office, but the intention is to raise the wings of the old building, so as to render the whole of one uniform design. The additional accommodation which these alterations will afford will be about sixty rooms.

EXPEDITION OF BUSINESS AT THE STAMP-OFFICE.—The great pressure of business which has existed at this Government department since the new Stamp Act came into operation, is likely to be relieved in a few days, to assume the regular routine. Last week, between 200,000 and 300,000 stamps, deeds, transfers, leases, insurance bonds, &c., under the new act, were issued over the counters of the United Kingdom and Scotland, which will about complete the remaining orders that had been sent from those localities. The number of stamps of various descriptions sent to Ireland has been very considerable, and far exceeds what was at first expected at Somerset House. The agents to for Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Durham, Carlisle, and the north, Glasgow, Edinburgh, &c. that have been sent off since the commencement of the act by the morning, afternoon, and evening mails, are usually astonished at the too short time allowed for them by the Commissioners, as well as to the *employés*, for the activity they have shown in supplying the public with the required stamps with the least possible delay in town, where the demands were most pressing, as in every country. The quantity of parchment sent into the Stamp-office during the last six weeks or two months has been many tons weight, but now the warehouse is becoming pretty well cleared. The Scotch and English writing-paper with stampers have been at extra work from eight A.M. till eight, and even ten and eleven P.M. daily, (Sundays excepted, with the exception of the first week), and the number of stamps of every description despatched already exceeds 2,000,000, so that no time has been lost in expediting the business

[illegible] GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY AND THE DANISH GOVERNMENT.—The Danish Government having placed 40,000 ordnance muskets at the disposal of the Danish Minister for the use of the army in Schleswig, the General Steam Packet Company have delivered them free of charge to the Danish authorities at Tonningen. For this act of sympathy for the Danish nation, Count Reventlow, the Ambassador of Denmark, has in a very handsome letter conveyed to the secretary of the company his warm acknowledgements

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of Shaftesbury, it is understood, intends resigning this post next session. Lord Redesdale has intimated his consent to succeed the noble Earl

MR. RICHARD DOYLE, THE ARTIST.—The London Correspondent of the *Tablet* states, that, in consequence of the very indecent attacks upon the Roman Catholic religion that have lately disfigured the pages of *Punch*, Mr. Richard Doyle, the gifted author of the "Manners and Customs of the English," "Brown, Jones, and Robinson," &c., has considered it to be his duty to give up all connexion with that periodical His protested, some time since, against an attack on his religion which found its way into its columns, and was then given to understand by the editor that the offence should not be repeated However, the understanding was not observed, and Mr. Doyle at once resigned his engagement, and a salary of considerable amount.

CITY OF LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—It is intended by a new act, to be applied for in the ensuing session of Parliament, amongst other purposes, [illegible] with consent of the ecclesiastical authorities, "to lay part of the [illegible] or space in the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral into the public street," and also to compel the consumption of smoke in all furnaces and fire places used for manufacturing or trade purposes, and to remove more effectually other nuisances, encroachments, obstructions, projections, and annoyances. Various additional powers to the Sewers Commission with respect to sewers, slaughter-houses, &c., are also to be applied for

THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHOW. On Saturday last, the committee for the management of the Smithfield Cattle-Show issued their circulars for the approaching exhibition, which is to take place on the 10th of December. There is nothing like variation in the rules from those of preceding years, but the notices of motion before the committee are of an important character. The first is, that the committee or management (twenty-four in number) of members of the club be chosen annually at the general meeting, to be held previously to the show; the president, vice-presidents, the stewards of the yard, and judges of the show (who are members of the club) are to be members of the committee's office. Secondly, that the committee have the power of increasing the number during the year, and that the whole of the general business of the club be subjected to the control of the committee. Mr. Hobbs will move "That reporters from the press be admitted with a ticket for the annual dinner." The gates will be closed on Saturday, the 7th of December, against stock; and at three o'clock on the 9th, for implements, roots, seeds, &c. The gates are to be closed against stock punctually to the minute, and no stock will be admitted after ten o'clock

CENSUS OF THE POPULATION.—The Registrar-General has just drawn up the form of the householders' schedule, which will be filled up on Monday, the 31st of March, of the ensuing year. It is divided into eight columns, under the following heads:—Name and surname; relation to head of family; condition (i. e. whether married, single, widow, or widower), sex, age, rank, profession, or occupation, where born, if deaf and dumb or blind. Persons who refuse to give correct information to the penalty of 40s., besides the inconvenience and annoyance of appearing before two justices of the peace, and liable to the penalty of having made a wilful mis-statement of age or of any of the other particulars. The return is required to enable the Secretary of State to complete the census, which is to show the number of the population; their arrangement by ages and families in different ranks, professions, employments, and trades; their distribution over the country in villages, towns, and cities; their increase and progress in the last ten years

RUSSIAN GRAIN.—The importations of grain from Russia are invariably larger, individually, than those from foreign states generally. The vessel *Hardanger*, just arrived from Odessa, has brought 3100 quarter of wheat of Russian produce. The cargo was brought in a vessel belonging to Denmark, and was admissible, by virtue of the relaxed laws of navigation, for home use.

DISADVANTAGES OF FAME.—"HAYNAU'S REFUGE."—At the Insolvent Debtor's Court, on Wednesday, William Benfield, the keeper of the George public-house, Bankside, where General Haynau retreated on being attacked by Barclay and Perkins's draymen, applied under the Protection Act on the interim order. There was no opposition by the creditors to the application. The appearance before the Court was attended by the parties of the George (now known as "Marshal Haynau's Refuge") being totally inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the business. Strange to say, the insolvency was owing to the large number of visitors to the place, by which the regular customers left the house. Crowds had visited the premises out of curiosity, without partaking of refreshments, and the customers who had lunched and dined at the house deprived its consequence of the visitors. The Court named a day in December for the consideration of the final order

FIRE AT THE GRAND JUNCTION CANAL WHARF.—On Tuesday forenoon, between ten and eleven o'clock, while the workmen were employed at their usual occupations on the wharf of the Grand Junction Canal Company, Clayton-square, were alarmed by the sudden outbreak of flames in the store-room, which is situated near the canal. One of the men went up the steps, when he found a fire raging among a quantity of calico, which was stored in part of the room, and which was filled with tarpaulling, deals, ship stores, &c. After the most persevering exertions, the conflagration was extinguished. The loss is supposed to be about £100

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS, by which two persons were seriously injured, occurred on Saturday, in the house of Mr. Peake, boot-maker, 15, Fore street, Cripplegate. Mr Peake had a gas chandelier lately put up in his drawing-room, and on the latter was accidentally left turned out. The gas escaped into the room, and a servant-maid, smelling the gas, informed her master: he went in with a light, and an immediate explosion took place, which shook the whole house, threw out the windows, forced the iron bars from their fastenings down part of the staircase, and shattered the plate-glass in the shop-windows Mr. Peake and the servant-girl were much burned and otherwise injured, and required surgical assistance.

SHIPWRECK AT LONDON-BRIDGE.—On Monday, during the high wind which prevailed, a large vessel, containing 350 quarters of malt, in endeavouring to pass under London-bridge, struck one of the pier-heads with such violence as to cause the vessel swing round several times. The crew did all they could to get her righted, but, before they could succeed in so doing, she canted, and speedily commenced filling so rapidly with water that the crew had great difficulty in effecting a safe retreat from the vessel. The cargo, by the saltable cargo, however, sank to the bottom of the Thames; but, during Tuesday, a great number of sacks filled with grain were recovered from the river, which, of course, were greatly damaged by the water

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 23:—Males, 708; females, 673: total, 1381. The average of five corresponding weeks in 1845-49 was 1320. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 492; females, 524: total, 1016. The present return exhibits a sudden increase in the deaths of London, and a greater mortality than in any week since the beginning of April. The deaths registered in the two previous weeks were 921 and 966, but rose in that while ended last Saturday to 1016; and they now exceed the actual average for the ten corresponding weeks in 1845-54 which is 977, but fall short of the average as corrected for probable increase of population, for which it is raised to 1066. The present increase, as might be expected from the season of the year, is observed to proceed from diseases of the organs of respiration, with the exception of phthisis, or consumption. Pneumonia was fatal in the preceding week in 56 cases, last week in 94, of which 69 were children; but it has not yet attained its average. Bronchitis was fatal in 77 cases; of which nearly two-thirds were among persons of mature age, and continues to exceed the average. On the other hand, consumption, which numbers 111, has declined on the average. Smallpox, and does not show the same disastrous effects on the proportion of the respiratory organs, to be aggravated by atmospheric changes. The disease does not yet quite equal the average, and its comparatively low rate of mortality in this early part of the year may be due, in the middle-aged part of the population, who are most subject to it, having been themselves, or those who also bore most heavily on the same class. The deaths of children by convulsions were last week 167, or nearly twofold the number of the previous week. Amongst those of epidemic diseases, scarlatina and hooping-cough are the most fatal, and destroyed nearly the same number of lives; from the former there were 41 deaths, from the latter, 47. Measles is not now so fatal as usual [illegible] Registrar of St. Paul, in St. George's-in-the-East, mentions a family in Mary[illegible]t, in which two children had died last week from measles, and six [illegible] suffering under it; and he adds, that measles of a malignant form is very prevalent in his district. In a house, 7, Blue-gate-fields, also in St. Paul sub-district, the son of a labourer, aged six months, died of "confluent smallpox (10 days), not vaccinated." It is stated in the same record certificate that the complaint was brought by families from Ireland, and that [illegible] numbers are living in the house in a most filthy and deplorable condition." The births of persons registered compared on the 17th of November, at 33, Cambridge-terrace, Clapham-road; the son of a merchant, aged five [illegible] head of "English cholera."

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

LAUNCH OF THE "DRAGON-FLY" STEAMER ON LAKE WINDERMERE.

REMAINS OF COCKERMOUTH CHURCH.

In our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the destruction of this Church by fire, on Friday, the 10th inst.

There appears to be no doubt that the conflagration originated in the tower and of the venerable edifice. From the immense quantity of wood in the construction of that portion of the building, the flames spread with frightful rapidity, and burst through every window, whilst portions of the roof, as the fire advanced, fell in. In this way the flames raged until the excellent peal of six bells, the organ, Church clock, chimes, chandeliers, galleries, pulpit, pews, paintings near the altar, marble monuments—everything, in short, but the bare walls, was destroyed; and even these are so much injured the tower being rent from top to bottom—as to preclude the possibility of their being available, save as old materials. The register and other books, surplice, gowns, &c. were saved.

The county histories furnish very little information relative to Cockermouth Church. Hutchinson merely remarks that it "is a chapelry in the parish of Brigham, and appears to have been appropriate to the Collegiate Church of Staindrop, in the county of Durham, together with the mother Church. The Church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1711, and rendered very commodious for the large congregation which resorts to it: it is one hundred feet in length and forty-five broad, and lined with galleries. The income of the curacy was certified at £34 13s. 4d. Lord Lonsdale being impropriator, nominates the curate, and pays him a stipend of £20 13s. 4d., and the fees amount to about £8. The living was, in 1811, augmented by a Parliamentary grant of £1000. His Lordship's ancestor purchased of the Fletchers, of Hutton. A chauntry in this chapel was founded and endowed by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland."

The Church was insured in the Imperial Fire-office for £2000.

The estimated expense of building another church is from £6000 to £7000, which it is proposed to raise by voluntary subscription; and as this is a large sum to be collected among about 5000 inhabitants (the population of Cockermouth), it is hoped that they will be assisted in the good work by the Protestant community. Any contributions towards so desirable an object will be thankfully acknowledged, if addressed to either of the Churchwardens, Messrs. Cooper, W. Elliott, J. Richardson, or J. Tyson; or to the Cumberland Union Bank, Cockermouth.

The accompanying View of the Tower and roofless walls is from a Daguerreotype, taken by Mr. Joseph Martin, of Cockermouth.

THE LATE GALES.—LOSS OF LIFE.

A considerable amount of property has been destroyed on the south-east coast, by the violence of the gales which have prevailed during the last week. Several vessels have gone ashore, and it is feared that on the coast of Sussex some lives have been lost. The news from all parts of the coast is most disastrous, particularly in reference to the storm on Saturday and Sunday last.

That part of the Sussex coast between Shoreham and Worthing was the scene of a very distressing event. At daybreak on Monday a heavily laden barque, since ascertained to have been the *Lalla Rookh*, bound to London from the Brazils, was observed riding at anchor, and labouring severely. It being evident that she was in difficulties, having lost her mainmast, a boat with eleven men put off from Worthing to her aid, and, notwithstanding the tremendous surf that was running, the brave fellows made a desperate effort to reach the barque. They had got within a short distance of the vessel, and were about to get the weather side, when a terrific sea caught the boat and immediately capsized her. The fate of the unfortunate fellows who were in it is briefly told. For a moment or so they were seen struggling in the water: the violent lashing of the surf, however, soon overpowered them, and every one perished. Most of them have left large families. Their names were—James Newman, and his two sons, John and James Newman, and his brother Henry Newman, William Hoskins, Stephen Edwards, William Wicks, James Edwards, Henry Slaughter, John Belville, and Henry Bacon. They all lived at Worthing, and their deplorable fate has created much painful excitement. Later in the day another boat's crew succeeded in gaining the barque, and in the course of the afternoon she got up a sail and proceeded up the Channel towards the river. As yet not one of the bodies of the unfortunate men have been recovered. We have engraved the scene of the melancholy occurrence from a sketch by a Brighton artist.

Towards the Cornish coast the gale was more destructive. The accounts speak of its being one of the severest south-westers that has been experienced for some time. An almost incalculable amount of mischief has been done to shipping in the foreign and coasting trade, some having lost masts, spars, sails, &c., while others parted from their anchors and lost them with considerable length of cable. During the storm on Sunday morning, about six o'clock, a vessel laden with raisins, lemons, and other fruit, was driven ashore to the westward of Penzance, on a dangerous part of the beach, known as Gunwallow Cove, between that port and the Lizard. Every soul on board of her perished. The name of the vessel proves to be the *Windrush*, of Falmouth, from Malaga. A few fragments of the wreck have been washed in and sold.

Many disastrous casualties occurred off the Welsh coast; and, from the quantity of wreck that has been sighted in different parts of the Channel, it is feared that the whole extent of the havoc resulting from the storm is not known.

The accounts from the eastern coast also speak of the violent effects of the gale, and the damage done to the coasters. Numerous vessels which had been blown down from near the Downs, put into Lowestoft, Aldborough, Harwich, &c., in nus their anchors, masts, and other spars, which had been carried away by the gale. Their escape from the numerous sands which abound on this coast seems most remarkable.

The French mail brings tidings of the fearful character of the storm on that side of the Channel. In the vicinity of Boulogne it blew almost a perfect hurricane. A fine vessel named the *Brilliant*, last from Quebec, and bound for Rye, was driven ashore near Etaples, and became a total wreck. Fortunately, with the exception of the carpenter, the crew was saved.

LAUNCH OF THE "DRAGON-FLY" STEAMER ON LAKE WINDERMERE.

On Monday, the 18th inst., another vessel, built for the Windermere Iron Steamer Company, was launched at Low Wood, Windermere. Its dimensions are 100 feet in length 14 feet beam, 80 horse-power, and a very light draught of water, not more than 20 inches. The vessel was launched complete in every respect, and *with steam up*; so that the moment she reached the water, the engines being started, she immediately steamed around the beautiful bay of Low Wood, amidst the cheers of the spectators.

This new steamer was built by Messrs. M'Conochie and Claude, engineers, Liverpool, and was christened the *Dragon-fly* by Mrs. Rigg, the lady of the Secretary of the Company. After the launch, a large party sat down to an excellent dinner, at Mr. Logan's, Low Wood Hotel.

Medical Charities in Ireland.—A return, showing the operations of the various medical charities in Ireland, supported wholly, or in part, from county funds, has just been printed, at the instance of Colonel Dunne. It appears that the total number of statute acres, in electoral divisions and unions, is 19,995,263, and that the population of those districts, in 1841, was 8,333,601. The total expenditure, on account of medical charities, including county hospitals, infirmaries, &c., for the year ending the 25th of March, 1850, was £177,039 11s. 9d. Of this sum £23,974 was paid for salaries to medical attendants, and £8939 to nurses and other persons. The total number for which hospital accommodation is provided is 42,072. The average number of patients under treatment each week during the year was 34,714, and the total number admitted during the year was 468,028.

BOAT CATASTROPHE, AND THE "LALLA ROOKH" IN DISTRESS, OFF WORTHING.

PROFESSOR KINKEL.

GOTTFRIED KINKEL, Professor of History in the University of Bonn, was one of the more eminent among the literary men of Germany who mistook the Revolution of 1848 for the beginning of a new social era, threw himself into the political agitation of the time, for which his powers were unfit, and finally joined the insane revolt in Baden, in May, 1849, which ended in the dispersion of the revolutionary army, or rather mob, by the Prussian troops, and the restoration of the legal Government. The insurrection was begun, though, perhaps, unconsciously, by the Frankfort Assembly, which sent commissaires to the

PROFESSOR KINKEL, FROM A LITHOGRAPH PUBLISHED AT BERLIN.

Grand Duchy, to force the Government to accept their new German Constitution; but the movement soon became too strong for those who commenced it. The Grandins of the agitation were soon displaced by the Mountain; the Moderates by the Anarchists. Brentano, the Commissaire, was obliged to fly, and the insurrection was headed by the Pole Mieroslawski and Tritschler: their proclamations and orders were such bloodthirsty and banditti-like productions, that the mass of the people were disgusted; they threatened to cut off the heads of ten thousand of the citizens of Mannheim, and ordered contributions of money and provisions without limit. The folly of their measures was only exceeded by their brutality; for, at the moment they were threatening to decimate cities and confiscate the property of thousands, they were not strong enough to withstand the charge of a regiment; they were defeated at all points by the Prussian troops, and driven into exile in Switzerland, from whence some have fled to America and England. How a man of learning, genius, and refinement, like Kinkel, could mix himself up with such a band of coarse ruffians, using the cant of political regenerators to cover the acts of thieves, is difficult to explain. Perhaps he thought the rough work of destroying the old framework of society must be done by rough instruments, and that he and others might have afterwards the ground free for establishing that of a better time. He was miserably disappointed. He was taken in one of the skirmishes of the campaign with arms in his hands, and, being a Prussian subject, was tried by courts-martial and condemned to death. Intercession was made for him, and literature, poetry, and philosophy pleaded for his life, and it was spared; but he was sentenced to imprisonment for life in a house of correction, with the fare, clothing, and task-work of a felon. He has been removed from prison to prison, and treated with the utmost rigour. It was only recently that he was allowed to copy the accounts of the prison and other formal documents, instead of spinning wool. He received neither wages nor letters, and was wholly cut off from the world. Now and then the papers gave an extract from his poems, or a *feuilleton* contributed by a friend lamenting his fate; but there was an impression that any appeal to the public in his favour tended to make his lot more worse than better, and for some time past he had scarcely been heard of. A fortnight since, it was rumoured he had escaped from Spandau, the last place of his detention. From the mode in which he escaped, it was evident it must have been with the connivance of some of the gaolers: this has since been ascertained to have been the case. Two of the attendants let him through the court into the street by his ordinary entrance, he having changed his convict's dress for the uniform of an officer. He remained one day in Spandau, went on the following morning to Potsdam, where he also staid a day, and then proceeded over Hanover, Minden, and Paris to London. As Spandau is one of the strongest prisons in Prussia, it is generally believed that the Government itself connived at his escape, and planned it: his continued confinement was considered a disgrace to the learned world of Germany; a certain amount of discussion was always kept alive about it; and, in short, he was, from his rank and position, an embarrassing prisoner. Had the Government confined him in a fortress, as usual with political criminals, his case would not have excited so much sympathy; but the dishonouring punishment inflicted for the most infamous crimes, was considered more as a revenge of the Government than a just expiation to the law. In Austria he would undoubtedly have been shot: the Austrian Government is bolder and more bloody in its punishments than that of Prussia; but, in no case where it has spared the life of a man charged with a political offence, has it subjected him to the treatment of a felon. Its fortresses contain many prisoners of the same class as Kinkel, but not the Houses of Correction. It would have been wiser in the Prussian Government either to have detained him in a manner that should not degrade literature and education in his person, and awake sympathy for the man in spite of his offence, or to have pardoned him openly and freely. But the middle course of all, allowing him to escape, is a miserable subterfuge—unhappily, quite in keeping with the small spirit of political trickery and intrigue which within the last two years has pervaded the Prussian Administration.

KNEBWORTH THEATRICALS.

Of all men exercising the power of literature, yet independent of its pecuniary rewards, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has ever shown himself foremost of his "order." No man, so placed, more prompt to acknowledge the dignity of letters; no man more zealous and sympathetic in the alleviation of the hard condition too frequently the lot of literary men. We regret that literary men have not always shown themselves thoughtful of this fact; but the truth is, if literature receive not its due recognition by the State and by society, it is to the treason of men of letters themselves that they mainly owe the indifference and neglect. Animated by a true sense of the dignity of their functions, they might command their rightful position as the lay priesthood of the world; but too frequently they seem possessed by the superstition of the Indian, who thinks that if he can only destroy a man of gifted powers, he, the destroyer, must inherit the genius of his victim. No man has been made more obnoxious to this ignorance and injustice than Bulwer; and it is cheering to feel that no man has passed through the ordeal of malignity and injustice with a brighter reputation as a world-known writer. It is to the energy of Bulwer that the English dramatist owes the just reward of his labour; it is to the chivalric championship of the late member for Lincoln that men like Knowles, in their declining life, enjoy the profits of their vested brains—that they are not left to wither out an old age in poverty; while the star actor has his £30 per night for rendering the utterances of the larger-hard, and thousands of Englishmen are taught and elevated by his "so potent art," he the worker in "unregarded corners thrown."

Of a piece with the literary character of Sir Edward Lytton, was the design to bring together, in his beautiful ancestral Hall of Knebworth, the authors and artists whose previous theatrical efforts in the cause of veteran writers had been so heartily and so satisfactorily acknowledged by the country at large. Some four years since, it was a bold venture for writers and artists to step from their privacy to the public stage: but the cause justified the end; whilst the histrionic genius so undoubtedly developed by many of the troop—the Dickens troop—crowned the act of Knebworthood with the triumph of highest art. The same men, with two or three additions—*nde* bill—met on the 18th instant, at Knebworth. The great hall was fitted up as a theatre; and few of those introduced to their places in pit and gallery "to see the play," but must have doubted they whereabout, so perfect was then the theatre that a day or two before was the banqueting-hall.

The pieces selected for the three nights' entertainments were—"Every Man in his Humour," with "Animal Magnetism," the first night; the farce changed for the last two nights for "Turning the Tables." On the first night the audience was composed of many of Sir Edward's tenantry, farmers, with buxom wives and daughters, and the tradespeople from the surrounding towns and villages of Hertfordshire. On the second night, Duchesses, Earls, Countesses, and Hertfordshire gentry abounded. On the third night, nobility also, with a free sprinkling of clergy, law, and medicine. We subjoin the cast of the comedy, from the bill:—

Knowell (an Old Gentleman)	..	..	.. Mr Delmé Radcliffe.
Edward Knowell (his Son) ..	..	..	.. Mr Henry Hawkins.
Brainworm (the Father's Man)	..	..	.. Mr Mark Lemon.
George Downright (a Plain Squire)	..	..	.. Mr Frank Stone.
Wellbred (a Half Brother.	..	..	.. Mr Henry Hale.
Kitely (a Merchant	..	..	.. Mr. John Forster.
Captain Bobadil (a Paul's Man)	..	..	.. Mr Charles Dickens.
Thomas Cash (Kitely's Cashier)	..	..	.. Mr Frederick Dickens.
Master Stephen (a Country Gull)	..	..	.. Mr Douglas Jerrold.
Master Matthew (the Town Gull)	..	..	.. Mr Bob Leach
Oliver Cobb (a Water-bearer)	..	..	.. Mr Augustus Egg.
Justice Clement (an old merry Magistrate)			.. The Hon. Judge Yorke, M.P
Roger Formal (his Clerk)	..	..	.. Mr. Phantom.
Dame Kitely (Kitely's Wife	..	..	.. Miss Vaughan.
Mistress Bridget (his Sister)	..	..	.. Miss Hogarth.
Tib (Cob's Wife	..	..	.. Mrs. Mark Lemon

(who most kindly consented to act, in lieu of Mrs. Charles Dickens, disabled by accident)

The farce on Monday was "Animal Magnetism:" the actors were Charles Dickens, Mark Lemon, John Leach, Augustus Egg, Miss Hogarth, and Miss Ann Romer. On Tuesday and Wednesday, "Turning the Table."—

Mr. Evelyn ..	..	..	.. Mr. Frank Stone.
Jeremiah Pumps	..	..	.. Mr. Charles Dickens.
Edgar de Courcy	..	..	.. Mr. Henry Hawkins.
Thornton ..	..	..	.. Mr. Frederick Dickens.
Jack Humphries	..	..	.. Mr. Mark Lemon.
Miss Robbs ..	..	..	.. Miss Hogarth.
Mrs. Humphries	..	..	.. Mrs. Mark Lemon.
Patty Larkins	..	..	.. Miss Ann Romer.

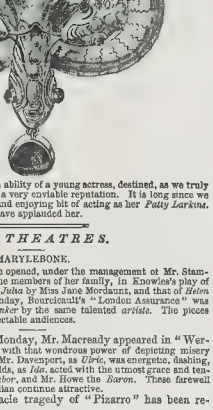
The pieces on each night went off admirably. Never could there be more appreciating audiences. They truly, as the French have it, "assisted at the play." On the last night, introduced by a very pithy and apt loyal compliment to the Queen, whose early act of her reign was the recognition of the claims of the lettered host—a compliment made and uttered by Charles Dickens—all the company sang "God save the Queen;" the noble and gentle audience joining with most significant heartiness in the chorus.

We shall not attempt individual criticism, but shall merely borrow the general terms employed by the writer in the *Herts County Press*:—"We need hardly add, that amateurs of such world-wide celebrity never, perhaps, trod the stage at any period; but we are entitled to say that few professional actors—certainly no company at the present day—could have rendered the flashing wit and scorching satire, the subtle discrimination of character and incident, and the development of passions and follies, intended to be portrayed by the writer, with such skill and acumen, such nice appreciation of the minute shades of feeling and of humour, as the performers whose names are given above."

At the conclusion of the comedy, the following epilogue—written by F. P. Delmé Radcliffe, Esq.—was excellently delivered by the author and Mr. Henry Hale:—

Enter OLD KNOWELL *and* WELLBRED.

Knowell. At last the play is over
Wellbred. Yes and all.
Thank Heaven! has ended with the curtain's fall
Knowell. Be thankful 'tis well over; think how kind
All those in front have been to those behind
Wellbred. Kind, truly, in applause. What will they say,
When they get home? that is the question.
Knowell. Nay.
That is a question we can not decide.
All I can say is—I believe all tried
To do their best
Wellbred. Well! even Don Ferdinando,
Tom Hawtree, can do no more than a man can do!
Knowell. We were, of course, prepared for admiration
Of those bright London stars, that constellation born.
The light of any sphere!
Wellbred. Twere thought, I ween,
A daring dash to eclipse the Queen!
I am not surprised that they have raised a fuss.
But that they condescend to play with us—
With rustics, like myself, and one or two more
Knowell. Why, because Every Man is in his Humour.
In truth, they all have proved themselves right hearty
In their alliance with the "Country Party."
Kitely was great as he had been before.
Wellbred. You must admit Old Knowell was a bore
Knowell. Ay! if he were, Wellbred might let that pass
Wellbred. Softly hem! Shakspeare!—Write me down an ass!"
Knowell. As touching Shakespeare—you know I suppose,
That Knowell's was the part great Shakespeare chose
To set himself! Would that his soul divine
Could whole Athenian influence combine!
Wellbred. A Forstering influence I think you said?
That brings me back to Kitely. On that head,
Kitely says great, beyond my power of speech,
Knowell. And Matthew stuck to Bobadil like a LEECH
Wellbred. By Pharaoh's foot! that oath with the humour chimes—
Perhaps they will be buttered in the *Times*!
Knowell. Talk not to me about the *Times* or the *Herald*,
Give me three pennyworth of DOUGLAS Jerrold,
Amongst that party there *are* pretty pickin s!
But say can newspaper describe CHARLES DICKENS?
Author and actor; manager; the soul
Of all who read or hear him! on the whole,
A very *Household Word*.
Wellbred. That's true. But still,
With scores of sweets, and worlds of wit at will,
They can't do without LEMON.
Knowell. Devil doubt it!
"The play" at Knebworth will long remain a pleasant legend in Herts. Sir Edward acted the host right royally to his five hundred guests. On the morning of the last performance he presented Miss Anne Romer with a very beautiful bracelet which our Artist has rendered; as a graceful memorial of the testimony



of a man of highest genius to the ability of a young actress, destined, as we truly believe, to achieve for herself a very enviable reputation. It is long since we have seen such a pure, fresh, and enjoying bit of acting as her *Patty Larkins*. Poor Mrs. Orger herself would have applauded her.

How do we think they'd make their *Punch* without it?
All act together: none for self alone.
Did you mark *Downright*?
Wellbred. Plainly, out is STONE.
Knowell. A precious stone! But last, not least I beg,
Regard the talents of AUGUSTUS EGG.
Wellbred. Now, how about the Ladies?
Knowell. For my part,
I have got their perfections all by heart
Wellbred. Hush! What will DICKENS say to sunh sweet word?
Knowell. Why, that his lady emulates her level.
A word on her and accident; but quite
Impromptu, not intended for to-night.
Oh, may she soon recover from her sprain,
And treat with us, her friends, those boards again!
Wellbred. That fall sank all our spirits; but in need
He said a friend is found a friend indeed.
Success to friendship has our cares allay'd—
Knowell. Ay! and the case relieved by LEACH.
For Bridget—say, could HOGARTH'S self
Limn woman
In portraiture with this our Thespian fate?
Wellbred. Go back from Hogarth, if you please, to Homer,
You'll find Thalia has become a ROMER.
Knowell. Indeed! Since she brought proper here to room,
It seems to me she finds herself at home!
The three together carry all before 'em;
Their wit applied them, and the men adore 'em!
Wellbred. Bravo! I go with you, and with your whim:
We have all done bravely
Knowell. How we applies swim!"
But let us now no longer jest or joer;
I have a word to earnest for your ear.
Say, that to-night we have not played in vain.
Would it then, another evening, try again?
Wellbred. That depends on circumstance; in fact,
Upon the Play they might propose to act.
Would that I had to choose!
Knowell. What hast thou hit on?
Wellbred. Why on your choice—We swear by BULWER LYTTON!
On this occasion he has cast aside
Productions worthy of parental pride;
Discarded all the offspring of his pen,
And shelved himself to make way for OLD Bibliomaniac.
Knowell. Come, don't get proxy when you shout at funny
Of course, you would like to get up "Money"?
But, let us think no more of that we have not;
We may be satisfied with what we have got.
Congratulate our Host on his success
Try what he will, he can have nothing less
He has gained the object of his aim and ends—
Well pleased his Guests, and entertained his friends.

THE THEATRES.

MARYLEBONE.

On Thursday week this theatre opened, under the management of Mr. Stammers, with Mrs. Nisbett, and some members of her family, in Knowles's play of "The Hunchback"—the part of *Julia* by Miss Jane Mordaunt, and that of *Helen* by Mrs. Nisbett herself. On Monday, Bourcicault's "London Assurance" was performed; with *Lady Gay Spanker* by the same talented *artists*. The pieces have been well received by respectable audiences.

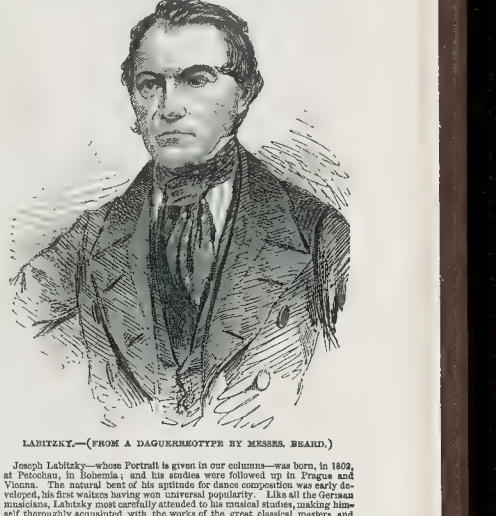
At the HAYMARKET, on Monday, Mr. Macready appeared in "Werner," and realised the character with that wondrous power of depicting misery in which he so greatly excels. Mr. Davenport, as *Gabor*, was energetic, dashing, and pathetic; while Miss Reynolds, as *Ida*, acted with the utmost grace and tenderness. Mr. Stuart was the *Gabor*, and Mr. Howe the *Baron*. These farewell performances of the great tragedian continue attractive.

At the SURREY, the spectacle tragedy of "Pizarro" has been revived with success.

A PRAIRIE ON FIRE.—A letter of a recent date from Kanesville, Mo (United States), states that a tremendous conflagration has occurred in that region, caused by the Omaha Indians, who set on fire the dry grass on the prairie. The wind was very high at the time, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that a great number of the fences, outstanding crops, and some buildings, for miles around, were enveloped in one sheet of fire. The Indians, just previous to the conflagration, were discovered in the act of setting fire to the prairie in a number of different places. The Omahas inhabit a portion of the Missouri territory, some sixty miles above Fort Leavenworth. They are described as one of the most dangerous and treacherous of the Indian tribes, and will be likely to cause the pioneer farmers of the backwoods a good deal of trouble.

JOSEPH LABITZKY.

THE triad of celebrated composers in Germany, who have elevated the style of composition in dance music to the highest degree of skill and refinement, will include the names of Lanner, Strauss, and Labitzky. Lanner was the founder of the school, and Strauss and Labitzky have been its most accomplished exponents.



LABITZKY.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MESSRS. BEARD.)

Joseph Labitzky—whose Portrait is given in our columns—was born, in 1802, at Petschau, in Bohemia; and his studies were followed up in Prague and Vienna. The natural bent of his aptitude for dance composition was early developed, his first waltzes having won universal popularity. Like all the German musicians, Labitzky most carefully attended to his musical studies, making himself thoroughly acquainted with the works of the great classical masters, and with the theory of the art. The students of all classes in Germany seek to improve their artistic acquirements by travel; and Labitzky made tours to Russia, Poland, Switzerland, and every part of Germany. At St. Petersburg he was an especial favourite of, and much patronised by, the Imperial family.

Labitzky is now the Kapelmeister of Carlsbad, and has given to the world some one hundred and eighty works, of which the Aurora, Elfin, Berliner, Toner, Albert, Fatherland, and other celebrated waltzes, form a portion. Labitzky has also written fantasias, varsatons, potpourries, divertissements, &c., for the violin, viola, flute, horn, clarionet, &c. Amongst his writings for the sacred school, are a "Miserere," hymns, &c.

Labitzky is full of fancy and imagination; his light and delicate transitions from thought to thought, his thorough acquaintance with instrumentation, render his waltzes peculiarly fascinating. Amidst all the bustling passages of the scoring, his design is clearly and vigorously treated—as in his "Quadrille of All Nations," in which his combinations are replete with charming variety. He is an admirable conductor; with great nicety of accent, he has the feeling for dramatic co-ouring. If Labitzky's compositions do not appertain to the highest class of music, they manages, by his imaginative temperament, clever contrivance, and ingenious devices, to raise dance music immeasurably above ordinary and vulgar effects by the sentimental expression and melodious imagery interwoven in choreographic movements.

The accompanying Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Messrs. Beard.

CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FLAX.

COMMON FLAX is a very beautiful plant when in flower, and might often be advantageously cultivated as an ornamental plant. Our juvenile readers will feel interested in being informed that the "Sesame" of the East, which was the magic sound wherewith Ali Baba opened the cave of the Forty Thieves, is almost a fac-*simile* of the flax plant, being only a more delicate variety of it. The sesame seeds have occasionally been imported for the purpose of making linseed oil. The fact is mentioned, not only because the circumstance is not generally known, but as being suggestive of melancholy reflections respecting the condition of the labourers in the East, who are thus reduced to live on bread formed of a substance similar to the oil-cake, which in England is given only to cattle.

The cultivation of Flax differs widely from that of every other crop, quality being the desideratum rather than weight. Out of 50,000 tons annually imported from Russia, perhaps not one single ton obtains a higher price than £45; whereas in Holland and Belgium, a few parcels, especially some grown near Courtrai, not unfrequently obtain £150, and sometimes £200 per ton: the former is principally used in making canvass, the latter for the finest lace and cambric. Very rich or highly manured land may consequently produce a less profitable crop to the farmer than if sown on soil in an inferior state of filth. At the present moment, when so much attention is being drawn to the cultivation of this article, it will be well for those intending to make an experiment on its culture, that this circumstance be borne in remembrance; otherwise, a very erroneous opinion may be in some cases arrived at as to its value as a crop. With the exception of the Lake district, the mountainous parts of Wales, Dartmoor, &c., and a few similar localities in Ireland and the borders of Scotland, the climate of Great Britain, south, or even a little north of the Clyde and Forth, with the whole of Ireland, except the parts similar to those already alluded to, are admirably calculated for the growth of Flax. Even in the excepted places soils exist well calculated for the culture of Flax. If it is "*pulled for the whole*." The most profitable crop that can be grown, on breaking upan old lea, is Flax: and it is a fortunate occurrence that Flax is less liable to grow rampant and coarse, when sown on a freshly broken-up but rich lea, than if preceded by a cultivated crop; besides, Flax always leaves the ground in admirable order for either a crop of wheat or other cereal, or even

THE COMMON FLAX. (*Linum usitatissimum.*)

ye[illegible] will grow well without manuring. With the aid of manure, any soil, except stiff clays and marls, can be adapted to the growth of Flax—gravels being the worst of all light soils, stiff soils are wholly inappropriate. The best soil for Flax is, perhaps, for almost all other usually cultivated crops—is a moderately light loam, consisting of an equal admixture of sand, marl, and mould, perfectly drained, either artificially or naturally. The dry loams on the mountain limestone, which occupy such an extensive range through the middle, and on the chalk formation of the north, of Ireland are good examples of the kind of soil best calculated for the growth of Flax. In England, the fine loamy soils in the Vale of York is a further illustration, as well as similar soils in Devon: respecting our Down lands, they are worth a separate notice. To sum up, light turnip land, in fair condition, such as might be planned adequate to produce a fair crop of barley, is the general character of the soil best adapted for Flax. A former statement may appear paradoxical, viz. that even in the Lake and similar districts, Flax may be advantageously grown, notwithstanding the excessive annual rain-fall of eighty inches, and sometimes ninety inches. This is accounted for from the circumstance that Flax may be pulled in one of two stages; that is, either shortly after it...ceed-pod has formed, or when it has been allowed to stand for seed: the former is technically called "pulling it for the white." In a district where the rain-fall is heavy, the practice of pulling for the white is recommended: first, because, if allowed to stand for seed, the weather might be unfavourable for the period of gathering—the seed would never ripen the crop be partially destroyed, or, at all events, very much damaged and discoloured: when pulled for "the white," early in the season, it gives time to boil it, wet it upon the grass, and leaving it exposed to the rain and atmosphere: if laid on a recently-cut field of clover or grass, the benefit to the aftermath is worth from 20s. to 30s. per acre. For dew retting Flax pulled for the white, a moist climate is the best. Another advantage is that the early period of the year at which the Flax is taken off the land, permits a crop of winter turnips or rape to be sown; and, lastly, Flax pulled for the white obtains a higher price per stone, as it possesses a finer fibre, and, if carefully attended to in rotting, has also the finest colour. The weight of crop is less than if pulled at seed-time, and all profit from the seed is sacrificed: but, on the other hand, the exhausting effect of growing Flax, which is often so much complained of, does not occur, or at least...almost unobjectionable: but there is only a single crop grown in the range of British husbandry so little exhausting to the soil as Flax when pulled "for the white."

The mere cultivation of Flax is confined to a few very simple rules. The soil should be well pulverised—the deeper the better, if on an appropriate soil—and should be made pe[illegible] clean. Flax may be advantageously sown after potatoes or turnips, in the place of wheat or barley. The latter should be cleaned effectually: we can aver positively that the practice is a correct one, and we are further countenanced in this opinion by the analogous practice pursued in Belgium. In setting out the ridges for the Flax crop, they should be made narrow and flat, and the furrow, or trench, well opened; six feet width is, perhaps, the most convenient size. Narrow ridges are convenient for weeding. The seed allowed to an acre ranges from two to three bushels: the former quantity for very rich, the latter for poor sandy soils, where a thin...not a heavy crop of Flax is intended to be grown. If sown too thick on rich land, the plant grows long and thin, and consequently so weak that it is beaten down by even a moderate shower, and will scarcely ever recover its position. In this way nearly the entire crop may be destroyed. About 120 lb. of seed may be sown on good Flax land, capable of producing 50 to 60 stones of dressed Flax per acre; 150 or 160 lb. may be sown on poor land to avoid cultivation. Two bushels of seed may be sown on very rich land, and will yield a heavy crop of 70 or 80 stones, besides about 24 bushels of seed; notwithstanding which, it will, perhaps, not yield a greater money return than a crop from inferior land we glibly only 50 stones. As the cultivation of Flax is best understood in Holland and Belgium, we will give a description of the practice pursued in those countries, as described by Mr. Van Aalstreek, who states that the crops which immediately precede Flax in light soils are barley or rye, with turnips after them the same year. In this case, these crops are more highly manured than usual, and the turnips have a double quantity of liquid manure. About Christmas, the turnips being taken off, the land is ploughed into high ridges, and the intervening lands dug out: it remains in that state secure from wet, and exposed to the winter's frost. As soon in spring as the weather permits, the land is again ploughed and well harrowed, to let the seeds of annual weeds vegetate; another deep ploughing and harrowing are then given. Peat ashes are often sown at this stage, at the rate of 30 bushels to the acre. A few days after these are harrowed in, 10 hogsheads of strong liquid manure—the emptyings of privies, mixed with diluted cow's urine, is preferred—is distributed on the land, it is then left for a week or ten days, that the manure may soak in. The seed is then sown, and lightly covered with a bush harrow or the coarse iron instrument used in Scandinavia (or the Low Countries): if covered more than half an inch deep, the seed does not vegetate readily or at all. Cloudy or showery weather is chosen for sowing it, as a very hot or dry air sometimes prevents the crop rising. The seed now used is imported from Riga. The first crop of seed raised from the Riga seed is sometimes used, but it is supposed to degenerate fast, and the home-grown seed is found to produce coarse-branched Flax. In this country guano and salts of ammonia can replace the liquid manure of the Low Countries; all other respects the above remarks apply equally to both countries. American seed produces coarse Flax. Seed brought from Odessa is said to be liable to introduce "the dodder," a parasitical plant which destroys the crop if once attacked by it: from all accounts Riga seed is to be preferred, and for very fine Flax the seed of the previous year is preferred. Further attention is not required on this crop until it is pulled for the white, or allowed to stand for seed. Flax intended for this purpose twice, or oftener if requisite. If carefully weeded when the Flax is young, the crop is so close that the weeds have little chance when the Flax gets strong. The time of sowing ranges from the latter end of March to the middle of April: the time of ripening of the seed sown at the two periods will differ little, other circumstances being equally favourable. The Flax will be ripe when the leaf falls off the lead. Early sowing might always be recommended, were it not that the early sown is more liable to be nipped by the frost, of which the Flax plant is highly susceptible. On this account Flax may be sown with safety a week earlier on the west [illegible] than on the east [illegible] of the island: [illegible] the end of March, and the first week in April for the other, will be found about the best seasons of the year. Sowing after mid-April is to be deprecated. Flax is fit to be pulled for "the white" as soon as the root formed of the seed-pod is fully formed. If a wet season, a little later; if a very dry year, a little earlier: a similar rule should regulate the grower according to the general character of the district, as regards moisture or dryness of climate.

It is better to decide on pulling Flax too early rather than too late, as the loss in weight of seed by the former mode will not amount to so much as the damage that may arise from allowing it to be over-ripe. Flax is invariably pulled, bound into sheaves, and placed in stocks in the ordinary manner.

The Dutch mode of ascertaining the fitness of Flax for pulling is to take a full grown stem, the ripest capable of which is cut horizontally with a sharp knife. If the interior of the seed-pickle is found firm and of a dark green colour, it is considered fit to be pulled. If, from any mismanagement, the nature of the land or other cause, the Flax should grow of different lengths, each length should be pulled separately: this is accomplished by the puller seizing the stems just under the seed-bells, which allows the shorter stems to escape, these being left to at a second pulling. The two lengths must be kept separate in all future operations. Flax may be rippled immediately after pulling, and steeped at once; it may be dried in [illegible] and then rippled and steeped; [illegible] it may be dried, stacked, the seed beaten out, and the Flax steeped in the following spring. The first two are the courses usually followed in this country and Belgium: the last-named practice [illegible] of Courtrai. Whatever mode is practised, the method of steeping is the same. The following is the Flemish process:—Long ponds are constructed, of a depth sufficient for the Flax to stand nearly upright in them without touching the bottom. If this depth cannot be attained, the Flax is placed in a slanting position, the root end lowermost, and the seed end of the plant a little under the surface of the water. It is kept in this position by means of mats spread over it, and poles, with stones placed on them or suitable weight to keep the mats under water. [illegible] In steeping one pond in August, some short being pulled, the fibres will be sufficiently loosened from the woody parts of the stem in the course of a week; but in October it will take a fortnight or three weeks, according to the temperature of the water: the higher the temperature, the sooner the steeping will be completed. The water of the Lys rives, by the soap test, rather more than 17 degrees of hardness, consequently it is not on account of its softness that the waters of the Lys are so well adapted for steeping Flax: the probability is that it is the decaying organic matter found in the Lys [illegible] which causes the water to [illegible] NEARLY Steeping Flax in the Lys is a regular trade, and affords employment to great numbers of people from April to September.

When the Flax is sufficiently steeped, it is frequently examined: if left a few hours too long in the water, the quality is injured; and if it is taken out too soon, the fibre will not be sufficiently detached, and will break in the scutching. As soon as the fibres separate from the outer covering the whole length of the plant, it should immediately be taken out of the water, the bundles untied, and the Flax spread out to dry on a piece of short grass, the place having been well cleared previously. It is allowed to remain on the grass ten or twelve days, and is frequently turned over in that time: it is then bound, and in the course of the winter it is scutched and heckled.

In this country the ordinary course is to ripple the Flax soon after it is pulled, and steep it. Ripp[illegible] is performed by drawing the heads of the Flax through a coarse upright iron comb, by which means the seed capsules are detached.

After the Flax has been steeped and dried, [illegible] may be either stacked or at once subjected to the last operation, ter[illegible] this can be done by either hand labour or machinery. The object is to separate the outside, called boon or shove, from the inside or fibre. Much of the market value of Flax depends on the manner in which this is executed.

One of the most interesting subjects connected with the cultivation of Flax is the profit and loss account to the farmer, which will be about as follows:—

Expense	£ s. d.	Products.	£ s. d.
Ploughing, harrowing, rolling, &c. ...	1 10 0	20 bus.s s of seed, at 5s. ...	5 0 0
Two-and-a-half doses of seed, 2s 6d ...	0 18 9	Value of husks, &c., as feed ...	0 15 0
Weeding, pulling, rippling, and steeping ...	1 10 0		
Taking from steep, spreading, turning, &c. ...	0 10 0		24 10 0
Scutching 50 stones, at 1s 6d ...	3 15 0	Net Profit ...	13 17 3
Cleaning seed and tale to market ...	0 19 0		

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Nothing, however, is here set down for manure. If the Flax water is made use of to manure grass-land, and the seed consumed in feeding cattle, the return for manure from the Flax crop will be pretty nearly equal to that which it absorbs. The above calculation is founded on the supposition that the Flax has been grown on good land, had a fair season, and managed well in its subsequent processes. Flax might be grown with great advantage on all our Down lands; many in Sussex, Hampshire, and Surrey are peculiarly well adapted for the growth of Flax.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 1.—1st Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 2.—Emperor of Austria abdicated, 1848.
TUESDAY, 3.—Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Sun rises 7 h. 49 m., sets 3 h. 51 m.
THURSDAY, 5.—Balbec destroyed by an earthquake, 1759.
FRIDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas.
SATURDAY, 7.—Algernon Sydney beheaded, 1683.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 7, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
Tide	1	29	0	45	1	15	1	30	1	55	2	10	2	50	3	0	3	30	3	45	4	5	4	20

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.—Mdlle Angri, Miss Poole, Mr. Frank Bodda, and Mr. Sims Reeves, MM. Molique, Sainton, Platti, Anglois, Richardson, Baret, Baumann, Winterbottom, Reimsel, Prosper, Howell, Arbuni, and Miss Goddard. Various novelties are in preparation, which will be produced forthwith.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Most positively the LAST EIGHT NIGHTS of M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
The EXHIBITION GALLERIES, the FRENCH DRUMMERS, the THREE MILITARY BANDS, Mdlle. JETTY TREFFZ, EVERY NIGHT.
M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his Concerts will most positively terminate on Tuesday, December 10th. During this short period, all the most attractive novelties of the season will be performed, including the new Exhibition Quadrille, with the French Drummers, the three Military Bands, Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, Solos by the different artistes, &c.
The season will terminate with a GRAND BAL MASQUE, to take place on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12th.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, DEC. 2, and DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the New Play of the TEMPLAR, in which Mr. Alfred D'Orsay Cecil Kent will appear. After which the New Farce, in One Act, called Mr. Nobody. Attended by Hall, in which Mr. Vining, Mr. Keeley, Miss Murray, and Mrs. Keeley will perform. To conclude with TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS. Characters by Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Keeley, Joseph Cheshire, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Kent.

THEATRE ROYAL, MARYLEBONE, and LONDON ENGLISH OPERA.—This Theatre is now Open for the Season, under the Direction of Mr. JOSEPH STANMER. On MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, TUESDAY, 3rd, and WEDNESDAY, 4th, will be performed Sheridan Knowles' Play of LOVE. The Countess (first time), Miss Jane Mordaunt; Katharine (first time), Mrs. Nisbett; the Duke, Mr. J. Johnstone; and Hugo, Joseph Cheshire (first time). After which, on THURSDAY, will be celebrated Pantomimic Drama of VALENTINE and ORSON (Orson the Wild Man). Mr. Tom Matthews—Stella, Mr. Bland; Bellenden, Mr. Gallery. Half-price at Nine o'Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Manager and Sole Proprietor, Mr. W. Batty. First Week of the revival of TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK.—On MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, and during the Week, the grand new Oriental Spectacle of the ENCHANTED LAFFEY; or, Sir Turpin and the Sultan of the Crescent. Together with Batty's Splendid Scenes of the Circle, introducing the Magnificent Steed and Company of Unequalled Artistes. To conclude with the Equestrian Drama of TURPIN'S RIDE to YORK. Boxoffice open from 11 to 5. Stage Manager, Mr. Tom Thompson.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. On FRIDAY NEXT, December 6th, will be repeated Handel's Oratorio, "MESSIAH." Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips, with Orchestra (including 80 performers) of 200 performers. Tickets 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's sole Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall, or of Mr. BOWLEY, 38, Charing-cross.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT. MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at the above Hall on two evenings during the season, viz.—On MONDAY the 9th, and TUESDAY the 10th, and on TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7th, 1851. Commencing at half past 8 o'clock. Tickets and Programmes to be had of Messrs C. and R. Offord, 23 and 24, New Bond-street; and at the Hall.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY NEXT, at Liverpool; on Tuesday, at Birkenhead; Thursday, Liverpool; Friday, Manchester; and on Monday, the 9th, at Macclesfield.

PHILLIPS'S LITERARY, MUSICAL, and SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT, including a Magnificent DIORAMA of CORK HARBOUR, COVE of COBH, HAMTEY BAY, KINSALE, GONGANE-BARA, CROMWELL'S BRIDGE, INNISFALLEN, GLENGARIFF, and the celebrated BLARNEY CASTLE, is OPEN DAILY at the APOLLONICON ROOMS, St. Martin's-lane, at Two and Eight o'Clock. Admission: In Reserved Seats, 3s.

APOLLONICON. The largest and most perfect piece of MUSICAL MECHANISM in the world, Five Performers at the same time. Daily at Two o'Clock. Second Part of the Performance at Three. The Programme will be varied each Saturday and Monday. Stalls, 3s.—Music Hall, 2s.—Admission, 1s. Opposite Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the BALLAD MUSIC of ENGLAND, every [illegible] at half past 3 o'clock. Lecture on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. Bachhoffner. Lecture on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. Model of the SUBMERSION PATENT DEEP SEA RAILWAY at work daily. DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVER and DIVING BELL &c. [illegible] evening (except Saturday), from Seven till Half-past Ten.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—These Celebrated Entertainments will be given on Monday, November 25, at the Public Rooms, Reading. On Tuesday, November 26, at the Assembly Rooms, Winchester. On Wednesday, November 27, at the Star Rooms, Oxford. On Thursday, November 28, at the Assembly Rooms, Banbury. On Friday, November 29 (second time), at the Star Rooms, Oxford. On Monday, December 2, at the Corn Exchange, Lincoln. On Tuesday, December 3, and Wednesday, December 4, at the Athenæum, Sheffield. On Thursday, December 5, and Friday, December 6, at the Music Hall, Hull. On Monday, December 9, and Tuesday, December 10, at the Institution, Barnsley. On Wednesday, December 11, at the Assembly Rooms, Boston. On Thursday, December 12, at the Assembly Rooms, Spalding. On Friday, December 13, at the Public Institution, St. Ives. On Tuesday, December 17, at the Literary Institution, Croydon. And on Wednesday, December 18, at the Assembly Rooms, Epsom.—Begin at Eight. Stalls, 4s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Tickets, 2s. Books, 6d.

EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART. This EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at the GALLERY of the OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY, 5, Pall-Mall East. Open from Ten till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling.
SAMUEL STEPHEN, Sec.

DIORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.—The Painters of the Panoramas of the NILE beg to announce that they will shortly submit to the public a magnificent picture of DIORAMA of PALESTINE. It has been for some time in preparation, and is now nearly completed. Having a direct reference to Scripture [illegible] and [illegible] to ancient events and recent discoveries. The effects will be varied and imposing, which will present a faithful transcript of the Holy Land, and the Diorama will possess the pleasing feature of fidelity, being wholly from original sketches.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL DIORAMA.—Gallery of Illustration, No. 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place. A gigantic MOVING DIORAMA of the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, is NOW OPEN DAILY, at Eleven, Three, and Eight o'clock. Admission, [illegible] Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains.—New Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA of the [illegible] Quarter to Three Evening, Quarter to Eight. Admission, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s.

THE PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, REGENT-STREET, Langham-place (opposite the Polytechnic Institution), will OPEN on MONDAY, the 9th of DECEMBER, 1850, with a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA of the GANGES, with Calcutta and Dagherunt. The Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, with Sketches by J. Ferguson, Esq.; made on the spot during his residence in India. Doors to open at Half-past One and Half-past Seven P.M. The Overture to commence at Three and Eight P.M. Admission to [illegible]

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S-PARK, from Eleven o'clock until dusk, when the Gardens are closed to the water, are recommended to go early. Admission, ONE SHILLING: on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW, and EXHIBITION of IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, ROOTS, &c., commences TUESDAY MORNING, and closes FRIDAY EVENING, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th DECEMBER.—BARNARD, King-street, Portman-square.
The arrangements this year are upon a more extended scale, and marked by the usual attention to the comfort of visitors; thereby enabling Ladies to view this National Exhibition with feelings

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW will be held in the BINGLEY EXHIBITION HALL, BROAD-STREET, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th days of DECEMBER, 1850.

THE SECOND GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of DOMESTIC POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, &c., will be held at BIRMINGHAM, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th days of DECEMBER, 18[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS

W[illegible] Mr. Macgyrat's recently published work on "Pottery and Porcelain," [illegible] light upon the coincident forms of Chinese and ancient

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER HABITUE. We are not in possession of the required weights, &c.

M[illegible] Admiral Sir Sidney Smith died in Paris, 1. May, 1840

NEIL DINGWALL, Scotland. The late Mr. Beckford's romantic seat was at Cintra, on the coast of Portugal. In the "Life and Correspondence of the late Robert Southey," vol 2, recently published, is a charming picture of Cintra. We have not the[illegible]

T.M., Hereford. The population of the United States is [illegible] seventeen millions, that of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland twenty-seven millions.

A FRIEND OF THE LATE DECEASED STEPHENSON suggests as a fitting monument to his [illegible] a [illegible] may be found on Dartmoor

[illegible] a paper[illegible] on the "Secret Societies of the Middle Ages" appeared in the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge."

F P, Minchinhampton. Mr. Armitage's Picture, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 17 1850, is an embodiment of a passage in Ezekiel, Ahaliah (Jerusalem) doting on Le Oha Oholah (Ezekiel, xxiii.). The accessories of the painting are suggested by the recently discovered Nineveh sculptures

J M, Whitehaven—The missing Number may be received by first remitting twelve penny postage stamps to our Office

Mr H H, Norwood—Does not Lady Caroline Lamb, in her lines commencing "Sweet waters of Ida," refer to the Elliot rivulet, in Forfarshire?

W C—Apply, for the Ordnance Maps, to Mr Wyld, Charing-cross. See M'Culloch's "Dictionary of Geography and Statistics." Cunningham's "Handbook of London"

VERITAS—Bristol is a corporate town, and, prior to 5 and 6 William 4, was styled a city

AN ADVENT SER—See Mr Christopher's recently-published volume on Fort Natal, and Mr Shipley's work on Australia

AN EXPERIMENTAL MECHANIC—We have not space for the subject

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—There is no Proprietary Government Establishment

J E L, Stratford—See the "Post-Office London Directory"

E M C—You do not specify whether of wood or iron

PORTIA—Address the letter to the care of [illegible] Lord Chamberlain, St James's Palace

A SUBSCRIBER, Clyde—We do not interfere in wagers

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—The new Railway Terminus is in the Engraver's hands

F A B U, Port Royal, is thanked; but we could not find room for the Illustration

G C B—Your prints are of no great rarity or value

M L, Clifton—Crabbe's is the most complete Dictionary of English Biography

A SUBSCRIBER, Scarborough, states, with reference to the article on Horaboeks in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, that he possesses a Horabocn, the letters of which pr[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

so acute and learned, that they published the essay, and presented it to the author—an honour never before or since conferred upon any member of the University." Our informant adds, that Mr. Bailey "has since edited Facciolotti's 'Dictionary,' 2 vols. 4to, 'Comic Greek Fragments,' &c. &c.; and that he is considered one of the best critical scholars in England." Another correspondent states, that, in the "elegant preface to his edition of 'Hermesianax,' there are some most satisfactory reasons why a pension should be so disposed of." As we stated last week, in the few remarks we made upon the subject, we have no wish to disparage Mr. Bailey, or deny his claims to the gratitude of the nation. We only desired to know what those claims were, and have done Mr. Bailey no dis-service by thus drawing the attention of his friends to a subject of common remark. Mr. Bailey's light has hitherto shone in the limited sphere of the University of Cambridge, and has not sent its rays out into the wider world that lies beyond the walls of the colleges; and our remarks, with those of our contemporaries, will at least have made his name and claims known to a larger audience which was previously unfamiliar with them. We are sorry, for the sake of a man of erudition, that he should stand in need of such a pension; and we regret that the University of Cambridge should not have spared the Government the necessity of rewarding his talents, by providing him with congenial employment, or bestowing upon him one of the many prizes at its disposal.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful Royal family, continue, we rejoice to learn, in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty and the Royal children take frequent out-door exercise, and the Queen rides almost every morning in the vicinity of Windsor.

There has been a succession of visitors at the Castle during the week, among whom we may mention his Grace the Duke of Wellington, his Excellency the General Radowitz, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Sir George and Lady Grey, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, &c.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been a daily guest at the Royal table.

Lord Elphinstone has relieved the Earl of Morley in his duty as Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Major-General Sir Frederic Stovin has relieved Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. N. Hood in his duty as Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Gordon Lennox arrived at Knowsley Hall on Tuesday last, on a visit to the Earl of Derby, from Eglinton Castle, where their Graces have been visiting the Earl and Countess of Eglinton. The family passed through London on Thursday en *route* for Goodwood

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset gave an elegant entertainment on Monday last to a select circle, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas (*née* Princess Mary of Baden), the Duchess of Inverness, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, his Excellency M. Isturitz, Lord Glenelg, Count Perponcher, and M. de Botheman Hollweg, *attaché* to the Austrian Legation, &c.

The Duchess Dowager of Argyll has arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Marquis of Anglesea arrived at Uxbridge House on Tuesday, from Beaudesert Park, Staffordshire.

Viscount Goderich has returned from a protracted tour on the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh have arrived in Chesham-place, from a Continental tour

His Excellency Baron Neumann has recently closed his visit to the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, and left England on his return to Vienna.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Wednesday, for his seat, Hickleton Hall, Doncaster.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A GIFT.—The following letter has been sent to the Rev. F. Cheadle, senior priest of the Roman Catholic church of St Barnabas, Nottingham, by George Bacon, Esq., of Lancaster House, near Stamford:—Lancaster House, Nov. 22.—Reverend Sir, There is a painting of mine, No. 117, in the Mechanics' Exhibition, of 'Christ in the Outer Court, crowned with thorns,' by Gasper Crayer, which I believe was the altar-piece to the late Dr. Unwin's chapel at Liverpool. I consider it to be a genuine and fine work of the master; and have decided on presenting it to the church of St. Barnabas, if you deem it worthy of a place there. I have no more satisfaction in taking this step at the present moment, when so much stir and vituperation are abroad on the subject of the Catholic hierarchy being established in this country. Being a protestant, I take this gift to convey to you that I am not one of those whose mind is contracted in matters of church despotism as I claim for myself the utmost amount of toleration in worshipping God according to the form most agreeable to my feelings, I would be the last to endeavour to enslave the consciences of others who do not see the matter as myself, or attempt to place a barrier in the way of any church carrying out its polity, and particularly the Catholic, when, by an act of the Legislature, it is enabled, after a lapse of 300 years, to establish a form of church government in the land in unison with its principles and essential to its freedom. I am, reverend sir, yours obediently, George Bacon." The estimated value of the painting is 200 guineas, and the donor belongs to the Independents.

FREEHOLD LAND CONFERENCE.—On Tuesday morning, the grand conference of the friends of the freehold land movement was opened in the Town Hall, Birmingham. The attendance of delegates and others was far greater than at the conference last year. Amongst those present were Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., J. Bright, Esq., M.P.; William Scholefield, Esq., M.P.; M. T. Bass, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Sturge, &c. The report of the council stated, that, from returns made by various freehold land societies, it appears there are 78 of these institutions in existence, independently of a good number of branches. These societies contain 21,900 members, subscribing for 35,000 shares, and the amount of paid-up contributions can be little short of £160,000. The report having been agreed to, some further business of a routine nature was gone through, and the conference adjourned. At the meeting of the Conference on Wednesday, several resolutions of the committee appointed to consider the subject of finance or premium were presented. The resolutions recommended the payment of interest on advances, and that in repayment of such advances the amount should be so apportioned as that the principal and interest be redeemed within the same time as the ordinary subscription would have taken to complete the shares. The resolutions having been adopted, others relative to the working of the society were agreed to, and the conference adjourned. At a meeting held at the Town-hall on Wednesday night, for the furtherance of the objects of the society, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

That this meeting, impressed with the moral, social, and political advantages of Freehold Land Societies, and with great satisfaction at the success which has been made in their establishment in different parts of the kingdom during the past year

That this meeting calls upon the unenfranchised men of England and Wales to join these societies, and thus obtain for themselves a secure and advantageous investment for their savings, and a voice in the election of members of Parliament.

THE UNPAID HOP DUTY.—The Earl of Chichester has declined to be the medium of presenting the hop-planters' address to the Queen, as his Lordship being of opinion that the subject of the address is not one upon which her Majesty ought to be approached; but, notwithstanding, the planters persevere in their course, and now intend, it is said, to try the Duke of Richmond.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES AT CIRENCESTER.—Fresh remains of the ancient inhabitants of the Roman Corinium are daily being brought to light by the workmen employed in digging the foundations of houses, &c., in various parts of the town. A large quantity of very curious pottery has been found, chiefly of the pseudo-Samian description, together with many interesting articles in bronze, glass beads, coins, &c. A considerable portion of the wall of the ancient town has also been exposed to view. The pottery is, as usual, chiefly fragmentary, but it sufficiently shows the treasures that might be obtained by a well-directed search. Excavations on a large scale are contemplated, and will be undertaken in the course of the ensuing spring.

FISHING EXTRAORDINARY IN THE FENS.—In consequence of the Middle Level Drainage Works, the bed of Whittlesea Mere, Lincolnshire, is now laid dry, with the exception of a few occasional splashes, the mud retaining its softness and depth as it was when covered with water. During the past week, a great number of men might be seen daily catching the eels on the surface, and putting them into nets and baskets. Many hundred stones have been thus caught. To support them on the top of the mud, many schemes are resorted to, the most common being pieces of wood tied to the feet, somewhat resembling snow shoes. With all the precautions used, several have found themselves suddenly up to their middle in the mud.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS.—No fewer than three additional chapels, in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church, are in progress of erection in Glasgow. One of these is to be opened on Sunday

On Monday, a special commission was issued for a winter assize of over and terminer and general gaol delivery for the counties of York and Lancaster. The judges appointed to proceed thereunder and hold such assize are V. C. Lord Cranworth and Mr. Baron Martin for the city and county of York, which have appointed Tuesday, the 10th day of December next, for opening the commission for that county at the Castle, at York, and the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Alderson and Mr. Justice Coleridge for the county of Lancaster, who have appointed Saturday, the 7th day of December next, as the day for the opening the commission for that county at Liverpool.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Secretary to the Commission of Inquiry has addressed a communication to the University authorities, requesting information from them on the following points:—

1. The possibility of diminishing the ordinary expenses of a University ed ucation, and of restraining extravagant habits.

2. The sufficiency of the powers which the authorities possess to enforce discipline

3 The power of the University to make, repeal, or alter statutes.

4 The mode of appointing the Vice-Chancellor and proctors.

5. The government of the University and its relation to the Colleges, as finally established by the statutes of Archbishop Laud.

6 The means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of students. (1.) By the establishment of new halls, whether as independent societies or in connexion with colleges. (2.) By permitting undergraduates to lodge in private houses more generally than at present (3.) By allowing students to become members of the University, and to be educated in Oxford under due superintendence, but subjecting them to the expenses incident to connexion with a college or hall. (4.) By admitting persons to professorial lectures and authorising the professors to grant certificates of attendance without requiring any further connexion with the University.

7. The expediency of an examination previous to matriculation; of diminishing the length of time required for the final degree; of rendering the honour degrees real tests of merit; of so regulating the studies of the University as to render them at some period of the course more directly subservient to the future pursuits of the student.

8. The expediency of combining the professorial with the tutorial system; of rendering the professorial foundations more available for the instruction of undergraduates generally; of increasing the number and endowments of professors, and of providing returning pensions for professors

9. The most eligible mode of appointing professors, and the effect of existing limitations or disqualifications upon the appointment of professors.

10. The effect of the existing limitations in the election to fellowships, and in their tenure

11. The propriety of abolishing the distinctions between commoners and ordinary graduates; between noblemen, gentlemen, commoners, and other students; and also the distinction made with respect to parentage, at matriculation.

12. The means of fully qualifying students in Oxford itself for holy orders, and of obviating the necessity of seeking theological instruction in other places.

13. The capability of colleges and halls, as at present constituted, to furnish adequate instruction in the subjects now studied, and in those introduced by the recent examination statute.

14. The system of private tuition, and its effects both on tutors and pupils.

15. The means of rendering Bodley's Library more generally useful than at present.

16. The propriety of laying periodical statement of the University accounts before convocation.

Her Majesty's Commissioners also request to be furnished with statements under the subjoined heads, and with any further information, or any suggestion, which may occur to the parties addressed:

1. The nature of endowment, and its present annual value, and whether any other sources of income are attached to it

2 Whether any special qualifications are required by statute in the persons appointed.

3. Whether any residence, lecture-room, library, apparatus, collections, &c., are provided for you; if so, if there are any funds for keeping them up.

4. Whether there are any statutes requiring the performance of specific duties; and whether those duties are such as could not profitably be now enforced.

5. The mode of appointment to your office, whether it is held for life or for a term of years, and whether the person holding it is removeable.

6. The nature and number of lectures usually delivered in each year, the average number of pupils attending, and the fee paid for each pupil.

7. The general condition in the University of the branch or study to which your professorship relates, and the means of promoting its advancement.

PRESENTMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Deanery*: The Rev. J. Howe, to Cloyne, Ireland. *Honorary Canonries*: The Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville, to the Cathedral Church of Peterborough; the Rev. R. M. Master, incumbent of Burnley, to the Cathedral Church of Manchester. *Prebendary*: The Rev. A. Owen, to Penn Parva, in Hereford Cathedral. *Livings*: The Rev. W. S. Dear, to Allbourne, Sussex; the Rev. A. S. Wade, to Gretford-with-Wilsthorpe, Lincolnshire; the Rev. F. Maynard, to Kirk Braunwith, Yorkshire; the Rev. J. W. S. Powell, to Abinger, Surrey; the Rev. F. Silver, to Norton-in-Hales, Salop, the Rev. W. P. Williams, to Blendon, Somerset; the Rev. J. P. Walley, to East and West Wretham, Norfolk; the Ven. J. C. Wigram, to St. Mary, Southampton. *Vicarages*: The Rev. H. Wood, M.A., of Bosgant, to Stretton, in the county of Cornwall, by the Prince of Wales; the Rev. W. B. Evans, to Madley, with the chapelry of Tibberton, Herefordshire, the Rev. A. Jones, to Helmon, with the chapelry of Huntington annexed, Herefordshire; the Rev T. F. Layng, to Marden, Herefordshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. W. Speke, of Chilcompton, Somerset, from his parishioners. The Rev. D. Halsewood, late of Salesbury, Lancashire, from the parish-oners. The Rev. Mr. Bennett, minister of the Birkenhead District of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity. The Rev. H. Fellows, Vicar of Sidbury (a new gown and scarf, his former ones being consumed in the total destruction of the vicarage house by fire), from the parishioners.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Durham, with much liberality, and without any solicitation, has presented the munificent sum of £500 towards the restoration of the dormitory of the ancient monastery attached to the Cathedral of Durham. The Dean and Chapter of Durham, at their General Chapter of Wednesday last, have granted £1000 for the same purpose, in addition to the above an equal sum, which they have appropriated for the expending, on the fabric. The building is believed to be the largest room in the kingdom, except Westminster Hall, and contained within its walls the whole of the spacious residence of Canon Wellesley, upon whose death its extraordinary form and features were discovered. It is at present intended to fit it up as a library, or as a library and museum

THE KING'S Scholarship at the Durham Grammar School has been obtained by Messrs. Halsey, Cayley, Bulmer, Rayson, and Richmond.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NAVAL MEDALS.—It is understood that no claims for medals granted for war services in the navy will be received at the Admiralty after January 1, 1851; so that officers entitled to them, who are not aware of the rule, and who have not applied, to send in their claims immediately

COLONIAL RELIEFS OF TROOPS.—In consequence of the prevalence of cholera in Jamaica and some of the Mediterranean stations, we understand that the movement of troops on the colonial tour will not take place until some weeks later than the time originally appointed.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES AT BOMBAY.—Lieutenant-General Sir John Grey, the newly appointed general commanding the forces at Bombay, left on Wednesday last, accompanied by Captain Grey, for that presidency, to assume his command, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B.

RATIONS OF SOLDIERS SERVING IN THE COLONIES.—It is stated that it is intended to reduce the rate of soldiers' rations from 5d. to 3½d. per diem, the effect of which will be to leave to the soldier abroad 8½d., out of which he will have to maintain himself, and other expenses abroad and at home, conducive to his health and his comfort This is an act of justice and of humanity to our gallant expatriated army serving in unhealthy and extreme climates.

MILITARY TESTIMONIAL.—The Lords of the Treasury having had under their consideration a memorial of Major N. Ludlow Beamish, requesting that a silver vase and stand, presented to him by the officers of the German Legion, may be freely delivered to him on being brought to this country from the Continent, their Lordships have intimated to the proper authorities their desire, that, as the plate had been presented to Major Beamish by the officers of the German Legion as a mark of gratitude for a public service, it may be delivered to him as desired.

THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1851.—With this volume, of more than two thousand closely-printed pages, comes the fruit of the experience of fifty-two years, the period of its annual publication. Many of our readers may, however, require to be informed, that the present volume resembles the earlier editions in name only With the accretion of our vast metropolis, the work has grown, not merely in bulk, but in accuracy, classification, and exact arrangement, and this without a proportionate increase of charge; for the proprietor assures us that the 1851 volume "contains about double the quantity of more letter press contained in the closing volume of its predecessor, and is published to its antecedent moderate price." These advantages have been secured by the vast increase of statistical inquiry, the judicious sub-division of the requisite labour, the increased facilities afforded by railway travelling, and, in short, the ready means of obtaining those descriptions of information that conduce to "high convenience." At no period of the existence of the "Post-office London Directory" will its utility have been so extensively tested as it will be in the proximate year 1851, at the great gathering of the Industry of All Nations; and, judging from experience of the completeness of the former publications, we doubt not the volume before us will meet every reasonable requirement. The book itself is a prodigy of completeness in its way, and conveys a better picture of the systematic resources of the metropolis than can be gained by any other means.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A well-attested case of cure of this awful malady is stated by a Correspondent to have been performed by Mr. Blake, surgeon, of Salisbury, on the person of Elijah Locke, of Pitlown, a village near the former place.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BRIG "GAZELLE."—PORT RAMSGATE.—Intelligence of one of the most painful catastrophes that has occurred during the late gales reached London on Wednesday afternoon, from Ramsgate, off which port, during Monday night, the *Gazelle*, a brig of 242 tons register, homeward bound from Sydney, was lost, and it is feared with all hands.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

We have the following additional facts to note:—

MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF BERKS.—A large county meeting was held at Reading, on Thursday, in compliance with a requisition signed by some hundreds of freeholders. Amongst the gentlemen present were Lord Barrington, M.P., Mr. J. Walter, M.P., Mr. S. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Blackstone, M.P., General Welsh, Captain Hall, the Rev. H. Fox, &c. Mr. Palmer, M.P., proposed the address to her Majesty, which referred to the presumptuous assumption of the Bishop of Rome upon the prerogative of the Crown; considered it to be a violation of the law hereby it is declared that her Majesty has the chief power in this realm of England and other of her dominions; and prayed her Majesty to take into consideration the adoption of such legislative measures as may tend to the confirmation of our authority, and the maintenance of the Protestant Reformed national religion. [illegible] repressing practices and [illegible] subjects have been led away from the simplicity of the Gospel to the anti-Christian errors of the Church of Rome. A considerable discussion ensued, in which the Rev. W. Brown, a Baptist minister, objected to the address as at variance with civil and religious liberty, but did not press an amendment; and the address was agreed to without opposition. The meeting lasted several hours, and concluded by hearty cheers for the Queen.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—On Wednesday, a public meeting, convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition signed by upwards of three hundred of the leading merchants, bankers, tradesmen, and other inhabitants, was held in Newcastle, for the purpose of memorialising the Queen to take suitable measures for the protection of our civil and religious liberties, threatened by the present Papal aggression." The Guildhall was crowded, and the expectation of some opposition from the Catholics, who have a celebrated orator and leader, a Mr. C. Larkins, the brother of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham; nor was the expectation disappointed. Mr. Ralph Waller moved the adoption of a memorial of the usual character, but deprecated equally the revival of all penal enactments against Roman Catholics, and all contentions or encroachments on the part of the Roman Catholic Church. An amendment was moved by Mr Rayne, repudiating all attempts at interference with the [illegible] of civil rights, and describing the Papal Bull as a mere organisation of the Roman Catholic Church. Another amendment was proposed by a Unitarian Minister, repudiating all help for religion from the secular power. Mr. Larkin then addressed the meeting. Opposition ensued. He spoke of the Cardinal giving the Queen the cold shoulder: upon was the consequence, which aimed for a considerable time At length an explanation was offered, but did not restore quiet, and Mr. Larkin was obliged to desist. The amendments were rejected, and the original motion was carried by an immense majority. Hearty cheers were given for the Queen. The meeting lasted four hours, being in a state of turbulence a great part of the time.

GLASGOW.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held in the City-hall Glasgow (the largest in Scotland), which was filled in every part by a most enthusiastic assemblage. The platform was occupied by the most distinguished of the citizens, many of the magistrates, and several county gentlemen. Sir James Campbell was in the chair. The resolutions declared unalterable attachment to the principles of the Reformation, a determination to support Her Majesty in resisting every means of interfering with the rights of conscience, and claiming a corresponding right to freedom of conscience in other countries to that enjoyed by the Roman Catholics in Great Britain.

LUDLOW.—A numerous meeting was held at Ludlow on Wednesday, at which the Bishop of Hereford presided. The right rev. Prelate opened the proceedings by a long address, in which he referred to the charity that exists amongst us as a proof that the Church had life in it. The speakers were the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., Earl Powis, Archdeacon Vickers, Mr. H. B. Clive, M.P., Captain Rushout, M.P., Rev. H. M'Laughlan, and others. A loyal address to the Queen, expressive of indignation at the Pope's proceedings, was adopted. The National Anthem was sung at the close of the meeting.

The first county meeting in Scotland was held at Dumfries, on Wednesday; Lord Drumlanrig, M.P., and Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, in the chair. The meeting was a very numerous one of 4—classes. An address to the Queen, to use its utmost power to maintain its authority and prevent the Papal intrusion, was agreed to, after some remarks by a Catholic priest.

THE BISHOP AND CHAPTER OF CARLISLE have agreed to addresses to the Queen and the Bishop of Carlisle; and the Bishop of Norwich agrees to the spirit of indignation at the arrogant language of the documents issued by the authorities of the See of Rome, setting at nought the undoubted authority of our gracious Queen.

There have been meetings at Hornsey; Wakefield, where an amendment was moved, disclaiming any desire to interfere with the Catholics, but lost by a large majority, in the Corn-owners' and Candlewick Wards, &c.

Lord Feversham presided at Gloucester, on Wednesday, a large number of persons formed in procession, carrying effigies of the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman, which were publicly burned at the Ham. The procession, which consisted of nearly 2000, was headed by a band of music and men carrying torches

The Wesleyan Body is requested, to be entirely free from excitement on Friday next, and it is believed many converts will then grace his triumphs.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM.—The *Nottingham Mercury* says, that Dr. Newman, the most distinguished convert from the Anglican Establishment, will be Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham.

The Art-Union of Glasgow have awarded the sum of £50 to Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., for his picture of James the Second receiving the intelligence of the landing of the Prince of Orange, which was exhibited last year at the Royal Academy.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge have received, anonymously, the handsome donation of £500 towards the society's funds

THE BURGLARY AT THE DUBLIN CASTLE, CAMDEN TOWN.—Godwin, the police-constable of the S division, who arrested the prisoner Rouse, who on Sunday evening last pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, and was transported for life, appeared in the Central Criminal Court yesterday (Friday), and was warmly complimented for the intrepidity and courage he had displayed in capturing his prisoner. Mr. Baron Alderson told him that he had loosed through the depositions taken in the case, certainly it did seem to him that his conduct was worthy of the highest praise. The prisoner, who appeared a desperate young man, had made a violent attack on him, severely stabbing him with a knife in the temple, and by he had succeeded, at great hazard to himself, in retaining possession of his prisoner, and ultimately bringing him to justice. The court, therefore, having ascertained that he bore an excellent character in the force, felt it to be within its province to act as it could to reduce in some measure the punishment to which the prisoner was justly subject, and to compliment him. The country was much indebted to him for what he had done, and to mark the sense of the Court for his intrepidity he had directed a reward of £10 to be paid to him.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—An explosion at the very extensive mills of Messrs. C. Ward and Co. took place on Wednesday evening, at Bradford, in Yorkshire. The effect was terrific and the destruction of property immense, between the engine-house and the boiler, a cast iron, weighing many tons, was torn to pieces, and one portion of it, some tons in weight, was tossed into the yard beneath; and another portion, weighing six tons, was thrown into the air to a distance of 60 or 80 yards. John Ellis, the engine-tender, was found dead beneath the ruins in the neighbourhood of the engine-house; and a married woman, named Nevin (married only a fortnight ago), was killed in an adjoining cooking shed: five other persons were severely scalded. Four hundred persons were pursuing their employment in the works at the time of the explosion. The cause of the sad disaster is unknown. It was feared that several other of the injured persons could not survive above a few hours.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our advices of yesterday (Friday) from Paris show that the severity which the French law authorities exercise against those writers for the public press who happen to fall into their hands continues as vigorous as ever. We find that the author of a libellous article against the Cabinet in the *Vote Universelle*, and the publisher of that journal, who had been found guilty of the charge, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 3000 francs fine.

In the Assembly, on Thursday, M. Bancel complained that the police should allow one class of newspapers to be sold in the streets, whilst another class was strictly prohibited. The Minister of the Interior justified the course pursued; and said that he agreed with other interferences with the sale of those journals that was absolutely necessary for the public safety.

The dispute between the French Government and the *gueuseurs* of the Assembly, which appeared to be put an end to, has been actually arranged in the following way:—The president or *bureau* of the chamber is to choose the Assembly's commissary of police among the commissaries of the city of Paris, who is to receive 6000 francs per annum, and the Assembly, not the city, which pays his salary, should stop the same, the Assembly may charge the pay withheld upon its budget. The special commissary cannot be dismissed without the joint consent of the Government and the President of the Assembly.

The demand for the extraordinary credit for 40,000 men is exciting a good deal of attention; and it is thought not at all unlikely that the Assembly will reject the proposition.

M. Davergier de Hauranne has been returned for Cher

GERMAN STATES.

The latest advices from Berlin are to the 26th inst. They state that the Austrian Ambassador at that Court had received instructions from his Government to insist upon the immediate evacuation of Hesse by the Prussian troops, in non-compliance with which he was to demand his passports.

A report was in circulation that Prussia had concluded a loan of ten millions sterling with the house of Rothschild, in London.

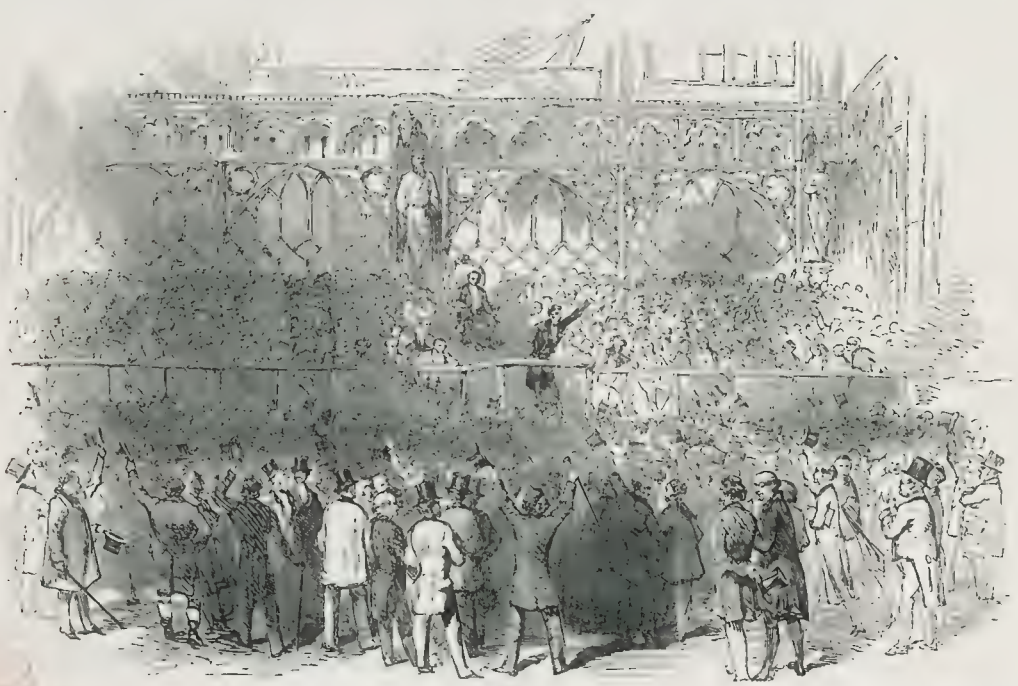
The Berlin *Constitutionelle* (evening edition) had been seized by the police, as it was said, that it would contain some violent remarks against the Government for expelling its editor from Berlin; but upon a close perusal not a word was to be found upon the subject. It was expected that the order would be recalled.

THE GREAT CITY MEETING AT GUILDHALL.—(EXTERIOR.)

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

GREAT MEETING IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

On Monday, in pursuance of the requisition we noticed last week, signed by 120 persons, a meeting was held in the Guildhall, which was crowded to excess. There were several ladies in the side galleries. On the platform were—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who presided; Sir James Duke, M.P.; Alderman Thompson, M.P.; John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; Alderman Salomons; Sheriffs Carden and Hodgkinson; Mr. Alderman Sidney, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Mr. George Frederick Young, Mr. Rosanquet, Mr. D. W. Wire, Mr. Ambrose Hoare, Mr J. J. Cummings, Mr Singer, Mr. D. Powles, &c.—Mr. Masterman moved the first resolution, declaring the recent conduct of the Pope unjustifiable, and an unprecedented interference with her Majesty's supremacy.—Mr Ald. Thompson seconded the resolution, and referred, like other persons, to the conduct of some of our own clergy as having invited the attack.—A gentleman of the name of Singer made an attempt to address the meeting, in order to propose an amendment, but he was not allowed to speak uninterruptedly. He wished the words "unjustifiable attack on the Queen's supremacy" left out of the resolution; but no person seconded the amendment.—Mr. Cummings moved the second resolution, expressing a belief that the nation owed all its greatness, under Divine Providence, to its deliverance from the ecclesiastical dominion of Rome.—Mr. Joshua Walker seconded the motion.—Mr. Laurie moved an addition, expressing indignation and alarm at the introduction of Romish principles and practices into the services of the Established Church by many of the clergymen of that and other dioceses, and that greater danger is to be apprehended from unfaithful teaching within the Church, than from any open hostility from without.—Mr. Ald. Sydney seconded Mr. Laurie, saying, amongst other things, "My belief is, that whatever has been done by Rome, has been done in unison with the laws of the realm. (Cries of 'No, no.') I feel humiliated as a British subject in making such a confession to such an assembly. I believe that the landmarks of our constitution have been infringed upon in secret, quite unknown to ourselves (Hear, hear.) I believe that while we have put faith and confidence in her Majesty's present advisers and in former administrations, we have been greatly cajoled with regard to our religious feeling." (Hear, hear.)—A Mr Scarborough, who vehemently denounced Popery, and the Rev. Pierce Pocock, who wished to address the meeting, were scarcely allowed. Mr. Wire, denouncing the enemies both without and within the Church, supported the resolution and the addition. We quote one passage of his speech:—"I trust that you will not only pass the resolution unanimously, but wherever there is a Puseyite priest, or a person to be found—no matter whether he is covered by the shadow of St Paul's (cheers), or ministers in a humble building—that the people of England will remember the words which the Dean of Bristol used—that the Church is not the Bishops, not the clergy, but the body of the people of England. (Loud cheers.) When you see Romanist practices in the Church, or when you hear Romanist doctrines, become again protesters; walk out; leave he men to preach to empty benches; don't stay to witness their 'histrionics.' (Loud cheers, and cries of 'Turn them out.') I regret that the concoctors of this meeting, when they drew up these resolutions and came down here to ask the intelligent citizens of London to pass them, overlooked the great blot in their own Church, and took no notice of the proceedings of the clergy of that Church—(cheers)—who will assuredly, unless the people of England prevent them, lead them not only to the brink of Rome, but at last into the very bosom of that Church. (Cheers.) It has been well said that we owe our standing as a nation, the privileges we enjoy, the liberty we have and give to others, all that is great in commerce, all that is fine in art, everything that can dignify and adorn our position, to the Protestant faith. Love it, therefore, and take care that it is not corrupted either by Bishops or clergy."—Mr. Ross also supported the resolution, which, with the addition proposed by Mr. Laurie, was carried with loud acclamations, and a very few assentients.—Sir James Duke, Mr. Hoare, banker, Mr. J. D. Powles, and Mr. Matthew Clarke having spoken strongly against the Papal aggression and the corruption of religion; and Mr. Powles having insisted on the continuance of great enthusiasm on the subject, which had been described in the *Economist* as having subsided, and the address having been proposed, Mr. James Wylie wished to propose an amendment; but, not being heard, withdrew it. The meeting, which was enthusiastic throughout, having adopted the resolutions and the address, and given vociferous cheers and thanks to the Lord Mayor, sang "God Save the Queen" in a most animated style, and then separated.



THE GREAT CITY MEETING IN GUILDHALL.

ANTI-PAPAL DEMONSTRATION AT SALISBURY.

ANTI-PAPAL DEMONSTRATION AT SALISBURY.

YESTERDAY week (the 22d inst.), the sober, peaceful, and respectable city of Salisbury was frightened from the propriety of its stagnation by a grand mock procession of the Pope, his English Cardinal, and the twelve Bishops, all of whom were afterwards doomed to the flames in one of the biggest bonfires remembered in the West Country. The expenses of this affair were defrayed by a private subscription, and we believe no member of the Church of England professedly took part in the display. The procession was formed at six o'clock in the evening, and commenced its march through the principal streets preceded by a band of music, and attended by a large number of torch-bearers, many of whom were dressed in frocks and cowls, as friars and "monks of old," and wore large comic masks, such as figure in the preliminary scenes of a pantomime.

The effect of this uncouth pageant, as it passed through some of the old streets of the town, lighting up the ancient gables and old wood-work of the houses—some of which date back earlier than the 15th century—was extremely picturesque, particularly when, in its passage along Minster-street, the black and crumbling stonework of the old Poultry Cross came into the picture, looking more black and weather-worn from its contrast with the white illuminated dresses of the Catholic dignitaries, and their torch-bearing attendants.

When the Guys, as the mob irreverently termed these splendid figures, had passed through the greater part of the town, they were carried to a scaffold erected in the Green-croft, the highest open place in the liberties of the city, and there committed to the flames, with fireworks and the usual accompaniments. The populace, who mustered strongly in spite of the rain, which fell at intervals copiously, behaved most decorously. The streets in which dwell the principal Roman Catholics (as also Exeter-street, where stands the beautiful little Catholic church, lately erected from the designs of Pugin) were avoided; and, we believe, no mischief was done, even to the extent of a pane of glass. Let us hope that all who took part in, or were spectators of, this demonstration, did not construe it into *more* than an expression of their loyalty, and their aversion to be priest-ridden; and that they remembered the words of the apostle of the great essence of forbearance — "And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is CHARITY."—1 Corinthians xiii. 13.

THE CHURCH OF SANTA PUDENTIANA, AT ROME.

THIS ecclesiastical structure has suddenly emerged from its common-place obscurity into a position of note, with the British public at least, by reason of the saint in the Roman Catholic calendar to whom it is dedicated having been selected by Cardinal Wiseman, on his recent elevation to a seat in the "Sacred College," as the patron whose name he should in future bear as his Cardinal's title.

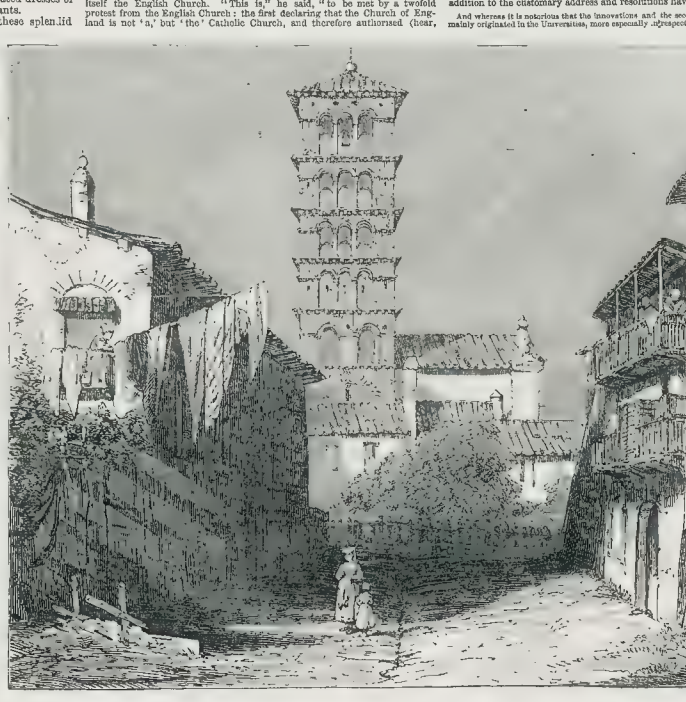
The reason which seems to have weighed with his Eminence in adopting his cognomen, is indicated in his pastoral letter of the 7th of October, where he refers to the Church of St. Pudentiana as one "in which St. Peter is groundedly believed to have enjoyed the hospitality of the noble and partly British family of the Senator Pudens." The allusion in this extract is to a fragmentary portion of history, which peers out amongst the legendary tales and traditions of eighteen centuries, like a broken column amidst the *debris* of ages. Pudentiana was the daughter of the Roman Senator Servilius Pudens, who married Claudia, the daughter of the British chieftain Caractacus, after that celebrated warrior had settled in Rome, and who, with his whole family, embraced the Christian faith shortly after the Gospel was first preached by the Apostles in "the Eternal City," in the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Caligula.

Pudens and Claudia, of both of whom mention is made by St. Paul in his Second Epistle to Timothy, not only opened their house in hospitality to the Apostles, but also appropriated a portion of it as a chapel for the performance of the sacred rites of Christianity; and upon its site was subsequently raised, in the second century, by Pius I., who was then Bishop of Rome, the ancient church dedicated to Saint Pudentiana, which the present comparatively modern structure represents. Nothing whatever is known of the ultimate fate of the original edifice; all that is certain is, that the site was, from the year 150, occupied either by a Christian church, or the ruins of one, bearing the name of Santa Pudentiana.

The Church, in its present state, is the work of the architect Francis Volterra, who restored it at the expense of a Cardinal of the Caetani family. It is situated in one of the most thinly-inhabited outskirts of the city, at the entrances of a little cross street leading out of the Via delle Quatro Fontane, close to the piazza in front of the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore. The square bell-tower attached to it is a characteristic erection of the middle ages. In the interior, the nave is divided into three compartments by ancient marble columns, which are said to have belonged to the house of Pudens. Amongst the things to which the attention of the stranger is directed, is a very ancient marble altar in one of the chapels of the nave, at which, tradition says, St. Peter officiated in the house of Pudens. However the visitor may feel disposed as to believing this tradition, he will readily perceive that the altar is certainly a work of remote antiquity. Close to the same chapel, on the wall of the nave, there is fixed a fragment of a sepulchral marble slab, which, with many others of a similar kind now in the Lapidarian Gallery of the Vatican, were taken out of the Catacombs, which were at once the place of refuge and the grave of the early Christians in the time of persecution. It bears an inscription, now scarcely legible, the style and execution of which point it out as the work of the primitive Christians; the words "*Bene Merenti*," and "*Pudentiana*," are, however, easily made out.

Taken as a whole, the Church of Santa Pudentiana is a piece of venerable patchwork, with a mosaic of the eighth century here, a fresco of the fifteenth there, and has very little to attract or interest in its appearance. There is a convent attached to it.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Richard Ford, the author of the "Handbook of Spain," for the Drawing whence the accompanying Illustration has been engraved. It is sketched from the court-yard of the house of the sculptor Belzi.



THE CHURCH OF SANTA PUDENTIANA, AT ROME.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

The meetings and the agitation on this subject still subsist; and we continue our brief account of proceedings that almost every day fill several columns of the morning papers.

MEETINGS.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD presided over a meeting of the clergy of his diocese, at Oxford, on Friday week. Merton College Hall was too small to hold the persons present, and they adjourned to the Theatre. It was remarked that none of the leading Puseyites were present. The bishop made a very long address, in which he adverted to the Church of Rome claiming a right to use violence in order to make all schismatics—that is, all persons who have received baptism conform to Rome, by which those who did not are exposed to spiritual censure. He admitted that our Saxon ancestors owed the Church of Rome a deep debt of gratitude; but he spoke of the present movement as aggressive—as a denial of the very existence of the Church of England, constituting the formalities of the Church Universal under the Pope, instead of that which has hitherto called itself the English Church. "This is," he said, "to be met by a twofold protest from the English Church: the first declaring that the Church of England is not 'a,' but 'the' Catholic Church, and therefore authorised (hear, hear), and does not admit the intrusion of any other; and, secondly, the protest must, in my judgment, and as I have endeavoured to word it, side by side with the claim of our being 'the' Catholic Church of England (hear, hear), contain also a distinct protest against the corrupt doctrines of the Church of Rome. (Vehement cheering.) Thus should we make, as I think, a successful resistance—and I mean by that, showing in the face of Christendom that we really are what we claim to be—showing to doubting souls that we are what we assert ourselves to be—that we have Christ's sacraments amongst us in their truth Christ's Church in its divinely appointed organisation, and Christ's truth in its primitive simplicity." (Hear, hear.) The right rev. Prelate, in conclusion, submitted a protest to the meeting, which, being remarkable both in form and substance, we partly copy:—

> In the name of God, Amen
>
> We, Samuel, by divine permission Lord Bishop of the diocese of Oxford with the archdeacon, priests and deacons being assembled under the protection of Almighty God, in our cathedral city of Oxford, on the 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1850, do hereby, in presence of God the Father the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and before the whole Church, make this our solemn protest and declaration

It then referred to the Pope's bull and continued:—

> Now we, the said bishop, priests, and deacons, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do utterly protest against any such invasion of this Church and realm; and we do declare that the Church, recognised by law in this land, is the ancient Apostolic Church thereof, possessing the ancient faith, true sacraments, and a lawful ministry; and that her bishops and clergy are the bishops and clergy thereof by valid succession from the Holy Apostles, &c. And we do declare that we believe that this our protest would be approved, and the schismatic acts, and corrupt doctrines, and idolatrous practices maintained by the Bishop of Rome would be condemned by the judgment of the Universal Church, if it were possible that such judgment should be now by any means collected.

The protest concluded by warning the people not to yield obedience to Romanism, and by pledging the clergy to discourage the propagation of principles and practices which tend towards Roman opinions. A good deal of discussion ensued, tinctured with anger. The right rev. prelate was more than once rather rudely interrupted by interjections; some amendments were proposed, condemning innovations and unfaithful teaching in our own Church; but in the end the Bishop's protest was adopted.

A GREAT MEETING OF THE LAITY OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, called by the High Sheriff, in consequence of a requisition, very numerously signed, was held, on Friday week. Earl Fitzwilliam, after making a long speech, in which he stoutly protested against infringing, in any manner, the civil rights of the Catholics, for which he and his family had always contended, declaring that it was in defence of the principles of the Protestant religion attacked by the Pope that he stood forward, moved an address, of which these are the principal passages:—

> We disclaim all desire to deprive any of your Majesty's subjects of any civil rights or of any privilege essential to the free exercise of their religion; but we are moved with indignation that a foreign Power should have assumed the right to make a regular distribution of this kingdom into new dioceses in connexion with the See of Rome, and should have appointed a metropolitan and Bishops therein, claiming to govern them by exclusive jurisdiction. We are, moreover, astonished that the same Power should have presumed to grant titles and dignities of which your Majesty is the only rightful source and fountain within this realm. We impute no intention of insulting your Majesty to the Potentate by whom these titles and powers are pretended to be granted; but we feel called upon by such proceedings to assure your Majesty of our unshaken loyalty to your crown and person, and of our firm and devoted attachment to the principles of the Reformation. To these principles we cling with fondness and with gratitude, and are determined to repudiate whatever may have a tendency to draw us again under the spiritual domination of a Power by which we believe that the true spirit of Christianity has been disguised and corrupted. We now, therefore, desire to declare in the face of the world our determination to uphold your Majesty's rights and prerogatives, and to preserve, as far as in us lies, the purity of the Reformed Church. It is by a rigid adherence to the principles of the Reformation that we can alone hope to secure and perpetuate that freedom of thought which is as essential to vital religion as it is to the maintenance of civil liberty. We therefore pray that your Majesty will maintain and preserve inviolate your supreme authority as by law established in these realms; and we beg to express our reliance upon your Majesty for the adoption of any measures that may be necessary for that purpose.

The Earl of Harwood, a nobleman of totally opposite politics from Earl Fitzwilliam, seconded the motion, and the speeches of both noblemen were received with much approbation. The hon. Mr. Langdale, a Roman Catholic, of whom there are considerable numbers in Yorkshire, moved an amendment deprecating any interference with the doctrine or discipline of the religion, or the religious opinions of any of her Majesty's subjects, as a violation of the rights of conscience. He was not heard with the same favour as the two noble Lords, but he was allowed to address the meeting. After some other speakers of less importance had been heard, the question was put. For the amendment about 200 hands were held up, but several thousand were in favour of the address, which the High Sheriff was deputed to present. The proceedings were animated, but orderly.

THE CITIZENS OF EXETER have held a meeting, remarkable for the following addition to the customary address and resolutions having been agreed to:—

> And whereas it is notorious that the innovations and the accessions from our Church have mainly originated in the Universities, more especially as respect of the teaching of certain pro-

Professors of Oxford, we humbly pray of his Majesty to direct the attention of the University Commission now sitting, to search into the causes of the same, and to adopt such measures as shall cure those venerable institutions against all illegal, and schismatical, and anti-Protestant innovation for the future.

THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION held a meeting in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, on Monday; Mr. John Dean Paul in the chair. Upon the platform were G. Clarke, Esq.; Colonel Griffin, Captain Farrer, Colonel Addy, G. B. Postan, Esq.; L. H. V. Tomlin, Esq.; John Lord, Esq.; Atkinson, Esq.; H. Wilde, Esq.; William Leach, Esq.; — Seeley, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Croly, Rev. Dr. Dibdin, Rev. A. S. Thelwall, Rev. T. Nolan, Rev. P. B. Power, Rev. — Keene, Rev. William Cadman. The body of the hall was full. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thelwall. The Chairman, in his opening address, said, speaking of Lord John Russell's letter:—But I would respectfully say, "Brave as those words are, this is language that ought to have been provoked from your Lordship years ago by the acts of the parties to whom you refer, rather than by this aggression of an Italian priest, who may just as well be charged with the inconsistency of paying with one hand and protesting with the other." (Laughter, cheers, and cries of "Turn him (Lord J Russell) out"). I would also remind his Lordship that the day may come—may, it has come—when British Protestants look for deeds, not for words. (Cheers.) But is there no other person in high station among us, and in authority, to share the responsibility? What has our metropolitan diocesan been about? Great changings.) What has he done with the Ridleys and the Bennets, *cum multis aliis*, all this time. Then quoting the right rev. Prelate's late charge, he said "Brave words these, my Lord Bishop, but do they not picture a very pretty specimen of the practices of these people for years past as well, as at present? (Cheers.) But, as his Lordship very justly observed, 'it is a minor mutation of the original article.' (Cheers.) He would here again respectfully ask his Lordship one question—Who first introduced the surplice agitation? (Cheers.) Who not only sanctioned and countenanced by his presence, but actually took part in the mummeries at the consecration of *St. Barnabas?* (Cheers and laughter.) He begged pardon, he meant St. Barnabas. (Renewed cheers and laughter.) He adjured them once more to rally round the tried and reliable banner of the Reformation, inscribed with "Fidelity to the Church and loyalty to the Queen."—Dr. Croly proposed the first resolution, condemning "the daring interference of the Pope with the rights of the British Crown." The hon. gentleman recommended the meeting to advise her Majesty to assemble Parliament, and to call on the Bishops to issue a strong, unanimous, and effective "declaration of their retaining the principles of the Protestant religion, and of your determination to put down all that bears the badge of Popery under the guise of Protestantism." Dr. Croly referred to many of the Whig measures and Whig appointments, and traced to the encouragement of the Government the arrogance of the Pope. "It was a most extraordinary and curious circumstance," he said, "that the diocese chosen by Dr. Wiseman was, by his own acknowledgment, chosen by him as one of the most important portions of England. Within that diocese, not merely the metropolis, but almost every strong place in Great Britain—from London down to the sea-shore. In that diocese was comprehended, not merely the Tower of London, the naval dockyards, and Chatham and Dover, but the great arsenals of Portsmouth (Hear, hear!) Now this might be a trifling consideration in itself, but it was [illegible] Rome its emissaries into holes and corners, where men of manly feelings would never dream of thrusting themselves—in short, to accomplish by witness what they could never hope to achieve by honesty. (Hear.) And recollect, said the rev. speaker, what is Rome at this moment? A French possession. (Cheers.) The Pope is a French vassal; and shall we suffer the vassal of that vassal to obtain possession of the prominent points of defence in this country? (Cheers.) He (the Rev. Dr. C.) maintained that this was a portion of a plan long concerted—a plan keenly constructed—and a plan carried on to the disgrace of the honour and the detriment of the prosperity of the people of this country." The hon. gentleman's eloquent speech was much applauded; and the Rev. R. Dibdin having seconded the resolution, it was unanimously carried. The Rev. Thomas Nolan moved the second resolution:—

That it is the bounden duty of all true and loyal Protestant subjects to rally round the standard of Protestantism; to protest against and to resist the encroachments of Popery, [illegible] to be enacted or enforced, as may, under the blessing of God, protect the religion, the throne, the government, and the people of this country from the usurpation and tyranny of Rome.

The rev gentleman enforced the resolution at great length; which, having been seconded by Mr. G. Rochfort Clark, was unanimously carried.—An address to [illegible] ringing the Doxology, and thanking his Holiness, that they and ministry and harmoniously.

THE CLERGY OF SOUTHWARK held a meeting on Tuesday at which a protest against [illegible] Diocese, for his kind admonition and exhortation, in reply to the address from the rural deanery after their assembling on the night of the Rev. Mr. Oakeley. [illegible] adopted.

THE WESLEYANS OF LAMBETH, on Monday, met to the number of 1500, and passed resolutions expressing their abhorrence of the recent conduct of the Pope, and [illegible] rights so dearly purchased by the martyrs of former times. A corresponding address to the Queen was adopted unanimously; and "God save the Queen" was most loyally sung.

AT SEVENOAKS, on Monday, there was a numerous meeting of the inhabitants; the Rev. Thomas Curtis, rector, in the chair. The Earl of Amherst moved an address to the Crown, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting at the late audacious aggression of the Papal Government, and praying her Majesty to take such steps, either by the enforcement of the present laws, or causing other laws to be presented to Parliament as would prevent any assumption of power in this country by the Roman Catholic Popes, Archbishops, or Bishops. The noble lord referred to the opposition recently made by the Roman Catholic Bishops to the [illegible] education. [illegible] Colonel Addy, C.B., M.P., seconded the motion, and [illegible] the standard of Protestant Ascendency—let them all rally under it—and as long as we existed he pledged himself to serve faithfully and manfully in upholding it. The Right Hon. J. G. Herries, M.P., in seconding the motion, said the Pope claimed the people as his subjects, and claimed to divide the country into districts. It was the duty of every man honestly to help Lord John Russell in resisting the aggression. He would not interfere any more than any of the Roman Catholics following or teaching their own doctrines or tenets in their own way, but he must say that he could not receive the bull as merely a spiritual institution.—(Cheers)—but must look upon it as an insolent and audacious attempt upon the religious liberties of the people of England by the Pope of Rome. If this country should ever come to be governed by the laws, decrees, or bulls of the Pope of Rome, a control would be exercised over every man's conscience, and the liberties of the country would be gone for ever. Step by step, as concessions had been made to them, the Roman Catholics had endeavored to take advantage of them, showing that they had not heated one jot of that spirit which had ever led them to grasp at universal supremacy. (Cheers.) He believed that, able a man as Dr. Wiseman was, he had overstepped the mark, and that he and the Pope had pursued a course which brought their proceedings within the reach of the law. By the act of the 13th of [illegible] it was forbidden to introduce into this country any bull, which was explained to mean any communication, edict, or rescript whatever, and especially one inviting Protestants to join the Church of Rome, pronouncing sentence of deposition from their oaths, under the pains and penalties of high treason. In 1844 or 1845, while Sir Robert Peel was Premier, an Act of Parliament was passed repealing the penalties, but leaving the prohibition as they defined the offence, still in force. That he believed to be now the state of the law, said Mr. Herries, and all those who had assisted in the circulation of the recent bull of the Pope, had subjected themselves to action for misdemeanour, or, in other words, for a violation of the law of the land. (Cheers.) Dr Wiseman told them that the measure which had just been promulgated had been three years under the consideration of himself and the Pontiff, and yet all this time there did not appear to have been one communication on the subject made to the Ministers of the Crown, whom Dr. Wiseman represented to be so friendly to all the changes which had taken place in the Roman Catholic policy. (Hear, hear.) If it was not insidious and insolent how was it that Dr. Wiseman was not found confessioning the subject to Lord John Russell or Sir George Grey, who were so friendly to him, and who ought to have been consulted respecting it? No, though he was three years in communication with the Pope on the subject, he never once mentioned the subject to any of her Majesty's Ministers, who knew nothing at all about it until the whole of her people were made acquainted with it at the same time through the columns of the press. (Hear, hear.) He ought, perhaps, to make one exception one marvellous exception. Wiseman told them that the Pope allowed one of her Majesty's Ministers, Lord Minto, the bull in print three years ago. (Hear, hear.) He suspected that that statement would turn out to be a most audacious assertion." He (the honourable gentleman concluded a long and able speech, of which we only preserve a few sentences, by declaring that if the Ministers did their duty, no difference of political views should prevent him from giving a cordial support to measures for Papal aggressor and maintaining her Majesty's supremacy. The address was unanimously adopted.

AT DUCKMANTON, on Monday, resolutions against the Pope's arrogance, and a memorial to the Queen, were adopted, after some opposition from a gent eman of the name of Lockhart. Amongst those present were—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord Barl, M.P., Hon. Henry Cavendish, Colonel Hall, M.P.; Mr F. Calvert, Q.C.; Rev. W. H. Freemantle, Rev. Alexander Cocto, Rev. Thomas Silvester, Rev George Cole, Rev. T. C. Whitehead, Rev. W. Andrews, Rev. R. Bayne, Rev. C. Bowden, Rev. H. Bellairs, Rev. Dr. Wilkins, Rev. J. E. Sabin, Rev G. Coleman, Rev. A. Baynes, Rev. W. Perkins, Rev. R. B. Seeley, Mr. W. Stowe (of London), Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr E. Parrott, Mr. C. Perkins, Mr G King, Mr. D. P. King, Mr. R. Chandler, Mr. P. Bacon, Mr. Alderman Harrison., Messrs. Bradford, Beards, &c. -The Duke of Buckingham moved the memorial. The meeting was closed, like many others, by singing the National Anthem.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY MEETING.—On Tuesday an important meeting took place at the Shire-hall, Gloucester. It was convened by the High Sheriff, Mr. Parry, of Highnam-court, in consequence with a requisition signed by Earl Fitzhardinge (Lord-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire), Earl Ducie, Lord Sherborne, Lord Redesdale, the Earl of Morton, Sir Michael B. Beach, Bart., Sir C. W. C. Codrington, Bart, M.P., Sir John Wright Guise, Sir Charles Hyde Crawley Hoskyns, Bart, Mr. Hale, M.P., Mr. Stanton, M.P., &c., desiring publicly to deprecate the late Papal aggressions upon the legitimate supremacy of the Queen, the rights of the Church, and the liberties of the people of this country. The

interest excited was very great, and there was an immense attendance. Earl Ducie issued the following letter:—

TO THE PROTESTANTS OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER

Gentlemen,—You are doubtless aware that a county meeting is convened for [illegible] instant, to address her Queen on the subject of the late Papal aggression. I have reason to believe that an attempt will be made to confine that address to the one point of the Queen's supremacy, thus adjourning entirely to the present age of the Pope, and not to the pernicious era of Popery, thus objecting to men and names, and not to or peoples and doctrine. I hope, therefore, that every true Protestant will make a point of attending this meeting, and even may this unite the adoption of such an address to her Majesty as may be worthy of the occasion, and of a county which contains the birthplace of Tyndale, and the grave of a Hooper.—Yours, &c.

DUCIE.

Mr. Parry, the High Sheriff, presided. Earl Fitzhardinge, Earl Ducie, Lord Redesdale, Mr. Hale, M.P., Mr. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., Mr. Stanton, M.P., Mr. Grenville Berkeley, M.P., Sir John Guise, Bart., Sir Michael B. Beach, Bart., Sir J. D. Paul, Bart., Mr. Parnell, county magistrate, and a large number of the magistracy and clergy of the county were present. The High Sheriff opened the proceedings in a few words, in the course of which he alluded to the disturbances which had taken place in Cheltenham, and said, if they were to yield to the present demand of the Roman Catholics upon their privileges, the [illegible] of [illegible] their constitution would be verified, and the Protestant succession to the throne be next disputed. Earl Fitzhardinge moved the first resolution, and declared his sincere attachment to the Church of England. The noble lord, in a speech of great length, said, loyalty was due to the Roman Catholics all civil rights, tolerate the insult offered to the Queen, the nation, and the Church. The Papal aggression was insulting; but it had been brought on by the abandonment of Protestantism by a part of our clergy. What he proposed was, that the meeting should express its unqualified attachment to the principles of the Protestant religion.—Sir M. H. C. Boevey seconded the motion. The other principal speakers were Earl Ducie, Lord Redesdale, Mr. Parnell, Grantley Berkeley, M.P., Sir John Guise, M.P., the Rev. F. Close, and Sir J. Guise. The following address was adopted:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Address of the [illegible] of the county of Gloucester, in county-hall assembled

We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, are humbly to approach your Majesty with heartfelt assurance of unwavering loyalty to your crown and of sincere attachment to your person. We desire at our entry to declare to your Majesty that we regard with feelings of indignation the insolent attempt made by the Pope of Rome to interfere with your Majesty's undoubted prerogatives. We therefore venture humbly to pray that your Majesty will maintain inviolate your supremacy as established by the immutable judgment of such measures as shall be most effectual for that purpose, and for reaching the Protestant Church from the danger to which she has been exposed by the assurance of that arrogant pretender of Romish doctrine and practice, which we believe to have been the main promoting cause of the late proceedings of the Pope, assuring to your Majesty to discourage the propagation of all principles and practices leading to establish Romish opinions in our respective spheres.

A counter-address was proposed, but withdrawn.

CLAPHAM.—A crowded meeting was held on Tuesday at the parochial boys' schoolroom, Clapham-common; Mr. J. Thornton, a magistrate, in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Bowyer, the Rector of Clapham, proposed the first resolution. He believed that it would be found that the insolent aggression was one of the kindest acts the Church of Rome had ever done for the Protestant faith, because it had roused the people; and he hoped they would never rest until they [illegible] understand that they would not suffer the aggressions of the Bishop of Rome. (Loud cheers.) They must have that clearly understood. He believed that one cause of all this had been the unfaithfulness of a certain body of the English clergy.—The Rev. Dr. Cumming, of Quarter-deck, seconded the resolution.—Mr. Cummings believed he was the only Catholic present. (Loud cries of "No!") He stood before them as a Catholic. (Cries of "A Roman Catholic!") We had been continued, been governed by Bishops in spite of penal laws which would have been worthy of a Nero, and we shall be governed by Bishops still. (Uproar.) I see there is no chance of a fair hearing, but I will [illegible] that we will [illegible] our Bishops in spite of you. He moved,

That this meeting has nothing whatever to do with the internal rule or government of a church to which the persons who compose the meeting do not belong.

The amendment was not seconded. The resolutions against the aggression were carried, and the meeting broke up.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—At a special meeting held at the Wesleyan [illegible] on Monday, the 18th inst., the Rev. Jabez Bunting, D.D., in the chair, numerously attended by members of the committee from various parts of England; the Rev. Dr. Beecham in the chair on the motion of the Rev. Robert Ousely, it was resolved, the Rev. Messrs. Dr. Hannah, Newton Ray, and Barry supported by Mr. Thomas Farmer, of London; and by the Rev. Dr. Hannah, Secretary of the Conference; resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring—

[illegible] the Romish ecclesiastical polity in England. That, in the judgment of this committee, the document from Rome, in which the change is promulgated and enjoined, obviously violates a [illegible] of the Sovereign in her own dominions, and to guard the [illegible] against the [illegible] present and all future encroachments. This hope, the committee is greatly encouraged to entertain by the manly and truly Protestant sentiments recently avowed by the First Lord of the Treasury.

[illegible] have been meetings at Bath, Devonport, Colchester, Kingston-on-Thames, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Great Yarmouth, Hayes, Portsmouth, Cheltenham, [illegible], Chesterton, Cambridge, the Home Missionary Society, Great Queen-street, Mitchell's, Chester-square, the ward of Cheap; St. Peter's, Cornhill; Lichfield, Walsall, Gloucester, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge, South Shields, the Professors and others of Queen's College, Birmingham.

The clergy have met in almost all places where they are authorised or accustomed to meet.

LEICESTER COUNTY MEETING. This took place at Leicester on Wednesday. The meeting was convened by the High Sheriff, in compliance with a requisition, signed by 340 gentlemen, to express their opinion upon the recent monstrous assumption of power by the Bishop of Rome whereby the Protestant religion of [illegible] GOWN have been insulted. The meeting was held at the Castle of Leicester, in the court usually appropriated for the Nisi Prius proceedings at the county assizes, which was inadequate to afford accommodation for the numbers desirous to be present. The proceedings excited great interest, and drew together a large number of the leading gentry and inhabitants of the neighbourhood. A group of ladies occupied the gallery. Among the persons present were Sir Henry Halford, M.P., Mr. G. W. Packe, M.P., Sir F. Fowke, Bart., the Hon. H. Dixon, Mr. R. Gough, of Misterton Hall, Mr. H. Green, of Rowleston Hall; Mr. Gardiner, Mr. W. Parsons, Mr. Thomas Cradock, Mr. Charles Jackson, Mr. W. Cooke, Mr. T. Ingram, Mr. T. Macaulay, Mr. T. Moxon, several reverend gentlemen, and Mr. J. P. Mursell, Prot. Diss. A letter was read from the Duke of Rutland (Lord-Lieutenant of the county), in which he expressed his regret that he was unable to attend the meeting, and declared that—

Among the numbers who will be present, there will not be one individual who will be more concerned in the object of the meeting, or more desirous of expressing his sentiments upon it, than myself. I fervently believe that had the measure against which it is intended to protest been previously received by the country, it would never have seen the light. Which has been excited through the length and breadth of the land, would have spared [illegible] of any sane either strike of aggressive policy from the same quarter. And here I desire to say my conviction is, for or against the Roman Catholics, that the Roman Catholic Bishops, who, I am confident, have felt satisfied with the complete and perfect and harmonious toleration, permitted to the exercise of their religion.

A letter was also read from Lord Howe, expressing his mortification at giving up all hope of attending, from a sudden attack of influenza. He hoped that the town of Leicester would be boldly and firmly express their opinion that they would not allow their Sovereign and religion to be insulted or interfered with in that country partitioned out among Popish Bishops. The High Sheriff (Mr. Stokes, of New Parks) then addressed the meeting, saying this was not the time for the recension of Papal doctrines in this country. There were, he thought, many worthy successors of our noble forefathers who struggled so manfully for liberty, and, above all, for liberty of conscience. (Cheers.) They freed us from the Papal dominion, from the degrading tyrannical power which the country had long laboured, and from [illegible] priestly domination. (Hear, hear.) They procured for every man in the country the right of private judgment in matters of religion; and surely now it was the time for giving up this country had long enjoyed, and the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff. (Cheers.) The Catholics enjoy in this country, in common with us all, freedom of conscience, and all civil and religious privileges of which they were deprived. It was, therefore, never well to continue to them all those rights which they possess conjointly with ourselves. (Cheers.)—The Hon. H. Wilson moved the first resolution, setting forth—

That the meeting views with deep feelings of indignation the recent monstrous assumption of power by the Bishop of Rome, whereby the Protestant religion of this country has been insulted, and the sovereignty and prerogatives of the Crown have been assailed.

Though, the hon. gentleman said, the Roman Catholics of this country had issued a letter which has caused universal feelings of approbation, yet he thanked the Government for the encouragement it had given to the Popish religion, and adverted to the approaching visit of Mr. Shiel and other Roman Catholics as injurious to Protestantism. What the hon. gentleman chiefly dreaded was, that they should express their decided, their strong, their firm determination, to uphold the supremacy of the Sovereign, and maintain the Protestant principles which passed her Majesty on the throne. The resolution moved by Dr. Stokes was unanimously agreed to. Sir Henry Halford moved the next resolution, acknowledging her Majesty as the sole fountain of honour in these realms and expressing a firm determination to resist every encroachment upon her supremacy, to uphold her just prerogatives, to preserve inviolate the Protestant faith, to repel any violation of the spirit of our glorious Constitution, and to maintain those Protestant principles which placed her Majesty's Illustrious House on the British throne. It was his belief that concession had been carried too far. The recent Papal aggression had been encouraged by the recent policy of the State, and by the [illegible] of the Queen's Ministers. [illegible] to the Church of Rome. (Hear, murmurs, followed by renewed cheering.) The resolution, seconded by Mr. C. C. Macaulay, who, as a Protestant layman, was delighted in being permitted to evince the spirit which the laity felt, and he trusted would ever feel, was carried by the wanton insult and aggression was perpetrated at once on the rights of their Sovereign and the pure Protestant faith of the nation, was put, manfully agreed to. Mr. Packe, M.P., moved the address to her Majesty's Government, whatever they might write, had been in the main the cause of the aggression (Loud cheers.) Much had been said about the power and the proceedings given by the Government to Popish bishops. But a stalwart sentiment had just expressed than even those things conveyed by a noble Lord, who now filled the office (one of her Majesty's principa. Secretaries of State, in the House of Lords. That noble Lord was reported to have said that he wished to see the day come when one-half of the Episcopal Bench in the House of Lords should be composed of Popish Prelates. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Now, what had the Pope done? The Bishops now in the House of Lords were in number 26. Well, as if to follow out the sentiment of the noble Lord, in the branch of the Legislature adverted to, the Pope has given us the exact number of new Bishops which the noble Secretary of State for the Colonial Department said he wished to see occupying the Episcopal bench—namely, 13. (Hear.) Don't tell him! Reading colonists—believe was not significant. They might differ with him (Mr. Packe) as to the conduct of the Government, but it was his duty as a public man to declare his belief that a great deal of [illegible] for this aggression on the part of the Pope had been laid by her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) The [illegible] was seconded by [illegible] and carried.

Before the meeting separated, Mr. Gardiner said: He had seen the Catholic worship celebrated at Rome; it was just like the performance of a gaudy play, and he was sure our clergy were not likely to be seduced by such a farrago of nonsense, superstition, and mummery. (Cheers and laughter.) He saw 29 Cardinals and 30 or 40 Bishops, in purple and crimson, fall down at the feet of Pio Nono, in the act of worship. The people of Rome were in ignorance and darkness, and no wonder they were captivated by the thousands of candles, the burning of incense, the gorgeous dresses of priests, studded with precious stones, and the images, pictures, and relics—all these were enough to turn them mad. (Renewed laughter.) Did they think that such stuff as that would ever sap the understandings of the people of this country? "Oh (exclaimed the speaker), it is perfectly ridiculous altogether! Don't you go away alarmed, gentlemen. (Renewed laughter.) While knowledge diffuses itself, and railroads and telegraphs are spreading over the world, this bare-faced imposture will be driven out of society as the greatest cheat that was ever practised. (Loud cheers.)

BISHOPSGATE WARD.—At the meeting in this ward, on Wednesday, Mr. Metcalfe Hoppood moved the first resolution, recommending the adoption of a loyal address to her Majesty upon the subject of the late insolent aggression, and expressed regret at what had taken place in our Church, and sorrow that the Bishop of London had not spoken out sooner. Mr. Charles Gilpin moved an amendment, declaring the present excitement as likely to raise hostile feelings between different classes of the community, and to foster an overbearing and persecuting spirit, opposed to the pure principles of the Gospel of Christ." This amendment was supported by several speakers, but the show of hands was largely in favour of the original motion.

IPSWICH.—A public meeting of the town, convened by a requisition to the Mayor, was held on Friday week, in the Corn-Exchange. The Mayor, P. P. Bridge, Esq., in the chair, and the room was crowded in about 1000 persons. Mr. J. Silver Cobbold, M.P., amid loud cheers, moved the first resolution, expressing "attachment to the person and government of her Majesty the Queen, and firm and unalterable adherence to the Protestant principles which placed her Majesty's ancestors on the throne of these realms." This resolution was unanimously carried On the second resolution being proposed, which expressed surprise and indignation at the insolent claim of the See of Rome to [illegible] possible protested against that claim, Mr. Rushbrook proposed an amendment [illegible] was no less illegitimate, and similar claims and pretensions made by any other party, from whatever quarter they may profess to derive their authority. It was no matter whether we had the Pope of Rome or the Prelate of Exeter. A considerable deal of discussion ensued, and the amendment was negatived by a considerable majority.

LEEDS.—On Wednesday a large and respectable meeting of the clergy of this Archdeaconry took place in the Music Room of the Stock Exchange, Leeds. Archdeacon Musgrave presided. The Rev. Dr. Hook proposed the first resolution, which was as follows

That we view with the strongest indignation the Papal bull of the 29th of [illegible] which the Bishop of Rome, in his arrogance, has parcelled out the [illegible] into districts, and has appointed over the Queen's Majesty, ignoring the very existence of the Church, and sowing the seeds of strife throughout the land. (Applause.)

Dr. Hook said that the Popish bull was nothing less than an attempt to revive antiquated claims, among which was the claim of a right to depose our Sovereign [illegible] should be sufficient to call up every man to oppose it with all his might. (Applause.) He proceeded to urge the Churchmen present to unite together, and [illegible] Established Church itself. (Cheers.) He charged the Church of Rome with alliance with infidels; probably she would declare her apostacy, and soon did so [illegible] Another subject connected with the See of Rome was [illegible] cumbent of Shadwell, near Leeds, objected to the resolution, which [illegible] Dr. Hook read a letter, addressed by Mr. Hathaway to [illegible] especially the Unitarian, were the speeches of the first two speakers. (Disapprobation.) Dr Hook read a letter, addressed by Mr. Hathaway to [illegible] which

the Christian duty of viewing in a charitable light the differences of opinion amongst ourselves. I determined not to employ my own words or arguments in speaking to you on this subject of lights on the altar, but I will use the words of one who, whatever may have been his opinions at a former period, cannot be supposed to be now a favourer of those views and practices which you regard with suspicion. I mean Dr. Hook, the vicar of Leeds. Dr. Hook has published a work, entitled 'A Dictionary of the Church of England;' and under the head of 'Lights' he speaks thus:—"This custom of having lights upon the altar of the church is enjoined by the laws and sanctioned by the use of the Church of England. The Church has upon the altar certain lights to symbolise to the people that Christ in his twofold nature is the true light of the world." Now, mark what Dr. Hook at much length, the rev. gentleman continued:—" The Bishop of London came to this church on St. Barnabas Day, the 11th of June last. He entered this house of God, and examined with a critical eye every portion of it. Everything was pointed out to him by me; nothing was omitted. He came on a grand festival of the Church; he consecrated this house of God; he gave us his blessing, and went away leaving us his benediction and deed of consecration. Now, what difference can there be between June the 11th and November the 24th? We have built and ornamented this holy sanctuary to the honour of God. It has cost much time, much money, and much labour; our whole heart has been set upon it, and all that has been done, not for the great, the rich, and the powerful, but for the use of the poor; we have opened wide our doors to the Christian poor of the parish. Is it fair to come down upon us and the church in worship, without considering what you have to say in justification of your so acting, and without reflecting why all this care and trouble has been taken? At the conclusion the Offertory was read, and the congregation slowly dispersed. A few persons attempted to hiss the performance of a piece of sacred music on the organ while the congregation were leaving the church, but the interruption was soon put an end to. A large crowd was assembled outside the church, where a body of the B division of police preserved order.

MR. HUME, M.P., has written a letter to the editor of the *Hull Advertiser*, in which he characterises Lord John Russell's letter as "a tub thrown out to the whale, and accuses the noble Lord of wishing to raise religious animosities in order to stifle the demands for reform, and stop the progress of political improvement.

FROM IRELAND, Dr. Murray, in forwarding to the "most Eminent and most Honourable Lord Cardinal Wiseman" the address of the Catholic Association of last week, spoke of it as a proof of the perfect union of heart and mind which subsists between the Catholic clergy of Dublin and their fellow Catholics. Cardinal Wiseman, in his reply to his "dear Lord and Brother in Christ," spoke of the sympathy of the clergy of Dublin at "that cheering while we are suffering from the extraordinary commotion around us;" and expressed an assurance "that the good sense of our fellow-countrymen will soon bring them to see the establishment of our hierarchy in its true light, and that ample justice will be rendered, both to our acts and to our motives, by the public here."

IN SCOTLAND there have been meetings, principally of the clergy, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, at all of which memorials to the Premier and the Queen have been adopted, though at most of them with objections, dissent, and remarks on the Catholicism within the Church of England. The Free Church has passed a series of resolutions, declaring that the Church of Rome is not of the Church, that the Pope of Rome is anti-Christ, the man of sin, that his pretensions are irreconcileable with the independence of nations, &c.

AFFRAY AT BERKENHEAD.—On Saturday last, a number of the ratepayers of Birkenhead was called by the magistrates, to present an address to the Queen on the Papal aggression. The meeting was fixed for one o'clock; but shortly after ten, a large body of dock labourers assembled at the door of the Town-hall, and took possession of the entrance. Driven away by the police, they collected in great numbers, and were armed with bludgeons. The Rev. E. B. Brown, Roman Catholic priest; another priest, Mr. Aspinall, barrister, and others, met at the office of Mr. Brotherton, solicitor, in Market-street, and were on their way to the meeting, and Mr. Brown insisted on the mob giving up their bludgeons to him. They did so, and the bludgeons were laid on the ground; but no sooner had he entered the Town-hall, than the bludgeons were again seized, and a regular attack made upon the magistrates'-rooms, the windows being smashed, and an assault made upon the police. The windows of the Bridewell and Police Office were also smashed. About a dozen of the police, chiefly from Liverpool, were wounded, and two are not expected to recover. The magistrates came to a resolution not to endanger the public peace, and adjourned the meeting.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE REV. DR. CUMMING.—The following has written to the *Times* to say that he had received a letter from Cardinal Wiseman's Secretary, enclosing the following communication from the Cardinal:—

St. George's Southwark, Nov. 1.

"Dr. Cumming gives an extract from the oath taken by Bishops and Archbishops, copied from the *Pontifical*, printed at Antwerp in 1677, and states, 'I presume that Cardinal Wiseman, on receiving the *pallium*, took that oath.' To prevent further misrepresentation, I, the Cardinal's permission to state to you, that by a rescript of Pope Pius VII. dated April 18, 1818, etc. etc. quoted by the rev. doctor, such oaths as he has mentioned are not admitted by all Bishops and Archbishops who are subject to the British Crown. The archbishop elect receives the *pallium* before he takes the oath of Fidelity. Formæ juramenti pro episcopis et Vicariis Apostolicis Episcopal-Imperiis praditis qui in locis Magnæ Britanniæ subjectis versantur, prescripta a Sd. Pio P. VII. die 13 Aprilis, 1818." In the copy of the Pontifical published in Rome-square, the oath to be taken by Archbishops receiving the *pallium* in consecration of Bishops in England, the sentence is cancelled. Dr. Cumming is at liberty to expose, if he can, the fraud which has been committed.

"My allegation," Dr. Cumming continues, "was, that every Romish Bishop, on receiving the *pallium*, without which he cannot assume the title of Archbishop, does consecrate and solemnly swear to maintain the Papal supremacy in the province being appointed Archbishop of Westminster—is required in the *Pontificale Romanum* to swear, among other things, 'I will persecute and attack heretics, schismatics, and rebels to the Pope.' Dr. Wiseman says he has seen the oath by his secretary just before I began my lecture, informing me that the said persecuting clause is omitted in the oath taken by all Bishops and Archbishops subject to Her British Crown." I accepted the invitation, and this day (Monday), in company with Sir J. Herschel, Admiral Admiral Vernon and Admiral Fitzroy, I inspected the Cardinal's *Pontifical* submitted to me at 'the Episcopal residence, Golden-square.' In the *Pontifical* thus laid before me I found in the 89th page the very words I quoted, and in the 91st page the very words of my lecture, black ink drawn over the passage, with a pen apparently very recently used, leaving the words disclaimed by the Cardinal sufficiently legible, but without any fair ground for verification of the charge. I found that the 91st page is the body of the book I found the same oath in MS., without the persecuting clause, and without initials or other verification, and apparently very recently written in the room. On referring to the oath required to be taken by a Bishop elect by an Archbishop—(Dr. Wiseman having been received made one)—on receiving the *pallium*, as given at page 88 (Paris edition, 1664) of the *Pontifical* published by order of the Cardinal, I found the persecuting clause—"Hæreticos, schismaticos et rebelles Domino meo Papæ vel successoribus prædictis, pro posse persequar et impugnabo,' printed in a bold type, without any alteration, emendation, or correction whatever, constituting in the Archbishop's oath and own *Pontifical* part and parcel of the oath which every Archbishop on receiving the *pallium*, as I have already stated, must take."

AN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN FROM THE WOMEN OF LIVERPOOL against the Papal aggression is in course of signature in that town. "The practice of private auricular confession" seems to shock the ladies more than all the other terrors of Popery.

DOCUMENTS.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, in a reply to the clergymen of Plymouth, has assured them that they may rely upon the best efforts of the Bishops to counteract the machinations of Popery, and avert, under the blessing of God, the mischiefs which seem to threaten us from the late act of aggression upon the Church. His Grace, in a more elaborate reply to the Archdeacons and Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury, dated Lambeth, Nov. 21, 1850, says:—"I am much gratified by receiving an address of the kind which the clergy of my diocese of Canterbury, 'protesting against the act of aggression upon our Church recently committed by the Papal see.' You justly observe that the appointment of Bishops in this country, and the consequent creation of titles and sees, is wholly in direct opposition to the statutes of a country, which affirm that no foreign prelate or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority within this realm, while the Queen's Majesty, under God, is the sole supreme governor. 'When a foreign potentate assigns particular districts of England, he must be in a certain sense aggressive if it is sincere; and it is the known characteristic of the Roman Catholic religion to be not merely aggressive, but unresting and to rest satisfied with nothing short of obscure dominion. We shall therefore act wisely if we look around us and inquire whether any peculiar circumstances amongst ourselves may have caused the present time to appear to the courts of Rome a favourable opportunity for the movement of which we complain. Ten years have elapsed since I thought it necessary to warn the clergy of another decree against the dangerous principles which, when carried out, tend naturally to those Romish errors against which our forefathers protested, and which were renounced by the Anglican Church. The result has proved that the judgment then formed was in no wavering manner, on the contrary, certain of our clergy, professing to follow my those principles have proceeded onward from one Romish tenet and one Romish practice to another, and in some congregations all that is distinctive in Protestant doctrine or Protestant worship has disappeared. Other instances might be mentioned, such, for instance, as the titles and grace conferred upon the Roman Catholic dignitaries in Ireland and our colonies, which have afforded some colour to the belief that a change had come over the spirit of our rulers, and that the Reformation principles might be ventured without risk of serious notice or national opposition. Our first duty, therefore, in the present crisis, is to retrace our steps wherever they have tended towards Romish doctrine or Romish superstition; and, while we appeal to the Legislature to protect our Churches from foreign invasion, to be especially careful that we are not betrayed by enemies within. But another duty is incumbent on us, of still greater urgency. The corruptions of the Romish Church are very congenial to the human mind, and especially to the natural bent of the Irish mind. It becomes doubly necessary for the clergy to guard their people against this danger. The laity must lend their aid and supply the means of adding to the number of clergy, together with a provision for those bold visitors and Scripture readers, without which it is impossible to make head against the ignorance and apathy of an untaught multitude. The enemy has shown that he considers we have a weak point. It is our business to strengthen that point, and guard it from attack; and not to allow the ignorance of any part of our population to betray them into the hands of Rome. The clergy may depend upon my using whatever influence belongs to the high and responsible station in which I have been called, to maintain her Majesty's 'Royal prerogative and title, and to assert the rightful claims of the Church of England.' And I have full confidence that they, on their part, will never be wanting in their endeavours to render his unassisting attempt which may be made to weaken or subvert the Protestant claim, of which they are the appointed guardians."

THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, in reply to the clergy of Cowfold, speaks of the audacious aggression, and says, "Christendom, deadened of the errors which now bind in large numbers of it in slavery to man, will live, not in pilgrimages to imaginary relics, nor in a vain terror of a purgatory unknown to Scripture and antiquity, but in the light of a free access to God for pardon for sin through his blessed Son, and through Him only who ever liveth to make intercession for us."

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, in a reply to the clergy of Woodstock, says, that it "The insult offered to our Queen and nation has, I fear, been invited by a policy which in Ireland and in our colonies has acknowledged similar appointments. But we may hope, from the professions we have recently read, that such claims will now be firmly resisted by her Majesty's Government."

THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH indicates his lesson on his clergy on the occasion: "Whenever men, guided by worldly policy, and forgetful of the rules of charity and apostolical regulations, attempt to invade, systematically, the rights of others, they will soon find themselves deserted in their calculations, and blindly hurried into steps which can only end in overthrowing their own projects."

THE BISHOP OF BANGOR says of the Pope:—"Hitherto that prelate has been contented to superintend his adherents in this country through the agency of his vicars or vicegerents. He has now taken on himself to parcel out this kingdom into territorial divisions or dioceses, erecting into sees certain cities and towns within her Majesty's dominions, and giving charge over them to men of his own nomination, bound to him by an oath of fealty, assigning to them titles of distinction, and the exercise in his behalf of a jurisdiction which no foreign prince, prelate, or potentate has ever had any right to exercise within this realm."

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER, in a second reply, has entered into the question of appointing Romish Bishops in other countries, and says, that, "according to a long-established and customary usage, many Bishops appointed by the Emperor and confirmed by the Pope; though, in Hungary, they exercise jurisdiction immediately on appointment, without such confirmation. In Italy, the Archbishop of Milan, the Patriarch of Venice, and the Archbishop of Udine, are nominated by the Emperor of Austria; the Patriarchs of Venice and Aquileia, by the Venetian Senate. All Bishops, holders of benefices endowed by the King, and many of their benefices during the vacancy of any See, in Sicily, by the King of Naples. All Bishops, Archbishops, and Bishops of great church dignities were, according to several concordats, named in Sardinia, Piedmont, and Savoy by the King. In Tuscany, the Pope selected out of four candidates presented to him by the Grand Duke. In France, Spain, and Portugal, the King of each is stated to appoint all Bishops, and, in France, all Prelates. In Spain, the fifty benefices reserved to the See of Rome can only be held by persons born in the country."

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM, replying to the clergy and laity of Sunderland, says:—"As an Englishman, I am not disposed to regard this aggression merely as the flight of a content boy-bishop. Whatever may be the religious views of the independence of a nation, always renowned for its love of freedom, and for its power to secure it. I therefore do not inquire whether such a proceeding be unfriendly or unlawful; or whether it is more in accordance with the spirit of that church, or the decrees of this or that council; but whether it be not a direct attempt on the part of a foreign prince to usurp spiritual authority. There can be no doubt that it is an unwise, but not the less daring, attack upon the supremacy of the Sovereign, and consequently upon the privileges of our Church." The Bishop also adverts to the dissensions among ourselves, and looks on the attack as a solemn warning against dissension; to the melancholy spectacle of a few unhappy and misguided men among us who make what has taken refuge at Rome; and to the spirit of Papacy being ever aggressive.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, in his reply to the clergy of that diocese, goes further, and is more specific than most of his brethren. "Arguments (he says), however, and declamation against an artful, impudent, and daily encroaching enemy are not alone sufficient: we must act as well as speak, and we cannot but express our hope that her Majesty's Ministers will now perceive the danger of the erroneous policy they have hitherto adopted towards the Church of Rome: and as it has been arrogantly asserted that the Pope cannot and will not recede from the step he has taken, that he will remain where he is, though the advice of the Privy Council, to issue an order more effective than the Pope's Bull, commanding the intrusive Roman ecclesiastic to leave the kingdom until they shall renounce the pretensions and titles they have assumed, and revert to those by which they have hitherto been allowed to designate themselves in administering the offices of religion to her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects."

THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S finds it both startling and affecting that even a single individual by the audacity of his pretensions should have made England has now become ripe for the re-establishment of that foreign dominion it cast off at the Reformation." He hopes that no person will breathe a wish for the infringement of the principles of toleration which the Church has ever asserted, the removal of the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics formerly laboured. He does not, therefore, countenance submission to the indignity of the Pope's Bull, which treats England as if it were a heathen country, and its reigning over it. The Right Rev. prelate called on his clergy diligently to resist the progress of Romish error amongst their flocks.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN, in a weaning reply to some of his clergy, stigmatises the Pope's act as a gratuitous insult, because not necessary for the Catholics, and he advises his clergy to represent to the Legislature the violence done to their consciences who are obliged to take the oath of supremacy, by this act of the Pope, and to controvert the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. "Be pulpits, praying to the Almighty to awaken them to a just sense of their danger from internal dissensions.

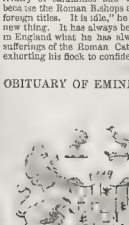
THE NATIONAL SCHOOLMASTERS.—A deputation from this important body waited by appointment upon the Bishop of London, to present him with an address to his Lordship, as their patron, upon the subject of the recent aggression by the Pope of Rome. The Rev. W. Short, M.A., Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate-street, at the request of his Lordship, read the address, which stated that they have seen, with great regret and indignation, the increasing invasion made by the Romanists upon the rights and privileges of the reformed Church of England, which was established in these realms, and particularly the recent attempt of the Bishop of Rome to assume a power which is the sole prerogative of our beloved Sovereign; and while the memorialists begged to declare their attachment to the Church, and to his Lordship, they assured his Lordship of their determination, with God's help, to uphold the Church, her rights, her liturgy, her articles, and her homilies, against all the attacks of Romish aggression. His Lordship replied:—"You are the coadjutors and assistants of the ministers of our Church. It is yours to sow the seed of good principles, and to infuse the elements of sound religious knowledge into the tender minds of the children of the poor. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that you should be yourselves well instructed in the principles of sound religion, and that you should have chosen the Reformed faith and discipline of our Church, from a conviction that they are calculated to diffuse the pure light of Christianity in this country, and to preserve its inhabitants, on the one hand, from the errors of superstition, on the other from those of infidelity and latitudinarianism. I therefore say that it is with great pleasure that I receive you the assurance of your firm attachment to the principles of our Protestant Church. I ventured to say, when I first heard of this measure on the part of the Pope, that as in many cases, under the over-ruling providence and good counsel of evil, so in the present instance, I felt assured that one happy result would follow, that it would awaken the people of this country to a sense of the inestimable privilege which they possess in the existence of a scriptural branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, and lead, I trust, to a more general and lively feeling of attachment to our Church which I am sure pervades the great bulk of the community, but that it would lead them to look rather more closely to the foundation and reason for that attachment, and that the result would be, as I believed we had, the truth upon our side, an increased degree of respect and veneration for that Church. I cannot help remarking that we have much to encourage us in the earnest desire which have been evinced in all parts of the land to participate in the blessings of education among all classes of the community, especially the poorest class. And when I say 'education,' I mean that scriptural Christian education which trains up the children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and qualifies them to discharge their duty to God and to their neighbour in those walks of life in which it may please Providence to place them. For such an education you are called to train up the children in the service of the Church of Rome. I do not mean to say that she makes no provision for her poor children; but I say that she trains them in all her errors and superstitions, and teaches them as little as they can possibly be taught of the pure unadulterated word of God."

THE BISHOP OF LONDON and Dr. Hook discuss the question, in consequence of some expressions of this right rev. prelate on the subject of auricular confession, growing out of this dispute, three of his clergy thought it necessary to ask his diocesan opinion, as his letter admitted that some sort of auricular confession (the practice of the Romish Church) was desirable. In his reply, the Bishop said:—"I thank you for having called my attention to what you consider to be my expression in my answer to a letter which I received from the Rev. T. Bolton, which letter I have not published nor intended to publish. What I intended to say was, that by the words 'auricular confession,' I supposed that every one would understand me to mean the Roman practice of confession, and not what I take to be confession with a reasonable privacy and secrecy, but in against the true Christian liberty that any man should be bound to the membering of his sins, as it hath been used heretofore in the time of blindness and superstition." The right rev. Prelate further entered into the argument of the Church against auricular confession, quoting the same arguments as those at present concluded thus: "I need hardly add, that private confession, even as allowed by our Reformed Church, requires the greatest discretion and carefulness on the part of those clergymen who encourage or permit it, to prevent its assuming the character of 'auricular confession.'"

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM has addressed a pastoral letter to his flock, in which he says, "We have seen the Vicar of God and the Chief Pastor of Christendom held up to burlesque and mockery; the holiest, most devout, and most saving truths and mysteries blasphemed: we have heard the Prime Minister pour out such contemptuous as frail mortal can against the most holy and sanctifying gifts of our dear Saviour; and the clergy of the Church of England, urged on by a high example, contending, in a heated rivalry of calumnies and insults, against the truths we profess; and all this because the Roman Bishops are now called by their English instead of their foreign titles. It is idle," he says, "to talk of the division of the country as a new thing. It has always been divided by us; and the Pope has now only done in England what he has always done in Ireland." He compares the present sufferings of the Roman Catholics to those of the Redeemer, but concludes by exhorting his flock to confide in God, and stand firm and united.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD NUGENT.

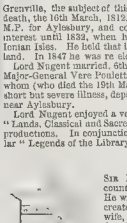


GEORGE GRENVILLE, BARON NUGENT, of Carlanstown, in the county of Westmeath, in the peerage of Ireland, a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and of the Greek Order of the Saviour, was born on the 31st December, 1789. He was the second son of George, the Marquis of Buckingham, by his wife Mary Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Robert Earl Nugent. The Irish Barony of Nugent was conferred upon this lady the 29th December, 1800, with remainder to her second son, Lord George Grenville, the subject of this notice. He inherited the Barony at her Ladyship's death, the 16th March, 1812. Lord Nugent was, during the same year, elected M.P. for Aylesbury, and continued to represent that borough in the Liberal interest until 1832, when he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles. He held that important office till 1835, when he returned to England. In 1847 he was re-elected for Aylesbury.

Lord Nugent married, 6th Sept., 1813, Anne Lucy, second daughter of the late Major-General Vere Poulett, and grand-daughter of the third Earl Poulett, by whom she died the 19th May, 1846; he had no issue. His Lordship, after a short but severe illness, departed this life on the 26th inst., at his seat, Lillies, near Aylesbury.

Lord Nugent enjoyed a very fair literary reputation. He was the author of "Lands Classical and Sacred," "Memorials of Hampden," and other interesting productions. In conjunction with Lady Nugent, he also brought out the popular "Legends of the Library at Lillies."

SIR RICHARD NAGLE, BART.



SIR RICHARD NAGLE, of James's-town House, in the county of Westmeath, was born the 12th August, 1800. He was the elder son of Richard Nagle, Esq. M.P., who was created a Baronet the 4th January, 1813), by his second wife, Mary Bridget, daughter and sole heiress of Owen Groghegan, Esq., of Rosemount. Sir Richard, the subject of this notice, succeeded to the baronetcy, as second Baronet, at the decease of his father, in 1827. A few years since, he was one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Westmeath. As he never married, and had no surviving brother, the baronetcy become extinct by his demise, which occurred recently in GRENVILLE-street, Dublin.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SEBRIGHT MAWBY.

This gallant officer, who died a few days since, at an advanced age, entered the army in 1787, and became a Lieut.-General in 1837. During his career, he saw much rough and laborious service. He was at the siege of Toulon; and he acted with distinction in Corsica and India. In 1812, he commanded the British troops at the storming of Callinger.

SIR FRANCIS HAMMOND, G.C.H.

GENERAL SIR FRANCIS THOMAS HAMMOND was the son of Francis Hammond, Esq., by his wife, the daughter of William Woodgate, Esq., of Wrotham, in Kent; he was born in 1767. Having entered the British Army, he was actively engaged during the early part of the late War; and after rising through the different grades, he became a General in 1837. He had been Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal to George IV, in whose household he continued for forty years, and by whom he was knighted, on the 5th of September, 1820, as G.C.H. in 1827, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Edinburgh Castle in 1841. He was also a Deputy-Lieutenant of Suffolk.

He married, in 1803, Louisa, second daughter of Admiral Sir Richard King, who was created a Baronet the 18th July, 1792. Sir Francis Hammond died on the 26th inst., at his house in Dean-street, Park-lane: he was in the 83th year of his age.

COLONEL KEATE.

This officer entered the British army in 1800, and became a Colonel in 1825. He was actively engaged in the Peninsula from the early part of the war to 1813, and was at the passage of the Douro, the battle of Salamanca and Busaco, the battle of Vittoria, the siege of Pampeluna, and the battles of Nivelle and Nive. He latterly served in the Scots Fusileers. Colonel Keate was for many years Equerry to the late Duke of Cambridge. The gallant Colonel died on the 23rd inst., in Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES RICHARDSON, K.C.B.

SIR CHARLES RICHARDSON, one of the heroes of Camperdown, was born in 1769. He entered the British navy in 1787, and in it passed a glorious career. During the early part of the war, on the 1st of June, 1794, he was slightly wounded; and he was in both battles of Jervis. He had him senior Lieutenant of the at *Cirus* Camperdown; then commanding a detachment of seamen in the Holder; then fighting in Egypt, and afterwards at the reduction of the Dutch West India Islands. He was Captain of the *Cæsar*, when he aided in the destruction of three frigates off Sables d'Olonne, and when the French squadron was attacked in the Aix Roads. He was also at Walcheren, in India, and in China, and he never failed to achieve distinction wherever he served. In 1841 he became Rear Admiral of the White, and was made a K.C.B. Sir Charles died on the 17th instant, at his seat, Painsthorpe Hall, near Pocklington, Yorkshire, full of years, respect, and honours. He was never married.

WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILL OF HIS MAJESTY LOUIS PHILIPPE, LATE KING OF THE FRENCH.

THIS will has just been brought into and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

BY his will, which commences with these words, "I, his Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French, now residing at Claremont, in England, under the title of Count de Neuilly," he bequeaths to her Majesty (his relict) all his money and securities for money, plate, jewels, household furniture, wines, all plate, books, and furniture; and after her decease, then among all his sons and daughters and grandchildren, whose names and titles are given in the will, with power to her said Majesty to give, will or otherwise, to appoint amongst them. All money at Claremont and at the bankers of his house to her said Majesty to be appanels resiliary legatee and sole executrix for life; and, at her demise, has appointed Sir E. Majorbanks, Sir E. Antrobus, W. M. Coulthurst, and John Cazenove executors.

The will was made at Claremont, and is written in English; dated 16th Oct., 1846; signed "Louis Philippe," witnessed by F. C. Jarrett, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and by Pierre Alexandre Napoleon, knight of the Legion of Honour, sergeant of Grenadiers 99th Regiment of the line, on watch about the person of King Louis Philippe.

There is a codicil, dated 19th December, 1848, leaving his castle and estate at Eu, and his estates at Treport, to his son Louis Charles d'Orleans, Duke of Nemours.

The probate is granted to her Majesty Marie Amelie (his widow), the sole executrix for life, and is limited to all his late Majesty's personal estate and effects in Great Britain, Sicily, and America; and also to such of his personal estate as may be in England, and out of France, and which belonged to his late Majesty within the province of Canterbury when he died, subject to the Lower Saxe, in France, and in his houses and buildings at Treport, in the same department; but no further or otherwise.

His property within the province of Canterbury was valued, for probate duty, at £100,000. Stamp, £1350. There is no legacy duty payable during the lifetime of the ex-Queen.

DEATH OF MRS. GORE BELL MARTIN.—The American journals announce the demise of this lady which took place in New York shortly after landing from a voyage across the Atlantic. Mrs. Martin had been prematurely confined at sea, and from that moment gradually sank. Mrs. Bell Martin was the daughter of the late Mr. Martin, M.P. for the county of Galway, the proprietor of the extensive estates at Connemara. In 1847 she married Mr. Gore Bell, the nephew maternally of the late Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P. The deceased lady was the author of several valuable literary productions, and had proceeded to America on a literary tour.

KOSSUTH.—Advices from Constantinople of the 7th state that Kossuth was confined to his bed from a severe attack of fever. The report of the assassination of the Sultan was contradicted, but a wide-spread conspiracy had been discovered, which led to many arrests.

The Boston (United States) papers give the following as the ultimatum of the spirit of opposition in the north to the Fugitive Slave bill:—"In other day a couple of "slave-catchers" arrived at Chicago, in pursuit of two female fugitives, who had, however, left a few hours in advance. The next pursuit of my journey to Detroit, where they expected to meet their victims; but the telegraph was immediately at work, and, long before the arrival of the first train from the south, a steamer had been chartered, and started out to meet the steamer having the fugitives on board, and the latter passed off and conveyed to the Canada shore in safety.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

We have selected Mr. Dodgson's picture, "Happy Hours," for Illustration this week. It is unquestionably one of the most successful of the Artist's fancy pictures—in that style which he has made his own; and in which he so admirably combines sparkling fountains, tall elegant trees, and palatial architecture; whilst numerous Watteau-like groups of figures, and sunny gleams of chequered light, diversify the cool sequestered shades.

In resuming our brief notice of the Exhibition, we would especially mention that charming piece of sweet and arch expression, beautifully painted by Mr. Solomon, 290. "The Secret."

Immediately adjoining the entrance to the Gallery, hangs, we think, one of the best drawings in the room, 319. "Ben Norris—Haymakers Resting," by T. M. Richardson. It is very delicately coloured, and the atmospheric tones are very tender and refined; whilst the tasteful manner in which the foreground figures are composed and introduced is deserving of the highest praise.

189. "Make Hay while the Sun shines," by C. Davidson, is well worthy of minute attention. It is full of daylight; and in it rich masses of cool-toned and rustling foliage are opposed to a bright sky, filled with a multitude of shattered and swiftly-moving cloud forms.

Mr. Gastineau has managed to invest his view of the "Port of Fleetwood" with a moonlight effect that is very fine, and almost poetical.

We greatly admire Mr. Ansdell's small picture (297), "Sportsman and Dogs." It is unaffected, refined, and delicately true in its execution; and we admire it all the more, because we trace in it no imitation of Sir Edwin Landseer's works.

Close by this is placed a little, slightly painted bit from Nature, by Creswick—a dark and purple mountain, relieved by a bright fragment of sky; solemn, but very beautiful.

116. From "Tooting Common," by Mr. Bennett, is another small picture, in which a simple passage of natural truth is rendered with excellent feeling and taste.

Mr. Boddington's paintings (129 and 104) are remarkable for the great amount of varied detail and observation which they exhibit.

We must not forget Mr. Corbould's drawing, 312. "The Swing"—is a novel incident, very happily treated; or, Mr. Penley's light and exceedingly pretty picture, 208. "The Ballad, Hours of Sunshine;" or, Mr. Le Jeune's "Study of a Female Head," 246—so broad and simple in its light and shade, worthy of Giorgione, or, Mr. Linton's "St. Giorgio at Venice," 142 a little superior Canaletti, of subdued colour, and full of melancholy light; or, 187. "The Harvest Field, Kent," by Mr. Jutsum—a very rich and first-rate drawing; or, 266. "Ehrenbreitstein," by J. B. Pyne—very broad and brilliant, and even magical in its effect, from the simplicity of the means employed; or, the spirited and vigorous sketch by Mr. Pickersgill, of "A Citizen of London defending his house during the riots in the reign of Henry II.;" or, lastly, Mr. Frith's excellent little picture, 245. "Lord Foppington describing his way of passing the four-and-twenty hours," in which his Lordship figures in the most approved of snuff-taking attitudes, like a half-dried mummy decked in cerulean and golden vestures.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—The most disastrous intelligence (says the *New York Weekly Herald*) comes from the overland emigrations. The only wonder is, that the loss of life has not been greater. From the Missouri frontiers, up the great Plate river to its sources near the South Pass, it is a holiday journey, over the most beautiful prairies, abounding in game, grass, and water. A hard service of several hundred miles then follows, through the defiles and canons of the Rocky Mountains, to the Great Salt Lake. This is the half-way house, the happy valley of the Mormons, whose industrious cultivation of their narrow dominions has saved thousands of emigrants from absolute starvation. But it is after leaving the Mormon Valley that the real troubles of the emigrants begin. A desert has to be crossed to reach Humboldt's river; and the valley of the river itself, for over three hundred miles, is but a scanty ribbon of grass through a continuous desert. During the past season this valley appears to have been flooded from the snows of the mountains, adding immensely to the sufferings of the emigrants. The river sunks in the sands some eighty miles on this side of the Sierra Nevada, and this interval is a blank volcanic desert, without grass or water, save a few boiling volcanic springs. Over this interval the exhausted animals and waggons of the emigrants are strewn by thousands. And, to add to their calamities, the cholera, which seems to have hung upon their rear from Missouri, had here commenced its work of destruction upon the famishing multitude. The most liberal and praiseworthy efforts, however, were being made by the people of California, to send over the mountains provisions and annuals for the relief of the perishing adventurers. It is to be hoped that the great range of the snow-covered Sierra Nevada will act as a barrier against the passage of the cholera into the mining country on the Pacific side, or otherwise a fearful havoc may be apprehended among the miners, should the pestilence be introduced among them in their exposed condition.

On Monday night a desperate affray took place on the grounds of Lord Guernsey, M.P., near Leamington, between two of his Lordship's keepers and seven poachers: there was firing on both sides, but such was the desperate onslaught made by the poachers, that both the keepers received frightful injuries.

THE "CÆSAREA" AND "SARNIA" SCREW STEAMERS

THE Channel Islands have always been noted for their beautiful climate, their fruits, flowers, and vegetables, their enterprising but hospitable and urbane inhabitants; and they are still the resort of the delicate in health, as well as of many respectable English families, whose limited means fail to give that amount of social comfort in expensive England which these beautiful Islands offer. Since the alteration in the import duties of the mother country, the Jersey and Guernsey farmers have been placed on a level, and have had to compete with foreign rivals in the supply of produce and provisions to this country, for which, however, they are prepared; and no better proof of the spirit of the inhabitants and growing importance of these Islands need be sought, than the demand for additional steam-power in their trade. For this purpose two beautiful steam-vessels, on the screw principle, were lately launched from the building-yard of Messrs. T. and W. Pim, of Hull, the first practical engineers and iron ship-builders who adapted the screw as an auxiliary power to merchant-vessels, the last being their twelfth steamer on this construction. The *Cæsarea* and *Sarnia* (the ancient names of Jersey and Guernsey) have been built solely for the line between London and these islands; and everything requisite for the comfort of passengers, as well as convenience for stowage of cargo, has been well and carefully considered and adopted. The cabins are on the poop deck, and can accommodate sixty passengers with bed-berths. The burthen of each vessel (for they are sister ships, being in every respect built and fitted up in the same manner) is 265 tons; length aloft, 133½ feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet; and depth of hold, 13 feet. Their engines are 40 horse-power, and the boilers upon the principle lately patented by the Messrs. Pim, which at the same time saves both space and coals, an important *desideratum* in steaming.

THE SCREW STEAMER "CÆSAREA."

In conclusion, we congratulate the London, Jersey, and Guernsey Screw Steam Navigation Company on the spirit they have shewn in providing the trade with a line of vessels so long required in it, and so well adapted to it; and we entertain no doubt but that the liberal plans they have formed will be productive of a handsome remuneration to themselves, and a great boon to all concerned in the trade.

We should add that the principle of Pim's Patent Boiler, used in the *Cæsarea* and *Sarnia*, consists in giving a double circulation to the flame and heated gases generated in the furnaces through the tubes, thus keeping their heating influence longer in contact with the water in the boiler, thereby absorbing that heat which usually and uselessly escapes up the chimney, causing its rapid wear, as well as extravagant consumption of fuel—evils which are now remedied by the application of these Boilers.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ART.—"HAPPY HOURS."—PAINTED BY G. DODGSON.

FRAGMENT OF THE PARTHENON FRIEZE.

We have been favoured by Mr George Scharf, jun., with a copy of his Sketch, made at Marbury Hall, of the Fragment of the Parthenon Frieze which he discovered, last month, in the collection of J. Smith Barry, Esq.

The Fragment is now restored to the original slab in the British Museum—No. 38 Black, 36 Red—and may be easily distinguished by the striking contrast of colour. The recent acquisition has retained its freshness and purity of tint, and affords a serious proof of the injurious effect of our atmosphere upon these Phidian treasures since their deposit in the British Museum.

Marbury Hall, near Northwich, in Cheshire, deserves to rank high among the private collections of works of art, both in painting and statuary, in this country. It rivals the famous collection at Ince Blundell, near Liverpool, and contains more celebrated works of ancient art than that known formerly as the Museum Worsleyanum. The mansion stands away from the usual track of sight-seers, and has, moreover, always been difficult of access: the present discovery is, therefore, mainly owing to the privilege of admission as a visitor. Dallaway, in his "Anecdotes," p. 364, enumerates several of the important statues treasured here, but much has been added since his time. The collection was begun in 1771, at Rome, by the Hon. J. Smith Barry, at the same time that Messrs. Townely and Blundel, with the assistance of Jenkins, the English banker, were enriching their galleries from the excavations of Gavin Hamilton; and, among the statues and reliefs, are to be recognised several valuable works, known by former Italian publications, but which were since lamented as lost. The present owner is about to construct new galleries, more favourable for their display, but this must necessarily be a work of considerable time.

The Parthenon Fragment was found neglected in a corner, together with another admirable torso of a youth in spirited action; but no traces can be discovered of records of the time when they came into the collection, or through whose hands. So portable a fragment might easily have been brought to the Piræus, and shipped to Italy, where dealers were in all parts anxious to satisfy the demands of the market in Rome. Valued as the other works were, Mr. Barry had no idea that his roof sheltered a portion of the most celebrated Temple erected by the Athenians; but his surprise soon gave way to a more liberal sentiment, that of renouncing the possession in restoring the sculpture to its original place, and making national property complete in the most important part of the composition. Steps were instantly taken to identify the gap to which it belonged, and no time was lost in transmitting the treasure to the hands of the trustees of our National Museum.

FRAGMENT OF THE PARTHENON FRIEZE, FOUND AT MARBURY HALL.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA. Atchley and Co.

The great and deserved success of the Dioramic Pictures exhibited at the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street, has led to the publication of the present work, an artistic commemoration for our library and drawingroom tables. It comprises the thirty-two scenes from the Exhibition Pictures, engraved of a large size, upon wood, from drawings by Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, Absolon, Herring, sen., D. Roberts, R.A., H. Warr, and other eminent artists. The execution of the engravings is of various degrees of merit—the night scenes being the most effective, and all having the advantage of printing in tint. The several pictures are highly attractive; and the preponderance of marine scenery and characteristic incident especially fit them for "moving" exhibition: mere land localities would be less fitted for this plan of representation. We start with the Oriental peninsula: next are the Southampton Docks, with the steamer and its passengers, the lovely Isle of Wight and Osborne; the Needles, by moonlight; the Berlingas, and the sleepless Bay of Biscay: Cintra, and its curious craft; the busy Tagus; Cape Trafalgar, a famed historic site; Tarifa, and its interesting coast scenery; Gibraltar, in frowning grandeur; the coast of Algiers, and its triangular city; Pantelaria and Galeita, and Mediterranean craft; sunny Malta; Alexandria, and the steamer by moonlight, the halt by the Mahmoudie Canal, Boulac, where omnibuses have almost superseded donkey-boys, dragomans, and porters; Cairo, by night; the Mussulman Cemetery, and its ceremonies; the Dead Camel in the Desert; the Central Station, as unpicturesque as any railway terminus; another scene in the Desert, followed by a night encampment; Women drawing Water, a picturesque custom; Joseph's Well, and halt of travellers; Suez, and its stirring harbour; the Red Sea, a sombre spectacle scene; the Port of Jeddah at sun-rise; Mocha, and its whitened buildings; Aden, "the Gibraltar of the Red Sea;" Ceylon, and its luxuriant vegetation.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—No. V.—THE LOST DAY.

Farewell, O day mis-spent!
Thy fleeting hours were lent
In vain to my endeavour.
In shade and sun
Thy race is run
For ever! oh, for ever!
The leaf drops from the tree,
The sand falls in the glass,
And to the dread Eternity
The dying minutes pass.

It was not till thine end
I knew thou wert my friend.
But now, thy worth recalling,
My grief is strong—
I did thee wrong,
And scorn'd thy treasures falling.
But sorrow comes too late;
Another day is born.
Pass, minutes, pass; may better fate
Attend to-morrow morn.

Oh birth, oh death of time!
Oh mystery sublime!
Ever the rippling ocean
Brings forth the wave
To smile or rave,
And die of its own motion.
A little wave to strike
The sad responsive shore,
And be succeeded by its like
Ever and evermore.

A change from same to same—
A quenched, yet burning flame—
A new birth, born of dying—
A transient ray,
A speck of day,
Approaching, and yet flying—
Pass to Eternity.
O day, that came in vain!
A new wave surges on the sea—
The world grows young again.

Come in, To-Day, come in!
I have confess'd my sin
To thee, young promise-bearer!
New Lord of Earth!
I hail thy birth—
The crown awaits the wearer.
Child of the ages past!
Sire of a mightier line!
On the same deeps our lot is cast:
The world is thine—and mine!

Charles Mackay.

THE ORTOLAN.

(To the Editor.)

In the interesting account of the Ortolan, in the Illustrated London News of the 9th inst., you say that in Italy, where the bird is kept for gastronomic purposes, it is *fed* in a *dark* room. This is true only to a certain extent, and is apt to mislead many of your readers. The fact is that the Ortolan has a peculiar habit of feeding, which is opposed to its rapid fattening; it feeds only at the rising of the sun. To surmount this peculiarity, those who pander to the taste of Italian gourmands place the ortolans in a warm chamber, perfectly dark, with only one aperture in the wall. Their food is scattered over the floor of the chamber. In the morning the keeper of the birds places a lantern in the orifice of the wall; by the light thus thrown in, the Ortolans, thinking the sun is about to rise, greedily consume the food upon the floor. More food is scattered about, and the lantern withdrawn. The Ortolans soon fall asleep. In about two hours the whole process is repeated, and so on four or five times every day. The Ortolans thus treated, become like little balls of fat in a few days. This arises from the absence of waste by motion, in the extra sleep which the birds get, absence of the usual chemical changes from the influence of light, an unusual supply of food from their taking four or five meals a day instead of one, and great facilities for digesting that food in being removed from the view of external objects, which produce anxieties, and hamper the digestion.

T. H.

Legal Appointment.—The Hon. David Plunkett, son of Lord Plunkett, ex-Chancellor of Ireland, has resigned the office of Master of the Court of Common Pleas, in consequence of serious ill health. The salary of this office is £1000 per annum. The retiring allowance of the hon. gentleman is to be fixed by the Treasury.

Poisoning by Confectionery.—Doctor Letheby, of the London Hospital, narrates (*Med. Tim.*, June) several cases of poisoning occasioned by eating coloured sweetmeats, jellies, &c. The ornamental kinds of confectionery are frequently tinted with poisonous pigments; the greens, for example, are commonly produced by means of arsenite of copper (Scheele's green), verdigris, or a mixture of crome and prussian blue; the yellows, by chromate of lead; the reds by vermillion (bisulphuret of mercury) or oxide of iron; and the whites by carbonate of lead, oxide or carbonate of zinc, chalk, or sulphate of baryta; and, frequently, the fine frosting which covers the commoner kinds of twelfth-cakes and the hard white sugar of comfits contain from 10 to 30 per cent. of plaster of Paris, or of whiting.—*Medical Recorder.*

Fatal Accident from a Pea.—A youth, the son of Mr. Richard Bolton, of Great Horton, Yorkshire, was playing a few days since with a juvenile companion, who was pretending to place a pea in his ear and to make it come out of his mouth. Bolton, believing the feat to have been really performed, was induced to make the attempt himself, and thrust the pea so far into his ear that it could not be got out. In a vain endeavour to extract it made by a medical man, it was sent further in, and the poor boy died four days afterwards from the effects.

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.—MR. SERJEANT MILLER'S FAREWELL.

MR. SERJEANT MILLER'S FAREWELL TO THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

On Thursday week, an interesting ceremony took place in the Middle Temple Hall, consisting of the taking leave of one of their members (Mr. Miller), who has just been elevated to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law. A short time before the dinner hour, the newly-made Serjeant, attired in full Court dress, having entered the Hall, was addressed by the representative officer of the Bench, who first read Mr. Miller's patent of office, and then congratulated him on his elevation; at the same time presenting him with a purse of crown pieces, in accordance with the ancient usage, which is to be considered as a retaining fee for services he may at any future time be requested to perform on behalf of his Inn. The learned Serjeant having made a few remarks in reply, the Bench and other members of the Inn escorted him to the door of the Hall, where each shook hands with him, and he retired to Serjeants' Inn.

The Serjeants, it may be observed, form a distinct brotherhood or society of themselves at Serjeants' Inn. The judges of the three superior courts of common law are invariably made members of this brotherhood prior to their elevation; and it is for this reason that in court they always address a Serjeant by the term Brother, as "Brother Shee," "Brother Wilkins," &c., according to the party's name. This appellation is applied to no other barrister, not even a Queen's counsel.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Although the Italian Opera has already been opened some time in Paris, we have not remarked any of those brilliant *toilettes* which are to be met with at a more advanced stage of the season.

The new stuffs most worthy of notice are *drugget*, *antique watered silk*, *mandarin damask*, and *lampas*, all of lively and gay patterns: the shades are fresh and delicate, rising from a dark ground. The stuffs present all the richness of the time of Louis XV.; to which they add the perfection of the manufacture of the present day. Other stuffs less gorgeous are *satins*, taffeta silks

SATIN DRESS.—BODDICE LOUIS XV.

worked or plain *silk plaids*, *alcvan*, popelines; *woollen plaids*, plain or embroidered; *reps* worked, &c. These last are for walking dresses, while the first are specially set apart for theatres, balls, and concerts. There are also many cloth dresses, worn with cloaks of the same.

A new and fashionable colour, the *Chambord green*, should be mentioned; it is somewhat blue, and slightly resembles two shades already very much in fashion—*sea green* and *lilac green*.

Bonnets and capotes are almost entirely covered with ornaments, from top to crown. Capotes are made greatly falling off behind; the ground is puffed lengthways, each puff separated by a *ruche*, and the whole disappears in the curtain. On the left, an ostrich feather is twisted into a *rosace*.

The Bonnets are not of so falling a shape as the capotes; the tops are simple, being ornamented with a velvet flower and satin leaves of the same colour as the bonnet. The colours most in quest for both bonnets and capotes are *dove pink*, *white*, *Chambord green*, *deep purple*, *red*, and *tilleul*.

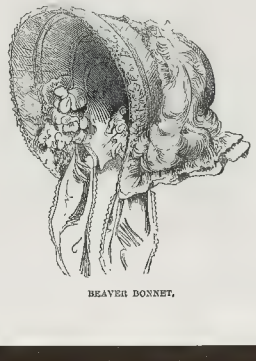
Fashion has not yet decided whether flowers should be worn in bunches or branches; the latter, however, have the best chance; they are more graceful and better adapted for hair-dressing. Long *traines* of foliage, to which are sometimes added flowers, but few and far between, are intertwined with the hair; or two branches fall on each side behind the neck, reaching the shoulders; or the branch makes several turns, and is terminated on one side only, being fastened behind the front band of hair.

The ornaments of the skirts are also formed of bouquets, which seem to detach themselves at hazard, though fastened to the dress.

We should not omit mentioning, as a requisite for an elegant *toilette*, the *Coras*, of richly painted feathers, mounted on mother of pearl, and decorated with marabouts. This novelty is from the house of Duvilleroy, 167, Regent-street.

VELVET CAPOTE.

CORA FAN.



BEAVER BONNET.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dress of worked satin; boddice Louis XV., trimmed with velvet; the skirt likewise trimmed down the front with four velvet ribbons, alternated with two of

MANDARIN DAMASK DRESS.

double the width; the sleeves are wide, and a little longer than those worn in summer; the bosom and front of the bodice are embroidered and trimmed with Alencon point.

Head-dress, of black embroidered velvet, with velvet knot and ribbons; back, of Malines lace, the extremity of which is fixed to the knot between the front ribbons, which are very long.

Dress, surtout-shaped, of mandarin damask, with the pattern so disposed as to trim the front of the boddice, skirt, and end of sleeves. The remainder is trimmed with small bouquets, rising on a plain ground, and similar in design to the larger ones which ornament the front of the dress.

Capote, of dove-coloured velvet, trimmed with black woollen lace: the crown is flexible, and disappears in the curtain; trimmed with a marabout feather, with small black plumes at the extremity.

Bonnet, of beaver, with three rows of lace put on flat; an ostrich feather; the curtain trimmed with lace, velvet flowers, and satin leaves of the same shade as the beaver.

MUSIC.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

The first perfor mce in this country of Spohr's ninth symphony, "Die Jahreszeiten" (the Seasons), took place on Monday night, at Her Majesty's Theatre, the directors having been sufficiently spirited to secure the score specially for the Grand National Concerts, affording another instance of the zeal for art displayed by the executive committee. The new work is entitled "A Descriptive Symphony." Part 1st. "Winter; introduction to Spring; Spring." Part 2nd "Summer; transition to Autumn; Winter." No further key to the design of the composer is given in the programme, and we are not aware whether the work, like Spohr's third symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne" (the Consecration of Sound), when played in Germany, was accompanied with an explanatory poem, as a key to the composer's intentions. Be this as it may, something must be left to the imagination for the amateur to decide, if the short synopsis given above of the Seasons be realised by Spohr. In Carl Pfeiffer's poem ("Die Weihe der Töne"), he undertakes to describe, with his full orchestra, sound before its creation

Keine Töne sind die Liebe,
Keine Sprache die Natur,

and, if the musical amateur will reconcile this fanciful idea with his sense of hearing, there will be no difficulty in imagining the march of the Seasons from this new symphony, the musical divisions in which consist of three movements—an allegro maestoso in B minor, a largo in B major, and an allegro vivace in B minor and major. Any new composition from the author of such oratorios as "The Last Judgment," "Calvary," "The Fall of Babylon," &c., of the operas of "Der Berggeist," "Faust," "Jessonda," "Azor and Zamira," "Der Alchymist," "Pietro d'Albano," &c.; and of the founder of a great violin school in Germany, must be listened to with interest and curiosity. If he be not a master-spirit of his age, Spohr's works are replete with original forms; and his characteristics, such as richness and completeness in harmony, terse and symmetrical, yet artificial and cloying style of melody, monotonous colouring, and superabundance of modulation, are unmistakeable. Mannerism is Spohr's besetting sin, and hence it is that his symphonies generally are somewhat dull and strong, the learning being more striking than the display of vivid fancy and acute sensibility. The symphony of the "Seasons" has all the beauties and defects of Spohr's school to overflow; there is nothing prodigious or electrifying, no theme that "wears a channel in the heart" but there is an accumulative development of the whole powers of science in many portions calculated to present to the mind the changes of the seasons the performers sought to depict. The movement indicative of Spring is full of "dim and dream-like melody." In the war of elements Spohr seems to have been less successful, although he never fails to show his thorough mastery of the instrument in his orchestration. The symphony as yet has been but most imperfectly executed; and, with an improved reading, the "star-like serenity of the spring" will stand forth more delicately, and many other passages will become clearer and brighter. At present, our impression is that the work conveys no distinct impression, and is somewhat modern, and that the marked and peculiar attributes of Spohr's style are not accompanied with any outbreak of those flashes of genius without which a long symphony can never be rendered endurable for the masses, however gratifying the mechanism may be to the professed purist

The Diatins have appeared with their Saxe-horns, playing fantasias and [illegible] "Lucia" and "Lucrezia Borgia;" Cavaliere Lanza as Duke, with their well-known shrill and facile M. Arcos his only blade on the contra-basso. Nezri's clever arrangement of the sad airs from Haydn's "Tempest" has been a pleasant addition to the programme; as also Bell's sparkling trio from "Fabiati, executed on three concertinas by Allan, Davies, and Zess

Mr Lodge's Serenata will be produced next week. Mr. Howard Glover's operatic selection is announced for next Monday. The engagement of the Berlin Chair will terminate this evening (Saturday), after singing in the morning at the Hanover Rooms, where they gave a concert on Thursday.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

The "Great Exhibition Quadrille," with the French drummers and three military bands, in addition to the orchestra, the crystal curtain, and Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, are prominent features of attraction. A quintet of violoncellists, Demunck, Pilet, C. Sainton, Montigny, and Paque, has been one of the instrumental novelties The series of concerts will speedily terminate. M. Jullien has announced his *Bal Masqué* for the 12th of December, after which the dramatic season, under Mr Anderson's management, will commence.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.

On Tuesday night, a combined musical entertainment was presented by Madame Thillon, so long the fascinating *prima donna* of the Opéra Comique in Paris; and by Mr. Hudson, the celebrated Irish comedian. The object of the production is from the pens of Albert Smith and Mr. Selby, and Mr. Edward Loder composed, arranged, and accompanied the songs. The monologue and dialogue have no connected forms; the authors have merely endeavoured to present the peculiar talents of the two *artistes* in their most attractive light, without seeking, apparently, for novelty of ideas and coherency of arrangement. The first part mainly falls on Mr. Hudson, who, as *Jeremy Duke*, a rattling Irishman, gives what is styled "A Crayon Sketch of Men and Manners," as exhibited at Mrs. Colonel Fitzsmythe's *Bal Costumé*;" and the second part, principally allotted to Madame Thillon, and entitled "Coming Events in the Four Quarters of the Globe," introduces divers characters in costume. With judicious curtailment, and the excision of some antique jokes and conundrums, the charming vocalisation of Madame Thillon, and the unctuous comedy of Mr. Hudson, will render the entertainment attractive. Madame Thillon was received in the French romance, "Brune et Blonde," which she gave with piquant effect; and in the finale of a descriptive scene, in which she imitates Jenny Lind in "La Figlia," and the "Song of *Norma*," the Prima, in "Can this country be your own?" Mr. Hudson, in the ballad, "Norah, dear," and a song, "I could if I would, but I won't," in the dress of a *Mrs. Candour*, and a "Lazy Looney," pleased the numerous audience by his tact, and humour. His *Lord Fitzsappy* sketch, in search of the pet puppy-dog, although too lengthy, was clever and spirited. Considerable expense must have been incurred for this entertainment, the costumes of Madame Thillon are very rich, varied, and picturesque—the Chinese, American, African, and fancy dresses particularly so. Mr Hudson's comic chaunt, in which he made hits at the topics of the day, the Pope's bull, of course, being foremost, caused great hilarity, and was encored.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Miss Dolby gave her second *soirée musicale* last Tuesday, assisted by Miss Birch, Mr. Swift, and M. Stockhausen, the accompanyist being M. Benedict. In the programme there was a trio by Sachs for the pianoforte (Lindsay Sloper), violin (Seligmann), and violoncello (Lucas), and a MS. cantata ("Enone,") sung by Miss Dolby, composed by Miss Laura Barker, a most accomplished writer. The third and last *soirée* will be on the 16th of December.——The season of the Sacred Harmonic Society commenced last night (Friday) at Exeter Hall, with "Handel's Messiah," conducted by Costa. Advance of the performance, and of the alterations in the Hall, will appear in our next Number.——The instrumental power of the Royal Italian Music Hall, Adelaide-street, will doubtless attract the attention of musical amateurs. [illegible] are six distinct sets of keys to the great organ, placed in [illegible] and the effect is fine, as the sound [illegible] which [illegible] Handel, when [illegible] ordinary [illegible] Some of the stops—of which there are 57, and 2000 pipes are of beautiful quality. After the organ is usual playing, the great mechanical power of the instrument are exhibited.——Miss Catherine Hayes, after a brilliant tour in Ireland, will leave London this day for Rome, where she is engaged as *prima donna*.——Madame Viardot's triumph in *Valentine*, in the "Huguenots," has been immense: the Grand Opéra in Paris has been filled to bursting to see her in the character in this (for Paris) her new creation. She is now studying "Sappho," Gounod's new opera, which will be put in rehearsal as soon as Auber's "Enfant Prodige" is produced in the course of the ensuing week.——Adolphe Adam's new Mass, composed for the benefit of the Association of Musicians, was performed at St. Cecilia's Day (Nov. 22), at the Church Saint Eustache in Paris. The wedding band of 150 players, and M. Girard directing the chorus of 200 voices; Mdlle. Grimm, Madame Paton, MM. Chapuy, and Bauvais singing the solos ——Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" has created a great sensation at the Philharmonic Concerts.——Félicien David directed the first concert of the Union Musicale, at which Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis" overture was played.——Madame Castellan has made a great hit at the Italian Opera in Berlin, on her début in "Lucrezia Borgia and Halévy's new opera "The Queen of Spades," will be produced at the Parisian Opéra Comique about the middle of December.——Dupres and his daughter have been playing at Stuttgardt in "La Juive" and "Lucia," with success.——Meyerbeer's "Prophète" has obtained a prodigious success at Munich, with Madame Mittermayer as *Fides*, and Fuertinger as *Jean of Leyden*.——Flotow's new opera, "The Grand Duchess," has had the most brilliant reception at the Berlin Grand Opera.——Herr Schuster, the original *Max* (the Seventh) in "Der Freischütz," has died recently, in Dresden. He studied the part under the composer's direction.——Prince Ricnard of Metternich has just published a musical composition, "Reverie," in Vienna

Rachel Edward Plunket Baron Dunsany has been elected a representative peer for Ireland, in the room of Wyndham Earl of Dunraven deceased.

CARDINAL.—"NEVER DID CARDINAL BRING GOOD TO ENGLAND."—We read in Dr. Lingard's History (vol. iv. p. 527), on the authority of Cavendish, that when the Cardinals Campeggio and Wolsey adjourned the inquiry into the legality of Henry VIII.'s marriage with Catherine of Aragon, "the Duke of Suffolk, striking the table, exclaimed with vehemence, that he 'old saw' was now verified—'Never did Cardinal bring good to England.'" I should be glad to know if this saying is to be met with elsewhere, and what gave rise to it?—*From "Notes and Queries"*

More than 5000 Roman silver medals have just been discovered by a poor wine grower in the neighbourhood of Nimes, in a field he ongng to him. They were enclosed in an earthen urn. Another small urn was near it, containing 162 medals of pure gold. The latter, which weighed 867 grammes, were sold to the town of Nimes, and to some amateurs, at the rate of 115f. per ounce. They consist of 2 of Julius Cæsar, 14 of Trajan, 26 Vespasian, 5 Nero, 17 Antoninus, 16 Domitian, 11 Adrian, 3 Commodus, 5 Lucius Verus, 10 Faustinus, 1 Faustina, 2 Septimus Severus, 1 Plotinus, 1 Lucilla (the wife of Antoninus), 1 Nerva, 1 Sabinus, 1 Didius Julianus, 1 Pertinax, and 2 of Aurelian Out of the silver medals, only 1800 have been saved; the others were melted down by a silversmith, to whom they had been sold.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R. (of Artillery Ingenuous, although not very difficult; it shall appear among the enigmas shortly

Y. L.—We are obliged by our correspondent's concise plan of giving the Knight's moves over the board; but we cannot always even recognise a problem to publish it at this moment

A PRACTISED PAWN.—In playing a game by correspondence, it is quite permissable for each party to obtain information from books, although it is not allowable to call in the aid of other players

A YOUNG PLAYER, Bath.—You may get the "Staunton Chess-Men of Levy and Co, College Green, Bristol—and of Salmon Mason-street, Bath

E. H. and P. S. of Guildford.—Too simple even for a tyro

BATH DOG.—They shall be reported on next week

G. S. Shanghae China.—Duly received, and welcomed. A reply shall be dispatched by the next Overland Mail

M. J. Eglinton, W. Trinity College, Cambridge.—The subscriptions to Messrs. King and Horwitz's forthcoming work on "Chess-openings" are payable to the Publisher, Mr. R. Kipg Wellington-street, Strand

E. H. Tarporley.—We are obliged by the games, although they are not sufficiently interesting for publication

R. P. D, and other Correspondents, will save us considerable trouble if on their future communications they will adopt our system of notation, which is uniform both for pieces and Pawns, and by which the moves of either are plainly denoted by the mention of the square they are played to. The old systems are made which denote the move of a Pawn by the position (the number of steps it makes), and the move of a piece by another (the square to which it is played) is becoming quite obsolete

HON SEC—Any Member of Londesham-street, a visit, and see his magnificent display of Chessmen and Tables, before you decide. 2 The best Leather board is that of Lenkins

LIND JEKE, F R D M, and others—Problem No. 367 cannot be solved in the easy way you suppose. TRY AGAIN

A BEGINNER. Lonn and [illegible] the notice to "J. P."

LUDUS LATRUNCULORUM.—Your suggestion is a good one. With regard to the solutions, you are mistaken in both cases

North Gresham, H M.—See the notice to "J. P." Such simple rules should be learned from some rudimentary treatise

A CHESS-PLAYER.—In such a situation, unless your opponent could check you, of course the game would be drawn. See the remarks on a drawn game at page 21 of the "Handbook."

AGNES.—We acknowledge every communication that reaches us; but among the many hundreds sent us occasionally miscarry

CAPE TOWN.—The key move of Enigma No 361 is—1. K to Q B 4th; if No. 622—1. Kt to K B 3d (ch)

SCRUPULUS.—Upon again looking at the Enigma No. 614, we find that the key is 1 R to K B 4th (discovering check). 2. R to Q 4th, &c

QUILL, Sandhurst.—You may obtain a Pocket ch se-board, of the dimensions specified, of Lenthers, 38, Cornhill, or of R to Q 4, Leadenhall-street, London

P. P. Clapham.—Any piece which reaches the 8th square may be exchanged for a Queen, although the original Queen be yet on the board

MENTOR, Post-Captain.—In next week's [illegible] of the problems and gentlemen will oppose the solutions [illegible] of the problems, [illegible] correspondent

[illegible] Chess Club.—Your solutions are correct. All others are wrong

E. H. H, Exeter.—All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of Problem No. 367, by MEMOTTH DUO, W S T, J B, of Worcester, DERWYN, W B W, AGNES, JUVENIS, F G R, BELLAMY, J P, of Hythe, ST. EDMUND, H A T, J L L, [illegible] are wrong

SOLUTIONS of Problem No. 366, by [illegible] SIGMA, AGNES, T F L, F G R, T H [illegible] JUVENIS, SIGMA, AGNES, F G R, BELLAMY, T E F, Jun., H W S, R D M, are correct. All others are wrong

J. L. C.—Thanks for the corrections

NELLY.—It is not known

R T C.—Let us see the game

R B W.—Next week it shall be reported on

P P C.—The best shall appear very shortly

E M.—Your Problems are both defective

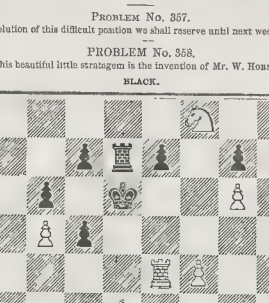
PROBLEM No. 357.

The solution of this difficult position we shall reserve until next week.

PROBLEM No. 358.

This beautiful little stratagem is the invention of Mr. W. HORNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Game played between R. B. BRIEN, of the Oxford Hermes Club, and C. H. WAYTE, of the Cambridge Club. *(Ruy Lopez' Kt's Game.)*

WHITE (R. B. B.)	BLACK (C. H. W.)	WHITE (R. B. B.)	BLACK (C. H. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q to K B 2d	B to Q R 3d
2. K Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	15. K R to K R 4th	Q Kt to K 2d
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3d	16. Q to K Kt 3d	K to R 2d
4. K B to Q R 4th	K Kt to K B 3d	17. K R to K B 2d	Q Kt to K Kt 3d
5. Q to K 2d	P to Q Kt 4th	18. K Kt to K B 5th	B to his sq
6. K B to Q Kt 3d	K B to Q B 4th	19. Q R to K B sq	B takes Kt
7. P to Q R 4th	Q R to Q Kt sq	20. K takes B	Q to K 2d
8. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	21. Kt to K B 3d	K R to his sq
9. P to K R 3d	P to K R 3d	22. P to K R 4th	Q Kt to K B sq
10. P to K 3d	B takes B	23. Kt to K R 2d (a)	Q Kt to K 3d
11. P takes B	Castles	24. Kt to K Kt 4th	Kt takes Kt
12. Q Kt to Q 2d	P to Q Kt 5th	25. Kt takes K B P	Q to K sq
13. Castles on K R's side	P to Q R 4th	26. Q takes Kt, and wins.	

(a) Kt to K Kt 5th (ch) would have been more to the purpose, we believe, but White finishes the game satisfactorily enough

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS

Well-played Game between Lord C——e and Captain KENNEDY, at the St. George's Club.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Lord C.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)	WHITE (Lord C.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	19. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	20. Kt to Q B 5th	P to K 4th
3. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 3d	21. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 5th (ch)
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	22. K to Q 2d (b)	B takes Kt
5. P to K 5th	Q to Q Kt 3d	23. P takes B	Kt to Q Kt 6th (check)
6. P to Q Kt 3d	P takes P		
7. P takes P	K B checks	24. K to Q B 3d	Kt takes R
8. K to Q 2d (a)	K Kt to K 2d	25. K B takes P	K to K Kt 2d
9. P to Q R 3d	Q to Q R 3d (ch)	26. B takes Kt	B to K B 4th
10. Q to Q 3d	Q takes Q (ch)	27. P to K B 3d	K to Q B sq
11. K takes Q	K B to Q R 4th	28. P to K Kt 4th	K R takes P
12. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	29. P takes B (c)	Q R to Q B sq
13. Q B to Q Kt 2d	Castles	30. K to K t sq (ch)	K B to Q 3d
14. Q Kt to Q 2d	P to K B 3d	31. R to K 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
15. P takes P	P takes P	32. P to Q 6th (dis. check)	R takes B (ch)
16. K to K 2d	K Kt to K B 4th	33. K to Q 3d	R takes R
17. Q Kt to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to Q 3d	34. P takes R	R to Q sq
18. K Kt to Q 3d	K Kt to Q B 5th	And White lost the game.	

(a) White may play K to avoid the loss of his Q P, which would have occurred had he interposed the Bishop

(b) If K to Q square, he must lose at least a good Pawn; as

27. K t Q sq — 27. P to Q B 3d — Kt takes P, &c

(c) It is temporary sacrifice. Black double [illegible] opponent's Pawns besides gaining [illegible]

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 696.—*(La Régence.)*

White: K at K t 4th, R at K 8th, Kt at K B 3d, P at K B 6th.
Black: K at his K 3d, R at K Kt sq and Q B 8th, Ps at K Kt 3d and K B 2d.

White plays first, and gives mate in five moves.

No. 697.—By R. B. W., of Oxford.

White K at his K 6th, Q at her Il 3d, R at K B 4th, Kt at K Kt 2nd, P at K R 2nd
Black: K at his 4th, Kt at his K 2d, P at K 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No 698.—*(La Régence.)*

White K at Q R 4th, Q at K sq, R at Q R 8th, B at K B 7th, Kt at K 2nd, P at Q B 2nd.
Black: K at Q B 5th, Q at K 3d, R at Q B 3d, B at Q R 4th, Kt at K B 4; Ps at K 2nd, Q 8th, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At Bow-street, on Saturday, Daniel Shaw, James Badcock, John Gardiner, Mary Anne Cheruneau (*alias* Leonard), George Buncher, Mary Anne Buncher his wife, and Charles Clinton, an errand-boy, were again brought up before Mr. Henry, for re-examination, for being concerned in stealing plate and jewellery, value near £2000, from the premises of Messrs Williams and Clapham, Jermyn-street, Nos. 13 and 14, Strand. After a short hearing the prisoners were remanded for another week, to give the police time to discover the most guilty of the gang.

Mr. Disraeli is writing the life of Lord George Bentinck. He has undertaken his literary task at the request of the Duke of Portland.

Amongst the passengers by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, *Ripon*, which arrived at Southampton on Monday afternoon with the overland mail, was Lord Torrington, late Governor of Ceylon.

It is understood that Sir John Herschel will succeed Mr. Shell as Master of the Mint. This appointment will no longer be held by a member of Parliament, and the salary will be reduced to £1500 a year.

The Worshipful Company of Grocers of London have learnt that Mr. Hume, M.P., intends visiting their town on the 2d of December, to take leave of his son, who is going out in the West India packet to Trinidad, have made arrangements to invite the honourable gentleman to dine with them in the Southampton Ancient Assembly-Rooms for the evening of that day. After Mr. Hume will enjoy the hospitality of the Mayor of Southampton for a short period.

It is understood that in the delicate question of the Lord Rectorship of the University of Aberdeen, Mr. Macaulay is altogether indisposed to accept the invidious office of deciding either against Sheriff Alison or against Lord Palmerston. He has, therefore, decided not to come down. The nomination consequently rests in Colonel Mure, who, however, at the present time, is sojourning in Italy: he returns by the end of the month, and it is generally declared that his vote will be given to the historian of Europe.

Mr. George Thompson, M.P., who has gone to New York on a visit, is announced to address the American people on the approaching "reception" on the evening of the 15th inst. at Faneuil Hall. It was to be "a Gathering of the Friends of Reform, International Amity, and Universal Emancipation." The Hall, however, is the property of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society," by a committee of five of its leading members. Mr. Thompson had issued a notice for a course of five lectures on "British India."

The 16th annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, dated the 30th of June last, has been presented to Parliament. It appears that the total number of lunatics in England and Wales, in public asylums and licensed houses, on the 1st of January, 1850, was 16,079; viz 7074 males, 7925 females. Of these, 238 were found to be criminal lunatics, 67 males and 171 females. Of the whole number, 1036 were chargeable on boroughs. The private lunatics were 3774, and the pauper 11,305. The total number is thus apportioned: in asylums, 7,40; in hospitals, 1,095; in metropolitan licensed houses, 2945; in provincial licensed houses, 15,079.

The eldest Bishop of the English Church is the Bishop of Durham, who is now in his 80th year. The Bishop of Down, aged 42, is the youngest.

The various institutions for the insane throughout the country, according to a report of the Lunacy Commissioners, are in an improved state, and the management of lunatic establishments is, for the most part, humane and judicious. In several instances, the visiting commissioners and justices found it necessary to animadvert upon the unnecessary use of mechanical restraint, neglect of cleanliness, inadequate ventilation, want of sufficient attendants, improper or deficient diet, &c. In seventy cases these defects were brought under the notice of the board, and were wholly or partially remedied.

On the London and North-Western line, near the second bridge above the Cheddington station, at about 11.30 P M., on Tuesday last, four planks, two inches thick, a 16-foot railway rail, and a dozen iron chairs (which are used to fasten the rails to the sleepers) were placed upon and across the up-line. The express train came in contact with the obstruction, which it providentially swept away without sustaining any other injury than that of breaking the safeguard of the engine.

According to the last return of the beet-root sugar trade in France, there were at the end of October 263 manufactories at work, which had made about 8,000,000 kilogrammes of sugar, which was rather more than at the same period last year. The quantity delivered for consumption was 3,700,000 kilogrammes, or nearly 700,000 kilogrammes less than last year.

Mr. Thomas Biggin, of Dronfield Woodhouse, Derbyshire, killed last week an ever being sheep, which weighed when cut up 104lb. This animal attained to that extraordinary fatness with only common food and attention, never having had either corn or cake. She had in three years six fine lambs.

The New Zealand journal of 24 May last report the capture of three sperm whales at the station at the Mount Rhodes, Kodaki, the first instance of sperm whales having been caught by a shore party from the middle island. It is added that several of them have repeatedly been fallen in with between East Cape and Port Nicholson.

In the New Zealand *Independant* of the 20th of May, we find a remon strance against a flagrant abuse which is alleged to have crept in the trade "cheap passages" [illegible] the United States. Cards, [illegible] of which are left free to the captains [illegible] Liverpool, are [illegible] to the wives to sea-passengers as wish to have them, several have been literally transformed into floating grog-shops, and that many young men have thus been brought to incur debts and contract habits of drunkenness

According to advices from Jamaica to the 31st ult., the cholera continued raging with great virulence. The Kingston returns for the 28th report 50 new cases, 15 recoveries, and 35 deaths—remaining 84; at Port Royal 21 new cases, 3 recoveries, and 11 deaths—remaining 34. Sanitary measures were being actively carried into effect

Six years ago there were but two vessels of any kind on Lake Superior (United States), and not more than seven white families could be found within 400 miles from the Sault to La Pointe. Now there are three large propellers, and six or seven sailing vessels. Four lighthouses have been erected by the government, and several thousand immigrants are scattered along the coast.

The Lords of the Admiralty have sanctioned a slight alteration in the new West India mail route scheme. The mail packet is to leave Honduras in future on the 18th of the month, instead of on the 20th, by which she will have a day longer at Havannah for shipping cargo.

On Sunday night, about a quarter to twelve o'clock, as one of the Royal gamekeepers, named Foster, with his helper, named Parker, was out in the Great Park (Windsor), near Cranbourne-lodge, they were attacked and overpowered by a party of poachers. The gun of Foster was wrenched from him, and was most brutally beaten about the head with the barrel of the piece, and he now lies at his residence, High-standing-hill, suffering severely from concussion of the brain.

On Saturday, Master Dowdeswall, senior master, resigned the office of Head Master, which he held for 30 years. It is understood that he is succeeded by Dr. Humphrey, of the Charterhouse. Mr W. James was a candidate for the appointment, which is in the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

The French *chasse-marée*, *Emile Marie*, of barzeaud, Pierre Carhoulent master, coal laden, from Liverpool to Rochefort, went ashore on Monday night, about one league westward of Constantine Bay, Cornwall. She was of Padstow, Cornwall, and became a total wreck. Four of the crew, including the master, perished. The two survivors state that they mistook the Trevose Headlight for Lundy, entered the bay of which they considered it to be shelter.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro to the 11th of October bring the important news of the Buenos Ayrean Minister having demanded his passports, and of the united Brazilian troops to the southward. A declaration of war between those countries was daily expected to ensue.

A rat catcher says "one pair of rats, with their progeny, will produce in three years no less a number than 646,808 rats, which will consume daily (say) as much food as would support 1,691 men, or 1,691 persons." The total receipts of all the boroughs in England and Wales, during the year ending the 31st of August, 1849 was £1,244,656, viz. £1,026,— borough rates, and £207,317 from other sources. The expenditure within the same period was £1,170,019; the balance in the treasurers' hands was £79,559, and the balance due to treasurers £71,232

Reading Gaol is so full, that the visiting justices have issued directions to the clerks of the peace to adjourn the sessional divisions throughout the county that all prisoners for trial are to be committed to the London Gaol

The original MS. of "Waverley," wholly in the handwriting of Sir Walter Scott, the same MS. which was sold at Evans's in 1831, with the other MSS. of the noble series of novels and romances which has just been presented to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, by Mr. James Hall, brother of the late Captain Basil Hall. At the sale alluded to, the MS was bought by Mr. Wilks, M.P., for seventeen guineas; after which it was sold to a gentleman the next week to Mr. Hall, at Mr. Hall's price of 40 guineas. It is a well-known fact to all readers of Scott, that the novel of "Waverley" was commenced about the year 1809, and laid aside in an old cabinet till 1813, when it was again taken up, completed and published, we need hardly add with success.

The Marylebone vestry was occupied at the usual meeting on Saturday with a long and stormy discussion on the salaries of the collectors, which appear to be the members' favourite hobby-horse. Ultimately the salaries of £200 a year for each were retained, and the vestry adjourned

The *Exeter Gazette* reports that the present Earl of Portsmouth is in very precarious state. In the event of his demise, the title and the immense estates both in this country and Ireland will fall to the noble owner of Eggesford, the Hon. Newton Fellowes, who is respected by all who know him

Mr. Irwin's race-horse, Ballinafad, by Harkaway, was accidentally killed a few days since on board the Queen *Victoria* steamer, while *en route* from Liverpool to Dublin. Ballinafad won the Derby Stakes at Newmarket Handicap in the spring of the present year. In 1848 he won the Granby Handicap, and has at various periods won large stakes. The accident was the result of a very violent gale of wind

The *Kilkenny Moderator* says that two women who had been transported eighteen years ago have returned to that city, their term having expired, from Australia, with a large sum of money and quantities of rich wearing apparel, which they had earned in that country under the colonists. In opposition to the general prejudice entertained by the Council of Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the Government

FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER VI.

FREDERICK HOLDERSWORTH had been too much in love from the first hour he set eyes on Matilda, to think seriously of anything else except business; but after his marriage he began to consider what he had done, and whether his having turned one-and-twenty was a sufficient reason for marrying without acquainting his uncle. He also recalled the excuses he had made for not accepting the invitation from Margate, and, on again looking over the letters, his heart reproached him with ingratitude for not going thither, after the urgent manner in which the old officer had written. In short, he felt that he was guilty of having uttered falsehoods, for the simple fact did his evasive replies present it, among themselves. These thoughts struck Fred very forcibly, about a month after his marriage, as he had on that morning again heard from the wine-merchant, in a short sharp letter which came to the point at once, and stated that if they did not see him on Saturday, they should imagine something was going on wrong, and that he (the uncle) should not fail to visit London on Monday, fine as the weather was, and ascertain the cause of the sea-side breezes. Fred was compelled to write back, and state that he should come.

When he reached home that evening, as beautiful wife put on the pretty little cap she had been making (for her husband did his evasive work), and never said that all married women ought to wear caps), and asked him how he liked it. It was really one of the prettiest little excuses for a cap you ever saw, it sat so jauntily on the back of her head, without concealing a single tress of her chastely-arranged hair; and she looked at him so lovingly from under her head-dress, with a cap-string in each hand, that anybody would have admired her. Fred did in his heart; but his mind was too much occupied with the tidings he had to communicate to say anything more than "Very much," and he knew that three days and two nights must elapse before he again saw her, and they had but been married a few weeks, and he really loved her. Then the communication was so sudden, for he had not given her as much as a hint about his going to Margate, for he knew how uneasy she felt when he went before he was married.

The eyes of true affection are keen and watchful, and soon discover when anything is wrong; such a countenance stamped with open sincerity—soon see when the play of light and love, which seems to smile and look out fondly and tenderly, is clouded, instead of giving back glance for glance in that silent language which, unlike the spoken, cannot deceive—for the eyes are generally true tell tales. Matilda saw in a moment that something was wrong; and, throwing the pretty cap aside without bestowing a further thought on it, she came up to Fred, and slipping down, she placed one hand on each shoulder, looked fixedly in his face, and said, "What is the matter?"

Nothing particular," replied he; "only I must leave town to-morrow, and cannot return before Monday."

"And I shall go with you," she said, "shall I not?" It was the look which accompanied the last three words, that caused Fred to cast down his eyes. It seemed to say, "So young, and so short a time married, and such an affectionate little heart as I have got. I know you could not leave me for so long a time, and —I know you would not." And yet, after all, it was but a look, though the hands pressed heavier on a shoulders, and the sweet face approached nearer, and the expectant lips were slightly apart, while a smile played around them; but it was such a look as went to Fred's heart and reproached him for what he had done, for he felt that he dare not take her with him and introduce her to the working wine-merchant as his wife. Familiar as he had ever been with his uncle, he felt that he dare not do this, neither could he refuse to go. It was not until he married Matilda that he felt how obedient he had always been, and dreaded what he never seemed to have thought of before—his uncle's anger. Fred was at first startled when these thoughts and feelings presented themselves; but there they were—and they no sooner came than he knew that he had done wrong. Even then, while his pretty wife leant upon his shoulder, he had not the courage to speak the truth he had not the heart to pain her all at once; so answered, "I will see."

"But you have not told me where you are going," said the young wife, "nor how you travel."

Fred told her he was going to Margate, and that part of his voyage would be on the sea.

"How nice!" exclaimed the pretty wife, clasping her hands and shaking into curls. "Oh! you may be lost, and then I shall never see you again." All Matilda knew of the sea was through reading a volume on shipwrecks she had never looked on the ocean, and the waves and the storms were ever rolling mountains high; that those who sailed in vessels were liable to all sorts of unimaginable things by ropes, and were either constantly sea-sick or incessantly shaking themselves like water-spaniels, and getting rid of the spray of one tremendous billow in the brief breathing-space that was allowed before another came.

"The sea!" echoed her mother, raising her eyes from her work, and leaving the hot iron, for the pants on a shirt-front, and gazing at her daughter with a yellowy yellow tinge which made it look as if that portion had been washed in Gunnell stout; "those who get married never ought to risk their lives on the sea, nor venture on it at all, nor go outside of omnibuses, nor get into cabs unless they are sure the horses will not run away. It is all very well for you, Fred, single, and they care for nobody, and nobody cares for them. If they do go, and run no danger, they ought to go together: then, if anything happens, there will sure to be one by the side of the other to help them out of trouble or anything of that sort, though I believe you have to run a long way when once you get out to sea, where they say there's no land, nor no bottom, so that if a person or so must drown, why I suppose it's as well to be at once over with it; they happen to sink down two or three hundred miles. I am sure, if you love your lawful wife as you ought to do (and she refused a many excellent offers), you'd never think of going without her, because you did happen to get drowned, it would be some comfort to her to see the last of you."

While her mother was drawing the picture of the perils of the "great deep," her pretty daughter was sobbing as if her heart would break, sobbing like a child, and fancying she saw her dear Fred doubled up like a jack-knife and about to be lanched upon by a shark, or plunging head-foremost into one of those seas we had just overthrown, or stopping somewhere among those rocks of which Tennyson discoursed so eloquently, and, for aught she knew, Fred is landed there save, marrying a mermaid.

What with the mother's tongue and the daughter's tears, poor Fred almost wished that old Harry had gone.

"How can you go and leave me, and so soon?" sobbed Matilda.

"Married men have no business to go anywhere without their wives," said the mother-in-law: "when they do, I believe they're about no good."

"It's a journey of business," said Fred, "and I must go. I'm sure I would rather remain here, if I could: she knows I would.

It was wonderful how short Fred's sentences had suddenly become, since he struck out the angels, nymphs, and goddesses. He hit his mean-man and went into the garden

When Matilda found that she could not accompany her husband, she became resigned; and now all her study was to make him as comfortable as she could during his absence. She proposed that he should take almost as many things with him as he would have needed for a passage to America. She tried to stuff her sighs in, and, at the sound a tear lingering in her eye, turned away her head. "It is but for so many hours," she said; and she had numbered them over and over again.

The parting was not so difficult to get over as Fred had imagined it would have been. There were a few "natural tears" shed on both sides, but she was to meet him on Monday at London-bridge, when the packet came in, and Monday came, and so—they kissed, separated, and parted. Fred carrying with him a heavy load in his heart. The young wife would not have had so much had not the following day been Sunday—the only day in the week she had his society to dinner—when, after church, she took her out for a walk, accompanied her to church, took tea with her in the house arbour in company of the canaries (before Fred stuffed them), the parrot, and the monkey. But we must leave her to her thoughts and her household duties, and follow her husband.

There is something about a man, when all is not as it should be, which causes him to over-act, at times, the part he is playing. This is easily accounted for, for Where there is anything to disguise, the mind is constantly reverting to it. Keeping watch, as it were, over the thoughts, lest they should escape, and command him. Thus, where the mind is pre-occupied, having something to conceal, the thoughts are betters; they flow not naturally, as there is a hold within over drawing them back to what they wish to conceal. Such was the state of Fred's mind when he landed on the pier at Margate, where his uncles, aunt, and cousin stood ready to receive him. Fred felt sure he could not look at them in that frank, open manner which was natural to him, nor could he reply to their inquiries in that straightforward way to which he had been accustomed, for there was ever something transpiring to remind him of the change that had taken place since he last saw his relations.

When asked how the partners and decorators were getting on in the house? he scarcely knew. How matters were progressing at the Literary Institution? —he had not been there for a week. Where he went to on the day he left holiday?—only a little way in the country. How he liked his new apartments, and what kind of people they were?—he liked them very well, and the people seemed very respectable. Simple as these answers were, they were not made in his usual manner, for there is something in the way persons reply to you whom you are used to, that enables you to detect any change in a moment, either in the voice or the manner of the speaker.

If Fred had been settled by his uncle and aunt during their stay at Margate, that Fred should marry his cousin Mary and become a partner in the concern, and it was further decided that the sooner he was made acquainted with this resolution, the better. The scene in the lodging-house in London, when the aunt happened to witness, convinced her that this decision would make her nephew one of the happiest men in the world, and she had plenty to herself how delighted he would be to hear the tidings.

Our readers only know how greatly the worthy lady was deceived on that occasion, although she had said to her husband, "Trust a woman for finding out a secret, when there is a love affair on hand."

To be continued.

The (French) *Journal de Montoiseon* states that there is, in the commune of saint Jean-Sole-y-Mieux, a male child which was born on the 18th inst. without arms or legs, but which has on each shoulder a hand, the fingers of which move like those of other children, and a kind of cue for the hips.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

For the next three or four weeks, the lovers of racing and steeple-chasing will have an opportunity of reposing after the fatigues and excitement of a long campaign, the only fixtures between "this present writing" and Christmas, being a fat and "warm the country" gathering at Worcester, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, and steeple-chase meetings on the 10th Dec., at Wolverhampton; and on the 20th, at Newby Bridge. The "long tails," on the other hand, have plenty of work cut out for them, the appointments for the ensuing week embracing the Deptford Club meeting on Monday; Wimmersleigh and Southminster on Tuesday, Otterburn and Hornby Park on Wednesday; and the Ridgway and Alcester Clubs on Thursday. The Calendar for this popular sport is unusually full for the next four months

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A fair amount of business was transacted this afternoon, at the undermentioned prices

CHESTER CUP.			
50 to 1 agst Longton (t)	50 to 1 agst Rhesia (t)	}	1000 to 15 agst Melody (t)
50 to 1 — Bro. to Dough (t)	50 to 1 — Woolwicher (t)		1000 to 15 — Sir Richard (t)
50 to 1 — Montague (t)	1000 to 15 — Garforth (t)		1000 to 10 — Musician (t)
50 to 1 — Chillan (t)	1000 to 15 — Shawcastus (t)		1000 to 10 — Dynamo (t)
DERBY.			
11 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph (t)	20 to 1 agst Teddington		40 to 1 agst Lightfoot
20 to 1 — Lancaster	30 to 1 — Faugh-a-Ballagh (t)		30 to 1 — Ipsus (t)

TUESDAY.—A few investments were made in the course of the day, at the following prices:—

CHESTER CUP.			
20 to 1 agst Rhesia (t)	50 to 1 — Cornelius	}	66 to 1 agst Lady Fern
50 to 1 — Langton	50 to 1 — Brother to Dough		66 to 1 — Woolwich
50 to 1 — Wallflower	50 to 1 — Montagnac		100 to 1 — Sir Richard
DERBY.			
1000 to 15 agst Melody (t)	1000 to 15 agst Lady Fern		
1000 to 15 — Sir Richard (t)	1000 to 10 — Woolwich		
1000 to 10 — Musician (t)	1000 to 10 — Dynamo (t)		

THURSDAY.—A few investments were made in the course of the day, at the following prices:—

CHESTER CUP.			
20 to 1 agst Rhesia (t)	50 to 1 — Cornelius	}	66 to 1 agst Lady Fern
50 to 1 — Langton	50 to 1 — Brother to Dough		66 to 1 — Woolwich
50 to 1 — Wallflower	50 to 1 — Montagnac		100 to 1 — Sir Richard
DERBY.			
1000 to 15 agst Melody (t)	1000 to 15 agst Lady Fern		
1000 to 15 — Sir Richard (t)	1000 to 10 — Woolwich		
1000 to 10 — Musician (t)	1000 to 10 — Dynamo (t)		

2000 to 1 agst Chanticleer, and 2000 to 25 agst c. by Tearaway, d. by Alcestor

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE (NEWTON) STEEPLE-CHASE.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE FREE HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 10 sovs each and 100 added.—Mr. Tiernan's Isaac, 9st, Connolly 1
FREE HANDICAP HURDLE SWEEPSTAKES of 7 sovs each.—Mr. Benson's Little Queen, 1. Mr. Peace and Redstreak, 2

NEWMARKET CHAMPION COURSING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

THE PUPPY STAKES.—Sir St. George Gore's Cobra beat Mr. Gurney's Aquila
Mr R. Bagge's Trimbia beat Mr Etwall's Lobster. Mr. Vipan's Verity beat
W. B. Smyth's Stroughow. Mr. Rogers's Hamilton beat Mr Gurney's Asp
Fickle. Mr. Dobede's Dora beat Sir St. George Gore's Lion-Heart. Mr
Hodgson's Money (late Remnant) beat Mr King's Royalist. Mr. Buckworth's
Bertha beat Lord Stradbroke's Rhoda. Mr. R. Bagge's Tryste beat Sir W. B.
Smyth's Saddle. Mr. Gillett's Gallantry beat Mr. Hill's Medea (late Una). Mr
Fyson's Factotum beat Mr. Parkinson's Swan. Mr. Dobede's Dot beat Mr.
Gill's Model Lady. Mr. Dobede's Dunkeld beat Mr. Holmes's Memorandum
(late Dart).

THE ALL-AGED STAKES Mr. Holmes's Mocking-Bird beat Mr. Dobede's Diamond. Mr Holmes's Elias (late Syrian) beat Mr. Goodyer's Fiend-Maniac. Mr. Buckworth's Boeswing beat Mr. Etwall's Ebb. Mr. Vipan's Verity beat Mr. Dobede's Desperate. Mr. Gurney's Asp beat Mr. Gillett's Go-along (late Faithful). Mr. Hill's Mercury beat Sir St. George Gore's Caradoc. Sir St. George Gore's Magician beat Mr Vipan's Vanity. Mr. Rogers's Hamilton beat Mr. Hill's Mary. Lord Stradbroke's Merchant beat Mr. Brook's Black Eagle. Captain Archdall's —— beat Mr. Fyson's Forerunner.

ACCELERATION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are now contracting to build two paddle-box steamers, each of 2500 tons burden and 800 horse power, to convey the Indian mail between Southampton and Alexandria. These vessels will be as swift as the mail-packets that run between Liverpool and America, and the passage between Southampton and Alexandria will be reduced from 16 to 10 or 11 days, including stoppages at Malta and Gibraltar, a communication will then be effected with Gibraltar in 4½ days, and with Malta in 7. Letters from India, which now reach Southampton about the 25th and 26th of the month, will then arrive at one to be answered by the Indian mail that leaves London by way of Marseilles on the 24th of the month.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A fluctuation to the extent of about ⅛ per cent. in Consols has occurred during the past week. The opening and closing price of Monday was 96⅞, 97 having been reached during the day. Lower prices than these quotations, limited intelligence from the German States, in consequence of the stormy weather, caused a reaction of ⅛ per cent. on Tuesday, prices ranging from 96⅞ ⅜ to 96⅝ ⅜. On Wednesday, however, a rally occurred, Consols for Money advancing to 96⅝, and declining definitively to 96⅜ ⅜. Business was limited on Thursday, the market day, 96⅝ ⅜, and touching 97. Exchequer Bills have receded a few shillings, in consequence of the improved demand for money, and a probability that the Bank of England may at an early period reduce the rate of interest for loans during the shutting of the books for the transfer of stock. India Bonds are also a shade lower, the period for a further reduction in the rate of interest test approaching. Bank Stock, 211; Reduced, 96⅝; Consols, 96⅝; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97⅛; Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1860, 7⅞; Ditto, 30 years, 18 9-16; India Bonds, £1000, 35 p; Ditto, under £1000, 86 p; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 96⅝; Consols for Account, 96⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 p; Small, June, 68 p.

The prices in the Foreign Market at the beginning of the week were generally depressed, Portuguese excepted. As the arrangement of the Account, however, progressed, Mexican bonds became more animated, the Account showing some *bearing*. Russian Stock appears newly distributed, partaking of the bull as well as *bearing* doubtless from *bond fide* sales on behalf of those original lenders that it prudent to realise present profits and past interest rather than hold any longer. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents are flatter. At the close of the week prices were, for Brazilian Bonds, 86; Danish Bonds, 1823, 3 per cent., 76; Ditto, 5 per cent., 99½; Equador Bonds, [illegible]; Ditto, [illegible]; Dutch [illegible]; Ditto, [illegible]; French [illegible]; Ditto, [illegible]; Mexican [illegible]; Ditto, [illegible]; Portuguese [illegible]; Ditto, [illegible]; Prussian [illegible]; Russian [illegible]; Spanish [illegible]; Ditto, [illegible]; Sweden [illegible]; Ditto, [illegible]; Turkish [illegible]; Ditto, [illegible]; Venezuela [illegible]; Ditto, [illegible]; Railway Shares [illegible]; Ditto, [illegible]; Caledonian, 10½; Ditto, £10 Preference, 5⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 15⅞; Eastern Counties, 2½; East Anglian (£20, L. & E. and L. & D.), 3⅝; Ditto (£15, E. & H.), 2; Eastern Counties, 5 per Cent. Preference, 12½ per Cent., 11⅝, Eastern Union, Class A, Scrip, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 19½; East Lancashire, 9⅜; Great Northern, 15; Ditto, Havres, A, Preferred, 14½; Ditto, B, Preferred, 10⅝; Ditto, C, Preferred, 10⅝; Ditto, 3; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 37⅜; Great Western, 72½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 49; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 10½; Leeds and Bradford, 94½, Leeds and Thirsk, 12½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 84⅜; London and North-Western, 119⅛; Ditto, ditto, New Quarters, 19⅛; Ditto, Fifths, 19½; London and South-Western, 69⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 52½; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 11½; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 19½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 23; Ditto, Consolidated, 43; Ditto, Birmingham, 5 per cent., 126; Norfolk, 21; North British, 7⅞; Ditto, Preference, 4⅞; North Staffordshire, 9⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18⅛; Scottish Central, 12; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 9 ⅜; Ditto, Class B, 5⅜ ⅜; South Devon, Preference, 11⅛; South Staffordshire, 9⅜; South-Eastern, 20⅜; South Wales, 9⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 12; Ditto, G.N.E., Purchase or Preference, 5½; York and North Midland, 23; Boulogne and Amien, 8; East Indian, 9⅜; Luxembourg, 1⅜; Paris and Rouen, 23¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 8⅜; Rouen and Havre, 9⅜.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Under the influence of the foreign news the Market opened lately yesterday. Consols quoted the reduced value of 96⅜ ⅜, but after wards rallied to 96⅝ ⅜ for Money and Account. In the Foreign Market, Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents declined one per cent. Shares were not materially affected.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday an increase has taken place in the arrivals of English wheat up to our markets, coastwise, but by land carriage they have been comparatively small. The show of samples of both red and white this morning was tolerably extensive, the demand for all descriptions, owing to the continuous [illegible] foreign flour, ruled heavy. However, most kinds were sold at a stationary price. Barley, beans, and peas, of what have come fresh to hand, and which have been mostly shaded in grocery. Selected samples were in moderate request at full currencies, but all other qualities were a dull sale. There was less doing in barley, but we have no actual fall to notice in its value. Oats, of fine and fresh corn, and the factors succeeded in obtaining full rates in every instance. We were very moderately supplied with both English and foreign rice, for which the trade was steady at full prices. Beans and peas continued very little attended, but Indian corn was the turn dearer. The supply of flour was extensive, yet a fair business was done at Monday's currency.

English wheat, 28[illegible]—350, malt, 1720; oats, 36[illegible] flour, 2080. Irish—Foreign wheat, 6970; oats [illegible]; flour [illegible].

Wheat, Essex and Kent, [illegible] to [illegible]; Ditto, Suffolk, red, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 38s to 44s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 2[illegible] to [illegible]; malting ditto, 29s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, [illegible] to [illegible]; Kingston and Ware, ditto, [illegible] to [illegible]; Chevalier, [illegible] to [illegible]; potato ditto, 26s to 32s; Lincoln and Cork, [illegible] to [illegible]; Dublin and Waterford, [illegible] to [illegible]; Scotch, [illegible] to [illegible]; Youghal and Cork, [illegible] to [illegible]; Limerick, [illegible] to [illegible]; Sligo, [illegible] to [illegible]; Galway, [illegible] to [illegible]; maple, 30s to 32s; white, 29s to 30s; Indian, 29s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 40s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yarm, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign—Barley, [illegible] to [illegible]; wheat, [illegible] to [illegible]; white, [illegible] to [illegible]; oats, [illegible] to [illegible]; peas, [illegible] to [illegible] per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 22s per barrel.

The Seed Markets.—Linseed and rapeseed are in moderate request, at full prices. In all other articles there is nothing doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 56s; Baltic crushing, 39s to 44s. Mediterranean and [illegible], 48s to 49s; bengaled, 52s to 53s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard seed now, 8s to 10s., white ditto, 6s 5d to 7s. Tares, 5s to 5s 6d per bushel. English [illegible], new, 42s to 47s per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 5l 5s to 5l 5s, foreign, 4l 5s to 4l 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 5l 5s per ton. Canary, 3s 4s to 38s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 5½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Gazette Average.—Wheat, 39s 11d; barley, 24s 1l; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 29s 10d; beans, 29s 9d; peas, 29s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 0d; barley, [illegible]; oats, 17s 0d, rye, 29s 10d; beans, 29s 9d; peas, 29s 7.

Mincing-Lane.—Wheat, is, barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Common sound congou is in steady request, at is 6½d to 8d per lb. In the medium kinds, as well as in fine green qualities, a good business is doing, at extreme quotations

Sugar.—The supply of foreign offer this week has not been large, and a fair demand has existed for most kinds, at fully previous rates. Refined goods dull, as 49s 6d to 50s per cwt. for brown lumps.

Coffee.—About 1000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have been disposed of, at 50s to 54s per cwt. All plantation kinds more off sowzy, at barely previous currencies. Foreign coffee dull

Rice.—The general demand is in a very inactive state, and the quotations are a shade lower.

Provisions.—The stock of Irish butter being on the decrease, the demand [illegible] at an advance in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, 82s to 84s; Waterford, 70s to 78s; Cork, 76s; Limerick, 68s to 72s per cwt. English butter has improved in value 2s per cwt., with a fair inquiry. Fine weekly Dorset, 96s to 98s; Devon, 70s to 78s per cwt.; fresh, 2s to 3s per dozen pounds. Dutch butter, the quality of which is improving, has risen 5s to 10s per cwt. Fine Friesland is worth 90s. Bacon is in better request, and is to 2s dearer. Sizeable Waterford, landed, 52s to 54s, heavy, 46s; Limerick, sizeable, 52s; heavy, 48s per cwt. Lard steady, at 52s to 54s for Waterford landed, and 42s to 44s for thick and Kegs.

Tallow.—Owing to the large stock on hand—upwards of 50,000 casks—the pretty little activity expressed state in prices have further receded 6d per cwt. P Y C on the spot is selling at 37s to 37s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 37s per cwt, not cash.

Oils.—The trade is speaking the demand is active, at fully the late improvement in value.

Spirits.—East India rum moved off firmly at 1s 4d to 1s 6d per gallon proof West India ditto, and quite as dear. In brandy, the quotations have been to a fair extent, and Cognac, of the vintage of 1842, is worth 8s 6d to 8s 10d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 2l 8s to 3l 12s; clover ditto, 4l 5s to 4l 4s; and straw, 1l 1s to 1l 8s per load. Supply good, and trade dull.

Wool.—The public sales—at which about 20,000 bales will be offered—are progressing favourably, and prices have risen from 2d to 3d per lb.

Potatoes.—The best qualities are in demand, at from 70s to 90s per ton. All other kinds support late rates.

Coals.—Bewicks and Co., 14s 3d; Hasewell, 16s; Richmond, 14s 9d; Whitworth, 15s; Adelaide Tees, 14s; Seaham Tees, 14s per ton.

Hops, Pockets.—The supply of all kinds of new hops being considerably in excess of the wants of the dealers, the demand was in a very sluggish state. Fine qualities are, however, held at full prices; but low and inferior parcels are nominally cheaper.

Country Markets.—Reading, Saturday.—New East Kent pockets, £3 3s to £7 7s; New Weald of Kent ditto, £3 3s to £6 6s; New Mid Kent ditto, £3 10s to £6 10s; New East Kent ditto, £2 12s to £3 15s; New Farnhams, £4 4s to £7 7s per cwt.

Smithfield.—Monday.—On the Monday a fair average quantity of each description of fat stock here to-day as to number, but its general quality was inferior. The receipts from the down in a dull state, and at Monday's decline in the quotations, the highest figure for the best Scots being 3s 10d per 8lbs. Prime Downs sheep were scarce, and quite as dear, whereas the middling trade was heavy. Nearly 500 foreign sheep were landed from the steamers this morning. We had a limited inquiry for calves, the supply of which was good, at barely steady prices. Pigs were slow in sale, but not cheaper. Milch cows were selling at from £4 to £18 each, including short sets.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large hogs, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; neat small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 21s each. Total supplies: beasts, 841; sows, 98; sheep, 4000; calves, 300; pigs, 330. Foreign: beasts, 796; sheep, 1100.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Although the supplies on the leading days were extensive, a good business was doing, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcass:—[illegible] to 2s 2d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto [illegible] to [illegible]; small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime ditto 3s 8d to 3s 10d; small pork [illegible] to 3s 10d; inferior calves, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime ditto 3s 8d to 3s 10d; small pork [illegible] to 4s 0d.

ROBERT HERD.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

BANKRUPTS.

E. BREWSTER and E. WEST, Hand-court, Bowgate, printers. R. DREWE, Cornhill, confectioner. R. PEACOCK, Ledbrook-grove, Notting-hill, plumber. W. G. SHIPLEY, Market-row Guard-market, corn-dealer. H. JOHNSON, Bridgewater-street Whitecross-street, Middlesex, and Lombard-street, Aldgate, timber-merchant. J. H. BROWN, Norwich, [illegible]-street, Westminster, bookbinder. H. HOLLOWAY, Hyde, Isle of Wight, bookseller. W. ALMACK, Huddersfield, woolstapler. D. DOUGLAS, Cheriton-upon-Hedlock, draper. J. MATHISON, Ferry-hill, Durham, builder

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J. MILNE, Stonehaven, shipowner. R. LODGE, Alva, manufacturer. MARION KING or BAILLIE, Motherwell, Lanarkshire, wood-merchant. G. RAMSAY, West Salton, Haddingtonshire, innkeeper

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

WAR OFFICE, NOVEMBER 27.

3rd Light Dragoons: Cornet J Macqueen to be Lieutenant, vice Travers; Cornet A E Mainwaring to be Cornet, vice Macqueen

2nd Dragoons: Lieut and Capt the Hon A [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible]

10th Foot: Lieut J S Abernethy to be Lieut, vice Galloway; Serg-Major M O'Donnell to be Ensign, vice Abernethy. 14th: Lieut W C Tracy to be Capt, vice Farmer. Ensign F Segrave to be Lieut, vice Tracy. 16th: Major-General Sir E Wood, K C B, to be Colonel, vice Lieut-General Sir P Dun Major-General Sir A Pilkington, K C B, to be Colonel, vice Lieut-General Sir J S Barnes, K C B and K C H. 38th: Major-General Sir J M Leyrard to be Colonel, vice Lieut-General G Middlemore, C B. 50th: Major H E De Burgh Sidney to be Major, vice Tuler. 56th: Major-General Sir W Kenah, C B, to be Colonel, vice Lieut-General Sir J Reynell. 72nd: Lieut J W Madden to be Ensign, vice Farquharson. 73rd: Major-Gen F M Milman to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen Sir J Keating, K C B. 77th: Major T W Taylor to be Major, vice Sidney. 98th: Ensign F E Quin to be Lieutenant, vice Mother, Cadet W J Mayne to be Ensign, vice Quin.

[illegible]: Staff-Surgeon of the [illegible] Class, A Maclean, M D, to be Surgeon, vice [illegible]

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Staff-Surgeon J Miller [illegible] to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Maclean; Acting Assist-Surg W Brodie, M D, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice [illegible]

UNATTACHED Lieut J Ross to be Captain.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

[illegible] Thomas Shelley, Esq (late 3rd Dragoon Guards, younger, Esq) as stated in [illegible] to be Captain, and to be Deputy-Lieut

[illegible] Robert Rhenet Bignell of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry, Lieut J D [illegible] Edward, Cornet C Raynard to be Lieutenant, vice Hutchinson

GOODALL, Lieut 2nd Norfolk Regiment of Militia, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] Second Lieut E Carthew to be Lieutenant, vice Hatchcroft; F Archer to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bennett

BANKRUPT.

M P EDWARDS, Circle, Tredegar, Monmouthshire [illegible] draper. ANN GRAVES, Snaith, Yorkshire, innkeeper. J. PILE, East Winch, Norfolk, grocer. T. DYSON, Bradford, Yorkshire, linendraper. N J WALLIS, Loughborough, [illegible] Middlesex, bookseller. T WARR, Yorkshire, saddler. W HANNETT, Larkhall-lane, Clapham, and Lee [illegible], Wandsworth road, builder.

BIRTHS.

At Bexley Heath, Kent, the wife of the Rev George Augustus Langford, of a son.—At Peartermouth, Hants, the wife of Captain R B Watson, C B, of a daughter.—At Stonehouse, Devon, the lady of Archdeacon Nelson Darby, of a son.—At Trant, Paddington, the wife of the Rev A Pettigrew, of Alfred-place, Brompton, of a daughter.—At Southampton, Devon, the lady of Archdeacon Nelson Darby, of a son.—At Northampton, the wife of the Rev Thomas Hatton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the parish church, Malahide, near Dublin, Robert Jocelyn, eldest son of Richard Gosling, Esq, of Lowndes-square, to Mary Shuldham, second daughter of the Rev Dr Henry Drummond, of Queen's College, Cambridge.—At Tenbridge, James Linnington, eldest son of James Rickford Wildman, Esq, of Chilham Castle, Kent, and Newark, formerly to his Excellency the Lord Viscount Harris, to Charlotte Anne, only daughter of the late Robert Burke, Esq, of Dublin

DEATH.

At his residence, 76, Baker-street, Portman-square, in the 81st year of his age Lieut-Colonel Charles Lewis, Esq, late Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Royal Forces, and Equerry to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. [illegible] At Wansdown, the Rev Edward Alexander Hawkins, Rector of Sallynasaken, in the county of Limerick, and Prebendary of Tullow, in the county of Carlow.—At Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Lieut-Colonel Wilde Augustus Bunbury, aged 70.—At Upper Brook-street, Portman-square, the Hon Mrs Eyre, relict of the late Henry Eyre, Esq, of Rockingham-castle, Rents, and daughter of George, 13th Viscount Hereford.

RARE BRITISH OWL.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

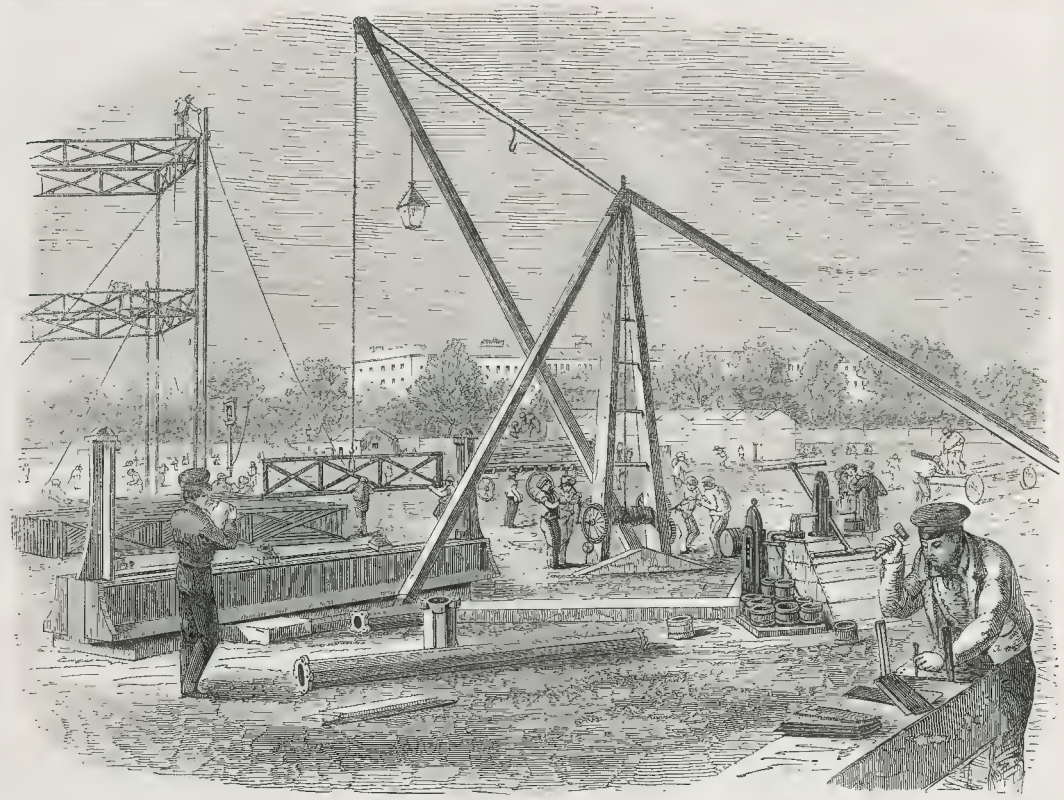
SIR,—Having in my possession a very interesting British owl, and one whose habits, at least in a state of captivity, are not very generally known, I take the liberty of sending you a few remarks which may not be without interest to some of your readers.

One evening, about the end of last month, I was by the river-side with my sons watching the immense flights of sand-martins that collected this autumn about the banks of the Thames in our neighbourhood in unprecedented multitudes, when my attention was attracted by an unusual commotion which arose among a large company of those birds that had apparently settled for the night in an osier plantation On looking up, we observed a large bird skimming with its accustomed flight over the osier bed, and carrying out before it multitudes of sand-martins, bank-buntings, and other small birds; on the instant I fired and brought it to the ground. On approaching the spot where it fell, I found a fine barn owl, (*Strix flammea*,) standing up in bold defiance opposite my dog —a large water-spaniel. Finding it was dead, I gave it to my servant to shoulder and took him home, where he was placed in a large cage and covered up, in order to be quiet as soon as possible. The following morning, finding him still alive, we bound up his wounded leg, and intended him to swallow some pieces of raw meat. For some days after his capture he appeared angry, rather than alarmed, when any one approached him, ruffling up his beautiful feathers, hissing, and snapping at the hand; he also took great notice of the animals before mentioned, and especially of a large black-and-white cat, if it approached his cage, by setting up every feather of his body erect, like the quills of a porcupine.

After a few days he became quite tame, and would eat very tame, and takes in food readily from our hands; he eats raw meat, fresh-killed birds, and mice.

The owl appears to have no objection to the light of day, although his brilliant golden eyes open wide to the greatest sunshine. We have also observed, contrary to the powers of most other owls, he can distinguish small objects in the broadest light; and have seen him continue to watch the motions of a crow that was sailing over head, even after it had approached so near the sun's position that we were compelled to withdraw our own eyes from the object.

His owl does not throw itself into positions so grotesque as the yellow, or barn owl, being more sedate in its manner. It exhibits, however, much variety in its appearance at different times, sitting, when quite at rest or asleep with the feathers of its face drawn together, and its short horns erect; at other



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK.—UNLOADING GIRDERS

times, especially when excited by the sudden appearance of any new object, it expands its feathers and enlarges the disk of its face to its full extent. We frequently, also, observe it sitting in the position represented in the accompanying Illustration.

I remain, &c.,
Chertsey, Nov. 25th, 1850. H. L. MEYER.

HAWK OWL. (*Otus brachyotus.*)

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—CONSTRUCTIVE DETAILS

UNLOADING GIRDERS.

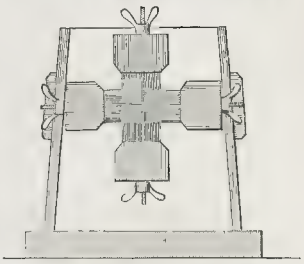
In the *General View of Works* the most prominent feature is the large crane, by which the cast-iron girders are unloaded from the waggon—one of Pickford's in the present instance. A girder is seen, suspended by the chain, in the act of being moved round to be placed between the jaws of the hydraulic testing machine. In order that the progress of the works might not be impeded, at their commencement it was found absolutely necessary to test the girders by night as well as by day, for which purpose artificial light was required, and the manner in which this is accomplished is shewn in the view:—A lamp, with flexible tube, by which the gas is conveyed from the main, is suspended from the jib of the crane, with which it can therefore be moved round in any required direction, and also be raised or lowered according to circumstances. In the foreground is one of the sappers and miners men waiting to test the strength of the girder. We have only to stand by a little while, in order to discover the vigilance exercised by this person in performing his duty; so that, in addition to the respectability and constant supervision of the contractors, the public have this further assurance of safety from accidents which have, unfortunately, so frequently happened from imperfect castings and other defects, in so many instances in which iron has been the chief material.

PAINTING APPARATUS.

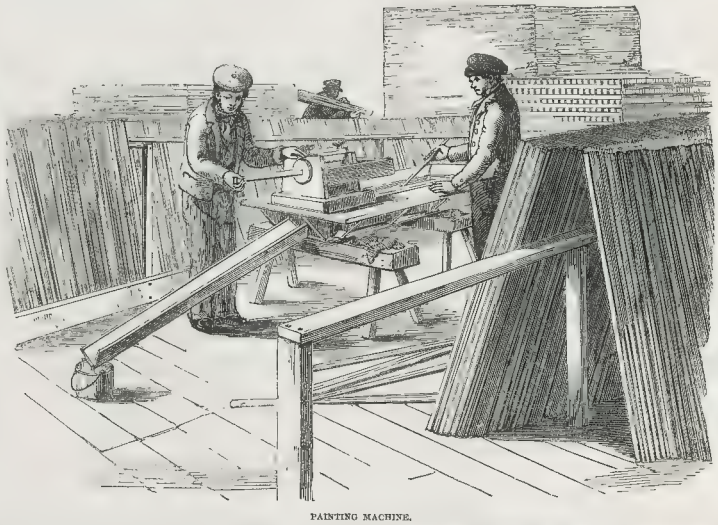
We are not acquainted with any building in which so many substitutes for manual labour have been successfully adopted in its construction, as in that the details of which we are now describing. The *sash-bar painting apparatus*, a View of which we have introduced, together with a *section* of the *brushes*, is among the number. One of the sash-bars is occasionally passed between the brushes, to keep them clean. After being primed, it is placed in a wooden tank, containing paint of the consistence suitable for the first coat, and subsequently taken out and passed through the brushes, to remove the superfluous paint, which runs off into a wooden shute placed in an inclined position. Any of our readers who have watched the tedious process of hand-painting sash-bars, will be able to estimate the advantage of this simple yet effectual contrivance.

It may be as well here to mention, that Mr. Owen Jones, the architect, is already making experiments with regard to the most appropriate colours for the columns and other internal decorations.

We shall resume our Illustrations next week.



SECTION OF PAINTING BRUSHES.



PAINTING MACHINE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

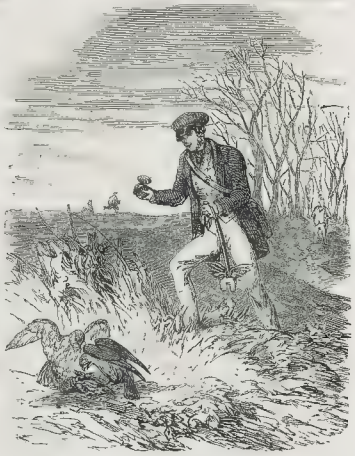
No. 458.—VOL. XVII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

THE UNITY AND DISUNITY OF GERMANY.

AFTER a long period of alarm, suspense, and peril, there seems a glimmer of hope that Germans will be prevented from engaging in sanguinary warfare with Germans, and from asserting their love of union "*more Hibernice*" by the slaughter of their brethren. The conference of M. de Manteuffel on the part of the King of Prussia, and of the Prince de Schwartzenberg on the part of the Emperor of Austria, appears to have had a favourable result; and there is reason to believe, that, for the present at least, or until new differences shall arise, the mighty armaments of the rivals will be engaged in no more desperate work than in increasing the public debt of the powers that called them into being.

We cannot, however, indulge in the hope that the difficulties of Prussia and Austria are at an end, and that circumstances may not, from day to day, arise which shall once more overthrow all pre-existing arrangements, and bring the antagonists a second time face to face. Notwithstanding the halcyon days that have dawned within the week, the King of Prussia is in the unfortunate position of a man who can neither recede, stand still, nor advance with honour or with safety. The unity of Germany is an idea that has taken too deep a root in the minds of the Prussians, to justify any expectation that it will be hastily abandoned; while the disunity of Germany, or the *status quo*, is so clearly the interest of Austria, the present head of the Confederation, and so agreeable to the ideas and principles of the Conservative party throughout Europe, that we must expect all the moral and physical force of Austria and her allies to be exerted in its defence. The King of Prussia, though he may avoid war at present, cannot recede, unless he wish to turn his *Landwehr* into revolutionists. He cannot stand still, without covering himself with ridicule and disgrace in the eyes of his own people—a result which might lead to his deposition; and he cannot advance, without kindling a war in Europe, of which the end might be, not the aggrandisement, but the humiliation, of Prussia, accompanied, in all probability, by a loss, not simply of territory, but of influence.

HAWKING.—THE LURE.



FALCONER ABOUT TO DISENGAGE FALCONS FROM QUARRY.

A glance at the position of the Prussian people, and of the Prussian King, prior and subsequent to the French Revolution of

HAWKING ON THE DOWNS, NEAR WALLINGFORD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

1848, will show how they stand towards each other, and towards the rest of Europe at the present time. Upwards of forty years ago, the late King of Prussia—a Monarch of the old school, claiming to govern by Divine right—promised his subjects a free constitution. This was reversing the usual course of politics; but his subjects, being a peaceable as well as enlightened people, were contented to have a constitution after that fashion, rather than not to have it at all, or to have it at the heavy price of a violent revolution. The King proffered, and procrastinated, and died without performing his promise. The present King—a man of liberal tendencies, of great ambition, but of no talent—granted the long-promised and long-withheld charter; and gave the Prussians a constitution that would not work, and in which he reserved to himself rights, privileges, and duties, utterly inconsistent with a representative form of Government. The French Revolution broke out—the Germans, like the rest of the Continental nations, went mad—and one great, united, and free Empire, or perhaps Republic, of Germany was the dream of the Prussians, the Saxons, the Hessians, and some other branches of the Teutonic family. The King of Prussia caught the contagion, and losing all prudence and self-control, shouted as lustily as a Red Republican for a re-arrangement of the German polity, and endeavoured to abolish the very name of Prussia, which, for the future, he said, was to be lost in that of Germany. He soon found, however, that he was playing a dangerous game, and that his revolutionary colleagues, the professors, the students, and the people, had an idea that Germany would be most comfortably and securely united if there were no Kings, Dukes, or Electors within its boundaries. This did not suit the purposes of his ambition; his subjects were going far too fast towards republicanism to please him, and he turned suddenly round upon them, and told them—if not in words, by deeds—that the unity of Germany, without the King of Prussia as Emperor thereof, was not the unity he had imagined, and that for the future he would combat his old friends of the democracy, and crush them beneath the weight of his armies. He did so; Prussia was transformed into a vast camp, with the double object of coercing his own subjects, and of overawing the Austrians and all other members of the German Confederation, who were not willing either to be swallowed up entirely, or to lose their position, or any portion of their territory, for the sake of Prussia. Still keeping his own ends in view, he fomented the civil war between the Danes and the Schleswig-Holsteiners, desiring to round off his new empire by that maritime province. He procured the convocation of an Assembly, or Parliament, to supersede the old Diet, and to debate on the future relations of Germany. That Assembly broke up, having done nothing during its existence but to complicate existing difficulties, to exasperate mutual distrusts, to acerbate previous ill feeling, and to render "confusion worse confounded." Austria being menaced with the loss of the flower of her dominions—Austria Proper—and with being converted into a Sclavonian instead of a German Empire, naturally endeavoured to prevent the consummation, and to defend her integrity at the point of the sword. Sorely pressed by the Hungarians and the Lombards, she struggled for existence; while Prussia, *de facto* an absolute and despotic power, and engaged in a conflict with revolution in her own territory, gave all the aid she could to the revolutionary parties in those two kingdoms—caring nothing for principle, for consistency, or for justice, if Austria could only be weakened *per fas aut nefas*. The Emperor of Russia came to the aid of his ally, and Austria was saved from destruction, and enabled to cope with Prussia hand to hand. The Parliament of Erfurt was next convoked by Prussia, without the consent of the head of the actual Confederation, and was as powerless for good, and as apt for evil, as its predecessor. The Hessian difficulty then arose. The Elector, unable to rule his subjects, or to secure the allegiance of his army, demanded, as he was entitled to do by the Federal pact, the support of the Federal army. Austria, the legal head of the Confederation, and acting in strict accordance with her right, and with the treaties by which Europe was bound after the pacification of Waterloo, dispatched an army of occupation into Hesse-Cassel. Prussia, without a shadow of right to interfere, except under the orders of the Confederation, occupied Hesse with another army, flattering the revolutionary party in Germany with the idea that she was supporting the Liberals of Hesse against their foolish Sovereign; but having no other object in view than the old scheme of Prussian aggrandisement, and the unity of Germany under Prussian auspices. As it now appears, the final struggle for supremacy should now be fought, and that the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel should be the battle-field, the King of Prussia called out the *Landwehr*, by which his available force was increased to upwards of 500,000 men. For the last few weeks the armies of Austria and Prussia have been in sight of each other, eager to strike; and the democratic Prussians, forgetful of all the wrongs they have endured at the hands of their ambitious and arbitrary, but weak Sovereign, have been smitten with the love of conquest, have considered the honour of their country to be at stake, and have desired nothing better than an unnecessary and most wicked war with their Austrian brethren. The King of Prussia, however, was scared at his own work, and "recoiled at the sound himself had made." Austria, acting in strict accordance with law and right, could not draw back even one inch (however loth she might be to engage in the conflict), without losing her own self-respect and sinking in the estimation of Europe. On the other hand, the King of Prussia having taken the step, could not retrace it without stultifying himself—a fatal result to a man in his position. In this state of affairs, the conference between M. Manteuffel and M. de Schwartzenberg was held at Olmutz; and, the Elector of Hesse coming to the rescue, offered to manage his subjects himself, and to withdraw his demand for the aid of the Federal army. By this compromise, Austria may now retire without either compromise of right or dignity, and Prussia may withdraw without humiliation.

So the affair at present stands, and there is a truce between the high belligerents. Whether the truce shall expand into a peace, is impossible to foresee. The elements of mischief are too many to justify the hope that the troubles of Germany are concluded. There is but one great and obvious chance of an amicable settlement—the abdication of the King of Prussia, and the installation of another Monarch less fettered by the past, and who will be able to maintain his own rights without attacking those of his neighbours. Revolutionary Kings never do any good for themselves; and men who take the colour of their character from circumstances, and who are always of the opinion which happens to be in the ascendant, are not to be entrusted with the chief authority in times of revolutionary excitement. The King of Prussia bids fair to be a new example of this old truth. His abdication at the present time would be a blessing to Europe, and possibly to himself. His successor might have a difficult, but it would not be a hopeless task.

HAWKING IN BERKSHIRE.

Several attempts have been made of late to revive the ancient sport of Falconry, and we are happy to learn, with considerable success. A fine exhibition came off on the 26th ult., on the Downs, at about a mile and a half from the Wallingford station of the Great Western Railway. A quarry of seven blue rock pigeons, the swiftest that could be got, was flown. Five were killed, one escaping entirely, the other taking refuge in a stack of faggots, where it probably died, as it was much injured.

One flight was most beautiful: the hawk was flown, and immediately soared an immense height, following the falconer for more than half a mile, and pounced upon the quarry with almost inconceivable rapidity, in fact like a stone; the pigeon was struck to the ground, and rebounded with the blow.

Mr. Barr, the falconer, had six peregrins with him, though four only were flown, all of which perfectly understood their work.

There was also a noble exhibition of the sport on Epsom Downs, on the 19th ult. The falconer is a fine Quentin Durward-looking Scotch addle, named Barr, from Arrochar, near Glasgow. His father is gamekeeper to W. Hamilton, Esq., of that ilk, and father and son have devoted much of their time to the practice of Falconry.

The quarry hunted on the 19th were fleet and powerful pigeons—the strongest and fastest that could be procured. The falcons that were flown were peregrins, three females and one male, technically named tiercel, tercel, or tassel. They were taken from the nest in June last. Thirteen pigeons were slipped, and nine were killed. This is deemed very good work, considering that the day was very windy, and that in consequence it frequently happened that the strength of the wind interfered with the accuracy of the falcon's sweep, causing him designedly to miss his pigeon, out of the line of his descent.

Mr Barr, unless when his falcons become tired, does not fly them from the fist—*de poing*, as the French say. He unhoods his falcon, and lets it go. The bird immediately soars high in the air, watching the movements of the falconer, who at the fitting moment slips his pigeon. The falcon gives little law to his quarry, almost instantaneously gives chase, and frequently as promptly makes his swoop. He does so the moment an opportunity occurs, "coming down," to use the language of Mr. Macgillivray, "upon his prey either in a curved sweep, or like a stone falling from the air." If he misses his quarry, a rapid ascending motion takes place, and he flies high up into the air again, and enabling him in many instances to repeat his swoop with scarcely any delay. He has, however, when his quarry is of pinions equally agile with his own, to make a race for it, and sometimes, from unavoidable casualties, the race is neither to the strong nor the swift. When the falcon strikes his bird down, he immediately places one talon on the shoulder of his prey, and the other on the neck, and he proceeds with his beak to open the jugular vein, lapping with a smacking sound from the mouth and palate the blood as it flows. Whilst engaged in this operation, the falconer hurries towards him, and lifts him, disengaging him from his quarry by a method requiring for its performance care and cousage.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The attitude of neutrality assumed by the French Government with respect to the pending disputes between the German Powers, which indicated its desire to avoid an European war, has been confirmed by the National Assembly, which has received with expressions of satisfaction and approval the report of the committee on the bill of the Minister of War opening a credit of ten millions of francs, for covering the expenses of the levy of 40,000 men. The report, which concluded in favour of the adoption of the bill, urged various cogent arguments in favour of the observance of strict neutrality. A war should break out, France, it insisted, ought to regard the belligerent parties with complete impartiality. A single cannon-shot might disturb the balance of Europe and the repose of the whole world, and become the signal for a social war. The committee accordingly unanimously that the Chamber should adopt the following resolution: "The National Assembly, convinced that the policy of neutrality, such as expressed in the Message of the President of the Republic of the 12th of November, is the only policy suitable to France, passes to the discussion of the articles of the bill."

The debate on the question was fixed for Thursday, and has not yet been concluded, but there is no doubt that, while the sentiments of the report of the committee are re-echoed from the tribunal, the bill of the Minister of War will be adopted as a measure of precaution.

A strong effort is about to be made by the objectors to the press law, to have it so modified that the principal responsibility of libels shall rest upon their authors, and not upon the editors or proprietors of the journals giving them publicity.

A decree of the Government, putting an end to the meetings of the stock-jobbers, and gamblers in the funds, after business hours (three o'clock), in the Passage de l'Opéra, was put in force on Monday. The new regulation arose out of false or erroneous reports respecting the funds at Bourse, being published by the *Patrie*. In consequence of the great injury done to commercial affairs generally by loose and similar false rumours so often given as news by some of the journals, complaints were addressed to the authorities, with the view of remedying, as much as possible, the evil, and they accordingly resolved to suppress those irregular meetings altogether. The measure was put into execution, not without some trouble, the habitual speculators, as soon as they were dispersed by the police in one place, reuniting in another. The assemblies at the Bourse, after the official hour of closing, have also been stopped.

Viscount d'Arlincourt has been mulcted in 300f. and costs for a libel on the Prince de Canino, the ex-President of the Roman Republic.

The *Ordre* says, that the Roman Cabinet is complaining of the heavy expenses attendant upon the number of Austrian troops in the States of the Church. The force is 20,000, and the Papal Minister wish to reduce it to 12,000. Should the Court of Vienna not consent to this request, France is to be appealed to for its friendly mediation.

GERMAN STATES.

The news from this quarter is to the 2nd inst. It is, however, indistinct, and leaves matters in quite as much uncertainty as they were last week.

We learn, in the first place, that the Elector of Hesse, having found the military aid of his Federal friends and allies, Austria, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, more expensive than he had expected, has resolved to return to his dominions, and resume their administration on the condition that the Diet shall guarantee that the latter having assented to his proposition, the question of Hesse presented no difficulty at the recent Conference held at Olmütz, in Moravia, between the Prime Minister of Austria, Prince Schwartzenberg, and M. Manteuffel, the Prime Minister of Prussia, at which the Schleswig-Holstein contest, the great German dispute, the Free Conferences, and the "parity" of Prussia with Austria in them, were the main topics of discussion.

In the next place, we find that on most of these points satisfactory arrangements were come to; that during the Free Conferences, which are to be held at Dresden, the sittings of the Frankfort Diet of the Confederation will be suspended, though that body will not be actually adjourned; that the Governments have agreed to refuse all be. The reply will have to be reported to the Powers in the Free Conferences, and if a settlement is impossible in any other way, it will be accomplished at last by a corps of the Confederation—this time with the assent of Prussia; but, for the present, the question as to the march of Austrian troops through the north of Germany, to which Prussia has so strongly objected, is set aside.

As to the "parity" of Prussia and Austria in the Conferences, it would have been conceded, but the allies of Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Hanover, and Saxony. Prince Schwartzenberg could not decide the question for them, but promised to use his influence with those states to remove their scruples of dignity, the secondary Powers being more sensitive on the matter than the principal. With the reserve of their consent also, the sharing of the future executive power between Austria and Prussia is also agreed on, but the question as to what provinces Austria is to bring into the German Band, is, it is apprehended, still unsettled.

Baron Manteuffel, on his return to Berlin, had not only obtained the consent of the Prussian Cabinet, but also the sanction of the King, to those arrangements, and so far a solution of those troublesome disputes and negotiations seemed at hand; but contemporaneously with our last advices, viz. those of the 2nd inst., a Berlin ministerial organ announces the arrival of alarming despatches from Vienna, which were written after the Olmütz arrangements had been notified, and that immediately after their arrival at Berlin instructions were issued to expedite the armaments, and purchases of horses were effected at very high prices.

Such is the present unsettled aspect of matters. Meanwhile, from Hesse we learn that there was as yet no change made there with respect to the position of the allied troops, which, however, was becoming every day more untenable from the want of supplies, nor was anything definite known as to the Elector's intention to return.

TURKEY.

Recent accounts from Aleppo inform us that a dreadful chastisement has been inflicted on the rebels of Aleppo. On the evening of the 7th of November Kerim Pasha invited the chiefs of the insurgents to a conference. They, confident in the terror which they had inspired, gave him the snare, and were taken prisoners. The 4000 troops under the command of Kerim Pasha then invested the quarters of the city where the insurgents had taken refuge, and commenced a merciless massacre, the victims of which are numbered at 1800. This frightful carnage lasted twenty-four hours. The quarters of the city where it took place were sacked and destroyed by fire. It is said that no Christians suffered. The rebels who fled were pursued by the cavalry.

UNITED STATES

Intelligence to the 20th ult. has been received from New York.

The majority for Washington Hunt (Whig—*Anglice*, Conservative), Governor of the state of New York, was very trifling, and has led to grave doubts as to the possibility of the Whigs maintaining their ground in the empire state. The agitation for a repeal of the school system in the state of New York had met with a most unsuccessful result, the majority against a repeal amounting to above 20,000 votes.

With respect to the Fugitive Slave Bill, President Fillmore, in a reply to a letter addressed to him by the owner of the two slaves named Craft (who late.) escaped from Boston after several unsuccessful attempts at apprehension), intimated his determination, in all cases where sufficient legal proof of proprietorship is submitted, to enforce the recently-enacted laws; but adds, that, in the special case referred to, he can give no remedy, as the complaints made against the civil power are founded solely on newspaper rumour.

The Nashville Convention adjourned on the 18th ult. The report of the Convention, after receiving various amendments on the or ginal draft, embodied a series of resolutions expressing attachment to the constitutional union, declaring the doctrine of state sovereignty with power to reserve and delegate authority, and recommending the south not to go into National Convention, but to elect candidates for Congress with a view to the preservation of southern rights.

Midle. Jenny Lind was to have given her last concert at New York on the 22nd ult. She has made a present of a silver salver, &c., to Captain West, of the *Atlantic*. Barnum has presented the Temperance Society with a donation of 200 dollars. Life membership of the Temperance Society have been conferred on Midle. Jenny Lind, General Cass, the President of the United States, Henry Clay, ex-Secretary Clayton, Governor Seward, &c.

Fires of a serious nature had broken out at Buffalo (loss, 100,000 dols.), and at Charleston (loss, 40,000 dols.)

The cholera had again made its appearance at Indianopols, where two members of the Reform Convention had died of it.

General Scott and General Houston (the latter ex-President of Texas) are announced as among the candidates for the next Presidency.

A great tumult took place in Boston on the evening of the 15th ult., in consequence of the calling of a public meeting "to welcome Mr. George Thompson, M.P., to the United States, and to hear a speech from him on the subject of slavery." The audience refused to listen to the hon. gentleman, who was obliged to retire amid jeers, hisses, and laughter.

The Hon. R. M. Johnson, distinguished for a long life in the public service, and Vice-President of the Republic under Martin Van Buren, died on the 19th ult.

INDIA.

Advices, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, of Nov. 2 from Bombay, and Oct. 24 from Calcutta, have been received in town during the week.

The news transmitted is not of much importance, although in many respects it is far-reaching. Fears had been suddenly entertained along the Punjaub frontier, from Kohat southward, that our troops would have to suppress a serious disturbance which had broken out at the Bahadur Khel Salt-mine. Lieutenant Pollock was therefore hurriedly despatched at the head of a portion of the Kohat force to quell the anticipated insurrection, and to arrest the malcontents. The troops, however, were scarcely in motion before intelligence arrived that the riot had come to an end, and all apprehensions for the future were dispelled.

A severe epidemic, occasioned, as is supposed, by the drought and heat of September and October, to lowering the excessive falls of rain in June and July, prevails at Lahore. Out of a force consisting of 415 officers and 7550 men, 1889 of the latter, and 23 of the former, are in hospital. Arrangements have been made at Lahore, under the auspices of Sir H. Lawrence, for providing occupation and amusement for the European troops. The soldiers' gardens, last year brought into existence, have been improved and extended; so have the library and reading-rooms. Workshops, formerly provided, are being fitted with all sorts of tools, to enable tradesmen to employ either for their own amusement or requital. Implements for the playing of cricket, battledor and shuttlecock, rackets, archery, and other sports, have been provided, while coffee and tea are supplied in the gardens and rooms at all hours, and that under prime cost. The arrangement is not more benevolent than wise: a soldier's life in the field is one of incessant and extreme excitement, and if we fail to meet the idleness and lassitude the confinement by occupation or amusement, we may depend on unlimited crops of insubordination and crime.

Lord Falkland, the Governor of Bombay, had entirely recovered from his indisposition. Sir Charles Napier was making preparations to leave India for England, by way of Scinde and Bombay.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts to the 6th of October inform us that disturbances had again broken out on the Kaffir frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, the native tribes being the aggressors. It does not seem that the movements were very formidable in numbers; but still appearances were sufficiently menacing to induce his Excellency the Governor-General (Sir H. Smith) to repair without delay to the scene of strife, in order to ascertain the cause and extent of the outbreak, and to adopt such measures as he might deem necessary for its speedy suppression.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, have decided on inviting the old graduates of the college to dinner on December 23, to commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the College.

OXFORD.

Balliol College.—The annual election of Fellows and Scholars has terminated in Mr. T. Walrond, B.A., Under-Master of Rugby School, and Mr Henry John Stephen Smith, scholars of that society, being elected Fellows; as also Mr. Charles Smart Bayly, commoner, recently of Harrow School, and Mr. Hamilton Thompson, of Cheltenham College, Hulmeian Exhibitioner.

Brasenose.—Mr. Isaac Gregory Smith, B.A., scholar of Trinity College, has been elected a Fellow.

Eton College.—The Christmas Vacation commences on Tuesday, the 10th inst., on which day the fifth and sixth forms leave; and, on the following Thursday, the lower boys and collegers take their departure. The school opens on Monday, the 13th of January, and the lower boys return by Saturday, the 18th; and, in the course of the following week, the whole of the school will have assembled.

Birmingham, near Leeds.—A splendid east window has been recently placed in Drighlington Church, the pious offering of John and Thomas Hague, Esqs., in memory of their deceased aunt, the late Mrs. Margitroyd The window, which is of romanesque design, consists of a large centre, and two narrow side lights: the former contains exquisite representations of the baptism of our Saviour, the Last Supper, emblems of the four Evangelists, and the Agnus Dei, relieved on a splendid mosaic ground composed of monograms and crosses, intersected by bands of yellow glass and surmounted by a beautiful border of the most gorgeous tints. The side lights, arranged in geometrical patterns, are of subordinate character, but in perfect harmony with the centre light, the effect of which they greatly enhance. The following is the following inscription:—

To the glory of God, and in memory of Anne Margitroyd, who deceased on the 27th of May, 1850, aged 84, this window is erected by her nephews, John and Thomas Hague, Esqrs. Rev. John Hague, Incumbent of St. Barnabas, York, 1850."

Testimonials.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. J. Meridyth, of Stockport, from his congregation; the Rev. Samuel Rogers, curate of Balwell, Notts, from his parishioners; the Rev. P. Duff, head master of the Grange School, from a few of the parishioners of Bishop's-carmouth.

Preferments and Appointments.—Rev. H. Bell, to be Chaplain *pro tempore* of the Nottingham General Hospital. Rev. R. M. Master (P.C. of Burnley, Lancashire), to an Honorary Canonry in Manchester Cathedral. *Curacies*:—Rev. H. Powell, to Bispham, Lancashire; value, £275, with residence; patron, Rev. C. Hesketh. Rev. W. N. Tanner, to St. Mark, Antrobus, Cheshire; patron, Vicar of Great Budworth. Rev. C. Carr, to Witton-Gilbert, w. Kimbleworth R., Durham; value, £303, with residence; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Durham. Rev. J. D. Otter, to Bramley, Leeds; value, £239; patron, Vicar of Leeds. Rev. J. Hatherley, Wilberforce-due-Quay, Cambridge. Rev. W. Lowe, to Bickerton, Cheshire. Rev R. H. Whitworth, to Standish, Lancashire. Rev. G. Cole, to Urnham, Kent. *Vicarages*:—Rev J. A. Cook, to South Bradley, Som.; value, £292, with residence; patron, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Rev. H. Wood, to Stratton, Cornwall; value, £201, with residence; patron, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Vacancies.—Lytchett Matravers rectory, Dorset, diocese Salisbury; value, £396, with residence; patron, J. Howell, Esq.; Rev. H. James, deceased. Leeds, St. Luke, Shepscar curacy, diocese Ripon; patron, Vicar of Leeds; Rev. J. D. Dixon, promoted. Alne vicarage, county and archdiocese York; value, £300; patron, Sir C. Chaloner. Rev. J. Chandler, deceased. Archdeaconry of Chichester: value, £24, patron, Bishop of Chichester; Venerable H. E. Manning, resigned. Vicarage of Lastringham, county and archdiocese York: value, £215, with residence; patron, Lord Chancellor; Rev. R. Harrison, deceased.

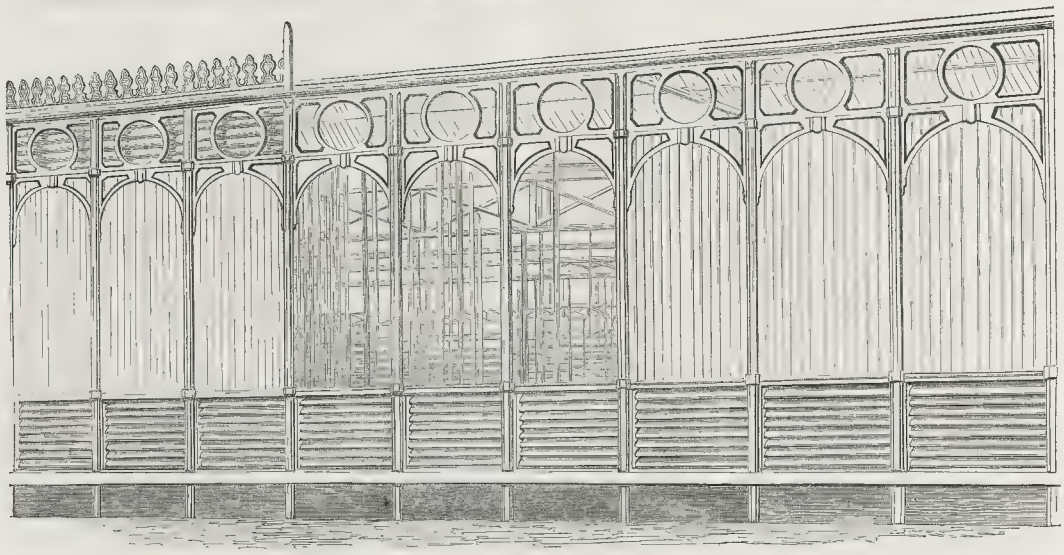
Interesting Discovery near Alnwick.—A few days ago, as some countrymen were ploughing a field at Hawkhill, the ploughshare struck upon a large flat stone, which, on being removed, turned out to be the covering of a rude stone coffin, formed by unhewn slabs of stone set on end. An urn was found within, imbedded in the soil, which had penetrated into the original cavity in the lapse of centuries. Five coffins have been laid open, in one of which another urn of smaller dimensions and rude construction was found. In the coffins were urns were found in two cases; but the others were filled with bones mixed with soil. The largest coffin measures about five feet six inches in length, three feet in breadth, and three feet and a half in depth. The bottom stone is jagged, and the top covered with a huge flat stone near six feet square, which seems to have been brought from the seashore. The smallest coffin is not more than 18 inches by 12. They are of various sizes and laid in no uniform direction. The urns are made of baked clay; the larger one seemingly of "turning" tool, and the smaller rudely hewn-hand with a sort of chisel. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland and Sir Gardener Wilkinson (who has been on a visit to his Grace at Alnwick Castle) examined the place a day or two ago, as well as several other individuals. Mr. Crisp, the able and hospitable gentleman on whose farm these interesting relics of ancient times have been discovered, has afforded every facility for inspecting them, and spared no trouble to gratify the intelligent curiosity of his neighbours and others. They are placed on the highest part of a ridge of land called the Shed Laws, immediately in front of the Lesbury station of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and a few yards from it. An urn, similar in appearance to those mentioned above, was lately found when making the excavations for the Alnwick branch, and a cart head which some have imagined to be a *status*; but this can scarcely be, as the *status* was an instrument resembling a pencil in size and shape, one end being sharpened to a point, and the other flat and circular.

The barque *Emerald*, of London, arrived in the Downs on Monday last, having on board a sailor who was picked up at sea, floating on a piece of deck, off Cape Finisterre. It appears the sailor, along with two others, had been swept overboard from the deck of a Portuguese schooner in a storm. The other two were drowned; but the survivor got hold of a sheet of cork (which was washed from the deck of his vessel at the same time), to which he clung for nearly two days.

The Mayor of Newcastle has been memorialised to call a public meeting of the merchants, coalowners, shipowners, and others interested in the trade of that port, to take into consideration the duties now levied by the French Government upon the importation of British coals into France, and to adopt such measures as to the meeting may appear expedient.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CAMBRIDGE MONUMENT.—A meeting of the subscribers to the proposed memorial of the late Duke of Cambridge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Tuesday, to determine, in the first place, whether the monument should be a statue or a charitable institution; and, secondly, if the latter, of what description the same should be. Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., who presided, stated that, out of a variety of suggestions offered to them, the committee had adopted one recommending, as the fittest memorial of the late Duke, almshouses for widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of her Majesty's forces, to be called the "Cambridge Asylum," and to be established, if possible, at Kew, or in the neighbourhood. It was thought that such a plan would engage the sympathies of a vast number who had not yet contributed to the funds. To it, therefore, the committee had unanimously assented. Having strongly urged the necessity for such a charity, and the probability of its being one of which the lamented Duke would, could he have expressed an opinion, have peculiarly approved, the chairman concluded by stating his very deep regret that some of the influential gentlemen on the committee had thought proper to endeavour to prevent people from subscribing to the object they had in view. Mr. Twining moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Colonel Rowland, and was to the effect that the proposed monument should be a charitable institution, and not a statue. This was carried. Mr. Chandler then moved, and Colonel Rowland seconded, the above-mentioned proposition recommended by the committee. Admiral Sir George Seymour proposed, and Mr. Halswell seconded, an amendment, suggesting the extension of the benefit of the asylum to marines. Mr. John Mackenzie next moved, as an additional amendment, "That the proposed institution should be a 'Cambridge Samaritan Society,' for preventing destitution and mendicity in the metropolis, by means of an adequate number of institutions, each comprising a gratuitous soup-kitchen, an asylum for the boarding the houseless, a free registry for servants and tradesmen, and a loan inventory, &c. for the poor." This proposition was seconded by Mr. Witt, and supported by some gentlemen in the meeting, and by a variety of others who, by means of letters or proxies, testified their approval of it. The number of parties indeed, was sufficient to have successfully carried the motion. It was objected, however, by Colonel Rowland, &c., that the parties giving proxies, though approving generally of Mr. Mackenzie's scheme, were ignorant of the proposed, which, had they known them, might have enjoyed still more of their favour. A very long and warm discussion had thought proper to endeavour to prevent people from subscribing to the object they had in view. Mr. Twining moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Colonel Rowland, and was to the effect that the proposed monument should be a charitable institution, and not a statue. This was carried. Mr. Chandler then moved, and Colonel Rowland seconded, the above-mentioned proposition recommended by the committee. Admiral Sir George Seymour proposed, and Mr. Halswell seconded, an amendment, suggesting the extension of the benefit of the asylum to marines. Mr. John Mackenzie next moved, as an additional amendment, "That the proposed



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK.—PORTION OF THE SOUTH FRONT.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

(*Continued from page 428.*)

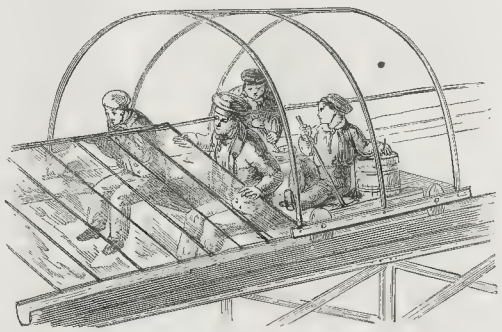
THE SOUTH FRONT.

The South Front of the "Industrial Palace," towards the Kensington-road, a *View of part of which* we here present to our readers, when completed, will present upon the whole rather a pleasing elevation, although unbroken throughout by any material projection, either in *plan* or *section*. The whole surface, however, being subdivided into panels, and surmounted by open fanlights, and crowned with an ornamental frieze, relieves the eye of all monotonous appearance.

The intended "grassy" slope, inclining from the level of the floor towards the carriage drive, will add apparent height to the south elevation.

The principal entrance, nearly opposite to the "Prince of Wales's Gate," will open at once into the large and beautiful transept, which, on account of the situation of the stately trees, which it is intended to protect, is not placed centrally between the east and the west end of the building, being *forty-eight feet* nearer to the *western* than to the *eastern elevation*. In the whole length of the South Front there are altogether seventy-eight cast-iron columns, placed, as in the interior of the building, at intervals of *twenty-four feet* from centre to centre. Each of these columns stands on an extended base of the same material, three feet in length, and *one foot six inches* in width, but tapering in plan towards either extremity, and the whole being strengthened by two vertical flanges. The bases all rest on concrete foundations, as mentioned in a former description, the thickness of such artificial support depending on the depth at which the gravel is found.

From the level of the floor to the line of the top of the columns, the general height is 22 feet 2 inches; whereas, from the level of the floor to the surface of the ground beneath, the vertical dimensions vary with the inclination of the ground, which has a general fall of one in 280 feet from west to east. Between every external iron column there are two intermediate framed deal semi-columns, corresponding externally with the form of those of iron, but internally being faced up with $\frac{3}{4}$-*inch* deal. At the level of the floor, a fir sill 9 inches in width by 3 inches in thickness, *weathered* externally, to throw off the rain, runs longitudinally all round the building, into which are framed the intermediate wooden semi-columns. It is proper to observe that these intermediate columns, having no weight to carry, are more for ornament than use. The supports of the intermediate semi-columns consist of deal struts 13 *inches*, in width by 3 *inches* in thickness, the whole being properly wedged up from the ground.



GLAZING WAGGON.

At a height of *four feet three inches* from the top of the sill is another piece of timber, which may, perhaps, be termed a head-plate to the lower tier of ventilators: this plate is *nine inches* in width and *four inches* in thickness, and weathered externally, as the sill. When the glass building was first talked of, it was intended that the whole of the exterior should be filled in with glass between the columns; but, on a little consideration, the Commissioners found out, that, besides *counter space*, they would also require *wall space* for the exhibition of a great variety of articles which can only be seen to advantage in an upright position, as draperies, cloths, carpets, maps, charts, paper-hangings, &c.; and it is now discovered that this wall space will be made available for many articles intended for the floor or counters, as the space applied for for the latter is more than double that which has been provided. Instead of glass, therefore, the ground-floor will be entirely enclosed with matched and beaded vertical deal boarding, ploughed and tongued, to keep it air and water tight. The lower ends of the boarding rest on the *top plate* of the lower tier of ventilators, being secured to a horizontal splayed fillet of deal, which extends throughout between the columns, and with the inside of which it is flush.

At top, the boarding is properly secured to a head-plate, and intermediately by three lines of bevelled ledges, running horizontally between the columns; these ledges are $6\frac{3}{4}$ *inches* in width; the whole being completely united by screw-bolts, with iron plates in front of the ledges.

GLAZING WAGGON.

But few words are required, in addition to the *view of the glazing waggon*, to make our readers acquainted with the simplicity of this contrivance. Taking advantage of the continuous lines of longitudinal gutters, covered waggons have been constructed for the use of the glaziers in bad weather, each mounted on four wooden wheels, which run on the bottom of the gutters as the wheels of the old coal-waggons in the North of England run on the wooden or iron trams before the introduction of the edge-rail; on either side of the platform of the waggon is a box for the glass—being *eight* feet wide, there is sufficient space on the platform for two or three men to work at the same time. In the View, the tarpaulin or canvas covering is not shown.

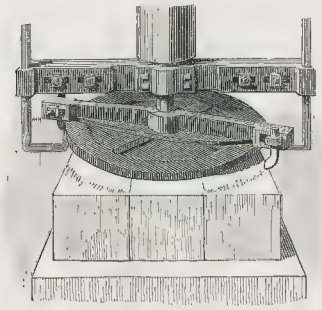
THE SASH-BAR FINISHING MACHINE.

MACHINERY FOR FINISHING SASH-BARS, RIDGE-PIECES, AND GUTTERS.

We have already (at page 401) described the machinery by which the sash-bars, skylight-bars, and ridge-pieces for the skylights are cut out of *nine-inch* planks, by machinery, at the Phœnix Saw-Mills, near the Regent's Park. We now proceed to show the further progress of a sash-bar to its completion, which is effected at the works of the Great Exhibition, a representation of which is given on the present page. In order, however, to present our readers with a clear view of the interesting machinery employed for the purpose, we must first mention the power employed to give motion to such machinery. As in every other part of the works the utmost skill is displayed with regard to economising power, so in the disposition of the machinery in connexion with the steam-power employed, and which we are about to describe, considerable ingenuity is visible throughout. The engine, calculated at *eight horse*-power (equal to the collective force of *forty-four men*), is on the locomotive principle, working with steam at a pressure of 60 lb. to the square inch. The boiler (placed *east* and *west*) is furnished with twenty-seven 2-inch copper tubes, placed horizontally, coke being the fuel chiefly used. Two horizontal cylinders of six inches diameter, with pistons moving twelve inches forward and backward, and which is called *the stroke*, and having proper cranks and connections, give motion to two vertical fly-wheels, each of four feet diameter, and placed one on either side of the chimney end of the boiler. From the fly-wheel on the *north* side of the engine a gutta-percha band of two inches in width passes round the driving-pulley of a circular saw of ten inches diameter, which projects sufficiently above the level of the bench, in a slot of which it is fixed in proper bearings, to cut out wooden fillets and other portions of wood-work, either from planks or scantling timber, as may, from time to time, be required. Three men are required for this particular service: the first is the carrier of the materials to and from the bench or table; the second places and adjusts them on the bench close to the saw, and also attends to the bands, &c.; and the third removes them from the table when cut. Another gutta-percha band, of the same size as that already mentioned, passes from the *twin* fly-wheel on the south side of the engine to the *first* of a *series of pulleys* which rotate on the principal shaft. This shaft is placed horizontally, and at right angles to the direction of the engine. A third gutta-percha band passes from the first of the series of pulleys which alter the direction of the power, to the driving-pulley of a circular saw of twenty inches diameter, forming part of a compound piece of machinery by which three distinct operations are performed; viz. cutting the ridge-pieces

THE GUTTER-CUTTING MACHINE.

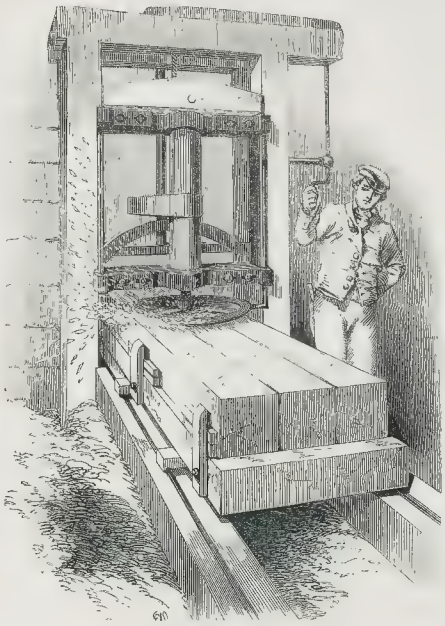
and gutters to their proper length, cutting out semicircular pieces at ends of gutters to receive the rain-water heads, and drilling holes in the ends of gutter-pieces to receive the dowells. The first of these operations is performed by the circular saw, which is moveable in a vertical plane by means of a sliding plate, properly balanced by a counter weight attached to a chain passing over an iron pulley, which is fixed at the top of a strong frame of wood. By means of a hand lever the saw is either brought down to a proper position for cutting off the ends of the ridge-pieces or gutters, or for performing the second operation already alluded to, viz. cutting out semicircular pieces from the ends of the gutters. This second operation is effected by means of two short blades or cutters, attached to the front face of the circular saw, and projecting one inch and a half from



CIRCULAR PLANE.—SHOWING CUTTER.

its face. In order that the gutters and ridge-pieces may be cut off to their proper length, they are placed on the top of a long trussed supporting frame, by means of a jointed hold-fast of iron at that end of the supporting frame opposite to the saw, the ridge-piece or gutter to be cut is firmly secured; and by a hinged gauge-plate, also of iron, the timbers are cut off to their exact length; and as soon as one end has been cut off the other is easily brought round to undergo a similar operation, as the timber rests, mid-way, on a horizontal swivel plate, having two upright cheeks, between which it is moved round.

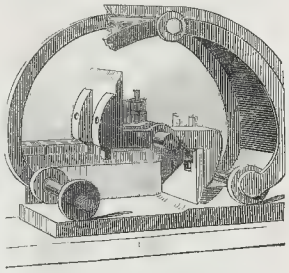
When the *third* operation, viz. that of drilling, is to be performed, the saw is moved upwards, so that the ends of the ridge-pieces or gutters to be perforated may be brought close to



CIRCULAR PLANING MACHINE.

the drills, which are placed one above the other at the proper interval: a man at the *other* end of the timber pushes it forward against the two drills, which rotate at the same time. Motion is communicated to the drills by means of a band from the principal pulley shaft, which passes round the driving pulley of the upper drill. The lower drill is made to revolve by means of a pinion on the stock of the upper drill: thus the two double holes are made simultaneously at one end of the ridge or gutter pieces; and immediately afterwards, those at the other end are formed.

We now come to the process of finishing off the skylight bars, which are delivered at the works from the



THE ADZE.

Phœnix Saw-Mills with each end cut off square. The first thing on their arrival at the works is to cause them to undergo a thorough examination as to their freedom from sap, shakes, and other defects.

On a saw-table, conveniently placed with respect to the communication of power, to give motion to the saws, are placed together *thirty* common sash-bars, which rest on a horizontal moveable traversing frame, to which they are properly secured by an adjustable bar. This frame is moved forward towards the saws by a man standing at the *west* end of the table, the saws being so placed that both ends of the *series* of *bars* may be cut off simultaneously. Two leathern straps passing from pulleys on the main shaft already mentioned, and passing round the driving-pulleys of the saws, give motion thereto, that on the *north* side of the table, to an inclined circular saw of fourteen inches diameter, by

ADZING AND PLANING MACHINERY.

which the *bevelled* ends of the bars are formed; and that on the *south* side, to two vertical circular saws, the exterior being of fourteen inches diameter, and cutting the bars off to their proper length; and the interior one, of eleven inches diameter, making a cut half across the bar, but still leaving a *longitudinal cut* to be made in order to form the shoulder.

The bars are next carried to a bench, removed a little to the east of the saw-table, when, by a simple but ingenious contrivance (the invention of Mr. Wilson, one of the superintendents of the works), the shoulder, with the requisite bevel of that end of the bar which abuts against the gutter, is performed at one operation. This little machine, which is constructed of iron, consists of a rounded handle, which the workman holds in his left hand. The handle is two inches and three-quarters in length, from which project two jaws, nine-sixteenths of an inch apart, made to fit into the ends of the grooves intended to receive the glass; between these jaws is a knife, which, by the pressure of the workman's hand, cuts off the square piece, the cross-cut for which is previously made by the smaller of the vertical saws above described. On the right-hand side of this machine is a second but moveable knife, which, including its handle, is five inches and a half in length. This knife, or blade, moves on a small pivot, fixed at the top end of the machine, and is placed at the proper angle for removing the bevelled piece to complete the gutter end of the bar. Two men attend to this operation: one to place the bars on the bench, ready for the operation, and to remove them when finished; and the other, to attend to the operation itself.

We now come to the last stage in the progress of a skylight bar previously to its being painted.

On a horizontal bench, placed at right angles to the main pulley-shaft—already frequently mentioned in this description—are placed, in front thereof, a series of *four-inch* driving pulleys, with as many horizontal pulleys turning in proper brass bearings: these pulleys are made to rotate by means of a leather strap, or band, from a pulley on the main pulley-shaft, as above. The use of these drills is to make the nail-holes at either end of the bars. Four boys and one man were engaged at this branch of the operations when we examined their work: the man superintends the whole, and keeps the machinery in order; while the boys place the bars in their proper position for the additional drills on this and another bench, if required by a great press of work. Opposite to each of the *operators* is a wooden traversing plate, working in the direction of its corresponding drill: the lower end of the bar, resting on this traversing plate, is pushed forward with it against the drill, until the requisite perforation is completely effected. While one end of the bar is being bored, the other end rests in an inclined position against a wooden rail placed longitudinally above the pulleys, having as many sinkings thereon as there are drills. The wooden rail, to which it is secured by a fillet, projects from an inclined frame of the same material firmly secured to the bench. At the outer end of one of the driving-pulleys is a *cutting cup*, also the invention of Mr. Wilson, by which the ends of the wooden dowels, three inches in length, are rounded off, merely by being held therein by a workman or boy during the revolutions of the pulley.

MACHINERY FOR CUTTING OUT GUTTERS, &c.

It would be exceedingly curious and highly interesting, to ascertain precisely the aggregate of power employed in the preparation for, and construction of, the Great Industrial Museum in Hyde Park. This could be accomplished by obtaining returns of the numbers of men, horses, and steam-engines, from the various foundries, mills, and workshops engaged in the execution of any of the works, in addition to those employed in Hyde Park. One of the busy workshops alluded to above, and which we have already witnessed, is situate near to the Thames, at Chelsea, and is known as the Chelsea Wharf Saw Mills, which have been taken by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., chiefly for the construction of what have been called the "Paxton Gutters." A section of a similar gutter is shown at page 386.

We desire in these descriptions to give our readers a clear insight into every piece of machinery, and every ingenious contrivance worthy of notice, in order that they may be enabled readily to estimate the very great amount of skill which is brought to bear in furtherance of the great international design.

The power employed at the Chelsea Saw Mills to give motion to the various machines chiefly used in preparing the timber for, and in cutting out the three-way or Paxton gutters, is that of an oscillating high-pressure engine, estimated to do the work of 30 men; in addition to which, there are 40 men engaged at this establishment, 20 of them working by day, and the rest by night, so that the machinery is kept almost constantly in motion.

The engine and boiler are placed in the basement. The cylinder is 20 inches diameter; the length of stroke being 30 inches, and the pressure of steam 45 [illegible]. The conversion of reciprocating into circular motion is effected by means of [illegible] which, by the aid of [illegible], cause the fly wheel of 12 feet diameter, and a pinion of 20 inches diameter. From the fly-wheel, motion is communicated to the main pulley-shaft on the first-floor by means of a strong leather strap, of 7 inches in width, which passes through the floor, and over a friction-roller, to the driving-pulley of the main shaft from which power is given off to a circular planing machine, and also to the gutter machines on the first-floor; what few circular saws, and drills, are required, and a second planing and edging machine on the first-floor, are set in motion from the main shaft on a second shaft in the basement. We shall endeavour, in the first place, to trace the working through this second shaft, which is caused to revolve by means of a pinion of 35 inches diameter, worked into by a pinion of 3 inches diameter, at the end of the engine crank shaft already mentioned; thus, the speed of the second shaft is nearly doubled. On this second shaft are two driving pulleys, each of 14 inches diameter, from which two bands pass in the direction of the length of the building, and at right angles to the two shafts in the basement, to two pulleys, each of 24 inches diameter, which, in connexion with cranks, re-convert the circular into reciprocating motion for the purpose of moving the two vertical saws, which saws are used for cutting deals into planks [illegible] inches and other parts of the great building.

By the two vertical saws, 40 cuts, each of 21 feet in length, and 11 inches in depth, are effected in 10 hours, which gives a total length of 1680 feet in the 20 working hours.

At the end of the *second* shaft, in the basement, is a third pulley of 54 inches diameter, by which motion is communicated to the "planing and adzing machine," on the first-floor, by means of a band passing round a 48-inch pulley on the upper shaft, from a 24-inch pulley, which, a little removed from the 48-inch pulley, a strap passes through two to a ground floor, in order to turn, by means of a 12-inch pulley, a large circular saw, placed vertically in front of a [illegible] deal bench. By this saw the half-builths of timber (13½ inches by 4½ inches), as delivered at the mills, are cut nearly to the size of the timbers intended to be formed into lengths of solid "three-way gutters." Although this is the principal work executed at the saw-bench, other saws of various diameters are substituted for the large circular saw already mentioned, when required for various other works.

PLANING AND ADZING MACHINERY.

A View of the "Planing and Adzing Machinery" is represented at page 433. We have also inserted a representation of the solid stock with the two adzes. The machinery requisite for this twofold operation is fixed on a long deal bench, breast-high from the floor, supported on square deal legs and cross-bearers, the whole standing about 24 feet long. At the back of the bench is a horizontal rail of deal, adjustable by vertical iron guides or fences, by which the boards, planks, or battens are kept in their proper position on the bench, while passing forward to undergo the process of planing and *thicknessing*. One of the attendants, who places the planks on the bench, also presses his hand against the outer edge, so as to keep the other edge close to the fence. One plank follows close to another, until a given number are completed. The plank is pulled forward towards the planes by means of an endless chain composed of 6-inch open links. This chain passes, at one end of the bench, over a 9-inch vertical pulley running in proper bearings placed in an upright frame of wood: and, at the other end, the links fit into eight tappets, which project from a solid circular wheel of the same diameter as that of the pulley; by means of *dogs*, or claws, the planks are connected with the chain. When the first piece is to be planed reaches the roller-carriage, which is above the planes, it passes under six pressure-rollers, each of 3½ inches diameter, the whole being adjusted by a lever and weight. Beneath the roller-carriage are set the bench irons, each at an angle of 45 degrees, by which the under surface of the plank or batten is thoroughly planed. The plank is then carried forward to [illegible] (if required) to its proper width, by means of two vertical saws, one on either side of the bench, and adjusted to the required gauge. A little beyond a solid circular wheel of the same diameter as that of the pulley; by means of *dogs*, or claws, the planks are connected with the chain. When the first piece is to be planed reaches the roller-carriage, which is above the planes, it passes under six pressure-rollers, each of 3½ inches diameter, the whole being adjusted by a lever and weight. Beneath the roller-carriage are set the bench irons, each at an angle of 45 degrees, by which the under surface of the plank or batten is thoroughly planed. The plank is then carried forward to [illegible] (if required) to its proper width, by means of two vertical saws, one on either side of the bench, and adjusted to the required gauge. A little beyond the saws is a solid two-armed stout iron stock (as seen in the separate View), to the end of each arm is attached an adze, 10½ inches long, and 4½ inches wide. These two adzes rotate so as to remove the uneven parts of the upper surface of the plank or batten; this plank is kept down to this part of the bench by two pressure-rollers.

We have now only to show how this twofold machine is set in motion. From the 48-inch pulley at the end of the shaft on the first floor, a band passes upwards to a pulley of 24 inches diameter, running in proper bearings near to the roof: on the shaft of this pulley is a wooden drum of 34 inches diameter and 12 inches long. From this drum a band runs in an inclined direction downwards to a 9½-inch pulley, which gives a circular motion to the saws. From a 9-inch pulley on the axle of the drum, motion is communicated to the adzes—first by a band to a pulley of 24 inches diameter on the thence, by another, working into a spur wheel of 24 [illegible] [illegible] d on, which [illegible] solid stock of the adzes [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] attends to [illegible] part of the machinery.

CIRCULAR PLANING MACHINE.

Here is another instance of the contractors availing themselves of every useful [illegible] to facilitate their operations, notwithstanding the novelty of the ingenious invention. In very many instances, novelty is made the excuse for not using some of the most important and valuable inventions of the present day. We were informed that this, as represented at page 433, is only the second machine of the kind which has been put up. It is patented by W. Furness, of Liverpool. When in action, it requires the attendance of two men and one boy. The planes, or cutters (a separate View of which is given at page 433), rotate with considerable velocity; and place at one time one side of three "quarter banks;" the cutters are attached to a cross-arm between the uprights [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The height of this frame above the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] inches; the arm being 24 inches in length. Each cutter is in the 24 inches from the top to the edge of its blade, and ⅛ of an inch wide. On the spindle is a [illegible] pulley 23 inches long and 6 inches in diameter, placed centrally between the upright frames of the frame, is carried the cross-arm to which the cutters are attached. At the bottom of the vertical 6-inch pulley, and in the same spindle, is a horizontal circular solid disc plate, 22 inches in diameter, by which the timbers to be planed are kept down close to the traversing frame, while subjected to the operation of planing. The vertical pulley and disc are adjusted by means of a screw working vertically into a fixed nut: this screw is moved through the medium of a 12-inch horizontal pulley, placed on the top of its spindle. From the 12-inch pulley a band passes horizontally to a second pulley of 6 inches diameter, which is fixed above the level of the cross-head of the frame of the machine. Motion is given to the whole by a handle at the bottom of a vertical spindle, which works in proper bearings fixed to one of the uprights of the frame. The vertical 6-inch pulley which rotates with the disc is moved by a band passing round a 17-inch pulley on the spindle which has a 12-inch pulley; this latter being in communication with a 32-inch pulley, fixed as the end of the principal shaft on the first-floor.

The timbers to be planed by the machine are placed on the top of a traversing stage which is moved in either direction by a rack and pinion, the rack being fixed under the whole length of the stage; iron slides, 2 feet apart, are placed on the two longitudinal bearers of the supporting frame, on which the traversing stage moves in either direction. When the traversing stage is to be set in motion, an apparatus, consisting of two levers, a connecting-rod, and a clutch, is brought into play; by the movement of the first lever either to the right hand or to the left, motion is given to the pinion by which it is required to be moved. When *out of gear*, the first lever remains in a vertical position.

GUTTER-CUTTING MACHINE.

When the quarter-banks have been brought to an even surface on all sides by means of the circular planing machine already described, and a View of which is represented at page 433, as also a View of the machinery about to be described—they are conveyed towards the *feed* end of the gutter-cutting machine, which is a duplicate machine in readiness, in case of accidents to the first, or in case the work could not be prosecuted sufficiently fast. Hitherto, however, the one machine has been found sufficient. It must be borne in mind, that, besides the rainwater gutter in the top of the timber, there are two inclined gutters cut in the sides of the gutter timber, the purpose of wh ch, as already stated at page 386, is for receiving and carrying off the condensed water from the inside of the glass in

THEN The motto of the Rouverens is "Patria cara, carior libertas"

A [illegible] Application must be made to the National Debt Office in the Old Jewry [illegible] January next is contingent. You need not come to London, but can do it [illegible] Secretary of any of the respectable banks in your city. A number of forms being necessary before the investment can be perfected

H [illegible] Port.—Mrs. Chisholm's address is 3 Charlton-crescent, Islington

PORTIA.—A letter for the Sovereign should be addressed to the Lord Chamberlain

CARDINAL.—[From a Correspondent.]—In answer to the question in your last, page 426, Dr. Howell, in his "History of England" (1628) states that the Duke of Suffolk said, "It was never merry in England since we had any Cardinals amongst us." And what gave rise to the then-current but Campegian to create delay, reserved the question of Henry the Eighth's marriage with his first wife to the decision of the Pope, and the King, in Shakespeare's [illegible] may perhaps therefore Cardinals trade with me; I abhor the dainty stews and [illegible]

JESSY W [illegible] ant and expressive piece of music in imitation of church [illegible] Exhibition Quadrille

FLAX.—We have received a letter from Pitchfork and G. Williams, on this subject, the latter enclosing a sample. Their negotiations will receive attention

THE [illegible] We do not know

[illegible] Adams, in the "Penny Cyclopedia," for the writers on the [illegible] very interesting good [illegible] variety

G J C, Islington.—See Mr. W [illegible] Red Book of Mathematical Terms

AN ARTISAN.—Apply to the Secretary of the Society of Arts

[illegible] D. College will scarce [illegible] Now Burlington-street

ISABWOMAN.—Sir Illustrat [illegible] Queen Anne's Farthing is "Popular Errors Explained." See

MIDAS, of Blackheath.—The Sergeants of England and Ireland bear, as an honourable augmentation in their armorial ensigns, "the red hand" (the Royal arms of Ulster), having been originally granted to promote the plantation of that province. The Baronets of Scotland carry a badge peculiarly their own, but have not the red hand. Thomas Dealtry, D.D, is now Bishop of Madras

H H. Ad [illegible] Esm in chief two lions rampa nt. *Crest*—A lion ramp. nt, supporting [illegible] of Ard rampa nt. Sup porters—Two stags [illegible] cross gu

G J C, Islington.—See Mr. W [illegible] Red Book of Mathematical Terms

J W H, Tewkesbury.—Any [illegible] brother of Sir John Fitzwilliam, the ancestor of the present Earl.

A LOVER [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SCENE OF THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION, LILY-LANE MILL, HALIFAX.

in the afternoon before the boiler burst, but that the master would have them go on. This threat shows how common was the belief that an accident would happen to the boiler; and when the shock was heard by Ann Swift, she exclaimed, "The boiler is going to burst—let us run away." They did run away, and fortunately were saved. Jonas Swift, her brother, was also saved by her timely warning; but Job Swift, another brother, was killed. For a long time it was supposed that Job was alive among the ruins; but his corpse was subsequently discovered at the Blucher Inn, having been conveyed thither by some men who extricated it from the ruins.

Almost immediately after the accident an immense crowd was upon the spot, and digging was commenced among the ruins. The fire-brigade, with one of the engines, were also on the spot, and rendered valuable aid, both in extricating the sufferers and in keeping down the burning of the fallen materials. The sides of the railway, and every available spot, were crowded with spectators, who frequently cheered on the men, who gallantly lent their services in extricating the dead and wounded, who were at once conveyed with every possible care to the Infirmary.

At the time of the explosion, there were from 33 to 35 persons in the rooms above the boiler-house. The principal part of the bodies were discovered by five o'clock, at which hour all the streets in the immediate proximity of the mill were densely crowded with spectators.

As evening approached, the exertions both of soldiers and civilians were redoubled to clear away the *débris* if possible; but, owing to the vast mass of iron and wood-work that had to be removed, this was found to be impossible. At night the search was continued by the light of naphtha lamps and flambeaux. At about half past five o'clock, a human voice was heard beneath the rubbish; and, after two hours and a half of agonizing suspense, the sufferer, a young girl, was got out alive. Soon after, the mill took fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The search was continued throughout the night and next morning, and the total number of persons whose lives have been sacrificed by this terrible accident amounts to ten.

The Engraving, from a Sketch by an Artist resident at Halifax shows the ruins as they appeared at eight o'clock on the Friday evening.

WRECK OF THE "EDMUND."

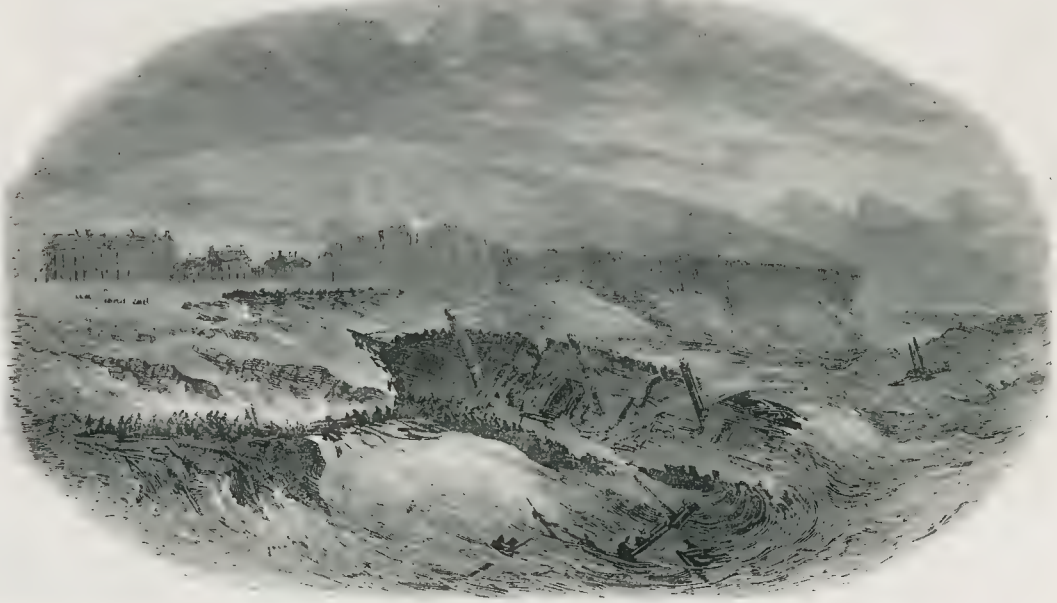
THE following narrative of the frightful wreck of the barque *Edmund*," at Kilkee, with the loss of ninety-six souls, is by an eye-witness:—"But four days ago," he says, writing on the 22nd ult., "the noble barque sat proudly on the smooth waters of the Shannon, with 207 souls bound for the land of stars and freedom; to-day she has not a plank together to tell her name or destiny. She is torn, mangled, shivered asunder in splintered shreds—the completest wreck that writer ever described, or eye ever witnessed. She left the roadstead of Carrigaholt on the evening of Sunday, the 18th, and made considerable way throughout that night and the following day. The wind blowing a hard gale W.N.W., tossed her wildly, until every thread of canvass was rent to atoms, and two of her masts carried away; she became perfectly unmanageable, and drifted along at the mercy of the waves. By eleven o'clock on Tuesday night she struck on the Duggerna Rocks, off the Bay of Kilkee, where she hung for some time, until, washed off by a furious sea, she came to cast anchor immediately beneath Sikes' Lodge, at the entrance of the Bay. Holding to for some time, the waves rolling over her hull and spars, she dashed in a perfect broadside against the rock, breaking her back right through the centre, and plunging her only remaining mast clear on the shore. By the aid of this mast, the hands and several of the passengers were enabled to crawl to the rock, where they clung with the grasp of the drowning until rescued from their perilous position by some tender-hearted natives. The stern, half torn from the prow, bounded off to sea, carrying with it pieces of spars, cords, and sheathing, together with several of the wretched passengers, whose piercing cries used sometimes to be heard above the roar of the waves and howling storm; while the prow half, held fast to the anchor, came with the crushing power of thunder against the pointed rock, until it was ground to fragments, which the waves and the storm hurled into the air.

"The brave captain clung to the wreck while there was a stave to stand upon or a life to be saved; and, when the last plank was shivered from his feet, he took an aged woman, who still clung to the plank, and, flinging her on his back, plunged into the sea, and succeeded in reaching shore. All glory to the brave fellow! He is English by birth, and Wilson by name.

"The first man on the shore and the last to leave it was Richard Russell, Esq., of Limerick. With the aid of two other men, M'Carthy, a coast-guard, and Curtin, a Kilkee shoemaker, he stood upon the rock throughout that terrible night, drenched by the sea, and almost exhausted from his superhuman labours, bearing in his arms the half-dead creatures who had crawled to the rocks, and rescuing many of them from certain death.

"When the roll was called on Wednesday, at three o'clock, the individuals missing were 100, since reduced to 96.

"The aspect of the entire coast is appalling; from Jonas Studdert's Gate to Sikes' Lodge are to be seen heaps of scattered fragments, planks, boards, and bolts, staves, shrouds and canvass, boxes, trunks, and scraps of wearing-apparel, twisted, bent, and literally ground to pieces."



WRECK OF THE BARQUE "EDMUND," ON THE DUGGERNA ROCKS, BAY OF KILKEE COUNTY OF CLARE.

FINE ARTS.

THE "SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD."—BY NEUREUTHER

What stores of innocent enjoyment would be lost to the world, if some barbarous imitator of that worst of all savages who ever lived the Caliph Omar—could destroy all our books of fiction—all our fairy tales, and records of marvellous adventures! What a blank there would be, if he could abolish all trace and memory of Jack the Giant-Killer—of Jack and the Bean-Stalk—of the Arabian Nights—of Gil Blas—of Don Quixote—of Cinderella—of the Fair One with the Golden Locks—of Puss in Boots—of the Sleeping Beauty in the Wood—and—horrible thought!—of Chaucer, Boccaccio, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, and Walter Scott! But, thanks to the progress of art and science, and the invention of printing, we are safe from all peril of such an infliction. Even if the French should fulfil the somewhat alarming predictions with [illegible] the old women of England [illegible] London fine morning, to sack and d[illegible] in our ho[illegible] and, as Sir Francis hints, to kiss o[illegible] and then cut the throats of all the Londoners as an in[illegible] venge for Waterloo we might defy their utmost vengeance to bring

upon the survivors and upon posterity such a calamity as the cruel Caliph inflicted upon the city of Alexandria and upon the modern world. They might destroy a larger library than the Alexandrian by burning down the British Museum and its treasures, but they could not destroy the works of our story tellers and poets, our fairy tales and romances, our songs and ballads. Nothing less than the submersion of all Europe and America, ay and of all India and Australia, could now rob the world of its literature.

Science is falsely asserted to have killed poetry, and to have snuffed the fairy tale out of existence. It is not so; the delightful fictions that have come down to us from remote ages, are ours for ever. Even the little boys that know all about acids and alkalis, oxygen and hydrogen, geology and astronomy, and who are as familiar with the principles of the steam-engine as the boys of a past age were with the composition of a plum-cake, have gone through a course of fairy reading, either openly or on the sly; and miss in her teens has wept or smiled for the sorrows or joys of Little Red Riding Hood, of Cinderella, and of the Sleeping Beauty, although she may have her head full of pianoforte and singing lessons, and of French, Italian, and German grammar.

"Useful" knowledge may include other things than arithmetic for boys and cookery for girls, valuable as these are to them; and the education of the heart and the fancy, the morals and the life, is not so wholly neglected for the cultivation of the mere intellect as the ultra pedagogues and pedants would have us believe. The fairies, and their malevolent or benevolent doings upon the human race, have an especial charm even in an age of Electric Telegraphs. Tales of ogres, monsters, and giants, in which terror and wonder are the predominant sensations to be excited, are more easily understood by the very young; but the fairy tale appeals to a higher development of mind. It does not please the infant, but it is irresistibly attractive to the child and the youth, and never entirely loses its charm even in manhood and womanhood. The origin of most of our popular fairy tales has long excited the research and curiosity of the learned. It is sometimes to be found in the religious allegories of early ages; and of some, neither the spiritual meaning which exists, nor the corporeal clothing in which they are enveloped, is traceable to any known source. All nations possess them; but the garden whence these beautiful, but not evanescent flowers of fancy were first transplanted, is, undoubtedly, the East. In ages before the time of Homer sang, the fertile imagination of the Oriental poets and romancists constructed these tales upon traditions, or remnants of traditions, handed down from the early worship of the aboriginal inhabitants, or from the Pantheism which in some of its multifarious forms was the religion of men in ages anterior to the sculptures of Nimroud, or to the composition of the Sanscrit Vedas. Appealing to the faculty of Wonder, which is akin to that of Veneration, and tends so largely to spiritualize the character, these romances have exercised no small influence upon the western nations of Europe, and have imparted to it much of that appreciation of the poetical sentiment which adds such charm to daily life, and so many graces to the social and domestic circle. Among these tales, the Sleeping Beauty in the Wood, or "La Belle au Bois dormant," has long been an eminent favourite. Though in its present shape it appears to have come to us from the French, and to be due to that fairy of the court of Louis Quatorze to whom we are indebted for the "Fair One with the Golden Locks" and other similar legends, it probably took its rise in the prolific East. To be able to go to sleep for a century, and to awaken to see how the world had got on in the interval, is an old fancy of the Oriental poets and sages. The idea is a beautiful one for the purposes of fiction; and is equally attractive when wrought into a child's story, or into a more fanciful and elaborate shape for the gratification of more critical and mature minds. The new Poet Laureate, in one of his early poems, has versified the legend, and superadded to its ancient simplicity many graces in the mode of telling it. The following passage depicts in words the scene which has been so well rendered by the kindred arts of the painter and the engraver. We shall not criticise it further than to say, that such a description should not have been marred by a line like that which concludes the third stanza:—

Soft lustre bathes the range of urns
On every slanting terrace lawn.
The fountain to his place returns
Deep in the garden lake withdrawn.
Here droops the banner on the tower,
On the hall beam'n the fresh breeze.
The peacock in his laurel bower,
The parrot in his gilded wires.

Here sits the butler, with a flask
Between his knees, half-drain'd; and there
The wrinkled steward at his task.
The maid of honour, blooming fair—

The page has caught her hand in his;
Her lips are sever'd as to speak;
His own are pouted for a kiss;
The blush is fix'd upon her cheek.

Till all the hundred summers pass,
The beams that through the oriel shine,
Make prisms in every carven glass,
And beaker, brimm'd with noble wine.
Each Baron at the banquet sleeps,
Grave faces gather in a ring.
His state the King reposed keeps—
He must have been a jolly King!

The Prince who is destined to break the charm at length arrives; and the poet very happily describes his coming, and the feelings that arose in his breast at the strange spectacle that presented itself.

The following beautiful and animated passage describes the scene that entered immediately after the lips of the Prince had met those of the Sleeping Beauty, as depicted in the Engraving:—

A touch, a kiss! the charm was snapt,
There rose a noise of striking clocks,
And feet that ran, and doors that clapt,
And barking dogs, and crowing cocks,
A fuller light illumined all;
A breeze through all the garden swept;
A sudden bubbub shook the hall,
And sixty feet the fountain leapt.

The hedge broke in, the banner blew,
The butler drank, the steward scrawl'd,
The fire shot up, the martin flew,
The parrot scream'd, the peacock squall'd,

The maid and page renewed their strife,
The palace bang'd, and buzz'd, and crack'd,
And all the long-pent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract.

And last of all the King awoke,
And in his chair himself uprear'd,
And yawn'd, and rubb'd his face, and spoke,
"By holy rood, a Royal beard!
How say you, we have slept, my Lords?
My beard has grown into my lap!"
The Barons swore, with promptest words,
'Twas but an after-dinner's nap.

The awakened Beauty at last takes her departure with her happy lover:—

"O eyes long laid in happy sleep!"
"O happy sleep, that lightly fled!"
"O happy kiss, that woke thy sleep!"
"O love, thy kiss would wake the dead!"
And o'er them many a flowing range
Of vapour buoy'd the crescent-bark,
And, rapt thro' many a rosy change,
The twilight died into the dark.

"A hundred summers! Can it be?
And whither goest thou, tell me where?"
"Oh seek my father's court with me,
For there are greater wonders there"
And o'er the hills, and far away
Beyond their utmost purple rim,
Beyond the night, across the day,
Thro' all the world she follow'd him.

It is, perhaps, too much to ask that every fairy legend should have its obvious and palpable moral; but in this there is an inner meaning, to be discovered by those who will earnestly and faithfully seek it. Those who can see none in so fanciful a story may be forgiven if they are children, and have read for amusement only; but, if they are older than children, and see no meanings in it that are worthy of extraction, they have read it in vain.

CATTLE SHOW.—Very extensive arrangements have been made at the Baker-street Bazaar for the show of cattle and agricultura. implements, which will open next week. Further additions to these premises, two very extensive apartments have been added, under the superintendence of Mr. Boulnois, the architect, who, at these buildings are designed to be both permanent and secure, very judiciously, we think, has adopted the now well-known Scrpropof system of Messrs. Fox and Barrett, of London, which would appear to be not only more economical in the first cost of the erection of edifices, but to the important guarantee it affords against fire superadds an annual saving by the reduction of insurance By these arrangements ample space has been secured for the purpose of the exhibition, and crowding and want of efficient ventilation, it is expected, have been remedied. It is obvious, therefore, that ladies, and those of a delicate frame, who cannot stand the jostling of large bodies of persons, will find that their comfort has thus been cared for, while the expense consequent upon such change must be fully returned by the opportunity which the increased area will provide for remunerative attraction during the ensuing year of '51. Next week we shall illustrate the most attractive points of "the Show."

A returned emigrant from the California trail on the [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] and [illegible] this year. [illegible] 1,750 dead oxen. Let the hope and lust of gold still control [illegible] tempt now thousands upon thousands to brave all the fearful privation, suffering, and death of an overland route to California.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

MEETINGS.

A SOMERSET COUNTY MEETING was held on Thursday week, at Taunton. The requisition was signed by upwards of 600 persons, including the following:—The Earl of Cork, the Earl of Cavan, Earl Poulett, Lord Bridport, Lord Hinton, the Hon. R. Boyle, the Hon. A. Poulett, Sir W. C. Medlycott, Sir A. Hood, Sir P. F. P. Acland, Generals the Archdeacon Hussey, Messrs. E. A. Sanford, W. A. Sanford, G. W. Blathwayt, &c. The large Hall was completely crowded.—Edward Ayshford Sanford, Esq., moved the first resolution

That this meeting views with feelings of indignation the attack made by the Pope of Rome against the undoubted prerogative of her Majesty, by assuming to divide these kingdoms into dioceses

Mr. W. Miles seconded. He disclaimed any desire to interfere with the civil and religious rights of the Roman Catholics, and quoted the letter of Lord Beaumont, containing an avowal of the Queen's supremacy, to justify them in the course they were then taking. Mr. T. D. Acland defended the Tractarian party, admitting that some instances might be found in which zeal for the Church had been carried to excess. The concessions made to Roman Catholics during the last twenty years, he argued, rendered it impossible now to use repression by force, to prevent the present act of the Pope from being carried into effect. He announced that the author of the letter in the *Times*, which had so exposed the ignorance of Cardinal Wiseman in reference to the "slums" of Westminster, was Mr. William Page Wood. A good deal of discussion on squabbling took place about the tolerance of some, and the persecuting spirit of others—about the influence of the Tractarians, and the mischief they had done; but the resolution was unanimously adopted, as well as another, declaring—

That this meeting is utterly opposed to the corruptions of the Romish Church, whether promoted by her open emissaries, or by any party among ourselves

and an address to the Queen corresponding with the resolutions. The meeting terminated by hearty cheers for the Queen.

AT SWANSEA, where the inhabitants held a meeting on Thursday (last week), an opposition by the Dissenters was successful. Mr. H. H. Vivian having moved

That this meeting views with indignation the late insidious attempts of the Papal See to establish its spiritual dominion in this country, and considers it a daring infringement of her Majesty's prerogative and the rights and liberties of her Protestant subjects, &c.,

Mr. W. H. Michael moved, as an amendment—

That this meeting, in expressing its hearty and unwavering attachment to the Protestant religion, and its deep regret at the advances of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, wishes to record its attachment to the liberty of conscience, and religious equality secured under our present Constitution, and deprecates any attempt to repress the perfect and proper exercise of the spiritual power of the Roman Catholic Church, as injurious to liberty of conscience, and the progress of religious truth.

After many speeches on both sides, the amendment was carried by a large majority. Other resolutions intended to be moved by those who called the meeting were abandoned.

HEREFORD COUNTY MEETING.—On Friday week, in consequence of a requisition, numerously signed, a meeting took place at Derby, in the County Hall, which was crowded to excess. Amongst those present were the High Sheriff (Robert Arkwright, Esq.), in the chair; Lord Waterpark, Sir H. S. Wilmot, Bart.; Sir H. Wilmot, Bart.; Sir Thomas Fletcher, Bart.; Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart.; Sir Francis Darwin, William Mundy, Esq., M.P.; Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P.; William Evans, Esq., M.P.; C. R. Colville, Esq., M.P.; George Arkwright, Esq., M.P.; E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq.; Godfrey Osborne, Esq.; Thomas Osborne, Esq., G. Meynell, Esq.; Charles Arkwright, Esq.; J. Meynell, Esq.; John Strutt, Esq.; Jedediah Strutt, Esq.; Drury Lowe, Esq.; A. Mundy, Esq.; G. Crampton, Esq.; F. Hurt, Esq.; J. Yarde Buller, Esq., &c. The Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P., proposed the address to the Queen, and apologised for the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Devonshire, detained in Ireland (and it been in his power to prevent it, he would have found him now ready to stand forward in defence of the principles for which his ancestors fought. Mr. Mundy, M.P., seconded the address, which, relying on her Majesty's constitutional authority, ardently desired that her Majesty might continue to reign in the hearts of her people, the defender, by God's grace, of our Protestant principles, against the machinations of foreign interference from without, or the subtle and deforming influence of Romanising principles from within. It was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting gave three hearty cheers for the Queen.

AT WOLVERHAMPTON, on Tuesday, there was a numerous meeting to address her most gracious sovereign on the present aggression of the Pope of Rome in the promotion of a Papal hierarchy for this country, and further to take such steps as the present crisis may require. Ladies were present. A considerable number of Catholics were present, and several of the clergy and gentry addressed and opposed by the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan and the Rev. Mr. Longman, Catholic priests. The discussion took a theological turn, and referred chiefly to the merits of the two churches. There was some disturbance, but, on the whole, the Catholics were heard. Mr. O'Sullivan moved an amendment; but the original motion was carried, amidst much cheering, by a vast majority. The Rev. J. Dalton, the Rural Dean, and the Rev. Dr. Bryson were the principal speakers on the part of the Church. "God save the Queen!" was sung with enthusiasm, and closed the meeting.

THE COUNTY of DORSET held a meeting on Friday week. The county hall was crowded to excess. Mr. R. Ker Seymer moved the first resolution.

Roman Catholics, as such, he said, had no right to speak of religious liberty, for they granted it not. The aggression was insolent, but not insidious; he threw doubts on the assertion that the perverts to the creed of the members of the Cardinal had led to the aggression. The Rev. W. Casey, a Catholic priest, moved an amendment, expressing loyalty to the Queen, but declaring against interference with the consciences and discipline of any of her Majesty's subjects. Mr. Cooper, a Unitarian minister, seconded the amendment, which found only two supporters; and the resolution, with a corresponding address to the Queen, was carried.

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY, on Tuesday, carried away by the prevailing spirit, held a meeting in their hall, and, in spite of a protest from some part of the corporation that the object of the meeting did not concern the corporate body, to which it was argued that it merely lent the hall to its members; it agreed, by an amendment in the sense of the protest, the meeting persisted in proceeding, and adopted an address to the Queen, and petitions to the two Houses of Parliament, praying that measures be taken to guard against the re-establishment of the Papal power in England.

A MEETING of the COUNTY of DOWN was held at Chelmsford on Tuesday, convened by the High Sheriff, T. Barrett-Weston, Esq., of Hylands, near Chelmsford. The requisition signed by a thousand and fifty names, comprising persons of all ranks, of every political opinion, and of every Protestant sect. Among them were Lord Braybrooke, Lord Rayleigh, Sir J. Y. Tyrrell, M.P.; Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P.; Sir G. H. Smyth (late M.P. for Colchester); Sir W. Bowyer Smijth, Sir T. N. Abdy, the Rev. J. Page Wood, Sir J. H. Pelly, Sir Francis Simpkinson Brampston, M.P.; Mr. W. Beresford, M.P.; Mr. Leonard, M.P.; the Hon. and Rev. W. Bertie, &c. From 1600 to 2000 persons were assembled. Sir W. B. Smith moved "That an address be presented to her Majesty on the recent aggression by the Pope." Mr. King, a surgeon, of Chelmsford, seconded the motion, which was carried.—Mr. G. G. Bound moved an address, which expressed the strongest feelings of indignation at the Pope of Rome arrogating to himself the title of universal Bishop, and having presumed to appoint persons as bishops, who are to take their titles from cities and towns in her Majesty's dominions; and also in particular to appoint a Cardinal Prince, and to add to his Italian title that of Archbishop of Westminster the city famous in the history of our country as the seat of Royalty and Government, and the place where the Sovereign is crowned. This was moved as an amendment to the address, which was carried by a large majority.

A MEETING of the COUNTY of LEITRIM was held at Chelmsford on Tuesday, convened by the High Sheriff, T. Barrett-Weston, Esq., of Hylands, near Chelmsford. The requisition signed by a thousand and fifty names, comprising persons of all ranks, of every political opinion, and of every Protestant sect. Among them were Lord Braybrooke, Lord Rayleigh, Sir J. Y. Tyrrell, M.P.; Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P.; Sir G. H. Smyth (late M.P. for Colchester); Sir W. Bowyer Smijth, Sir T. N. Abdy, the Rev. J. Page Wood, Sir J. H. Pelly, Sir Francis Simpkinson Brampston, M.P.; Mr. W. Beresford, M.P.; Mr. Leonard, M.P.; the Hon. and Rev. W. Bertie, &c. From 1600 to 2000 persons were assembled. Sir W. B. Smith moved "That an address be presented to her Majesty on the recent aggression by the Pope." Mr. King, a surgeon, of Chelmsford, seconded the motion, which was carried.—Mr. G. G. Bound moved an address, which expressed the strongest feelings of indignation at the Pope of Rome arrogating to himself the title of universal Bishop, and having presumed to appoint persons as bishops, who are to take their titles from cities and towns in her Majesty's dominions; and also in particular to appoint a Cardinal Prince, and to add to his Italian title that of Archbishop of Westminster the city famous in the history of our country as the seat of Royalty and Government, and the place where the Sovereign is crowned. This was moved as an amendment to the address, which was carried by a large majority.

A MEETING of the COUNTY of [illegible]

to the *Times* (noticed in the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), he merely stated what he saw at the Archbishop's residence. –Mr. Bowyer has again replied to Dr. Cumming; but we must refer our readers who wish to follow the controversy, to the columns of the *Times*.

DR. CUMMING addressed a large meeting of the Reformation Society at Bristol, on Monday. The room was crowded to excess to hear the learned Doctor, who spoke strongly against the Catholics, and in favour of the press, parties of which the *Times* and was received with enthusiastic applause. The meeting at the close sang the National Anthem.

SIR BENJAMIN HALL has taken the opportunity of the religious discussion to publish a long letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he enters at length into the abuses of the Church, and calls on the most rev. Prelate to exert himself to correct them.

MR. ROBERT OWEN has entered the field of controversy, and, in a letter addressed to Lord John Russell, endeavours to show that the noble Lord's conduct has been inconsistent and impolitic. He finds, he says, "the public mind of England stirred from one end of the kingdom to the other. I hear fierce denunciations hurled against the Church of our Christian brethren; I see politicians of nearly all classes bending beneath the storm, and joining in the cry against Papists and the Pope. Simple, downright intolerance is at the bottom of it. No real danger exists. You," he says (addressing Lord John), "have given dignity and importance to an antipathy which you ought carefully to have allayed; and, by your ill-timed support, you have done your utmost to keep alive for years a distressing, harassing, and, in many cases, a ruinous yoke to be thoroughly ashamed." Mr Roebuck treats the Pope's claims as ridiculous, and characterises Lord John Russell's letter as unstatesmanlike, and as having served as a "trumpet to call into action the worst, the fiercest, the most dangerous passions that darken the human heart and harden the human heart." "The work of years," he says, "has in a moment been destroyed; and the task of governing Ireland, uniting the Catholics and Protestants of that empire in one common bond—just as it was accomplished, has been undone, by Lord John rousing up the spirit of strife, and quickening into active life the demon of persecution."

THE NATIONAL CLUB has recommended the lay members of the Church of England to address the Archbishops and Bishops to discountenance innovations in the Church, and to address the Queen to *enforce* the uniform observance of the customary services in the Church.

ARCHDEACON MANNING has resigned his office, in consequence of the strong expression of opinion against the Tractarians.

THE ARGYLL, presiding at the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Bible Society, on Tuesday, made a long and an instructive speech on the subject. He declared that the present was a battle of principle; that the Tractarian movement on the Romish Catholic dogma, that the word of God must be interpreted by the Church, and was, therefore, hostile to the great Protestant doctrine of the exclusive authority of the word of God. He contended, therefore, that the Tractarians and the Roman Catholics were identical in principle. His Grace observed that the opposition in England to the Papal claims was founded chiefly on their being a violation of the Queen's supremacy; but her supremacy was considered more as a political than a religious idea. It was a vindication of every man to determine his own faith was to be upheld, as it involves the right of every individual to perfect freedom of conscience. His Grace repudiated the Bishop of London's doctrine, that the Protestant of the Church of Rome should be resisted because there should be one set of clergy to a geographical district, that making the Church of Christ rest on a body of clergymen, and putting a stop to all missionary proceedings for the improvement of rival faiths. His Grace thought the Bishop of London had rather betrayed the cause of the Church, by advising the people not to listen to the Oratorians implying that the foundations of the faith of the English Church were insecure. He concluded a speech that will probably have some influence on the question, by referring to Dr. Wiseman; and declaring, in the name of the Protestantism of Scotland, that he was as confident of victory as the Doctor.

THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX, on Tuesday last, accompanied by the City Remembrancer, had an audience of the Queen, at Windsor Castle, to receive her Majesty's pleasure relative to the day for the procession by her Majesty of the address from the Corporation of the City of London on the Papal Aggression. Alderman Salomons, and some of the members of the Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London, also attended to receive her Majesty's pleasure on the same subject.

The *Legal Observer* states that proceedings have been taken by a wealthy individual for instituting a prosecution against one of the Popish Bishops for a misdemeanour. The question is one that is likely to have a legal solution.

DOCUMENTS.

The Prelates of the Church of England, with the exception of the Bishops of Exeter and St. Davids, have signed the following address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

May it please your Majesty,

We, the Archbishops and undersigned Bishops of the Church of England, approach your Majesty with sentiments of veneration and loyalty, at a time when an unwarrantable assault has been offered to the Church and to your Majesty, to whom appertains the chief government of the realm in matters of ecclesiastical duty. Fain our country, whose [illegible] Christendom. The [illegible] Church, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments duly administered according to Christ's ordinances, is by the Bishops' Sees [illegible] Bishops of Northern land, and is consecrated on the principle of the [illegible] Christendom.

The [illegible] Church of England [illegible] Bishops of Rome, [illegible] Christendom.

THE FOURTH GREAT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The "Climax," on the corner of Kearny and Pacific streets, was torn down, which, together with the energy displayed by those who battled for the Courthouse, had the effect of saving that building, although it was very much scorched, and the blankets and carpets that covered its front were burned to cinders. The only houses saved of the entire square, bounded by Jackson, Kearny, Pacific, and Dupont streets, were on the north-west corner, the Folks, and three or four other buildings

Crossing Jackson-street, the fire swept everything up to Portsmouth-square and to Kearny-street, leaving only between the latter and Dupont the *Alta Californa* newspaper office, the California, Lafayette, and Excellent *restaurants*, and two dwelling-houses Besides the Excellent, which stands on the corner of Washington and Dupont, only four buildings on Dupont were saved between Washington and Pacific streets. The back wooden buildings belonging to this office were laid in ashes The Rendezvous and Bella Union, together with all the other buildings extending to the walls of the *Alta Californa* were burned to the ground.

From the Washington Market, the fire crossed Kearny-street, and soon the *Pacific News* building was in flames, and entirely consumed.

With the exception of the "Verandah" corner of Washington and Kearny, and an unfinished building called Kearny and Pacific, the whole row on the east side of Kearny, between Washington and Pacific streets, was destroyed. On Washington, below the Verandah, four more buildings were burned, when the fire was stayed by pulling down a wooden house.

The entire loss cannot be stated with any degree of certainty. It is far less, in proportion to the space burned over, than any of the previous fires. The buildings were, many of them, of one story and small. Perhaps about one hundred and twenty-five were destroyed. The total loss has been estimated at amounts varying from two hundred and fifty thousand to a million of dollars! In the *Alta Californa*, the estimate is three hundred thousand dollars. This estimate is based upon the fact that so many of the buildings were mere shanties, and also from the particular estimates of the sufferers themselves. The merchants and authorities of the town, including the Mayor, Recorder, and Judges, exerted themselves nobly to check the ravages of the flames. The Court House was saved by great efforts on the part of the various city and county officers and other citizens

"When at length our dwellings were in the dust, and smoking embers and ashes and occasional jets of not yet glutted flame alone told the site of recent homes and busy marts, it was painful to see the ejected sufferers, men, women, and children, sad and tearful, clinging to the few relicts of late fortunes and firesides. The Public Square was literally crowded with whatever could be snatched from the hungry fire. Up to a late hour last night many persons were still there, with the few remnants left of their former property and comforts."

We are indebted for the accompanying Sketch to Mr. F. Marryat, only surviving son of the late Captain Marryat, R.N., and author of "Sketches of Borneo," who is now in California, with a view to the publication of the experiences of his enterprise.

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—NEW DECORATION OF THE BALL-ROOM.

THE LATE MR. WOMBWELL.

This very active provider of amusement—who, perhaps, occupied a more prominent position before the existence of Zoological Societies—expired on the 16th ult., in his caravan, at Richmond, in Yorkshire, at the advanced age of 73.

Mr. Jeremiah Wombwell, or, as he was termed in the "fair" *patois*, "Old Jerry Wombwell," had not only amassed a handsome independence, but left a vast inheritance, in the shape of three travelling menageries, with a collection of birds and wild animals of the rarest and most valuable description—perhaps unequalled in Europe, at least as the property of an individual. Mr. Wombwell has left a widow (who for a number of years managed the No. 1 exhibition) and a daughter, Mrs. Bramston, the wife of the large army accoutrement maker. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds (a niece) managed No. 2 menagerie, and No. 3 caravan was under the direction of a nephew, Mr. George Wombwell.

The substance of the following details of Mr. Wombwell's itinerant life was communicated by him, some years since, to Mr. M'Diarmid, Editor of the *Dumfries Courier*, who introduces the narrative with this trait of the showman's humility after he had grown rich: "We were not a little astonished (says Mr. M'Diarmid), considering Mr. Wombwell's capital and the extent of his concerns, to find him dressed in a smockfrock, and cleaning and scrubbing as anxiously as the meanest servant he has. In this he is a true Englishman; and, so far from sparing or giving himself airs, sets an example of untiring industry to the whole establishment. Mrs. Wombwell, he admits, is sick of itinerating, and often wishes him to retire into private life, to enjoy quietly the fruits of his exertions; but, after the truly active life he has led for the last twenty years, he doubts whether rustication would add to his happiness; and objects further, on the ground that it would be difficult to find a suitable customer for his large and valuable collection of wild animals."

THE LATE MR. WOMBWELL.

Mr. Wombwell, when a boy, devoted much of his time to the breeding and rearing of birds, pigeons, rabbits, dogs, and other domestic animals, and beyond this had no idea of becoming the proprietor of a menagerie. In fact, he became one by force of accident, rather than of circumstances. At the London Docks he saw some of the first boa constrictors imported into England. Most of the "show folks" were afraid of and ignorant of managing them, and from this cause prices gave way a little, and Mr. Wombwell at length ventured to offer £5 for a pair. They were sold to him, and in the course of three weeks he realised considerably more than that sum by their exhibition—a circumstance which he always confessed made him partial to the serpent species, as it was his first introduction to the "profession." From this time he became a regular "showman." At about this period, Mr. Wombwell, who was by trade a cordwainer, kept a bird and shoemaker's shop in Compton-street, Soho, and subsequently exhibited with great success his boa constrictors in Piccadilly, near to St. James's Church.

Wombwell, of late years, had been very successful in breeding, and possessed at the time of his death more than twenty lions and five elephants, in addition to an unrivalled collection of other wild animals. Some time since, and it is the only instance on record, one of his lionesses had a litter of two white cubs.

The proprietors of menageries experience a great loss from disease, mortality, and accident; and Wombwell calculated that he had lost, from first to last, a fortune of at least from £12,000 to £15,000 by mortality among his wild beasts, birds, and animals. Not many years since, a fine ostrich, worth £200, which could have picked crumbs from a ceiling twelve feet high, thrust his bill between the bars of his cage, gave it an unlucky twist, and in attempting to withdraw it literally broke his neck. Monkeys become exceedingly delicate when imported into England. They are soon affected by cold, and when they begin to cough very generally fall into consumption, and exhibit all the symptoms of human beings labouring under the same complaint.

The value of wild animals, like everything else, varies according to supply and demand. Tigers have been sold as high as £300, but at other times they can be had for £100. A good panther is worth £100; hyenas, from £30 to £40; zebras from £150 to £200. The rarer kinds of monkeys are very valuable; and lamas and gnu always exceedingly high Upon lions, lionesses, and elephants it is impossible to fix any price. Two cubs is the usual litter of the lioness, but Wombwell formerly had an old one which repeatedly dropped four. In these cases she nursed two and neglected the others; but Mr. Wombwell had a beautiful pointer bitch, which in her lifetime suckled four lions.

The cost of Mr. Wombwell's three establishments was enormous—on an average, at least £30 a day each. His caravans amounted to upwards of forty, and his stud—the finest breed of draught horses—varied from about 110 to 120. The expenses of his hands were estimated at £40 per week; while the amount he paid for turnpike tolls in the course of a year formed a prominent item in his expenditure. Even the ale of one of his elephants came to something throughout the twelve months, to say nothing of loaves (the best bread), grass, hay; and the capacious maw consumed the latter article at the rate of 168 lb. per diem.

Mr. Wombwell, from being a planet, had always satellites revolving around him in the shape of minor shows. With these he would have very willingly dispensed; but, though potent in inclination, lacked the necessary power. Go where he might, they watched his motions, and profited by the fair the menagerie created. To a certain extent his own idea of the matter was, "that *he* beat the bush, and *they* caught the bird."

WHITTINGTON CLUB.

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF THE SEASON.

The splendid ball-room of this Institution has been re-decorated and refitted with great splendour, at a cost of £600, the entire amount having been subscribed by the members previous to the commencement of the works. This may be taken as an evidence of the spirit which animates the Club. In addition to the decorations, a new orchestra has been erected, which, supported by two graceful and appropriate fluted columns, is cleverly blended with the general character and style of the room, and forms a useful as well as a decorative feature. We have engraved this novelty.

On Tuesday, the first monthly assembly of the season was held, Mr. Putnam's quadrille band occupying the orchestra; and the evening was spent in a manner highly satisfactory to those present.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The great theatrics levent of the week has been the production, on Monday, of Shakspeare's historical play of "Richard the Second." The least dramatic of Shakspeare's plays, it is one of the most poetic. Sentiment and diction are called in as substitutes for character and action. The scenes throughout want the element of tragedy—they are inspired with Pity, but not with Terror. The experiment is powerfully made, but serves only the more to establish the conclusion, that Pity alone is insufficient to support an effective drama. Notwithstanding the delinquency of the hero, the passion of Pity was never more strongly excited. The sudden fall of the King from power to dependence is an incident so skilfully managed by the poet, that it smites and pierces the heart strongly and deeply. As acted by Macready, it afflicted us with a distress poignant to the utmost point of endurance. If in this scene the poet was marvellous, the actor was admirable.

The play has been placed upon the stage with appropriate appointments, and, in order to its fitting performance, some additional actors have been engaged. A Mr. Harrington, in the *Duke of Norfolk*, made here his first appearance, and delivered the text with a manly style of elocution that deserved the applause it secured. Mr. Davenport made an excellent *Bolingbroke*, acting throughout with ease and an air of duplicity quite characteristic. We cannot bestow the highest praise on Mr. Stuart's *John of Gaunt*; it was one of those good intentions with which the place of ambitious failure is proverbially paved. It had not the good sense of Mr. Cooper's *Duke of York*, which was one of the best pieces of acting in the play. Next to Mr. Macready's impersonation, the small part of the *Duchess of York*, by Mrs. Warner, must take rank; her maternal solicitude was earnest to intensity. Miss Reynolds, too, as the *Queen*, commanded, by her pathetic tones, the sympathy of the audience.

Since the days of Edmund Kean, the tragedy of "Richard II." has not been witnessed in London; and Mr. Macready appears in it to us for the first time, though he has, we believe, frequently performed it in the provinces. Wanting in interest as the drama itself is, we are grateful for the opportunity of seeing Mr. Macready in the part; it is one remarkably well suited to his genius and style. The recklessness and arrogance of the spendthrift and unscrupulous Monarch his boundless confidence in the divine prerogative—his right royal method of thinking on all occasions, even when acting wrongfully—his filial love and reverence for his native soil—his exultation on returning to it—his pride, his dejection, his humiliation—his grief, and wrath, and utter destitution—all these phases of character were alternately depicted by Mr. Macready with wonderful force and precision. Clear it was that he had given to the character the most profound study, and exhausted on it all the resources of his histrionic talent. We should much regret if the want of theatrical elements in the action of the tragedy should abridge its run; the *one* character, acted as it is, ought to command the town for many representations.

One of Mr. Macready's great efforts has deservedly received illustration by our Artist—the scene of the Monarch's deposition, and particularly that beautiful part of it where the poet, giving the rein to his fancy, represents the fallen and disconsolate King as contemplating his countenance in the mirror. The reader will thank us for the passage in full: –

Northumberland. My Lord, despatch; read o'er these articles.
King Richard. Mine eyes are full of tears, I cannot see;
And yet salt water blinds them not so much,
But they can see a sort of traitors here.
Nay, if I turn mine eyes upon myself,
I find myself a traitor with the rest
For I have given here my soul's consent
To undeck the pompous body of a King;
Make glory base, and sovereignty a slave;
Proud majesty, a subject; state, a peasant.
Nor. My Lord—
K. Rich. No lord of thine, thou haught, insulting man,
Nor no man's lord: I have no name, no title—
No, not that name was given me at the font—
But 'tis usurp'd. Alack the heavy day,
That I have worn so many winters out,
And know not what name to call myself!
Oh, that I were a mockery king of snow,
Standing before the sun of Bolingbroke,
To melt myself away in water-drops!
Good King: great King—(and yet not greatly good)—
An if my word be sterling yet in England,
Let it command a mirror hither straight,
That it may show me what a face I have,
Since it is bankrupt of his Majesty.
Northumberland. Go some of you, and fetch a mirror hither.
Nor. Read o'er this paper, while the glass doth come.
K. Rich. Fiend! thou torment'st me ere I come to hell.
Bol. Urge it no more, my Lord Northumberland.

On the whole, the performance was well received, though the audience was not so numerous as might have been expected.

A new farce, announced as an "entirely new and *original* review," by Mr. Bourcicault, and entitled "A Radical Cure," has proved moderately successful. Its tendency is political, being in fact a sort of adaptation from a French piece in ridicule of socialist doctrines. The "weight" of the piece rests on the shoulders of Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, who make "light" of the burden they support; lastly the latter, who enacted three characters and "made nothing of them." The part of a persevering dentist, who insists on the liberty of exercising his vocation on the jaws of everybody he meets with, was amusing. But pieces of this occasional kind, with so direct a purpose, are seldom eminently attractive.

LYCEUM.

A translation, by M. Planché, of the "Enfant de Paris," was produced on Wednesday, under the title of "The Day of Reckoning." One scene in it is symbolic of the whole, at the "Tapis Franc," described in Eugène Sue's "Mysières de Paris." A titled *roué* visits this haunt of roguery, and is there exposed by the son of an old usherer, whom he has ruined by refusal to pay a debt barred by the French statute of limitations; but in vain, for the thieves are easily bribed by drink-money to permit the escape of the noble delinquent. A gambler impersonated by Mr. Vining, is then wrought upon by an old rascally companion (Mr. F. Matthews), to attempt the robbery of the nobleman's house, and thereby repay himself with certain diamonds known to be there. He does this, and thereby is brought into contact with the Countess d'Arental (Madame Vestris), by whom her husband had been enabled to pay the debt, but who had otherwise viciously applied the money. In the third act, the heartless nobleman (Mr. Charles Matthews), being compelled to submit to a divorce from his injured wife, determines to cut short with her presumed lover, *M. de Barmile* (Mr. H. Butler), and finds himself opposed instead to *Claude Morcant*, the upholsterer's son, who calls him to account upon the spot. This is the "day of reckoning" to both, for both are mortally wounded in the encounter, thus leaving the good and charitable Countess free to a second marriage.

This plot is helped on by some small incidents, skilfully thrown in, though too obvious to detail; and, in construction and writing, the piece is far above the ordinary mark. It aims, indeed, at the rank of a regular drama with a stagey story, and in this respect has a theatrical significance touching the future designs of the management. We welcome whatever indicates a laudable ambition, and are pleased to record the success of the new drama.

MARYLEBONE.

On Monday, Mr. Knowles's play of "Love" was revived. The part of *Catherine*, as performed by Mrs. Nisbett, acquired unusual importance, and was enacted by her with great spirit. Miss Jane Mordaunt, as the Count, played with care; and, in the more difficult scenes, though not quite equal to the situations, was, nevertheless, true to the passion, and may hereafter attain to its full expression.

PRINCESS'.

Mr. Tom Taylor's farce of "Parents and Guardians" has been revived, in which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley and Mr. Wigan support their original *rôles*, with, if possible, increased unction.

OLYMPIC.

A new farce, by Mr. H. T. Craven, entitled "Mind your Stops," was produced on Monday. Mr. Compton is the hero, a hairdresser of Marseilles, puffed up with the imagination of having obtained a prize in the lottery. The actor made the most of the situation.

On Tuesday the "Lady of Lyons" was revived, with Miss Faucit in *Pauline*, and Mr. Brooke in *Claude Melnotte*. The latter was in good voice, and played with great propriety.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Exeter Hall, principally through the exertions of H. Fownall, Esq., was built in 1829, from designs by Mr. Gandy Dearing, for religious and charitable meetings. It was not intended for a music-room. In 1835 the Sacred Harmonic Society commenced their public concerts, and every year their performances have increased in interest and importance. In proportion as the members were identifying themselves with art-progress in this country were the defects of the Hall for musical purposes felt, until the evil became intolerable. Costa's nomination as conductor, in 1848, had been attended with the most advantageous results in an improved execution of the great sacred works; but his exertions were much impeded by having to direct an orchestra so many occupants of which could not see his *bâton*, whilst the choral singers, near the ceiling, were almost suffocated, from the excessive heat. The ceiling itself, handsome as it was, absorbed and impeded the sound, and but a small portion of the tenants of the gallery, at the west end of the edifice, could command a view of the executants; whilst the huge and unsightly pillars supporting this gallery were not only an eye-sore, but caused, when there was a full hall, much discontent and discomfort to the visitors. It when there was but one opinion, that, imposing as the hall, from its capacious size, looked, for a concert it could not be more wofully adapted, for large music meeting either building in London better calculated, bad as it was, for large music meetings. The Sacred Harmonic Society, feeling that the time had arrived either to construct a room for themselves or to convince the Exeter Hall proprietors of the absolute necessity to make alterations, exerted themselves strenuously at the end of last season, and now, through the zeal and tact of Mr. Bowley, their

MR. MACREADY, AS RICHARD II., AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

librarian, who is an auditor of the Exeter Hall proprietary, such improvements have been effected that the edifice may be cited as unrivalled in the kingdom. Mr. Dawkes, the architect of the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, engaged to remove the flat ceiling and to insert an arched one without disturbing the roof, and, under his superintendence, his plan was thus boldly carried into effect:—

To the principals of the roof, wrought-iron girders (of a circular form on the under side) have been attached, composed of plates of the best boiler iron, varying in thickness from one-half to one-quarter of an inch, + in angle-iron at the top and bottom, and stiffeners of the same, to cover the various joints. These girders were raised into the roof in 7 iron, and strips to cover the various joints. These girders were raised into the roof in pieces, and supported in their places from the tie-beams, till they were riveted together and bolted. Over the red Lorraine, a furnace for that purpose having been erected in the roof. There are in the whole work upwards of 25,000 rivets. Each girder, when it had been placed on the walls, and completely put together, was weighted with seven tons of pig-iron distributed over its entire length, and while thus loaded was bolted to the timber principal. The deflection from this process was ¼ of an inch only. The ends of the girders were supported upon sliding plates of smooth and greased iron affixed to the wall-plate, which allowed of the spread corresponding to the deflection of the arched iron without affecting the walls; the extent of the spread was one-half of an inch at each end. By this means the effect of any thrust upon the walls was obviated previous to the iron-work being bolted to the timber. Besides the ten girders which obviated previous to the iron-work being bolted to the timber. Besides the ten girders which were thus secured to the timber principals, there are two independent iron girders of a much stronger construction, weighing about nine tons each, and nine smaller ones, all of these were tested with corresponding weights. Nearly eighty tons of iron were introduced into the roof, a weight which, although apparently large, is considerably less than the old massive timber and plaster ceiling. It was estimated that the girders would have to bear a weight of sixty-four pounds per square foot, and upon this calculation they were constructed; whereas the actual weight they have to support is found to be only forty-five pounds per square foot. The breaking weight being estimated at more than two hundred and twenty pounds. When the whole of the iron-work had been fixed to the wooden principals, the tie-beams, and other timbers originally supporting the principals, and which had formed an excellent scaffolding for the furnace and riveters, were cut away to the edge of the carved iron girders. The ceiling-joists and boarding were then attached to the iron flanges.

It is gratifying to record the complete success of the above original conception. Nothing can be finer than the appearance of the Hall, now that the organ has been thrown back eighteen feet, and the ceiling has gained fifteen feet in elevation at the east and west ends, and twelve feet in the centre, whilst light iron columns now support the west gallery, instead of the ponderous square pillars. The Hall looks double the size, whilst the sound has wonderfully improved, as well as the ventilation. This has been fully proved by the two performances of Handel's "Messiah" given on the 25th ult. (the opening night) and last night (the 6th). Every member of the orchestra has a view of the conductor; the keys of the organ have been brought forward, the player of which sees the *bâton* in a *glass*; and more space has been gained for the plan[illegible] of instrumentalists, amongst whom are 16 double basses, 16 violoncellos, 8 first and second violins and violas, besides the wood and brass bands, and Chipp's colossal drums in the centre. The patriarch Lindley was again seen in his old place, by the side of Howell, the chief contra-bass. The reception of the conductor was most rapturous, and the National Anthem very appropriately inaugurated the opening night.

The "Messiah" has now been performed by the society fifty-six times, and its popularity remains unaffected by time, unless, indeed, in the way of increased interest as the execution becomes more perfect under Costa's direction. Certain it is, that the general interpretation never has exhibited greater vigour and precision. Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, Wilkinson, and Whitehouse sang the solos on the opening night. The great merits of the three first-named *artistes* in this oratorio are well known and appreciated. Mr. Whitworth sang for the first time, and the impression he produced was very favourable. He gave the air, "But who may abide," and "Why do the nations." His voice is superb, and he is acquiring more certainty in his intonation. Mr. Whitehouse is from the Chapel Royal, Windsor, and his *début* was most successful. He sang the recitative "For behold darkness," and "The trumpet shall sound." If he will cultivate and improve his style, art will give a finish to what nature has been so bountiful with—his fine organ. Last night Mr. Phillips sang all the bass solos.

To afford a notion of the superior capability of Exeter Hall to display a more extended orchestra than any other building in the country, it is only necessary to mention the comparative clear width of various public [illegible]. Exeter Hall is 131 feet 6 inches long, and 76 feet 9 inches wide; [illegible]gham Town Hall, 68 feet; Liverpool [illegible] feet; St. Martin's Hall (Long [illegible]; 45 feet; [illegible] year; but it is to be hoped that the boarded ceiling, now painted a sky blue, will not be meddled with; nothing can be more simple, refreshing, and effective than its present aspect. The system of [illegible] adopted for the admission of the public when fashions for egress and ingress at the north and east sides are afforded at present the entrances being confined to the Strand and Exeter-street—nothing will be left to render the building complete.

The Sacred Harmonic Society has done much to improve the taste and intelligence of the musical masses in London; its performances have entirely superseded the Lenten oratorios at the theatres, and from a private humble association in its origin, the objects of the society have become national. It has acquired a rich and varied *repertoire*; but there are still many grand compositions which are as yet a sealed book to the amateurs; and the policy of introducing new works by living composers ought seriously to occupy the attention of the executive committee.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Madame Sontag has pleased the Parisian amateurs infinitely more in *Marie*, in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," than in *Amina*. The French critics announce come opera to be her speciality. Calzolari was the *Tonio*, and Ferranti the *Sergeant*.

A new one-act opera, "La Chanteuse Voilée," the drama by Scribe and Leuven, the music by M. Victor Massé, his first effort, has been successfully produced at the Opéra Comique; Mdlle. Lefevre plays the "veiled singer," who mystifies *Velasques* (M. Audran), the famed painter; and M. Bussine is the *Alguazil of Seville*.

In our next Number we shall be able to report on the first representation of Auber's "Enfant Prodigue," at the Grand Opera, with Roger as the *Prodigal Son*, and Madame Laborde, Mdlle. Dameron, MM. Massol and Obin, and Mdlle Plunkett (*danseuse*), in the other parts.

Madame Viardot's *Valentine*, in the "Huguenots," has taken Paris by storm, the house being filled to overflow on each representation, and the enthusiasm of the audience in her duos with *Marcel* and *Raoul* being prodigious.

The new opera by Rosenhain, the pianist and composer, "Le Demon de la Nuit," is to be followed by a novel ballet, for Cerito; after which, Gounod's "Sappho," the drama by Emile Augier, for Viardot, will be produced; and then, in the spring, Auber's "Corbeille d'Oranges," for the return of Alboni. This great actress at the Paris Grand Opera will be completed by Mario appearing for a few nights in the "Prophète" and the "Huguenots," on his return from St. Petersburgh, prior to his joining the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera in 1851.

Mdlle. Nau has re-appeared at the French Opera, in *Lucia*, with Gueymard as *Edgardo*, and M. Laurent, a new baryton, as *Ashton*.

Letters from the Russian capital mention the triumphant reception of Madame Persiani as *Amina*, and Mario as *Rivino*, in Bellini's "Somnambula," Tamburini being the *Count*.

Berlin advices confirm the success of Madame Castellan. Her second part, after *Lucia*, was *Desdemona*. She was recalled several times.

Verdi's new opera, "Stiffelio," produced at Trieste, at the Teatro Grand, had not caused any great sensation, being regarded inferior to his "Luisa Miller," his preceding work.

Alboni, Gardoni, Barroilhet, and Formes have been quite successful at L'Orient, in Madrid, in Donizetti's "Favorita." Ronconi was to make his *début* as *Gurgno*, in Bellini's "Puritani."

A German *prima donna*, of great celebrity in her time, M[illegible]

M. Zimmerman has been charged by the Paris committee of musicians to compose a mass for the benefit of the association.

According to the latest New York papers, the enthusiasm of the American public was equally divided between Jenny Lind, Mdme. Bishop, and Mdlle. Parodi, a trio of artistes, about whom, at all events in London, there could be no division of popularity. To compare Mdme. Bishop with Lind, and to state that the *Norma* and *Lucrezia Borgia* of Parodi are the *ne plus ultra* of lyric perfection, as do the New York critics, must lead to the conclusion that musical taste and knowledge are at a very low ebb amongst the American *dilettanti*.

Mdme. Grisi, who was prevented from visiting Russia this winter, is now quite well, and will make a tour in the provinces, next month, under Mr Beale's direction.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Madame Thillon and Mr. Hudson gave their combined musical entertainment, for the fourth time, last night, at Willis's Rooms; and, next Monday, will be at home in Crosby Hall, for the amusement of the City amateurs.

The third and last *soirée musicale* of Miss Dolby will be on Tuesday next.

The Monday Evening Musical Entertainments, at the Hobo.rn National Hall, continue to be very attractive.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society commenced its season on Thursday night, at Exeter Hall, with Handel's "Israel in Egypt," conducted by Mr. Surman; the chief vocalists being Misses Birch, Thornton, and M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Lawler, and Whitehouse.

On the same evening, the Cecilian Society had a performance of sacred music, [illegible] Mr. G. Pitts, organist.

Miss Poole, who is not surpassed as a ballad-singer, has made her appearance at the Grand National Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre. The Berlin choir gave a third and last morning concert at the Hanover Rooms last Monday; and in the evening sang at the National Concerts, for the benefit, the house being filled to overflow. They gave concerts this week at Blackheath, Oxford, Cambridge, and Brighton; and next Tuesday they take their departure for Berlin. Mr. Edward Loder's operatic romance is in preparation.

M. Jullien's concerts have been immense, y attended this week, owing to the attraction of the Exhibition Quadrille, with the French drummers. Wednesday next will be the final performances; and on Thursday the brief season will terminate with a second and last *bal masqué*.

A HINT TO THE BUYERS OF ETTY'S SKETCHES.—Among the large collection of sketches by this celebrated artist so.d at the recent sale, considerable numbers were drawn on paper stretched on a frame and canvass. A few days since, the possessor of one of these discovered, accidentally, that the paper used for the sketch had been pasted on an oil painting, and on carefully removing it discovered that he was the fortunate possessor of one of Etty's most finished portraits, which is pronounced by some of the family who have seen it, to be that of his uncle, Mr. Walter Etty. This painting is now in the possession of Mr. Donnadieu, of Duke-street, St. James's. It is said that Etty, when in want of a frame on which to sketch on some sudden idea, was in the frequent habit of using his paintings in this manner; and as one or two of his known pictures, especially (we are told) a portrait of Edwin Landseer, disappeared in a mysterious manner, it is probable that this has been their fate, and that they will be found among the possessions of some of the purchasers of his sketches.

Mr. Deputy Peacock, the chairman of the Commissioners of Sewers for the city of London, entertained a large party at the London Tavern on Tuesday. Amongst the distinguished guests were the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Lord Ashley, Lord Ebrington, the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Sewers, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Carden, Mr. Sheriff Hodgkinson, Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., Mr. Alderman Lawrence, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Evans, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Holt, and Mr. Tyrrell.

Hawick episcopal church was opened with the usual solemnities on Saturday last, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow, who, at the same time, confirmed sixty individuals—the whole number of adherents being over 150. It is reported, that, besides giving suitable ground for a manse and burial-ground, the Duke of Buccleuch has secured £100 per annum to the incumbent, in addition to his other sources of income.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

There are now above nine hundred causes and claims before the Master of the Rolls and the two Vice-Chancellors, and one hundred and fifty appeals and appeal petitions and motions on the paper of the Lord Chancellor. This is a larger number by one-fourth than the largest arrears which compelled the Government to recommend that addition to the Judges of the Court which produced the appointment of the Vice-Chancellors Knight Bruce and Wigram.

Arrangements have been made for the Cape of Good Hope mail screw steamers, which are to leave Plymouth on the 15th of every month, to call at Madeira and Sierra Leone, on their passage to the Cape, and they will doubtless take mails for those intermediate ports of call. Her Majesty's ax ships, which used to leave the west of England with mails for Madeira and Sierra Leone, have ceased to do so for the last two months.

The Earl of Durham has, it is stated, given directions that all necessary relief shall be given to the families who have lost members in the late explosion at Newbottle Colliery, and that he will bear the charge himself, instead of this being done by public subscription, as usual on such occasions.

M. Guizot, as director of the French Academy, and conformably to the usages of that body, was received on Saturday by the President of the Republic, to whom he was charged to announce the election of M. Nisard, and to demand the approval of the President of the election. M. Guizot is said to have reminded for some time in consultation with the Prince, and to have been greatly pleased with his reception.

The Earl of Orkney has lately visited his estates in the Queen's County (Ireland), and made a reduction in the rents of all his tenants, reducing the average of £1 an acre, the old rent, to 13s. the acre; and has besides ordered his agent to supply them with timber and slates, and all other necessaries for erecting comfortable cottages, at his own cost.

The wreck of the *Gazelle*, Ramsay, from Sydney, has been discovered on the Goodwin Sands. The figure-head is broken off, but part of the decorations remain, with a small figure of a gazelle upon it. There are also two other wrecks on the sands.

Mr. Jacob Bell, chemist, of Langham-place, London, has issued an address to the electors of St. Albans, soliciting the representation of the borough He declares himself a free-trader, a decided but moderate Liberal, a supporter of the general principles of government, and a firm opponent of Papal Aggression

The destructive and fatal boiler explosion at Bradford, Yorkshire, in the mills of Messrs. Wood and Walker, mentioned in our last, has resulted in the death of another person, named Margaret O'Donnell, aged seventeen, making three killed, besides the injuries received by others, and a very large destruction of property.

The convict-ship *London* has arrived in Kingstown harbour, Dublin, where she will remain to receive male convicts from the provinces, with whom to sail for her destination, New South Wales. She is a fine vessel of 720 tons.

On Friday night week, an outhouse in Abbey-lelx (Limerick), in which a poor woman and a child were allowed for charity to sleep for the night, caught fire by some accident, and both mother and child unhappily perished in the flames.

The High Sheriff of the county of Limerick made his first proclamation on Thursday, at a county court, under the writ of election to return a member for that county; and named Tuesday, the 10th inst., as the day of nomination, instead of the 9th, as originally intended, the alteration being to accommodate the gentlemen and farmers of the county, who have to attend the large fair at Groom on the 9th.

The cutter yacht *Oberon*, of 43 tons, belonging to the Royal Irish Yacht Club, with her owner, Captain M'Cully, of Derry, has arrived safe at Sydney, New South Wales, after a good and rapid voyage

The Roman correspondent of the *Morning Herald* of *Modena* writes that the Earl of Shrewsbury has just left Rome for Sicily, after having had a long interview with the Pope on the affairs of the Catholic Church in England

The committee of management having decided upon the election of a resident medical officer for the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Diseased of the Chest, Brompton, the choice devolved upon Mr. Edwards, the late superintendent of the Tower Hamlets Dispensary, who was on Friday elected week to the office.

A party of English residents at Boulogne, on Wednesday night week, gave an amateur performance at the theatre there, for the benefit of the English and French poor of the town. The bill of fare included "The Rent Day," "The Irish Tutor," and "Catching an Heiress." The different characters were well supported.

Dr. James B. Thompson, just returned from the East, and for years engaged at home and abroad in the investigation of the causes and the influence of climate and disease, has been appointed as honorary secretary to the Epidemological Society

From Canada we learn that there is a rumour that the seat of government is about to be removed 500 miles down the St. Lawrence in June or July next.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson, member of the University of Oxford, became a convert from the Protestant religion and was received into the Roman Catholic Church on Sunday week by the Abbé de Ravignan, at the chapel of Notre Dame de Sion, at Paris. Mr. Anderson was confirmed on Tuesday week by Cardinal Fornari, in the Chapel of the Apostolic Nuncio.

According to the report of the police for the city of New York, there were more than 10,000 persons arrested for misdemeanours and felonies in that city during the past twelve months, where also 4267 licensed drinking-houses, and 718 unlicensed dittos

The Deputy-Rangership of Windsor Park, which was rendered vacant by the death of the late Sir William Bromantle, has been conferred on Captain F. H. Seymour, one of the Equerries in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Letters from Rome of the 20th ult. state that the winter season promises well as far as regards the influx of foreigners.

Brooksby estate, which has been for some time in the market, has, we hear, been bought by Mr. Charles Lloyd, the wealthy London banker. We believe the purchase-money is about £70,000.

It has been stated that Mr. Wyld's 50-feet globe will be put up in Hyde-Park building; but this will not be the case. A negotiation is on foot to obtain the area of Leicester-square for its erection.

Letters from Rio and Pernambuco say, that on many plantations in Brazil tea is cultivated with remarkable success.

As a proof of the development of the export trade in cloth from Belgium, a Verviers journal states that the quantity exported to the United States in 1840 was 93,188 ells, whilst in 1849 it amounted to 986,7.0 ells.

The *Akhbar* of Algiers states that a Parisian dealer had purchased all the crop of oranges at Blidah, and had paid no less than 180,000 francs for it. Paris. The *Akhbar* recommends the colonists to cultivate oranges on a grand scale, as they will be sure of a market.

The King of Bavaria has formed the gigantic design of causing to be executed a series of pictures on subjects derived from annals of all times and all nations—the whole being destined to form a sort of pictorial universal chronology.

The hop duty for 1849, according to the *Globe*, has been generally paid, but the remaining moiety of the 1846 duty has been generally left in abeyance.

The Bey of Tunis, who was so hospitably received by Louis Philippe, has sent one of his officers to carry the expression of his condolence to Queen Marie Amélie, on the occasion of the death of the King her husband and of that of the Queen of the Belgians

Ballyboyle, Queen's County, Ireland, having been constituted a post town, the office there will be opened for the issue and payment of money orders on and after the 6th inst.

At Avignon the Rhone has risen to a great height, and, at the latest intelligence, was still rising. At the date of the last account the steamer from Lyons had been obliged to stop. The Ardèche had overflown.

We are glad to learn that our gracious Sovereign, with a consideration and liberality which distinguish her, has sent £50 as a donation to the funds for Holsey.

The *Keser Herald* states that overtures have been made to Mr. Halford for the purchase of Prime Minister, by Derby crack, and that only last week the large sum of £9000 was offered for him, with Mr. Merryman and Harriot thrown in

James Becket, only thirteen years of age, committed suicide on Sunday night, or Monday morning, in one of the cells of the Manchester borough gaol, by hanging himself with a portion of his handkerchief. He entered the gaol-pipe for lighting his cell, which projects about half a foot from the wall. He was last seen alive shortly after seven o'clock on Sunday night, when he was reading the Bible in his cell.

Mr. F. Calvert, Q.C., brother to Sir Harry Verney, M.P. for Bedford, is the Liberal candidate for the seat vacant at Aylesbury by the death of Lord Nugent. Mr. Serjeant Byles is retained on the Conservative side. Mr. Houghton, a landholder in the neighbourhood, who is also a previous Free-Trader, is also mentioned

The *indépendance*, of Brussels, says:—"Mr. Mimi has just passed through Paris, en route to Switzerland. He had an English passport, as he was preceded in his departure by several of his friends in London, but he did not dare to touch the French soil, and reached the Rhine by Belgium." The rendezvous was given by the exiles at Bale. The refugees of the cantons of Geneva and Lausanne were to go there also."

The Fugitive Slave Bill was becoming the cloak for the most outrageous proceedings in the United States. At Albany (Indiana), a family, who were of pure white complexion, and had, as such, mixed with the neighbouring whites for years, had, without notice, been arrested and thrown into prison. The rigour with which the law is being carried out creates much despair.

On the 15th ult., a Boston (United States) paper states that the existence of a third ring round Saturn, which had been for some time suspected, was ascertained by the astronomers at Cambridge (United States). It is interior to the two others, and, therefore, its distance from the body of Saturn must be small.

COUNTRY NEWS.

POSTBREACT ELECTION.—The election, caused by the elevation of Mr. Baron Martin to the judicial bench, is not likely to be contested in this borough. The present candidate is the Hon. Bethy R Lawley, son of Lord Wenlock. A few days ago, however, a requisition was signed to the inhabitants of more ultra principles, solicited Thomas Greenwood Cayton, Esq., of Bier-ley, near Bradford, to become a candidate. That gentleman has just forwarded a reply, in which he, "for the present," waives his pretensions. His grounds for pursuing this course are, that, as a gentleman of liberal principles is already in the field, his appearance might tend to divide the liberal interest, to damage the common cause, and to destroy that respect for his honorable and consistent career as a Reformer. The hon. gentleman accepted the compliment, and the banquet took place at the Victoria Rooms Although the arrangement had been only a few days in progress, four hundred persons were present, including men of all grades, from the borough Magistrate down to the humblest working man. The retiring Mayor of the borough (R. Andrews, Esq.) filled the chair. Mr Sheriff Layne, Mr Alderman Lealiby, and several other members of the Town Council were present. The usual loyal toasts and sentiments were duly honoured, and Mr Hume, in acknowledging the compliment paid to himself on the occasion, inculcated the necessity of further efforts on the part of the people for still larger reform civil, religious, and financial

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SURREY RURAL POLICE.—The Surrey magistrates met on Monday to receive the report of the committee appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a rural police force. A large body of the magistrates were present. The committee were unanimous in considering the present force insufficient to protect that part of the county lying beyond the metropolitan police district, and recommended the immediate adoption of a rural police in preference to proceeding under the Parish Constables Act, or enlarging the metropolitan police district to take in all Surrey, which would require a special act. The county with the superintendent, at a salary of £3 and 4 Yd. c. 93, sec. 29, which requires that every police division shall contain 25,000 inhabitants, the committee propose the formation of three divisions, the respective capitals of which are Epsom, Guildford, and Godalming; the latter being the most suitable residing at Dorking. They anticipate an expenditure of £3000 in repairing lock-up-houses and erecting stations, and propose a staff, consisting of a chief constable, chief superintendent, five superintendents, eight inspectors, and 70 constables. After mentioning the names of the gentlemen who had applied for chief constable, who will choose the subordinate officers, was fixed for the first day of Epiphany sessions.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—A fire broke out on Tuesday morning, between two and three o'clock, in the bleach-works of Mr [illegible] Holmes, of Douglas-mill, Pendleton, one of the largest works of the kind in the immediate vicinity of Manchester. The building stands on its left bank of the river Irwell, near the race-ground, and is six stories in height. Unfortunately there were no engines on the spot, but, in a short time, the Salford fire-brigade was present, as were several of the powerful engines from Manchester, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Rose, the active superintendent. So rapidly had the fire spread, however, that the place was nearly gutted, and only a few mangles could be saved from the ruin. The attention of the firemen was then directed to a bleaching-shed, and a small warehouse adjoining, both of which were saved. A large and very valuable dash-wheel, which drove part of the machinery, was also saved from destruction. The main part of the building is a complete wreck; and the extensive stock, consisting of calicoes, shirtings, &c., amounting to some 6000 or 7000 pieces, is also consumed. The loss is estimated at from £8000 upwards. The building and stock were insured in the North British office for £3500, and in the Sun office for £2000. The fire is the largest that has occurred in this county ago, was one of the first spinning establishments in the county, and had only recently been converted into a bleach-works by its present owner

ANOTHER BURGLARY IN SURREY.—Another daring burglary, accompanied with violence, took place on Saturday evening, last at the house of Mr Marshall, residing on Frenchay common, near Farnham. The particulars are as follow.—About eight o'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. Marshall, who lives with his family at the house by a long lane at the front door, on his opening the door, he found a group of seven men standing round it, and as soon as he presented himself one of their number inquired the road to Guildford. Mr. Marshall was in the act of pointing out to direct them when he was suddenly knocked down, as is supposed, by a life-preserver. The men immediately entered the house, when they were at once encountered by Miss Marshall, who, with great presence of mind, seized a gun which was attached to the door. Her brother always kept loaded, calling out at the same time, "I'll fire at them" The villains caught her upon the staircase, and, presenting pistols at her, dragged her to the front door, where they pointed out her brother lying in an insensible state on the gravel, and cautioned her to be quiet. They then attacked the house of everything of a valuable character of contained, taking off, amongst other property, a number of old guineas. Before leaving, they shamed Miss Marshall in such a way as to be unfit for publication in the columns of the Mr. Marshall remained in an insensible state for nearly two hours, and is still suffering severely from the injuries he sustained. The police are in possession of a description of the party, and have in custody a man and woman on suspicion.

DISCOVERY OF AN INGENIOUSLY CONCEALED STILL.—Superintendent Povey, of Burslem, Staffordshire, and sub-inspectors Fry and Olive, of Hanley, commissioned officers of Excise, discovered on Saturday last a very ingeniously concealed still, which was found in a house attached to the dwelling-house of a potter named Levi Calkin, at Shelton. The entrance thereto was so well concealed by a sliding door, that the premises had been thrice previously searched, and not by the Excise, without the discovery of the still being made. When the door had been discovered and slid by the officers who made the search on Saturday, a ladder was seen leading into the cellar or vault, which was found to form a complete and extensive distillery, consisting of a copper still at full work, 136 gallons of wash, eight gallons of whisky, numerous barrels, bottles, tubs, tin casks and cases, tun-dishes, and a quantity of malt-sprouts, &c. Calkin was taken before Mr. Rose and Mr. S. P. Wood, at Burslem, on Tuesday, when he admitted the offence; and also that he had once before been convicted for similar delinces, almost as well contrived to elude discovery, at Trent Vale. Being now summoned for aiding and assisting, he was fined in the penalty for that offence, £200; and on his expressing whether, when in prison for default of payment, he should be liable to be convicted of being the owner of the still, Mr. Rose said, certainly, the Excise-laws were, no doubt, very severe, but that was the intention of the Legislature, the circumstances of which occasioned, was one of the greatest evils existing in the Potteries. It was also a growing evil; and it would be well that it should be generally known, that, in all clear cases, penalties to the utmost extent would be enforced.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A prevalent feeling that the Hessian question would be amicably arranged, supported by the advance of prices in Berlin, Paris, and Hamburgh, has caused a buoyant market during the week. Consols have registered an improvement of one per cent, and the closing prices of this day's proceeding, opening on Monday at the advanced quotation of 97⅞, and closing at 97⅞ The Market continued a sady on Tuesday, these prices being maintained; and on Wednesday an advance of about ¼ per cent was registered. Paris prices on Thursday quoting considerable improvement. Consols advanced to 97 ⅞ ⅜ and 97⅞ 98, for the January Account. The adjustment of the monthly Account has, however, a material influence on prices at present. "Continuations" have been at high rates—Bulls being desirous to carry over, as parties for the rise is the most numerous. Should this prove to be the case, prices will still further advance, unless checked by some warlike demonstration. Exchequer Bills continue their previous quotations. India Bonds have receded a few shillings: a notice of reduction to 3 per cent. after June next may account for this. When business closed, the Market was buoyant, at the following prices: Bank Stock, 212; Reduced, 97⅞; New 3 per Cents, 97⅞; Long Annuities, 13 per Cent. Annuities, 98⅛; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7 13-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 7 9 16. India Stock, 269; Consols for Account, 97⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1,000, June, 67 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 64 pm.

Although business in the Foreign House has been limited, prices have, nevertheless, been supported; Mexican and Russian (in a slight degree) displaying an upward tendency. Mexican improved to 32¾ on Wednesday, and maintains the advance. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents also sharing in the improvement. Prices in Peruvian, Portuguese, and Dutch have been well maintained, and the Market closed firmly with quotations as follows:—Mexican, Five per Cent., 1845, 32¾ Ex Coupons, 33¼; Ditto, Account, 32⅝; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 71⅛; Ditto, Account, 70¾; Ditto, Deferred, [illegible]; Portuguese, Converted, 35; Ditto, Four per Cent., 34¾; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100¾ Ditto, Five per Cent., 1850, Account, 103¾; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 30⅜; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 57⅜; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 87⅞.

Shares have been in demand at improved quotations, and a large business has been transacted Prices at the close of the week were not quite at the highest range, in consequence of some speculative realising. The last quotations are: Aberdeen, 10; Aylesbury, 4; Birmingham, Boston, and East Junction, 3; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee, 25; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, with a guarantee, 23; Exeter, 73; Daledonian, 10⅜; Ditto, 4½, Preference, 5⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; Ditto, Preference, 41; East Anglian (£22½ and £ and 2 and D), 3⅜; Ditto (£3 10s.), 8 per Cent., Pref., 1⅜, Eastern Counties, 6⅝; Ditto, New Pref., Six per Cent., 11 ⅜; East Union, 3 and C Shares, 4⅜; East Lancasn, 10⅜; Great Northern, 15½; Ditto, Halves, A, Deferred, 4⅜; Ditto, Halves, B, 6 per Cent., 10⅝; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Preference, 12½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 39; Great Western, 73⅝; Ditto, New, £17, 10; Lancaster and Carlisle, 6⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 22½; Ditto, Fifths, 4; Leeds and Bradford, 94⅜; London and Blackwall, 7⅛; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 85; Ditto, Guaranteed 5 per Cent. (late Croydon Thirds), 11, London and North Western, 1 5⅛; Ditto ditto, New Quarters, 19⅝; London and S-Western 70⅜; Ditto New £50, 57½, Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1⅜; Ditto, New £10 Preference, 9⅛; Midland, 43⅜; Ditto, £50 Shares, 14; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 22; Newmarket, 3; Norfolk, 22; North British, 8; Ditto, Preference, 4⅜; North Staffordshire, 8⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 12⅜; Royston and Hitchin, 7½; Scottish Central, 12½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 6⅜ dis.; Ditto, Class B, 6½ dis.; Shropshire Union, 2⅜; South Devon, 12⅜; South-Eastern, 20½; South Wales, 23; Wear Valley, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 19; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 42; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17⅜; Ditto and Newcastle Extension, 12½, Ditto G. N. E., purchase or preference, 6½; Anglo Italian (late Italian and Anglo), 2½; Namur and Liege, 7⅜; Northern of France, 14⅜; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2⅜; Paris and Strasbourg, 4; Sambre and Meuse, 5⅜

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The Consol Market has been flat to-day, and prices have shown signs of weakness. The Three per Cents, Money and Account, have marked 97⅜ ⅜, the Three per Cents Reduced, 99⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents [illegible]. Bank Stock, 212⅜. Exchequer Bills, 67s pm. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are unchanged.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat up to our market, coastwise, has been very moderate, only 1200 qrs. mostly from Essex and Kent by land carriage and sample this week from up the river Medway. Owing to the small number of both coasters and factors, the demand for wheat was but a limited one, and the large import of foreign flour—10,850 sacks and barrels—the demand for all kinds of wheat of British growth was to a large extent checked, at barely Monday's prices. Nearly 7000 quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand, and 4000 quarters were sold at previous currencies. The middling and inferior kinds so little was doing that their value was almost nominal. The late supply of barley was on the previous week's terms, malting parcels changed hands at full prices, but other kinds were very dull. We had a fair inquiry for malt, and late rates were fully maintained. With oats we have scarcely supplied. The demand for beans was rather steady, at full pr. Beans, peas, indian corn, and flour commanded very little attention

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 2220; barley, 2090; malt, 1960; oats, 340; flour 1030. Irish, wheat, 920; barley, 1220; oats, 5340; flour, 70.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 45s: Norfolk and Suffolk, red 36s to 40s; ditto, white, 38s to 44s; rye, 29s to 30s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; distilling ditto, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, 30s to 36s; Ware & mal, 40s to 44s; Chevalier ditto, 44s to 48s; brown ditto, 42s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 52s; Chevalier, 52s to 56s: Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 44s to 48s; potato ditto, 19s to 22s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 18s; ditto, white, 16s to 19s; tick beans, new 23s to 27s; ditto old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple ditto, 34s to 36s; white ditto, 37s to 39s per quarter; Suffolk and Essex oats, 20s to 23s; Scotch, 23s to 28s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 22s to 23s per 280 lbs.—*Foreign.* Rouen red wheat, 40s to 42s; white, 42s to 45s; barley, 24s to 26s; oats, 15s to 17s; beans, 24s to 26s; peas, 24s to 26s per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is very dull insale, at a reduction of from 1s to 2s per quarter. In other articles scarcely any business is doing:—

LINSEED.—The demand for foreign is to-day limited, crushing, 23s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 43s; hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 5s to 9s; white ditto, 5s to 7s; tares, 5s to 6s per bushel. English rape-seed, new, 23s to 27 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 13s 5s to 13 0s; Foreign, 12s 5s to 12s 10s per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £4 to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 45s to 56s per quarter English clover-seed, red, new, 45s to 54s; white, 45s to 54s extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 9d; barley, 24s 8d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 27s 6d; beans, 28s 8d; peas, 28s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 1d; barley, 24s 3d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 25s 8d; beans, 28s 8d; peas, 28s 2d.

Duties.—Wheat, 5s 0d.; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d, rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d, peas, 1s 0d.

Per Gazette.—A public sale of 693 packages has gone off slowly, yet prices have ruled nearly Several parcels of Ceylon have changed hands on Liverpool account, and on the whole the market wears a healthy aspect. Common sound Congous is quoted as is 5½d to is 1d per lb.

Sugar.—For most kinds of raw sugar the demand is somewhat inactive In prices, however, no material change has taken place Refined goods very dull at 42s for brown lumps for grain and crushed sugars are very dull

Coffee.—We have to report an improved inquiry for good ord. native Ceylon, at 44s to 45s 6d per cwt. Plantation do., foreign coffees are dull and at a decline

Provisions.—For Irish butter the demand is somewhat active, at an improvement in value of 2s to 3s per cwt. Bacon, Waterford, 58s to 60s; Limerick, 56s to 58s; Waterford, 74s to 76s; Cork, 82s; Limerick, 72s to 75s. Tralee, 72s to 74s; and Sligo, 70s to 74s per cwt. English ditto, in moderate request, at 76s to 80s. Fine weighty Hams, 90s to 96s per cwt.; fresh 2s to 12s per dozen lb. Dutch butter is still advancing. Fine Friesland is worth 90s to 92s per cwt., and 8s to 8s 2s per dozen pots. Second quality, 4s to 6s. Irish, new, 72s to 74s per cwt. Limerick, sizeable, 44s; heavy, 40s per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions are quite inactive

Tallow.—The stock of tallow is now large, yet an increased business is doing, at full prices. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 37s to 37s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed has marked is lower to-day and, in some instances the quotations are in favour of the sell

Spirits.—East India rum is in good request, at 1s 6d to 1s 6½d per gallon, proof. We have a free sale for Leewards, at 1s 7½ 1s 8d per gallon. The inquiry for brandy is steady, at 1s 6d to 1s 6½d for foreign, and 1s 5d for Cognac

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 15s, clover ditto, £3 to £4 2s; and straw, £1 to £1 8s per load.

Potatoes.—Selected samples are in good request, at very full prices, viz. 75s to 90s per ton. In other kinds a moderate business is done.

Cattle, Friday.—Current Prices. Inferior Welsh Mules, 18s 6d; Wylam, 14s 0d; Gosforth, 13s; Eden Mains, 10s; Heaton, 10s 6d; Lambton, 10s 9d; Hartley, 4s per ton

Hops, Friday.—An active demand has to-day prevailed, and

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THE NELSON COLUMN,

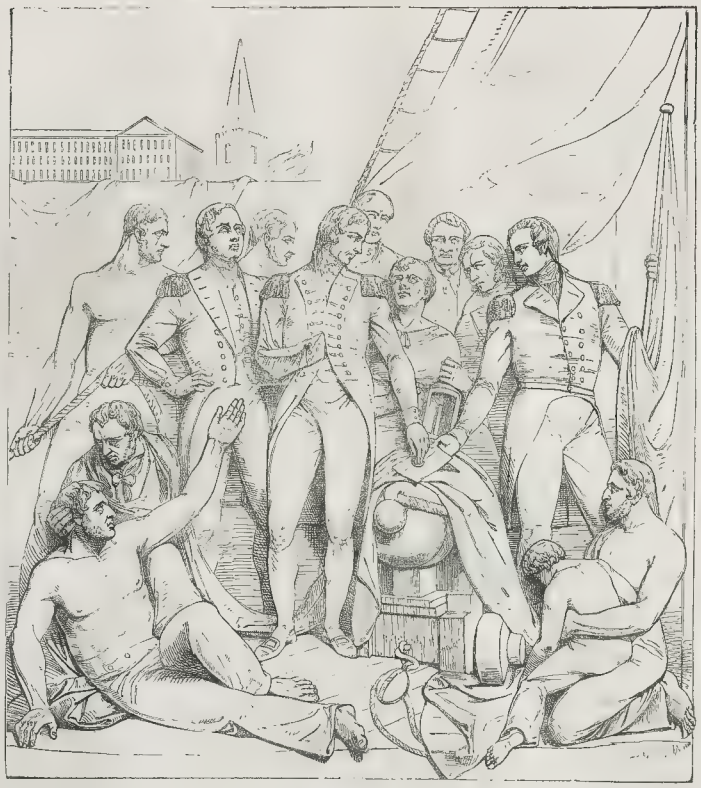
TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

The Bombardment of Copenhagen is the incident in the life of the great Admiral forming the subject of the bas-relief just placed on the pedestal of the Nelson Column, on the panel facing the Strand. It is the third of the series, and was designed and modelled by the late Mr. Ternouth. The point of time chosen is where Nelson is sealing his despatch to send by the flag of truce. Nelson is standing in the middle of the group pressing the seal on the letter, which the bearer of the flag is resting on a gun. A sailor holding a lantern, and a group of officers, surround Nelson, interested spectators of the scene. There are some good points in the treatment of the group; but, on the whole, it is not so effective and masterly as the two other bas-reliefs. There is a certain air of stiffness throughout the whole, and of the two groups at the lower corners from each having two figures, the effect is bad, as they appear to form an episode unconnected with the main incident; they appear more as if the two parties had been fighting on their own account—the groups, in fact, conveying the idea of a pugilistic encounter, rather than that of a great battle. Besides the group of principal characters, there are sailors hauling in a cable; portions of a sail and ladder of the ship, and, in delicate relief, a church and city partly in flames, indicative of the doomed city on which the broadsides of Nelson's fleet are pouring their iron shower.

It is bas-relief was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Moore, Fressange, and Moore, where that of the Nile was also executed.

The incident is thus narrated in Clarke and Arthur's "Life of Nelson," (page 608):—

"The action now continued with unabated vigour. About two P.M. the greater part of the Danish line had ceased to fire: the taking possession of such ships as had struck was, however, attended with difficulty; partly by reason of the batteries on Amak Island protecting them, and partly because an irregular fire was made on our boats, as they approached, from the ships themselves. Lord Nelson naturally lost temper at this, and observed, 'That he must either send on shore and stop this irregular proceeding, or send in our fire-ships and burn them.' He accordingly retired into the stern gallery, and wrote, with great despatch, that well-known letter addressed to the Crown Prince, with the address, '*To the Brothers of Englishmen, the brave Danes*;' and in order to show that no hurry had ensued upon the occasion, he sent for a candle to the cockpit, and affixed a larger seal than usual."



BRONZE RELIEF, BY TERNOUTH, FOR THE NELSON MONUMENT, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—THE BOMBARDMENT OF COPENHAGEN.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Siege Operations.—A series of siege operations took place on Wednesday at Chatham. They were to have been honoured by the presence of General Radowitz; but the gallant general was unavoidably absent. The operation of sapping, according to divers most approved methods, was performed by a portion of the force from Brompton and the Sappers and Miners of the East India Company, who also exhibited the different modes of pontoon bridging. The day was wound up, after the blowing up of a redoubt and destruction of a battery, by a sham siege, in which no accident occurred, and the numerous spectators present were amply satisfied. The operations of the day were under the command of Col. Sir F. Smith.

Arrival of Troops at Ceylon.—Detachments of artillery, 19th and 37th Regiments—in all 5 officers and 180 men—on board the ship *Columbine*, arrived at Columbo on the 4th September.

New Militia Act.—There are still rumours that the Duke of Wellington has at last convinced the Government of the absolute necessity of balloting the militia, and that we shall have a new Militia Act, and also a bill for enlisting seamen, introduced next session.

Shell Jackets.—A general order, dated Nov. 24, has been published by the Earl of Cathcart, at Manchester, forbidding the shell jacket being made the constant dress of the soldier when off duty.

Soldiers' Rations.—We noticed last week the contemplated reduction in the price of the rations supplied to soldiers in the colonies. It may now be added, that the extra expense in conforming this boon on the soldiers is calculated will be about £70,000 per annum.

The Medal for Egypt.—The returns or lists of the claimants of this medal are being sent in to the authorities at the Mint, as rapidly as they can be collected.

Army and Ordnance Expenditure.—An enormous blue book was issued to the public on Saturday last, containing the evidence taken before the select committee appointed last session to inquire into the expenditure on account of the army and ordnance. The committee accompany the evidence by a report that they had not had time to give the subject full consideration. They therefore recommend the appointment of the committee at an early period of the next session. The volume contains 1233 closely printed pages.

New Great-Coats for the Artillery.—A new and better description of great-coat, somewhat similar to the cloaks worn by the Royal Horse Artillery, of a dark blue colour, lined with serge, and to have scarlet collars, is about to be issued to the non-commissioned officers of the battalions and field-batteries. It is to be of much better quality than the grey coat now in use, and is calculated to last five, instead of three years, the time allowed for the present great-coats.

The Master-General of the Ordnance has appointed George Chapman, Esq., of the ordnance department, Dublin, to be ordnance storekeeper at Hong-Kong.

Submarine electric telegraph wires have been laid down on the bed of the Hudson above Fort Lee, so as to give a free communication with the south and west.

EMIR KHANJAR, THE PRINCE OF BAALBECK,

LEADER OF THE METAWELI SECT OF MOSLEMS IN SYRIA, ENGAGED IN THE RECENT INSURRECTION AT DAMASCUS.

The family of this Chief are the lineal descendants of the great Shehab family, one of the most intrepid and warlike sect of Moslems in Turkey. They are called "Metawell," and occupy the country around the plains of the far-famed Baalbeck, the ancient Cœle-Syria. The other Moslems hold this sect to be unorthodox, because, like the Sheites of Persia, they are followers of the sect of Ali; still, they cleave to the same doctrines and ceremonies of the Koran, but adhere, as the orthodox Moslems assert, to the wrong line in descent from the Prophet.

The Government of Baalbeck has been in this family for the last thousand years, and they frequently revolted from their allegiance to the Sublime Porte. They always professed to be the great friends of England; and, to do them justice, invariably entertained most hospitably all European travellers, especially those from England. They are expert swordsmen; and the present Emir, represented above, is one of the most daring soldiers and distinguished jereed players in any part of Asia. He on frequent occasions put the Turkish troops at defiance with a small troop of his own horsemen; and, when closely pressed, betook himself to his mountain fastnesses north of Baalbeck, and about the Lebanon north of the "cedars" of Lebanon. He on other occasions offered his services to the authorities at Damascus; and on one occasion—in 1845—when the Bedouins assembled some 30,000 strong in the Hourane country, east of the city of Damascus, he offered to take the command of the irregular troops, but was not permitted.

The Princes of Baalbeck collected the taxes for the Government from the people, and were charged with various unfair exactions from time to time; and at last these complaints became so general, that the Pacha at Damascus, in whose jurisdiction this district is situated, declined giving them any further official employment. This exclusion from office is, no doubt, the cause of the present revolt, and now that they are exiled, the Sultan is likely to make his sentence permanent. The Conscription is very odious and unpopular amongst the Orientals, and it was the only motive why the Syrians especially disliked the reign of Ibrahim Pacha in Syria: otherwise, the Egyptian Government was more popular, and it is said there was more done for the country in that short time than ever since. The present Government in Syria is not allowed a fair opportunity of carrying out its objects: it is hampered by too much European intrigue and petty official diplomacy—worse than useless in its efforts.

EMIR KHANJAR THE PRINCE OF BAALBECK, LEADER OF THE INSURRECTION IN DAMASCUS.

THE MASSACRE IN ALEPPO.

THE POPE THE CAUSE OF IT.

It is a curious coincidence that the most anti-liberal Pope Pius the IX. should, just now, be the fertile source of creating excitement and popular agitation in the east, in the west, and in the south, and, for aught we know at this moment, in the north also.

The exemption of the Jew and Christian populations of Turkey from the Conscription is very distasteful to the Moslem population, which is far the largest; and on a recent occasion there was a Greek Catholic Bishop's procession, which is very disagreeable to a Moslem people—the tolling of bells or any religious Christian demonstration is most galling to their feelings, and particularly so at this critical time. Thus the excited and angry populace, joined by the Bedouins of the desert, attacked the Christian quarter of the city, and the loss of life is said to be between four and five hundred, the amount in property pillaged somewhere between £40,000 and £50,000, and great injury and indignity offered to females and children. The Eastern cities are divided into separate quarters, and occupied by Jew, Gentile, and Moslem, the latter generally more than two-thirds of the population. The population of Aleppo is somewhere about 100,000; about 5000 Jews, and 15,000 Christians of different sects—the Greek Catholic forming the largest sect, the Latin and Maronite and Syriac, the smallest.

MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF THE MASSACRE OF

ST. BARTHOLOMEW

The Gold Medal here represented was struck by order of the Sacred Convocation of Prelates, held at Bayonne, in 1565, in commemoration of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the resolution of the Convocation further to exterminate heresy by the sword throughout Christendom. The crowned figure in the centre represents Charles IX. preparing to destroy Heresy, which lies chained at his feet, while the Queen Mother, Catherine de Medicis, at whose instigation that fearful butchery was perpetrated, appears as Minerva, her favourite impersonation, and offers the alternative of conversion, to her likewise refers the legend at the foot of the medal, "Nil nisi consil," so often to be observed on French coins of that date. The accompanying illustration is taken from Mezeray's work, and forms a somewhat startling commentary on Cardinal Wiseman's recent declaration of the mercy and forbearance, long-suffering, and meekness of the Romish Church.

THE "MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW" MEDAL.

Extraordinary!—We find the following account of an extraordinary cure in the *Union Medicale*:—"Phineas Gage, aged twenty-five, employed in the construction of a railway, was engaged in charging a hole made in a rock with powder, in order to blast it, when, supposing that the powder had become mixed with sand, he stirred it up with a long iron rod. An explosion instantly took place, and the bar was driven completely through the head of the man, and fell at a short distance from him, covered with blood and part of his brain. The iron rod weighed about six pounds, was thirty-four inches in length, and about an inch thick. It entered the left angle of the lower jaw, and came out at the top of the head, behind the bone of the forehead. The wounded man was knocked down by the blow, but immediately rose again, spoke to the persons round him, got up into a cart in which he kept standing while it was being driven for more than a mile to an inn, where he alighted and ascended a long staircase, and went to bed in the possession of his mental faculties. A surgeon arrived in half an hour after the accident. The upper part of the head was extensively fractured, and the wound at the side of the jaw was large enough to admit the finger. The small pieces of the skull were removed, the larger bones adjusted, and the wounds dressed. We shall not enter into the details of this interesting case, but merely say that the patient promptly recovered with the loss only of the sight of the left eye."

The *Publisher's Circular*, for December 2, contains a list of 78 new works on the Papal question, published between Nov. 14 and Nov. 30.

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 7, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 459.—VOL. XVII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850. [SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE AT LEEDS.

WHERE shall the jaded reader of newspapers find novelty? Where in those broad columns of print shall he look for instruction conveyed in an attractive form? Weary of Cardinal Wiseman and the endless Popish controversy—weary of the German question and its tortuous windings—weary of the French Legislative Assembly, and its gropings in the dark in the vain search after a principle and a belief—weary of the law courts, and their often-repeated tales of folly and crime—and more than weary of the continual roar and war of politics at home and abroad—there is scarcely a topic left to which he can turn. The progress of the "Crystal Palace" presents, it is true, an attractive theme. The Cattle Show—proving as it does that British agriculture, in its pastoral department, has not altogether lost heart and hope under a Free-Trade *régime*—offers another agreeable interlude amid the jangle and chatter of political and theological controversy, and as such it is to be welcomed along with other precursors of the fast-approaching Christmas. But for novelty, affording both pleasure and instruction, commend us to the recent appearance of the Earl of Carlisle before the public of Leeds. Hitherto, if Peers of the realm and Cabinet Ministers have been teachers of the people, it has only been in their capacity of law-makers. Lord Carlisle has descended from that more ambitious eminence, and become a teacher of the people on a humbler platform; and, let us add, without the slightest disrespect to his legislative labours, or those of any other Peer, in quite as useful, and in an infinitely more agreeable manner. The two lectures which his Lordship delivered last week to the members of the Leeds Mechanics Institution are signs of the times, to be cordially welcomed by all who love to see a friendly fusion of classes on the broad field of a common intellectual enjoyment. They do honour both to the heart and the head of this accomplished person. They will tend, at the same time, to strengthen the public respect for our aristocracy, which is not contented to rest its claims on birth, fortune, and position alone, but which can send its representatives to the intellectual arena, to win their knightly spurs in the ennobling and peaceful rivalry of science and literature.

We hope, for many reasons, that the two lectures of Lord Carlisle, although they may be his first, will not be his last; and that he will give to the world many more such sensible records of personal adventure as the history of his trip to America, and many more such elegant tributes to the genius of the literary worthies of his country, as his essay on the writings of Pope. Although it is not our intention to review these lectures as if they were books, we cannot allow the opportunity to pass, without expressing our hearty concurrence in one of the many correct opinions which his Lordship expressed in the lecture upon Pope; and we select it because it, has a higher and more general reference than to the subject of his oration, and because it is a truth, as yet imperfectly understood and appreciated by a large class of persons, who fancy themselves judges of literature; and also because it combats a misconception which has done much in our day, as well as in days gone by, to injure the public taste. The great poets and authors of a nation do more than its victories in war, or its achievements in industry and commerce, to fix it in the estimation and remembrance of the world. Greece and Rome live in Homer and Virgil; Spain has scarcely anything left to boast of, except Cervantes; and Camoens will shed lustre upon the name of Portugal, when all the Braganças are forgotten.

The highest class of poets are, as Lord Carlisle says, "the tuneful monarchs and law-givers of mankind." He did not, in lecturing upon Pope, attempt to elevate his hero to this high pedestal; but, in drawing a comparison between the productions of the youth and the maturity of his author, he quoted Pope's own lines upon the genius of his manhood:—

> That not in Fancy's maze he wander'd long,
> But *stoop'd* to Truth, and moralised his song.

Lord Byron remarked upon this passage, that Pope should have written "rose" to Truth. Lord Carlisle acquiesced—as who, that really understands what poetry means, will not?—in the criticism of the later poet, and added his own opinion, "that the highest of all poetry was ethical poetry, as the highest of all earthly subjects was moral truth." We are glad that Lord Carlisle dwelt so emphatically upon this point. There is a foolish and careless idea abroad among the half-educated masses, and even among many better educated people, who should know better, that rhyme and poetry are nearly, if not entirely, synonymous; and that poetry bears about the same relation to other literature, as the ballet does to the drama. It is considered that mere fancy and "filagree," and not the highest moral, religious, and scientific truths, come

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—THE ANTE-ROOM TO ST. GEORGE'S-HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

within the province of poetry, and that the business of the poet is not to instruct, but simply to amuse—as if he were the mountebank of literature, or a jingler of sounds for the titillation of the tympanum. It may be doubted whether Pope, or the poets of his time, understood the height and depth of their vocation. Pope talked of stooping to "truth," as if "fancy" were higher than truth, and did not include it. Swift said—

> Let me in those shades compose
> Something in verse as true as prose

Waller, some years earlier, said, that poets "succeeded better in fiction than in truth;" and a whole host of poetasters accepted the opinions of these writers as their guides in the poetic art. The misconception still prevails, and finds a daily and hourly expression in the mouths of the herd of critics, and of those who put their faith in them. This age, with its wondrous discoveries and inventions—its searching philosophy—its triumphs over space and time, by the agency of electricity—and its possibly still greater triumphs yet to be achieved, by agencies at present unknown, but not undreamed of—which its practical poetry of daily life, unsurpassed and unequalled since the world began—is said to be hostile to the poetical spirit, and to be too much engrossed with material wants, to have leisure or inclination for the strains of the poet. If poetry and verse-making were convertible terms, this would no doubt be quite true; but they are not convertible. If all the verses that are not poetry were swept out of existence, a whole world of rubbish would be removed, but poetry would remain to delight and elevate the mind of universal humanity. We are glad that Lord Carlisle did literature the good service to impress this fact upon the attention of his audience; and we rejoice to believe, that, sooner or later, the old error, that poetry has nothing to do with truth, will die out of the popular understanding. The writers of the last generation had higher notions of their vocation than those who preceded them; and all true poets, from the days of Wordsworth to our own, have asserted loudly, in all times and places, the dignity and sanctity of their art. They knew that if they did not make the world, they were good for nothing; and, so far from thinking that the age was hostile or indifferent to those writers who fully understood their duty, they proclaimed their belief that the brightest day of English literature was yet to come, and that never were true poets and other great authors so honoured in the past as they would be in the future. In their belief we fully participate. Misconception on the part of the public will be removed in proportion as authors become earnest and truthful. Men of letters are learning more than ever to respect themselves; and when they shall do this still more effectually, the rest will follow. A literature that has no truth, is a house without a foundation. With truth—in their lives as well as in their writings—there is no position of social usefulness and distinction to which the great authors of this country might not aspire. In the meantime, they will be grateful to such men as Lord Carlisle, who act as pioneers for their elevation.

ADDRESSES TO THE CROWN.

The city of London, the University of Oxford, and the University of Cambridge on Tuesday laid before their Sovereign the expression of their indignation at the endeavour by the Bishop of Rome to exercise a power which the realm of England has almost ignored. The attendance was worthy of the great occasion.

The Lord Mayor and officers of the Corporation assembled at Guildhall at half past eight o'clock, and proceeded thence, at nine o'clock, to the Great Western Railway station, Paddington, which they left for Slough soon after ten o'clock.

On the members of the corporation arriving at Slough, they drew lots for the carriages in which they were to proceed to and from the royal residence, the procession having been formed, proceeded in due order to Windsor, arriving there by a quarter before twelve o'clock.

The procession from Slough to Windsor was formed in the following order:—

> Foot constables on foot, four abreast.
> The Commissioners of Police.
> Lord Mayor's Footmen, in state liveries
> Officers of the Lord Mayor's Household in carriages.
> Sword-bearer.
> City Marshal, on horseback.
> The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in his carriage, drawn by six horses,
> attended by the Swordbearer, Common Crier, and Chaplain. the Rev. Dr. Vivian
> His Lordship's Beadle on foot at his grave, bearing his mace.
> The Aldermen past the chair in their carriages, each attended by his Beadle on foot, in his
> state livery, bearing his mace.
> The Recorder in his carriage.
> The Aldermen below the chair in their carriages, each attended by his Beadle as above.
> The Sheriffs in their state carriages, accompanied by their Chaplains.
> The principal officers in their carriages.
> The Junior City Marshal on horseback.
> The Mover and Seconder of the Address in their carriages.
> The other members of the Corporation in their carriages.
> Police Constables on foot, four abreast.
> The procession was flanked by mounted police.

The Great Western Railway Company placed at the disposal of the corporation the railway carriage hitherto used by her Majesty. The company took down 70 private carriages and 200 horses for the accommodation of those who went by the special train.

The aldermen present were, Sir Peter Laurie, Farebrother, Thompson, Copeland, Sidney, Wilson, Challis, Sir James Duke, Sir Chapman Marshall, Finnis, W. Hunter, Moon, Hooper, and Salomons

Of the members of the Corporation there were present, the Recorder, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. Carden and Hodgkinson; the City Remembrancer, Mr. John Wood, Mr. Henry Blake; Deputies Hale, Peacock, Obbard, Lott, Gomer Abbey, Bailey, Brewer, Messrs. Bailey, Brown, Dakin, Farrar, Fox, Freeman, Hopgood, Snelling, R. Taylor, and more than 100 other members of the Court of Common Council.

The Common-Serjeant, Messrs. Rylands and Locke, common pleaders; the Comptroller, Secondary Potter, the Commissioner of Police (Mr. Harvey), the Solicitor, the Bridge-Comptroller, the Architect, Under-Sheriffs Law and Ellis, and Mr. Josiah Temple, keeper of the Guildhall Library attended.

Special trains were also engaged for the members of Oxford and Cambridge; and at twelve o'clock, in spite of the cold, foggy day, nearly all the inhabitants of Windsor had turned out into the streets, to gaze upon the variegated crowd of aldermen, town-councillors, doctors, professors of the various sciences of arts, and graduates in the various faculties, who filled the streets. The Corporation moved comfortably along in vehicles of various descriptions, from the gorgeous carriages the Mayor and Sheriffs on occasions fly pressed into service at the railway station. The Universities numbly marched on foot—two and two—heads of houses, proctors, bedells, fellows and tutors, doctors, masters, and bachelors, trudged along, over the soft, damp clay from the Town-hall to the Palace, through files of people, who stood silently looking on. The effect of the scene was solemn. When the procession arrived at the Castle, the fog, lifting a little, disclosed a dense crowd of gazers up at a house of the occasion. Pouring through the gates into the courtyard, the mingled procession of corporators and universitymen passed on to the entrances, through a Guard of Honour drawn up to receive them, and were soon mixed together in the hall.

ADDRESS FROM THE COURT OF LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

The Corporation having formed in one of the large reception-rooms to the right of the staircase, had the honour of being first introduced to her Majesty, who was seated at the end of St. George's-hall, with her court around her. Among those on the right of the throne were Lord John Russell, Sir G. Grey, the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Marcus Hill, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Ladies in Waiting, and two pages of honour, stood on the left, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert received the addresses and presented them to her Majesty. The sides of the hall near the throne were lined with the gentlemen of the Queen's body guard in full uniform; and all the ministers were in the Windsor or other official uniform. Her Majesty was dressed in simple mourning. The Corporation having advanced to the Royal presence, drew up, and the Right Hon. J. S. Wortley, the Recorder, then read, in audible tones, the address of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

Her Majesty listened with the greatest attention to this address, and at several portions of it slightly inclined her head, as if in token of assent; and, when it had been presented to her, and had been handed by her to Sir G. Grey, read, in a clear, sweet voice, the following "most gracious answer," every word of which was caught with the greatest avidity:—

"I receive with much satisfaction your loyal and affectionate address.

"I heartily concur with you in your grateful acknowledgments of the many blessings conferred upon this highly favoured nation, and in your attachment to the Protestant faith and to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in the defence of which the City of London has ever been conspicuous.

"That faith and those principles are so justly dear to the people of this country, that I confidently rely on their cordial support in upholding and maintaining them against any danger with which they may be threatened, from whatever quarter it may proceed."

When the reply had been handed to the Corporation, Sir P. Laurie, the mover, and Mr. Alderman Farebrother, the seconder of the address, had the honour of being presented to her Majesty by the Lord Mayor; after which the deputation retired

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

The deputation from the Court of Common Council, headed by Mr. John Wood and Mr. W. Blake, were next introduced, and their address was also read by the Recorder.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to give the following reply:—

"I sincerely thank you for your renewed assurances of unaltered attachment to my person and throne, and to the constitution of this country.

"Your tried and consistent advocacy of the equal enjoyment of civil rights by all classes of your fellow-subjects entitles the expression of your sentiments on this present occasion to particular consideration.

"You may be assured of my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is justly prized by the people of this country, and to uphold, as the purest safeguard, the pure and Scriptural worship of the Protestant faith, which has long been happily established in this land."

The deputation then retired, after the usual ceremonials; and

THE CITY LIEUTENANCY

were introduced, in all the honours of their full uniform, and presented their address; to which her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"Your renewed assurances on the present occasion of devoted loyalty and affection to my person and Government is highly gratifying to me.

"It will continue to be, as it has ever been, my earnest endeavour, in the exercise of the power and authority intrusted to me, as the supreme governor of this realm, to maintain the independence and uphold the constitutional liberties of my people against all aggression and encroachment."

The City Lieutenants then retired, and joined their corporate brethren in the Waterloo-hall, where a substantial luncheon was prepared for them. While those proceedings were taking place, the members of the Universities were assembled in two separate reception-rooms at the left off the staircase. The Duke of Wellington was an object of attraction common to them both, and Cambridge flocked freely into the Oxford-room to gaze on his Grace, who was seated by himself as one side of the apartment, in the full dress of Chancellor of Oxford, while by him stood Sir Harry Inglis and the authorities of the University. His Grace looked remarkably well, and at times said a few words to Sir H. Inglis and his friends around him. After the corporation had retired, the members of

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

had the honour of being introduced to her Majesty. The order of presentation was as follows:—Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College; Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College; Dr. Harington, Principal of Brasenose College; Dr. Norris, President of Corpus College; Dr. Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall; Dr. Williams, Warden of New College; Dr. Ogle, Professor of Medicine; Dr. Acland, Christ Church; Mr. Hansell, Magdalen College; Mr. Gondin, Christ Church; Mr. Conybeare, Christ Church; Mr. Bliss, Magdalen College; Sir H. Inglis, Dr. Bliss, Principal of St. Mary Hall and Registrar of the University; Rev. Dr. Crawfurd, Mr. Ernest Hawkins, Rev. Mr. Dodson, Rev. Mr. Short (Trinity), Rev. Dr. Newman (Magdalen), Rev. J. C. Cox, M.A., F.S.A. (All Souls), Rev. F. Litchfield (Merton College), Rev. D. Thompson, Principal of St. Edmund Hall; Rev. Dr. Goulden, Rev. W. Jenkins, Rev. N. Dodson, Rev. E. Hussey (Exeter Hall), Dr. Richards (Exeter), the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, &c. His Grace the Chancellor having then advanced to the foot of the throne, read in his peculiar, energetic manner, and with great vigour and animation, the address, to which her Majesty listened in an expressive and dignified attitude of attention.

The address, having been presented to her Majesty, was handed by her to Sir George Grey. Lord John Russell, who had been standing to the left of the throne, as if deeply interested in the contents of the document, scrutinized the faces of the deputation very keenly as her Majesty returned the following gracious reply:—

"I accept with much satisfaction the renewed proof afforded by your address of your attachment and loyalty to my person and government, and of your steadfast adherence to the principles of the constitution.

"It has ever been, and ever will continue to be, my endeavour to promote the efficiency and maintain the purity of our Reformed Church, the supreme government of which, under God, is by law confided to me. It is highly gratifying to me to be assured of your faithful adherence to its principles, doctrine, and discipline.

"While I cordially concur in the wish that all classes of my subjects should enjoy the free exercise of their religion, you may rely upon my determination to uphold alike the rights of my crown and the independence of my people against all aggressions and encroachments of any foreign power

"Your earnest endeavour, in the discharge of your important duties, to train up the youth intrusted to your care in faithful attachment to the truths of Holy Scripture cannot fail, under God's blessing, to have a powerful effect in strengthening the defences of our Protestant faith, and in preserving inviolate the privileges which are justly dear to the people of this country."

His Grace the Chancellor then presented several of the heads of Colleges and Halls, who had the honour of kissing hands, after which the deputation retired to the Waterloo-hall.

THE DEPUTATION FROM CAMBRIDGE

was next introduced. After a short delay in the Armoury-room outside St. George's-hall, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge, came from the hall, and received the deputation with much courtesy conversing for a few moments with several of the gentlemen with whom he was acquainted. The deputation then advanced, headed by his Royal Highness. The following was the address which the deputation was requested to proceed, but, from the eagerness of every one to be first, it was not strictly observed, except in the case of the authorities:—The Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Amaire, the Marquis of Exeter, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Dr. Whewell, Dr. Cookson, Dr. Cartmell, Dr. Archdall, Dr. Okes, Mr. Pulling, Mr. Worsley, Mr. Drake, Mr. Gell, Public Orator, Mr. Bateson, Proctors Shecker (Trinity), Fenwick (Caius), Mr. Hildyard, Mr. Beeh (Queen's), Mr. Cartmell, Professor Sedgwick, Dr. Broadley, D.C.L., Deputy Professor of Civil Law, Dr. Vaughan, Doctors in Divinity, Doctors in Civil Law, Doctors in Medicine, Messrs. Taylor, Wilkinson, Taylor, Perry, Cumming, Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Divinity, Masters of Arts, Non-Regents, Regents, Bachelors of Law, Bachelors of Medicine, and Bachelors of Arts.

Having arrived at the foot of the throne, his Royal Highness read the address with great clearness and well-marked emphasis.

The Queen, having received the address from Prince Albert, and having given it into the custody of the Secretary of State, proceeded to read the following reply, which was most anxiously attended to. Her Majesty read it with great deliberation, and with decided accents:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address.

"I fully participate in your expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings which He has been pleased to bestow upon this country, and I rejoice in the proofs which have been given of the zealous and undiminished attachment of English people to the principles of the Reformation.

"While it is my earnest wish that complete freedom of conscience should be enjoyed by all classes of my subjects, it is my constant aim to uphold the pure and Scriptural worship of God established in this realm by the law in this country, and to secure to my people the full possession of their ancient rights and liberties."

The deputation then returned to the Waterloo Hall, and, while partaking of the luncheon, discussed very freely the meaning of the reply. It was generally remarked that her Majesty looked very well, though somewhat flushed; and various opinions were passed with respect to the demeanour of Lord John Russell, who had stood with his finger on his lips and his eyes fixed intently during the greater part of the time that was occupied by the address and reply. In the critical disposition which the occasion evoked, it did not escape some good-humoured comment, that in the whole of the time during which the address was spread, the portrait of a Cardinal (Gonsalvi) ornamented one extremity, and the portrait of a Pope (Pius VII.) the other, and seemed to smile benignantly on the Royal deputation. The portraits had been placed there when the Waterloo Hall was first decorated.

About two o'clock all the members of the deputations had taken their leave, and the Castle resumed its ordinary quiet aspect.

Apartments were taken at Dotesio's Royal Hotel, Slough, for the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and the authorities presenting the addresses of Oxford and Cambridge.

[Next week we shall illustrate more fully than the pages of this week's Number will allow, the Grand State Ceremony of the Presentation of the City Addresses to her Majesty, in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle; with the Presentations, also, by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities.]

THE CHURCH IN WALES.—Some startling disclosures, says the *Carnarvon Herald*, have recently been made with regard to educational and other charitable funds, as well as to the mode in which official clerical duties had of late been discharged in the parish of Llandudno. The result of these disclosures has been the resignation of the then officiating clergyman. This parish is just midway between the episcopal palaces of Bangor and St. Asaph, and the rectorial tithes belong to the Archdeacon of Merioneth, in whom the patronage of the church is invested.

RAILWAY TUBULAR BRIDGES.—On Thursday evening week, Mr. Edmond Wheeler, C.E., gave his first lecture before the members of the Literary Society, Wellington-street, Islington, on the Railway Tubular Bridges, the construction of the Conway and Britannia Tubular Iron Bridges. The lecture was illustrated by models and diagrams, and gave great satisfaction to an intelligent and discriminating audience.

MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—On the 5th inst. there was to be seen in the avenue leading to Holland-house, Kensington, a tree, which, having shed its autumn leaves, had renewed those of early spring.

LORD MINTO AND THE REV. E. WILMOT.—The Rev. E. Wilmot, Vicar of Kenilworth, wrote to Earl Minto, asking authority to contradict the statement which had been made in the public journals respecting his intimating, on the part of Government, that they would offer no opposition to this step of the Pope, and has received the following reply:—

MINTO, Nov. 1, 1850.

I very much regret that the reserve necessarily imposed on [illegible] public duties does not admit of my entering into explanations [illegible] connected with my mission to Italy, which I should otherwise have been [illegible] I [illegible] hope, however, that you will receive the assurance in which statements [illegible] are incorrect, to be received with [illegible]

I have the honour to be

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

Tuesday last was the second anniversary of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte's election to the office of President of the French Republic. In honour of the occasion, a great number of individuals had the Legion of Honour conferred upon them, while civil and military promotions were bestowed upon others; and in the evening the City of Paris gave a grand *fête* at the Hôtel de Ville, to commemorate the event. The President of the Republic was present, accompanied by his cousin the Princess Mathilde, Prince Murat, General Excelmans, and other distinguished individuals. At the banquet, the Prefect of the Seine proposed as a toast, "To the President of the Republic," in doing which he took a retrospective glance of France during the last two years, and congratulated the President upon the manifestly improved aspect of the country, with signs of peace and prosperity for the future; all of which he attributed to the happy influence of the sagacity and power which the President had brought to bear upon the Government over which he had been called upon to preside.

The President of the Republic replied by saying that he was glad the confusion and uncertainty which pervaded France a few years ago had disappeared, and given place to prosperity and tranquility; and he felt assured, that, if any modifications were to take place in the future Government of the country, they would be accomplished without disturbance. It would be his delight to endeavour to ameliorate all grievances, and to advance the comforts and the interest of all classes of society. This address was received with enthusiastic applause.

After the banquet, the magnificent *salons* of the Hôtel de Ville, which are unique in Europe, were thrown open to between 3000 and 4000 guests. Bands of music were stationed in the Salle des Fêtes, the Salle du Trône, and the great ball-room, and the dancing was kept up with great spirit till four o'clock next morning

On Wednesday the speech was discussed in all circles. Some condemned it as being a direct attack on the Constitution of February, and as a slur of contempt upon the Constituent Assembly. While others praised it as a straightforward and disinterested address.

M. de Montalembert brought forward on Tuesday, in the Assembly, a report of the committee relative to the observance of Sundays. He said that the repose of Sundays was a blessing and a duty, and had been shamefully violated in France. The non-observance of that sacred day was a public profession of Atheism—a defiance thrown to the face of Providence

UNITED STATES.

The news from the States this week is to the 27th ult. It is not of much interest. The excitement caused by the Fugitive Slave Bill was waning, and all thoughts of a disruption of the Union on that score were beginning to be regarded as absurd. A great Union meeting had been called at Nashville to denounce the proceedings of the Southern Convention, and support the Union. The resolutions of Nashville, as passed, are the same as the Mississippi resolutions, except the one recommending non-intercourse.

CALIFORNIA.

The accounts from California are to the 17th of October. At San Francisco, the news of the admission of California to the Union was received with general enthusiasm. The ships in the harbour fired a round of salutes, a British barque, from Liverpool, hung the first to burn gunpowder on the exhilarating occasion. The American flag was suspended to the breeze in all quarters of the city. Universal joy seemed to have taken possession of all classes. The mining operations were going on with their usual success. The squatter war in Sacramento has not been renewed. Several fights with the Indians have taken place, one of which resulted in the slaughter of twenty-four of the savages, a number of whites having been severely, but not mortally, wounded. The overland emigrants are still exposed to terrible sufferings from famine and pestilence.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ELECTORS OF AYLESBURY AND MR. SERJEANT BYLES.—The following address has been issued to the electors of the borough of Aylesbury:—"In Mr. Serjeant Byles' address to you as one of the candidates for your suffrages, he states himself to be a staunch supporter of the Established Church. A man ought not to stand under false colours, and I suppose that before you promise him your votes you should put the following questions:

Did not the Cambridge electors, and the *Cambridge Independent Press*, some months since, upon your return as candidate for the county, charge you with being a Unitarian? Have you not preached Unitarian doctrines from the pulpit? Have you not been a constant attendant at Mr. Belcham's Unitarian chapel, in Essex-street, Strand, and other Unitarian places of worship? Have you not also professed the religion of an Independent Dissenter? When did you leave the Independent Dissenters to join the Unitarians? When did you leave the Unitarians to join the Established Church, which you state has not a staunch friend? Were you not formerly a supporter of the Whig Government? Do you not now hold an appointment, viz. that of Recorder of Buckingham, which was given to you by the Whigs? How long have you ceased to be a Whig, and a zealous supporter of Protectionist principles? Until these questions are satisfactorily answered, the learned Serjeant ought not to be a candidate for our borough.—YOURS, &c., FAIR PLAY.—Aylesbury, Dec. 5."—Mr. Byles met also this address, at a recent meeting of Mr. Baxter's friends, some questions were put on the subject, the answers to which did not seem to give much satisfaction to his supporters. Mr. Calvert's canvass is said to be proceeding satisfactorily to his friends; Mr. Houghton has retired from the contest.

ANOTHER CONVERT TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret we announce that E. B. P. Bastard, Esq., of Killey, was received by the Church of Rome on Saturday week.—*Exeter paper.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC LETTER-CARRIERS.—The following letter has been received by the rector of Rugby, in answer to a memorial addressed to Lord Clanricarde, respecting the recent appointment of a Roman Catholic letter-carrier:—"General Post-Office, Nov. 5, 1850. Sir,—I am directed by Lord Clanricarde to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial relating to the appointment of letter-carriers in the town and neighbourhood of Rugby, to which you are the first signatory. The memorialists are in error in supposing that the power of making any such appointment has been vested in Captain Hibbert. It is true that Lord Clanricarde has appointed letter-carriers in or round Rugby who were recommended to him by that gentleman; but Lord Clanricarde is responsible for those appointments, and if an improper nomination has been made, or if any of those letter-carriers have been guilty of misconduct, he is prepared to pay immediate attention to any well-founded complaint thereupon. An insinuation against the character of some letter-carrier is, indeed, made in the memorial, and Lord Clanricarde is reluctant to suppose such an insinuation could be made without good grounds by such highly respectable persons as have attached their names to it. But, even if the individual pointed at were named by him, Lord Clanricarde would not remove any man from an employment, or throw a stur upon his character, without specifying the grave charges, and the grounds upon which they were imputed to him. The only distinct objection made to the persons appointed letter-carriers at Rugby is that they are Roman Catholics. Religious gentlemen, however, are happily no longer a qualification or disqualification for ordinary employments in the public service. Lord Clanricarde believes there are various denominations of Christians residing in and about Rugby, but he cannot conceive it to be any one that a letter-carrier should encourage persuasion should deliver letters. As the signature of the Head Master of Rugby is affixed to the memorial, Lord Clanricarde desires to make no comment upon the danger resulting to that establishment from the receiving improper letters of the carrier who may deliver letters at the school. But if, by opportunities of disseminating tracts, it is meant to imply the disseminating of tracts, the memorialists may be glad to be told that a letter-carrier is prohibited from any paper which has not come regularly through the Post-Office is subject to immediate dismissal. I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient servant, A. M. BLAKE.

BRISTOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this society, held on Wednesday, at Bristol, Mr W. Miles, M.P., detailed the following results of experiments he had made with different kinds of manure:—13 tons of rapeize produced 30 tons 15 cwt. of turnips; 3 cwt. of guano, and 17 cwt. ditto; 3 cwt. London manure, 13 tons 9 cwt. ditto; 3 cwt. Flemish, 13 tons 1 cwt. ditto. He then tried a less quantity of artificial manure, with the following result:—10 tons of manure produced 20 tons 3 cwt. of roots; 2 cwt. guano, 14 tons 4½ cwt. ditto; 2 cwt. London manure, 7 tons 14 cwt; 2 cwt Flemish ditto, 10 tons ditto. So that guano held the second place in both. He must say, he had tried experiments till he was nearly tired, and he had come to this conclusion that, of artificial manures, those most worthy of the farmer's attention were guano, bones, and super-phosphate.

THE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—A *soirée* was held on Monday night, in the Music Hall, Leeds, to commemorate the society's having possession of their first plot of ground, consisting of about 5½ acres of land, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. Mr. Flint, secretary of the society, stated that it had only been ten months in existence, during which time the members had subscribed £1000. The plot of ground purchased was on such terms, that each allottee would have his allotment paved and sewered, and ready for building, at the price of £29 10s. The Mayor of Leeds, Mr. Marshall, M.P., Alderman Carbutt, Mr. Edward Baines, of the *Leeds Mercury*, Mr. Cobden, M.P., and other gentlemen, having addressed the meeting, resolutions in accordance with the principles of the society were passed, and the proceedings terminated.

FOG IN MANCHESTER.—ACCIDENTS.—A fog in the neighbourhood of Manchester, unprecedented for duration, and of great density, prevailed more or less every day last week since Wednesday; but on Sunday evening and Monday it was more dense. It forced down the smoke from the factory and other chimneys, so that the atmosphere was almost stifling, and people had to grope their way through the streets by clinging close to the houses on either side, even in the day-time. People riding in gigs and other vehicles were forced to go far enough to find water courses or open streets into those they might want to drive to, and it was no uncommon thing to see them getting down to lead the horses, or to see some boy to lead them to the turning. On Sunday evening, a gentleman, driving in a cab from the town into Greenheys, missed his way through the hedge into a field. On the railways fewer accidents took place than might have been expected; but on Sunday evening a man was killed on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, and on Monday morning another was seriously hurt on the London and North-western line.

FOG AT LEEDS.—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.—At the close of last week and commencement of the present, a thick fog prevailed in Leeds and the neighbourhood, and during Monday night it was so dense, that even in the streets lighted with the usual gas lamps it was impossible to distinguish objects three or four yards distant. In order to avoid confusion and collision it was absolutely necessary to carry torches, and the cabs usually plying for hire were of necessity withdrawn from the stands, it being quite impossible for them to move even at a slow pace with safety. In numerous instances persons lost their way, and we are sorry to add several lost their lives also. On Tuesday morning three bodies of persons drowned during the night were taken from the river Aire, and information is in the possession of the police which leaves little doubt that at least five others have met the same melancholy fate.

FOG AT GLASGOW.—LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday and Sunday last, a dense fog hung over the city of Glasgow, which, in addition to its inconvenience and discomfort, has been attended with loss of life. The fog settled down on Saturday afternoon, and, with but brief intervals during the two days, enveloped the town in an atmosphere so dense, that objects could with difficulty be discerned at a few yards distance. On Sunday forenoon, in particular, the annoyance experienced by church-goers was excessive. It being impossible to keep a look-out ahead, personal collisions were of constant occurrence, and many missed their way. The traffic on the river was almost entirely suspended on Saturday, and those vessels which ventured up had to keep their bells constantly sounding. The Belfast steamer, in consequence of this obstruction to the navigation, was detained seven or eight hours beyond her time. The accidents resulting from the fog, were numerous, and in two instances fatal.

ROBBERY OF PLATE AT STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.—On Sunday morning, shortly after 11 o'clock, two men were observed by some servants of an adjoining house to enter the dwelling house of Miss Bolton, of No. 9, Rutland-terrace, Stamford. The family were at church. It was found that the thieves had effected their escape at the back-door, after having broken open the plate-chest in Miss Bolton's bedroom, and stolen fifteen silver forks, eight dessert ditto, eight large spoons, &c., all of the King's pattern; also one £5 note of the bank of Eaton, Cayley, and Co., and four sovereigns in gold. A box containing jewellery, and a sideboard, had been broken open, but nothing had been abstracted from either. A reward of 20 guineas had been offered for the discovery of the offenders, one of whom is described as rather tall, stout made, dressed in dark clothes, and wearing a greasy hat; the other as also dressed in dark clothes, and having a red neckercmef.

Large quantities of chestnuts are being imported at the present time from abroad, comprising entire cargoes of the article, the produce of the Channel Islands, France and Spain.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The principal events in Court life during the past week have been the reception of addresses from the Corporation of the City of London, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on the subject of the recent Papal aggression, on Tuesday last, and the Privy Council on Thursday.

Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of excellent health, and on Friday week took equestrian exercise in Windsor Park, accompanied by her august Consort.

On Tuesday, the Queen received deputations from the Corporation and Lieutenancy of the City of London, and from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on the subject of the recent Papal aggression. In the evening her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Adelaide Elizabeth Howard, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Viscount Canning, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Sir James and Lady Graham, and Sir George Couper had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle.

On Thursday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at the Castle. At the Court M Tricupi was presented to the Queen, at an audience, and presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Greece. The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil was presented to the Queen at audience, kissed hands on being appointed her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, and took leave of the Queen on his departure on his mission. The Duke of Richmond had an audience of the Queen, and presented an address from the hop-planters of Sussex and the Weald of Kent, praying her Majesty to prevent the levy of the remaining moiety of the duty of 1848, until after the meeting of Parliament, when their case will be brought before the Legislature. The noble Duke also presented to her Majesty several addresses against Papal aggression. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 17th of December, until the 4th of February, and a proclamation was ordered commanding Parliament to meet on the 4th of February for the despatch of business.

The Queen and the Prince, with the Royal children, have taken their accustomed walking and riding exercise during the week.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Baroness de Speth, left her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, at half-past one o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, and visited their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Her Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to Frogmore. We are happy to announce the safe accouchement of the Princess Alexandrine of Douglas (*née* Princess Marie of Baden). Her Ladyship gave birth to a daughter on Wednesday evening, at the family residence in St. James's-place, and, with the infant, is going on almost favourably.

ROYAL THEATRICALS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Thursday evening the Queen gave the first of a series of dramatic entertainments in the Castle A temporary stage had been erected in the Rubens Room, which had been fitted up for the reception of her Majesty and the Princes, and the distinguished circle honoured with invitations to witness the performance, the arrangements being similar to those at former entertainments. The play selected was Shakspeare's "King Henry IV." (Part 1.)

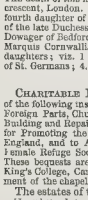
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR FRANCIS JOHN FORD, BART., OF EMBER COURT, SURREY.

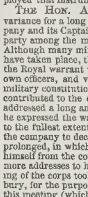
THE LADY JOHN HAY.

WILLIAM CONGREVE RUSSELL, ESQ., OF KING'S HEATH, FORMERLY M.P. FOR EAST WORCESTERSHIRE.

LOUISA, MARCHIONESS CORNWALLIS.



THE CURE OF ARS.



THE FRENCH CLERGY.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The decision regarding the suspended Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University cannot be made until near the meeting of Parliament, as Colonel Muir, with whom the matter now rests, will not return from Italy until the commencement of the session approaches. The decision must be given by Colonel Muir personally, but there can be no doubt that it will be in favour of Sheriff Alison.

It is currently reported that Sir A. B. Brooke, Bart., M.P., will be raised to the peerage; and that Colonel Cole, M.P. for Enniskillen, and Captain Archdall, M.P., will be the county members, to represent the new constituency in Parliament.

A Royal commission is about to issue to inquire and report upon the whole subject of the law of divorce not merely the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts, but the proceedings in Parliament—not the divorce *a mensa et thoro* alone but the more weighty and important question of the divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. The commission is chosen from the most eminent lawyers of both Houses of Parliament. It will be composed of the following: Lord Campbell, Lord Beaumont, Lord Redesdale, Dr. Lushington, Spencer Horatio Walpole, M.P., W. Page Wood, M.P., and the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P.

From South Australia the last accounts report that the cultivation of the vine, for which the climate and soil are peculiarly adapted, is spreading so rapidly, as to make it probable that its produce will become one of the staples of the colony.

Sydney papers of the 19th of August state that the opening of intercourse with California is maintained, as having permanently established relations between the two countries.

The Earl of Carlisle presided last week at a public dinner given in Leeds for the benefit of the funds of the Leeds Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution. The noble chairman was supported by Mr. Beckett and Mr. Marshall, Members for the town; the Rev. the Dean of Ripon; Alderman Hunter, of London; Alderman Sidney, M.P., the originator of the Institution

The Austrian South-Eastern State Railway is now so advanced as to be passable for locomotives throughout its whole extent. On the 3d inst. the first engine traversed the distance from Gran to Presburg, whence another train had started for Pesth. The early opening of the line to the public may thus be expected.

Intelligence was received from Cadiz by the last Peninsular packet, that the commander of the Spanish Custom-house vessel, who so wantonly fired into the English mail packet, *Iberia*, a few months since, has been dismissed from the Spanish service.

Death from a practical joke occurred on Tuesday at Colne, near Blackburne, to John Riley, a labourer: whilst in a stooping position, a companion suddenly jumped upon his back, and so injured him that he died the following day

Babraham Hall, Cambridgeshire, accidentally took fire last Tuesday, but it was extinguished before £50 worth of damage was done.

Edward Griffiths, who escaped from Woolwich Dockyard, on the 16th of July last, has been apprehended at Liverpool and committed for trial. No intelligence has yet been received of either of the three convicts who escaped from the *Warrior* in the early part of last week.

At Castle Ashby, last week, the game-house of the Marquis of Northampton was found to have been entered by thieves during the night. A fine deer (a doe), with a number of hares and pheasants, had been carried off

On Thursday morning week, one of the large vats of Messrs. Beamish and Crawford's brewery, Cork, burst with a loud crash, throwing down a large portion of the adjacent wall. The porter which it contained rushed in a torrent through the vat-room, and thence escaped to the river, with whose waters it mingled. The vat is said to have contained 800 hogsheads, and the damage done is estimated at nearly £2000

On Monday, Mr. H. M. Wakley held an inquest on Patrick Sullivan, a glazier, who, while engaged cleaning windows at 15, Hart-street, was precipitated in consequence of twenty feet into the street by the breaking of the window-sill, and killed on the spot. Verdict "Accidental death."

The office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, vacated by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Pinkett (son of Lord Pinkett), has, it is said, been conferred on Mr. Sausse, Q.C., and Crown prosecutor on the Leinster Circuit. The emoluments are £1000 a year. Mr. Sausse is a Roman Catholic.

Her Majesty's packet *Seagull*, Lieutenant Smale, sailed on the 9th, for Madeira, Teneriffe, and Brazils, with the mails. She had no passengers, but had on freight £40,000 in gold.

The *Hope*, Dudding, from Rouen, arrived this week in the Tyne, with a cargo of flour. This is, we believe, the first instance of such an import arriving in the Tyne.

The Rev. R. J. Butler, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Forces in the Ionian Islands, has been received into the Catholic Church of Rome on the 23d of November last. This gentleman was formerly warden of the House of Charity in Rose-street, Soho.

On Friday evening week, about ten o'clock, an explosion of fire-damp, by which four persons have been killed, took place at the Haydock Rushy-park Colliery, near St. Helen's (Lancashire), the property of Messrs. Richard Evans and Co. The immediate cause is not yet known, as the four sufferers were the only persons in the pit. Every precaution had, it could be suggested is taken by the proprietors to avoid these sad accidents, which are invariably the result of headstrong indifference on the part of the colliers to the instructions of their employers.

On St. Andrew's Day, the church which has been recently erected in George-street, Oxford, was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford, under the name of "The Church of St. George the Martyr." The edifice, which is in the Gothic style of architecture, is intended as a chapel of ease to St. John Magdalen Church, and has been erected from the designs of Mr. Harrison, architect, of London, and formerly a member of Christ Church, in the University. The organ is accompanied by chaste and appropriate decorations.

A beautiful little church, erected in West Lavington, entirely by the munificence of the Rev. C. J. Laprimandaye and his lady, in the early English style, reflecting great credit on the architect (Mr. Butterfield, of London), was consecrated on Wednesday. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford.

A few days ago, two men took out of the Whitehill Burn, a small stream which runs into the Wear, almost close to the lock at Lambley, fifty-three salmon! The *Durham Advertiser* blames the Earl of Scarborough for not opening the lock occasionally, so that the salmon may go up the river to spawn; the poachers then would not have had such a prize.

In St. Peter's church, Burnley, the middle portion of the chancel window has, during the past week, been filled with a beautiful representation of Christ, holding in his right hand the sacramental cup, and in his left the sacramental bread. It is the gift of Mrs. Hargreaves, and the monogram I.H.S., and also the bottom a representation of St. Peter holding the keys.

The new church at Skewen, near Neath, was consecrated and opened for divine worship on Thursday week, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Llandaff. The church is situated on an eminence near the village of Skewen, in Neath Abbey, and is an interesting and beautiful object when viewed from a distance in the valley. It is of the early decorated style of architecture, and consists of the nave, chancel, south aisle and porch, vestry, &c.

Advices from Beyrout announce the loss of three English vessels at Jaffa on the 19th of November—the brig *Sandrpperry*, Ange., master, from London; the brig *Courier*, Baldry, master, from Liverpool; and the schooner *Grace*, Hain, master, from Limerick. All lives all saved.

It is intended by the operative tailors of Scotland to hold a conference in Edinburgh or Glasgow, for the purpose of forming a national union to repress the "sweating" system. One of the objects will also be to reduce the hours of labour to ten hours daily.

The Mayor of Liverpool has received a communication from Sir George Grey, Secretary of State, directing the immediate removal of the gunpowder magazines at Wallasey. This intelligence will be hailed with satisfaction by all colliers, but more especially by the inhabitants on the Cheshire shore, who reside in the immediate vicinity of this dangerous *depôt*.

On Thursday evening week, Mr. Fordman, gamekeeper to the Duke of Hamilton, found a coffin just beneath the surface of the shingle, near Walton Ferry, in Surrey. It contained the corpse of a man, in such a position that it was deemed highly requisite an inquest should be holden. Information was sent to the coroner.

On Sunday night, a poor man named Morris, making a short way to his own home, missed the path and made a false step into the Mardyke colliery, county of Cork, and falling a depth of 120 feet was dashed to pieces, the body being frightfully mutilated by coming in contact with an iron chain in his fall.

One of the most daring burglar, named Reading, who has long been at large, has been captured and committed for trial, charged with having, on the 1st of June, 1849, burglariously entered the dwelling-house of Mr. Augustus Munyard, at Milliker Farm, Mehopham, near Gravesend, and stolen two watches, several articles of wearing-apparel, and other articles. Also, on the 4th ult., three parties were apprehended at the time: one was convicted and transported for life; a second was acquitted; and another was admitted as Queen's evidence.

On Saturday last, the captain of a vessel lying at Liverpool had one of his arms bitten off by a vicious Bengal tiger. The horse was in a cart, at one of the dock stands, and the captain, in crossing the gangway, passed near the animal's head, when it made a snap at him, and took the ear completely off. The sufferer was promptly attended to by Mr. Woods, surgeon, and he is in a fair way of recovery.

The chapel attached to Peckforton Castle, Cheshire, the residence of John Tollemache, Esq., M.P., has been licensed by the Bishop for divine service.

Ashborne church, Derbyshire, a most beautiful structure, took fire during divine service on Sunday week, from an over-heating of the flues. Fortunately a plentiful supply of water was at hand, and the danger was speedily overcome.

A forgery was found on Tuesday to have been committed on the house of Messrs. Masterman and Co. The name counterfeited was that of an eminent member of the Stock Exchange. The sum obtained by the fabrication was £370, and it is to be regretted that no positive clue has, as yet, been found to the perpetrator of the fraud.

BRINGING IN IMPLEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.

(By our own Reporter.)

The annual Exhibition of the Smithfield Club was opened to the public on Tuesday last. Arrangements were made on a more extended scale than at any previous Exhibition, an extra space having been enclosed and covered for the purpose, which, to prevent accident, was erected by Messrs. Fox and Barratt, of 46, Leicester-square, on their improved fire-proof principle for constructing floors, ceilings, and roofs, which has been found to answer so well at Madame Tussaud's, the dwellings of the working-classes at Spitalfields erected by the Metropolitan Association, and other public and private buildings.

Notwithstanding the extra space thus afforded, it was little more than sufficient for the increased number of animals which were forwarded to the Show, the present being one-fourth larger than the last, and of greater comparative proportions with the preceding ones. This increase has not been confined to one department, though it was most perceptible amongst horned cattle, whose numbers amounted to sixty head above that of the last Exhibition. We are happy to say that the increase in numbers was accompanied with commensurate excellence in the quality of the stock exhibited.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, visited the Show at eleven o'clock on Monday morning. They staid more than an hour; and, on leaving, expressed themselves as having been much pleased with the general excellence of the Exhibition. This, together with the great numbers of stock, combined with the difficulty of deciding to whom the prize should be awarded in many instances, where the merits of the competitors were so nearly equal, occasioned it to be much later than usual before the Exhibition was opened for the inspection of those who were entitled or favoured with tickets for the private view, which took place on Monday night.

The Prize Animals, as a matter of course, enjoyed the largest share of attention, and none more so than the 3 years and 9 months old Hereford ox, fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which obtained the first prize of £20 in Class 4, for oxen or steers of any breed and age, above 80 and under 95 stones weight. This animal was bred by Mr. Thomas Sheriff, of Buckton, near Ludlow, and fed on cake, meal, hay, and roots. It is a short square animal. In the same class, Mr. Samuel Druce, of Eynsham, near Oxford, exhibited a splendid 4 years and 6 months old Hereford. There were, also, a 4 years and 6 months old pure North Devon ox, fed and bred by Mr. Richard Mortimer, of Silverton, near Collumpton, Devon; and a 4 years and 8 days old Devon steer, exhibited by Mr. John Tucker, of Staplegrove, near Taunton. Both these animals were highly deserving of notice; and, with an ordinary observer, might, as often occurs, occasion remarks as to the soundness of the decision of the judges. Such ought, however, to be reminded that age has something to do with the matter, as well as size. Amongst the oxen, the competition, as well as the prizes, was almost confined to Herefords and North Devons, as will be observed by looking at the prize list. The two classes of animals appear very much akin to each other. On this point the reader will find some interesting observations in the article on the Agriculture of Monmouthshire, which will be found in the Supplement accompanying the present Number. The two great prizes of £30 each, for Classes 1 and 2, were carried off by Mr. John Tucker, of Staplegrove, near Taunton, with a 4 years and 3 months old Devon ox (the second and third prizes being taken by Herefords); and the Earl of Hardwicke, in Class 2, with a very fine 3 years and 10 months

BRINGING IN FAT PIG.

BRINGING IN HEREFORD OX.

CARTING AWAY PIG.

CLASS 4. NO. 49.—PRINCE ALBERT'S HEREFORD OX.—£20 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 1. NO. 16.—MR. TUCKER'S DEVON OX.—£30 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

old Durham ox. The Hereford ox, in Class 3, or oxen and steers, above two and not exceeding three years old, which obtained the first prize of £25, was one of the finest animals of its age, belonging to the Hereford breed, that we ever witnessed. If the Herefords and Devons almost possessed a monopoly of the prizes amongst the heavy oxen, the short horns carried it hollow amongst the heifers—many animals exhibited in this class were loaded with fat.

Amongst the extra stock, his Grace the Duke of Wellington exhibited a strange animal—a cross between a Scotch Highland cow and a Bramah bull. Is the greatest Captain of the Age turning his sword into a reaping-hook during the decline of life? At all events, it augurs well for the Peace Society.

The show of Leicester sheep was good, and the same remark applies to the long-wools, but none of the animals presented anything particularly striking beyond those shown at former meetings.

Classes 13 and 14 were devoted to long and short-woolled cross-bred fat sheep, amongst which were some very useful animals. This is a cross we do not fancy: it occasionally answers for feeding, but not for breeding purposes.

The Club would perform an excellent service, if, at the next and succeeding exhibitions, the following condition were annexed to animals shown in these classes, viz. that the breeds of the sires and dams should be stated. This would often prove a very instructive lesson to breeders, who are generally somewhat ignorant of the influence exercised on the character of the progeny by the different sexes. The Arabs, with their celebrated horses, trace all through the female; while we, on the contrary, generally look for the characteristics of the sire to preponderate in the produce.

Amongst the South Downs the competition was excessively severe; perhaps, on the whole, his Grace the Duke of Richmond's stock carried the palm, as they certainly obtained the greatest number of prizes. His Grace was, however, declared only second best in Classes 15 and 17, the principal premiums having been awarded in those classes to Mr. John Williams, of Buckland, near Faringdon, Berkshire, and Mr. J. V. Shelley. We congratulate the latter gentleman upon his succeeding, for the first time, in obtaining the leading prize in short-woolled-sheep, the value of which is enhanced on the present occasion by the severity of the competition, which we believe to have been unparalleled. Mr. Shelley's stock, exhibited both at the Smithfield and the Royal Agricultural Societies meetings, have for some years been characterised by great evenness of character, more so generally than those of his more fortunate competitors, where to be second best is no inconsiderable amount of praise. Mr. Salisbury also showed some good stock.

The pigs are always a favourite description of stock to the amateur sightseers at cattle shows. A man that would readily admit his insufficiency to judge of *the points* of a sheep or an ox, will willingly volunteer an opinion as to the merits of the grunters. Before making any further remarks, we must protest against a practice which has grown up of late years, of giving new titles to breeds of pigs solely because they happen to be reared in a particular locality, and not on account of possessing any marked character as to blood. The show of small porkers was neither more numerous nor of better quality than what we have previously witnessed. Those of Mr. Fisher Hobbs fully maintained their former character, but we are informed his best pig died in coming to the Exhibition. In Class 20, for pigs of any breed above half a year, and not above one year old, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Coate, of Hammon, Dorset, for 28 weeks and 6 days old *improved Dorset* pigs—why called improved Dorset we cannot tell, as they were very similar to the improved Essex, and had all the characteristics of a mixed breed from Neapolitan and Chinese blood. His Royal Highness Prince Albert obtained the second prize for a pen of 38 weeks and 6 days old Yorkshire pigs, fed on meal and milk: this pen, taken as a whole, presented a set of the finest pigs for general use ever previously exhibited. His Royal Highness made his *début* as a successful exhibitor with specimens of the porcine race; and it must now be gratifying to the feelings of his Royal Highness to know, that the perfect animals which he has exhibited on the present occasion almost forbid the possibility of further improvement. The pigs under notice are well calculated for the cottager; and although milk and meal may not be so plentiful in the cottager's sty as in those pertaining to Windsor Castle, we will, nevertheless, venture to affirm, that, with fair management, these pigs will make good bacon hogs at from nine to twelve months old. The Earl of Radnor exhibited two pens of very fine pigs.

In the Gallery, a very large assortment of implements was exhibited. The only novelties which we noticed were a new and simple furze-bruising and cutting machine, which did its work in a most efficient manner; and also a novel cider-mill. The latter was worked something similarl to a curd-breaking machine, and did a great amount of work with little labour, as compared with ordinary mills: every pippin was completely cut, and the apples were reduced to a very fine pulp. Mr. White, of Holborn, was the manufacturer of these two useful machines.

Messrs. Thomas Gibbs and Sons, of Half Moon-street, had their usual assortment of specimens of grain, grasses, &c., as well as of various agricultural seeds.

Mr. Skirving, of Liverpool, exhibited some specimens of the globe mangold-

CLASS 2. NO. 33.—EARL HARDWICKE'S OX.—PRIZE £30 AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 3. NO. 52.—MR. HEATH' OX.—PRIZE £25, AND SILVER MEDAL.

wurzel, of enormous dimensions; besides which, his purple-topped Swedes appeared exceedingly diminutive.

The following is a list of prizes awarded:—

OXEN OR STEERS.

Class 1.—The first prize of 30 sovereigns to No. 16, viz. to Mr. John Tucker, of Staplegrove, near Taunton—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. John Prescott, of Staplegrove: the second prize of 15 sovereigns to No. 8, viz. to Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Accington, near Wantage; the third prize of 9 sovereigns to No. 2, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester.

Class 2.—The first prize of 30 sovereigns to No. 33, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, of Wimpole, near Cambridge—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Earl of Hardwicke; the second prize of 15 sovereigns to No. 39, viz. to Mr. Henry Frampton, of Farrington-road, Faringdon: the third prize of £5 to No. 34, viz. to the Marquis of Northampton, of Castle Ashby, Northampton.

Class 3.—The first prize of £25 to No. 52, viz. to Mr. William Heath, of Ludham, near Norwich—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. Bill, of Whiteway Head, Ludlow, Salop; the second prize of £15 to No. 56, viz. to Mr. J. S. Bull, of Dodhall, Kingston, Taunton; the third prize of £5 to No. 45, viz. to Mr. James Clover, of Cresting St. Mary, Needham Market.

Class 4.—The first prize of £20 to No. 90, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Thomas Sheriff, of Buckton, near Ludlow, Hereford: the second prize of £10 to No. 79, viz. to Mr. J. S. Bull, of Dodhill, Kingston, Taunton.

Class 5.—The first prize of £10 to No. 85, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford, of Packington, Coventry—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford; the second prize of £5 to No. 92, viz. to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishop's Lydeard, Taunton

Class 6.—The prize of £10 to No. 101, viz. to Mr. William Heath, of Ludham, near Norwich.

COWS OR HEIFERS.

Class 7. -The first prize of £20 to No. 110, viz. to the Right Hon. Lord Feversham, of Duncombe Park, Helmsley—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Right Hon. Lord Feversham; the second prize of £10 to No. 124, viz. to Mr. Stephen Gooch, of Honingham, near Norwich; the third prize of £5 to No. 116, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Class 8.—The first prize of £20 to No. 138, viz. to Mr. Stephen Gooch, of Honingham, near Norwich a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Nath. Cartwright, of Haugham, near Louth; the second prize of £10 to No. 129, viz. to Mr. J. R. Gurney, of Easton, near Norwich.

Class 9 —The first prize of £20 to No. 157, viz. to Mr. Thomas Aveling, of March, Isle of Ely, Cambridge—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Thomas Aveling; the second prize of £10 to No. 160, viz. to Mr. William Woodward, of Bresdon's Norton, near Tewkesbury.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 10.—The first prize of £20 to No. 185, viz. to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton-hall, Worksop a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. G. S. Foljambe; the second prize of £10 to No. 193, viz. to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley House, Stamford; the third prize of £5 to No. 187, viz. to Mr J. S. Cranfield, of Harrowden, Bedford.

Class 11. The first prize of £20 to No. 193, viz. to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley House, Stamford—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter; the second prize of £10 to No. 192, viz. to Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Willington, near Bedford; the third prize of £5 to No. 198, viz. to Mr. Richard Newman, of Harrowden, near Bedford.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP (NOT BEING LEICESTERS).

Class 12. The prize of £10 to No. 206, viz. to Mr. Robert Beman, Morston-in-Marsh, Gloucester—a silver medal to the breeder, viz to Mr. Robert Beman.

CROSS-BRED

Class 13.—The first prize of £10 to No. 221, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman, of Burnham Sutton, near Burnham Market—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman; the second prize of £5 to No. 222, viz. to Mr. John Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley, Oxon.

Class 14.—The prize of £10 to No. 232, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman, of Burnham Sutton, Burnham Market—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 15.—The first prize of £20 to No. 255, viz. to Mr. John Williams, of Buckland, near Faringdon—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. John Williams; the second prize of £10 to No. 256, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester.

Class 16. The prize of £10 to No. 265, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

Class 17.—The first prize of £20 to No. 268, viz. to Mr. J. V. Shelley, of Maresfield-park, Sussex—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. V. Shelley; the second prize of £10 to No. 269, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester.

SHORT-WOOLLED (NOT BEING SOUTH DOWNS).

Class 18.—The prize of £10—withheld.

PIGS

Class 19. -The first prize of £10 to No. 298, viz. to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs, of Boxted Lodge, near Colchester—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs; the second prize of £5 to No. 289, viz. to Mr. W. M. Barber, of Langley Broom, near Slough.

Class 20.—The first prize of £10 to No. 307, viz. to Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, near Blandford—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. John Coate; the second prize of £5 to No. 304, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Class 21. -The prize of £5 to No. 311, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Faringdon—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor.

GOLD MEDALS.

The gold medal for the best ox or steer in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, to No. 52, viz. to Mr. William Heath, of Ludham, near Norwich.

The gold medal for the best cow or heifer in Classes 7, 8, and 9, to No. 138, viz. to Mr. Stephen Gooch, Honingham, near Norwich.

The gold medal for the best pen of long-wooled sheep in Classes 10, 11, and 12, to No. 193, viz. to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, Osberton Hall, Worksop.

The gold medal for the best pen of short-wooled sheep in Classes 15, 16, and 18, to No. 259, viz. to Mr. John Williams, Buckland, near Faringdon.

The gold medal for the best pen of pigs in Classes 19, 20, and 21, to No. 307, viz. to Mr. John Coate, Hammoon, near Blandford, Dorset.

EXTRA STOCK.

The silver medal for the best beast in extra stock to No. 173, viz. to Mr. Stephen Gooch, Honingham, near Norwich.

The silver medal for the best long-wooled sheep in extra stock to No. 210, viz. to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, Burghley-house, Stamford.

The silver medal for the best short-wooled sheep in extra stock to No. 281, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Goodwood, near Chichester.

The silver medal for the best cross-bred sheep in extra stock to No. 241, viz. to Mr. John Hitchman, Little Milton, near Wheatley, Oxon.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock to No. 317, viz. to Mr. W. M. Barber, Langley Broom, near Slough.

COMMENDATIONS.

Class 2.—The judges highly commend No. 25, Mr. R. Stratton's ox.

Highly commend Class 3 generally

Class 5.—Commend No. 94, the Earl of Leicester's steer.

Class 6.—Commend No. 100, Mr. John Rob's ox.

Highly commend Class 7 generally.

Commend Class 8 generally.

EXTRA STOCK CATTLE.

Commend No. 176, Messrs. John and James Martin's ox.

Highly commend the show of Leicester sheep in all the classes.

EXTRA STOCK CROSS-BRED SHEEP.

Commend No. 233, Mr. J. R. Overman's sheep.

Class 15.—Highly commend No. 252, Mr. Salmsbury's sheep.

Class 16.—Commend No. 261, Mr. Shelley's sheep.

Class 17. Highly commend No. 270, the Earl of Chichester's sheep.

EXTRA STOCK (SHORT WOOLS).

Commend 277, Mr. Samsbury's sheep; also 279, Mr. John Williams' sheep.

EXTRA STOCK. -PIGS.

Class 19. Highly commend No 295, Mr. Barnard's pigs.

Class 20.—Highly commend No. 300, Mr. Rawlence's pigs.

Class 21.—Highly commend No 310, Mr. S. Druce, jun.'s pigs.

Commend No. 315, Mr. W. Wood's pigs.

Commend No. 323, Mr. Coate's pigs.

Commend No. 324, Sir John Conroy's pigs

Commend No. 327, Mr. W. Fisher Hobbs' pigs.

Judges of Cattle and Long-woolled Sheep—Messrs. Thomas Reynolds, Ralph Oldacre, and Samuel Wiley.

Judges of Cross bred Sheep, Short-wools, and Pigs.—Messrs. Henry Lugar, Henry Fookes, and Arnold Denman.

At one o'clock the annual meeting of the members of the Club took place, at the Bazaar. The Duke of Richmond, President of the Club, occupied the chair.

The noble Chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the members upon the distinguished honour conferred upon the Club by the visit of her most gracious Majesty and the Prince Consort on the previous day. He had in command to communicate to them her Majesty's gracious approval of all she had witnessed; and he was sure that the countenance given to the Exhibition by the Queen would result in the benefit of increasing their endeavours successfully to carry out the objects of the Smithfield Club.

This announcement was received with marked satisfaction by the members. The awards were then read, and the officers of the Club re-elected. An alteration in the medal was also determined on. Up to this year the obverse has been formed by a medallion portrait of the late Earl Spencer. It was proposed and unanimously resolved that a new die should be made, with a portrait of his Grace the Duke of Richmond in the place of the inscription. The latter will in future be engraved round the edge of the medal.

The first two days the attendance was not numerous, but on Thursday it greatly increased. No inconsiderable amount of the spectators realised the poet's description—

Who drive fat oxen, should themselves be fat.

The accompanying Illustrations show the Bringing-in of the Implements for

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Exhibition: among those shown are a Seed and Manure Drill, a Wheel Plough a Thrashing Machine, Hexagonal Harrows, &c. Next we have the arrival of a fine Fat Pig; the Bringing-in of a Hereford Ox; and the Carting away of the Pig. In the next page are portrayed some of the finest prizes

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

WITH THE NEXT NUMBER OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WILL BE PUBLISHED

A GRAND CHRISTMAS NUMBER,

Containing several characterisne Engravings, including the following:—

Arrival of a Christmas-Parcel Railway Train.
Hunting the Wren—a Christmas custom.
The Christmas Peal at Bow Church.
Original Song for Christmas, by CHARLES MACKAY; with Music by BLEWITT.
Christmas celebrated in Devonshire. | Groom's Shop on Christmas Eve.
"Frozen-out Gardeners." | Comic Illustrations of Christmas Life.
The "Christmas Joint." | The Royal Kitchen in Windsor Castle.
Sketches of Christmas. (Whole page.) With other Illustrations by WILLIAM HARVEY, JOHN LEECH, BIRKET FOSTER, ALFRED CROWQUILL, and other popular Artists. To be accompanied by

CHRISTMAS TALES AND SKETCHES,

By Mrs. Howitt and Mrs. T. K. Hervey; Douglas Jerrold, William Carleton, Charles Mackay, John Oxenford, Horace Mayhew, Thomas Miller, A. R. Montalba, J. A. Heraud, &c.

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, ONE SHILLING.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for SATURDAY next, DECEMBER 21, will contain a splendid large Picture of the Presentation of the City Addresses to her Majesty, St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle; also, Engravings of the Presentations by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 15.—Third Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 16.—Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
TUESDAY, 17.—Oxford Michaelmas Term ends. Sir H. Davy born, 1778.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Ember Week. Bolivar died, 1830.
THURSDAY, 19.—Tycho Brahe, the astronomer, born, 1546; died, 1601.
FRIDAY, 20. Louis Napoleon Buonaparte proclaimed President of France, 1848.
SATURDAY, 21.—St. Thomas. Shortest Day. Sun rises 8h. 6m., sets 3h. 51m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 21, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 50	11 20	11 50	No Tide	0 16	0 32	1 0	1 20	1 40	2 2	2 26	2 50	3 16	3 36

NOW READY, PRICE 1s.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1851;

Being the Seventh Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by Eminent Artists. The Notes of the Month, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of new and useful Tables, &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

*** Country orders supplied for Cash only.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Monday, 16th, HENRY IV (Part 1st) and the Comedy of THE WONDER. Tuesday, THE TEMPLAR, BETSY BAKER, and TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO, to conclude with the Romantic Drama of TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK.—In active preparation, a Grand New Equestrian Comic Pantomime, written by the Author of "Harlequin Hudibras." Mr. G. B. Rodwell will be brought forward on Boxing Night.—Box-office open from 11 to 4 Stage-Manager, Mr. T THOMPSON

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MONTHLY CONCERTS of ANCIENT and MODERN MUSIC, under the Direction of Mr JOHN HULLAH. The SECOND of a SERIES of EIGHT CONCERTS will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the NEXT, DECEMBER 18, when will be performed, for the first time for many years, from the Score of Handel, the Sacred Oratorio, MESSIAH. Principal Vocal Performers: Miss Birch, Miss Kenna, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. T. Phillips.—Double Tickets, Reserved Seats, 8s Single ditto, 5s. Double Ticket, Area Seats, 4s 6d; Single ditto, 3s. May be had of Mr JOHN FARMER, 64, Mark's Place, and at the Musicsellers, and at the Hall. Monday the 23rd, in London

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—MUSIC HALL, BEDFORD-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at the above Room, on MONDAY Evening, DECEMBER 23, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets and Programmes to be had of Messrs. C. and H. CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street, at the Music Saloon, 201, Regent-street. The Entertainment will be repeated on Tuesday, Jan. 7, being the last time of performance until Easter

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on Monday, at Leicester; Tuesday, at Leamington; Thursday, at Nottingham; Friday, at Bedford; and on Monday the 23rd, in London

OUR EASTERN EMPIRE.—Mr. STOCQUELER'S Entertaining ILLUSTRATIONS of LIFE and SCENES in INDIA, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. JAMES'S, comprising the Views of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Agra, Delhi, and Lahore; Representations of Military and Domestic Life, Wild Sports, Processions, &c. terminating with a View of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. The Entertainment commences Every Day at Two o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Eight P.M. Tickets, the Stalls, One Shilling and Half-a-Crown, to be obtained at the Rooms, Music-publishers', and Libraries

EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART.—This Exhibition is OPEN DAILY, at the Gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society, 5, PALL-MALL EAST.—Open from 10 till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
SAMUEL STEPNEY, Secretary

APOLLONICON.—The largest and most perfect piece of MUSICAL MECHANISM in the world, Five Performers at the same time, Daily at Two o'Clock; Second Part of the Performance at Three. The Programme will be varied each Saturday and Wednesday.—Royal Music Hall, Gresham street, Strand, opposite Hungerford Market. Admission, two to Galleries, or one to Stalls or Reserved Seats, One Shilling

EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART.—This EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN in the GALLERY of the OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY, 5, Pall-Mall East. Open from Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d.
SAMUEL STEPNEY, Sec.

DIORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.—The Painters of the Panorama of the NILE beg to announce that they will shortly submit to the public a magnificent glyptastic moving Diorama of SYRIA and PALESTINE. It has been for some time in preparation, and is now nearly completed. Having a direct reference to Sacred History, it will faithfully illustrate the various scenes of holy writ; but will embrace, also, much that owes its interest to modern events and recent discoveries. The effects will be novel and imposing; the views taken on which presents the most attractions, and the Diorama will possess the pleasing feature of fidelity, being wholly from original sketches.

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains.—Now Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the Overland Route to Oregon, Texas, and California, every afternoon, at a Quarter to Three; Evenings, Quarter to Eight. Admission, 1s; reserved seats, 2s.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL DIORAMA.—Gallery of Illustration, No 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.—A gigantic MOVING DIORAMA of the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, is now open daily. Mornings at 12, Afternoons at 3, and Evenings at 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES EVERY EVENING. Mr. CALDWELL begs respectfully to announce that his extensive premises have been entirely rebuilt, under the superintendence of an eminent architect, and are now replete with every accommodation that art and experience can suggest—the whole forming the chef-d'œuvre Terpsichorean Establishment of the metropolis; will re-open on MONDAY, DEC. 16, with a Grand Full Dress Ball. The orchestral department under the direction of Mr. J. Bradly, of the Royal Italian Opera. Tickets 5s. each; Double ditto, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, Two Ladies, &c. Private Boxes, 3s. Dancing commences at Nine. Supper at One. Mr Caldwell's Academy, for Tuition and Practice, will open on TUESDAY, DEC 17, and continue open every evening. For quarter, £1 1s.; Six Private Lessons, at any hour, £1 1s.; Single Night's Practice, 6d; from Eight to Twelve. Dean street, Soho.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** For Replies to Correspondents, see the SUPPLEMENT, Gratis, published with the present Number

ERRATUM.—The Medal engraved at pages 444, and dated 1555, is wrongly described as struck to commemorate the Massacre of Bartholomew in 1572 The design, however, illustrates the Incredibility of Calvinism in Medicine to the Huguenots, at the former date (1563), the year after Charles IX. had revoked some of the advantages which had been so recently conceded to that persecuted people.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Outline of Anatomy.—Rohner on Musical Composition.—The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines.—The Mother's Recompense.—The Pussycat.—Letters from Palmyra.—Bancroft's America.—Lyrics, by Acric A. Watts
Music. Agnes.—The Slave Ship.—Dora.—The Antelope Polka.—Pianoforte Duets.—Davison's Musical Treasury.

With the PRESENT NUMBER
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS PUBLISHED
A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850.

The cry of Celtic destitution is again heard. The Western Highlands of Scotland, which suffer from the same social maladies as Ireland—maladies produced by the same causes—are without an adequate supply of food for their population during the winter. The begging-box is once more to be sent round, ostensibly in behalf of the poor distressed people; but, in reality, in behalf of the distressed landlords. It appears, from a statement made by the Sheriff-Substitute of the Long Island, including Lewes and Harris, that, with reference to the large population in his district, he "anticipates urgent distress, amounting to famine, as a consequence of the cessation of that eleemosynary assistance on which great numbers of the population, including nearly all the cottars and many of the smaller crofters, have subsisted for the last four years." He further states his belief, "that the population are almost in all respects in a worse state than they were in 1846, when the potato disease began." In the large island of Skye, where nature has done so much and man so little to render the place a paradise, the population are in the same miserable state. The failure of the potatos, though varying in extent in almost every district in the island has already occasioned a loss from disease in some few favoured localities of about one-eighth, and in others of about seven-eighths, of the whole crop. The Board of Supervision, in a communication to the Home Secretary on the subject, state "that they see no reason to doubt the accuracy of this information, and that they fear that the condition of Skye and some other islands is nearly similar to that of the Long Island."

It thus appears that all the sums raised by the benevolence of the public for the relief of these poor people of the Isles have been expended in vain, or that they have served no better purpose than to prolong for four years the misery of a whole population. The supplies of charity are drained to the dregs, and the people are in a worse state than when relief was first administered. Unless, therefore, more money be subscribed during the present winter, the Irish famine and a consequent pestilence are likely to be paralleled, on a somewhat smaller scale, among the Celtic people of the Hebrides. We have no wish to dry up the sources of benevolence, and we trust the scandal will be averted from a Christian land, of the death from starvation of even one of these islanders; but we would ask in the interest of the state, as well as in that of these poor people, why something is not done to prevent the recurrence of such calamities? It is evident that the landlords of the remoter Highlands and islands of Scotland are quite as powerless as those of Ireland were to employ and feed the people; and that any hopes that may be built upon their voluntary efforts to remedy the deep-seated evil of Celtic destitution, will be raised without a foundation. The Board of Supervision seems to anticipate that both the Government and the public will be deterred from attempting to continue or renew eleemosynary assistance; in which case they suggest that the immediate relief of destitution must be provided by the local authorities from local resources—in other words, that the destitute shall be supported out of the poor-rates in the destitute districts. This is, in fact, the first step that must be taken, but it is not the only one. It would require in some districts a poor-rate of 10s. 8s. in the pound on the rental to feed the people—a poor-rate which the landlords, involved and encumbered as they are, would not be able to pay. But what has been done in Ireland suggests the next step. An adequate poor-rate must be levied, even if the landlords, who have by the mismanagement and neglect of their estates brought themselves and the people to this unhappy pass, be ruined altogether. The Irish Poor-Law, recognising the right of the able-bodied poor, accompanied as it was by an act for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates, has gradually swept away a race of bankrupt landlords, and transferred their properties to solvent purchasers, who have means at their command to turn the immense natural advantages of the country to proper account. The same laws must be passed for Scotland, however cruel their operation may at first appear. The State "must be cruel only to be kind." A race of landlords—the nominal, but not the real owners of the soil—paying, perhaps, ninety per cent. out of their rental as interest upon mortgages, and having nothing but a small margin upon which to live and maintain their own position in society, cannot—however good their intentions, and however great their sympathy with the people around them—do the duty which the State has a right to expect of them.

For the sake of the people, a stringent poor-law was necessary; for the sake of the landlords, the abolition of the laws of entail and an act for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates, such as is now in full and beneficial operation in Ireland, is equally essential. Nothing short of these two measures will suffice to raise the Celtic population of the Western Highlands from the misery and degradation into which they have fallen. In the meantime, we trust the people will not be allowed to perish; but we must, at the same time, express our hope that this will be the last appeal made to public or to private charity for the relief of the Highlanders. If they are too numerous for the soil, a solvent proprietary will find the means to remove the surplus population, with benefit to all parties; and if they are ignorant, a solvent proprietary will find the means to teach them. But, with an ignorant and a too numerous population, and an insolvent or deeply embarrassed proprietary, nothing but mischief can result to all parties—mischief, too, that has the unhappy fatality of increasing in amount and in intensity the longer it is neglected.

THE REV. Mr. Bennett, of St. Barnabas, has resigned the perpetual curacy of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The Bishop of London has accepted, "with very great pain, but with no hesitation," the resignation of the reverend gentleman. He is, therefore, no longer a "parish priest." The tone of his letter to the Bishop of London reflects credit upon him; and the reply of his Lordship is no less creditable to the judgment and temper of the right reverend writer. We may safely predict that, after this, Mr. Bennett will be no longer annoyed or persecuted by any mob of ill or well-dressed people, whatever may be the ceremonial which he shall adopt in his future ministration as a preacher of the Gospel. The rights of conscience will, we are quite sure, be respected in his case, as in that of every other person. He has put himself right with the public and with the Church; and while we hope that his resignation will be "for the peace and better ordering" of the diocese, we hope, also, that Mr. Bennett will derive from the step which he has taken, the serenity of mind which should follow every conscientious act, however painful the sacrifice which it may have involved.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At the weekly meeting of this society on Wednesday night, after the ballot for some new members, Mr. J. Grace Calvert, F.E.S., Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, Manchester, read a very interesting paper, illustrated by diagrams and specimens of the various articles, on the bleaching of linen, cotton, calico, cotton flax, and woollen fabrics. The paper concluded with a recommendation of a further cultivation of flax in Ireland, so as to free this country from the necessity of a large importation of that article, which now annually takes place. He also showed specimens of the most important articles could be manufactured from flax, from the finest cambric to the fustian suitable for the labouring man's costume—some beautiful specimens of which were exhibited.

PATENT LAW REFORM.—On Monday night, a public meeting was held in Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, of the Inventors' Patent Law Reform League. Mr. John Ellis presided. The chairman, at some length, detailed the proceedings which the League had already adopted. The second report of the general committee stated that a deputation of members of the association had been appointed to present the petition to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to direct immediate measures to protect inventions at the Great Exhibition, and to reform the patent laws, as agreed to at the public meeting held on the 23rd of October. The report then went on to state that the petition was transmitted to Sir George Grey for presentation to her Majesty. On the 11th November, the deputation was received by Sir George Grey and Mr. Labouchere, when the Government having requested statements of the views of the committee, they were accordingly sent to the Home-office and the Board of Trade. In conclusion, the report said the committee found, that, to carry out the purposes of the League with energy and spirit, it required some extent of funds. They appealed, therefore, to the public for support; and they trusted that inventors and friends of reform would come forward, and not allow the cause to be crippled for want of funds. Several resolutions in accordance with the objects of the association were passed, and the meeting separated.

SOCIETY FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—A meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, at its rooms, 27, Regent-street; M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C., in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, and some new members admitted. The chairman, referring to the new code of law and procedure in the State of New York, which has been given to them by Mr. Field, one of the commissioners by whom that code was produced and laid before the state of New York, observed that the council thought it would be very desirable to institute an inquiry, by means of questions properly framed, to be dispersed through the great state of New York, for the purpose of learning from a sufficient number to be quite sure that they had gained an adequate knowledge of what was the public opinion of the legal revolution, for he could call it by no other name, which had been wrought in the state. (Hear, hear.) Their indefatigable member, Mr. Stewart, had waited on Mr. Laurence, the American Minister in this country, and he had proffered his services to frame any such inquiries that it was to make; and they could not have a better channel of communication, as it would ensure a careful examination of their questions from the countrymen of that gentleman. The principle upon which they had framed was the following:—First, the attention of the public was to be drawn to what must be the main object in every well-constituted system of jurisprudence; they wanted to know whether the new system had given facilities for bringing a cause speedily and clearly before the determination of the judge, and for doing away with all other considerations whatever. (Hear, hear.) That object had not been obtained in our own system. It was difficult almost to credit the fact, that the English people, who boasted to be the most practical people, could endure the system which at that very moment was in operation in their courts of law, and of the working of which the following account might be taken as a specimen. A tradesman in humble life brought an action on contract against a rich merchant in this city, and his commercial existence depended on the result. At the trial it was found that the contract was not framed in such a manner as exactly conformed with the evidence. Application was made for leave to make an amendment, and the judge granted an amendment, notwithstanding an objection that the amendment proposed was open to a special demurrer. The judge reserved the point for the consideration of the court in banco, which gave effect, as it was bound to do, to the demurrer. The plaintiff was nonsuited, and, consequently, ruined. He was driven to self destruction, and terminated his existence by laying himself down before a railway train. That was a result of a special demurrer, which, it might be well to add, was abolished in general demurrer, in not having anything whatever to do with the merits of the case. (Hear, hear.) It was neither more nor less than a piece of legal pedantry (Hear, hear.) In the second place, they desired to know whether the practical working of the code had shortened the time of litigation in each suit. The third head of the queries related to the question of expense. Upon the abstract question of expense there could be no difference; but he (Mr. Hill) had brought with him certain details in addition to reduce too much the gains of the professional man. Now, a man must live by his labour; but he would say, simplify actions, and then the professional man would be relieved of a great deal of work, and would be content to receive smaller gains. (Hear, hear.) The number of actions would also be increased when the expense was diminished. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Stewart then moved a resolution to the effect that certain questions relative to the new code of the State of New York, and its practical operation, should be transmitted to Mr. Laurence, the American Minister, to be disseminated by him amongst the merchants and lawyers of the State of New York. The respondent was requested to reply to the following queries, which should be transmitted by the chairman:—Whether he was acquainted with the New York system of procedure lately come into operation; whether he had been professionally engaged or interested in any cause arising under it; what was his opinion respecting the effect of the code in promoting or repressing litigation—whether the new system had been found to work inconveniently in bringing the parties to litigation—how far the principle of admitting interested parties to be sworn as witnesses to the extent, by making parties competent to give evidence in their own cases—what obstacles still remained before a case could be decided solely on its own merits—whether the new system had been adopted in any other state, and—whether the course of procedure had diminished the incomes of professional men in a greater proportion than it had diminished their labour—whether the members of the legal profession were, as a body, favourable to the change—whether, having regard to the difficulties under the new system of pleading, the respondent dreamt a return to the old system? Mr. Webster having seconded the resolution, it was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Creasy suggested, that a committee of the society might be usefully employed in watching some portions of the New York code, with the view of giving publicity to them. The recommendation was formally approved. Mr. F. Taylor moved, that instructions should be given to the secretary to address a letter to the magistrates of the county courts, requesting them to state briefly whether, in their opinion, that part of the County Courts Act operated well which permits parties to be witnesses in their own causes. The motion was seconded and carried. Mr. Prowett moved, and Mr. Yeamstart seconded, the adoption of the first report of the committee on common law as to pleading, &c. in the superior courts. The motion was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Tuesday evening—William Cubitt, Esq., president, in the chair—the discussion on Mr. Stevné's paper on "The Ventilation of Collieries, theoretically and practically considered," was continued throughout the evening. In summing up the discussion, it was observed that the House of Lords in 1849 was again minutely analysed, with the view of showing that the deductions previously drawn were not correct, inasmuch as the results obtained were owing to circumstances which had no connection with the steam-jet. It was considered that a current of air in the up-cast shaft of at least 18 feet per second was most desirable, to produce which a motive column of air of 127 feet would be required, and this could be attained where ventilation by means of a furnace, or of a steam-jet at the bottom of the pit, was used, without raising the temperature to such a degree as would be impracticable in bratticed shafts, or in shafts used for winding coals, or for the passage of men. It was then shown that the principle applied at the top of the up-cast shaft, and acting merely by rarefaction, would be too costly for general adoption, whereas, if the combined area of the pumps of Struvé's mine ventilator was sufficiently large to produce the requisite velocity, (where Struvé's mine ventilator had been in use nearly two years) at a greater distance than 100 yards from the machine, and could not, therefore, extend prejudicially into the workings. It was mentioned that two other machines, similar to those in use at the Eaglesbush Colliery, were in progress of construction for two collieries in the neighbourhood of Swansea. M. Letercq, an eminent mining engineer, had asserted that no similar machine to Mr. Struvé's had ever been used in Belgium, and that he thought it, both for safety and economy, superior to any mechanical ventilation which had yet been introduced.

NORTH-STREET RAGGED SCHOOLS, BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Tuesday evening a numerous meeting of the friends of the above schools was held at Crosby Hall, to receive the first annual report. Lord Ashley, M.P., presided, and he was supported by several ministers of Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, and that part of the metropolis. The report detailed the steps taken for founding the schools, which had been in progress since the year 1849, and it stated that the North street schools now received 100 children daily. The committee were desirous to erect new schools. The expenditure amounted to £223 14s. 4½d. There was (included in this) £19 3s. 8d., due to the treasurer. Among the receipts were £50 12s. in subscriptions and donations, £20 in pence from children, and £32 from the Ragged School Union.

WATERLOO-ROAD RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Tuesday morning a bazaar for the sale of various articles of use and ornament was held in the above school-rooms, which are situate under the Royal Infirmary in the Waterloo-road. The object was to effect the liquidation of the debt for rent, &c., with which schools are at present encumbered. During many of the articles exhibited were several dresses, &c., manufactured and presented by the teachers. The sale was well attended throughout the day, and from it and the subsequent meeting a considerable portion of the sum was realised.

THE LONDON FARMERS' CLUB.—The monthly meeting of this body was held on Wednesday evening, and comprised a full attendance. The subject, which was introduced by Mr. J. C. Nesbitt, was, "The qualities of different kinds of food, and the best methods of fattening stock." The argument advanced was, the importance of apportioning the various descriptions of food in accordance with their chemical elements, in order to the production of flesh as well as fat, and the keeping the animal in health. Messrs. Shaw, W. Bennett, Mechi, Pawlett, R. Smith, and Williams took part in the discussion, which terminated in the adoption, on the motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. W. Bennett, of a resolution affirming the importance of the subject, and the agreement of the principles laid down with the experience of the meeting

THE PROTECTIONISTS.—A meeting of the National Protection Association was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday; Geo. F. Young, Esq., in the chair; at which a kind of address, to be forwarded to the various local associations, was agreed to, to the effect that another trial should be given to the House of Commons; but if nothing was done for the protection of British labour and capital in the early part of the session, a general meeting of delegates from all parts of the kingdom should be convened, to adopt ulterior measures, the nature of which was not, however, indicated. The meeting was very thinly attended, and in the whole of the proceedings were extremely spiritless.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—A general meeting of the friends and patrons of this charity took place on Thursday, at the London Coffee-House, Ludgate-hill; the Hon. Earl Rodney in the chair. It appeared from the statement laid before the meeting, that the number of pupils had gradually increased from fifteen males to seventy males and eighty-one females; and a workshop had been established, where articles made entirely by them had been sold last year for £1258 6s. 10d. The receipts for the last six months amounted to £3495, and the expenditure to £3482, leaving a balance of £16. The statement of accounts was adopted, and a resolution passed empowering the trustees to sell out £1000 stock in the Three-and-a-Half per Cents, to meet the bills due after Christmas. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

SERVANTS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society, whose establishments, recently removed from Cork-street to Great Marlborough-street, have been extensively inspected by the Royal Highness Prince Albert, be in future styled the Servants' Royal Provident and Benevolent Society.

THE RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN WALBROOK. This magnificent and enduring monument of the genius of Sir Christopher Wren will in a few days be re-opened for divine service, having undergone various improvements and alterations, with a view to restore the church to that state in which the great architect originally left it.

PRESENTATION OF FINNISH TESTAMENTS.—Two cases of Finnish Testaments have arrived by the vessel *Bullfinch*, from St. Petersburgh, which are intended for gratuitous distribution by the British and Foreign Bible Society. A case of French Testaments has arrived by a steamer from Calais, and four cases of Welsh Bibles and Testaments have subsequently arrived by a vessel from Stockholm, which are intended to be disposed of in the same laudable manner, and the Lords of the Treasury have given their sanction for the free delivery of the whole of the books to the society for the purpose mentioned.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Sunday evening the Rev. John Jessopp, M.A., chaplain to his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and morning preacher at the Asylum for Female Orphan Children, and at the Widows' Chapel, Trinity-church, Trinity-square, Newington, in aid of the funds of this institution, which was established in 1827, for allowing annuities to decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, artists, and commercial gentlemen, and to single ladies, daughters of the above classes of society. The reverend minister took his text from Gen. i. 1: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth;" concluding his discourse with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the institution, and which produced a liberal collection at the doors.

THE SOUTHWARK FUND.—On Sunday, sermons in aid of this fund for building schools and churches in Southwark were preached in the morning in all the churches and chapels of the deanery of Southwark by the special desire of the diocesan, the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and also by desire of the Lord Bishop of London in those of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, which belongs to the diocese of London. Clergymen of both dioceses joined in the operation of the Southwark Fund. The Southwark Fund was first opened in 1845, to supply the spiritual and educational deficiencies of the densely-thronged and ill-provided district on the south side of the Thames, where, with a population of 500,000, there was only church accommodation for 40,000, and school provision for less than 9000. After great exertion, a sum amounting to £30,000 was contributed with a view to remedy the evil, by means of which six churches and eleven sets of schools have in a great measure been erected; the former supplying accommodation for 5738, and the schools for 3582; but still further accommodation, in churches for 60,000, and schools for 7000, is required. The Bishop of Winchester has put the hands of the committee in so small that they cannot contemplate more than the erection of one more church and two more sets of schools, and therefore they most earnestly appeal to the public sympathy and liberality. At the parish church of Bermondsey, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached yesterday, taking his text from St. John, xii. 35—"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." His Grace, in allusion to the all-absorbing question as to the Papal aggression, said it was no reason to observe that the most effective way to arrest the onward march of Popery was to promote the extension of schools and churches. The collection at the door amounted to £73 4s. 10d. At the parish church of Newington, the Lord Bishop of London delivered a most eloquent discourse from the Ephesians, ii. 19, 20, and 21. Here the collection amounted to no less than £131 19s. 9½d. At the parish church of Lambeth, the sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, who took his text from Exodus, xxxv. 21, 22; and the collection realising therefrom amounted to £73 6s. 1d. At the parish church of Lambeth, the Lord Bishop of London preached in the morning, and the Archbishop of Canterbury in the evening. A special messenger arrived, with a communication that his Lordship had been taken alarmingly ill with a sudden attack of bronchitis, by which he was entirely deprived of his voice for the present; the sermon was accordingly delivered by the Rev. C. Brown, Vicar of Lambeth. The collection amounted to £27 8s. 7½d. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Surrey preached at Camden Church, Camberwell; and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Middlesex, at Trinity Church, Trinity-square. At the latter, £56 was collected, and at the latter £59. Among the eminent ministers who officiated for the cause were the Rev. T. Dale, at St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill; the Rev. C. B. Dalton, St. George's, Camberwell; the Rev. R. Mallett, St. Saviour's, Southwark; and the Rev. Daniel Moore, St. Matthew's, Brixton. The total amount collected is stated to exceed £1200. The various preachers took occasion to urge strongly the opposition to Papal doctrines by increasing the number of churches and schools.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY.—One of the largest seizures made since the capture of the Globe-road Distillery was effected on Wednesday by a body of the K division of police, led by Messrs. Benjamin, Tansley, and Fraser, Inspector, of the Inland Revenue department. The building in which the seizure was made stands in George-street, Bethnal-green, and has been used as a sugar-house, and the occupiers professed still to carry on a branch of the sugar-refining business. The whole plant of tubs, vats, pans, and other vessels, was then seized and carried to the Excise warehouse, in Broad-street, in several waggons. Two Germans found on the premises, named Schulze and Spreuht, were given into custody.

THE CUSTOMS AND THE DOCKS.—It is stated that the Customs authorities are preparing, with all possible dispatch, to bring the differences between themselves and the London and St. Katherine Dock companies to an issue. Difficulties have, however, arisen in connexion with some of the goods under seizure, the Dock Company not alone claiming them, but also other parties, who assert as merchants the right and title to them. In the investigations some very curious disclosures will be made when the whole investigation becomes public. The late police-office investigations prove that good reasons exist for assuming that felonies have not been uncommon in that quarter.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On and after the 15th instant mails will be made up monthly for the Cape of Good Hope, to be conveyed from Plymouth by the packets of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, under contract with her Majesty's Government, to touch at Madeira and Saint Helena, and the outports, which must in each case be paid in advance, will be as follows; viz. On letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to the Cape of Good Hope or Sierra Leone, 1s.; newspapers 1d.; letters to the Cape in the Gulf of Guinea, 2s. 6d.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in London in the week ending Saturday, December 7:—Males [illegible], 510: total, 1004. The deaths during the same period: Males, 454; [illegible], 510: total, 1004. The deaths registered in the four weeks of November were 3911, 3977, 3921, 908, 1915, 961. In the week corresponding to last, of the years 1840-49, the average was 1128; but this number is much increased by influenza, which prevailed towards the end of 1847, when, in a single week (ending November 30) the deaths were 1676, compared with the previous week (ending November 30) the present return shows an increase both in the epidemic class of diseases, and in affections of the respiratory organs, the deaths from the former rising from 198 to 220, and those from the latter class (exclusive of phthisis), where they were 160, being now 208. Amongst epidemics, small-pox is remarkable for a suddenly augmented rate of mortality; after increasing by small degrees till it numbered 14 deaths in the previous return, it rose to 34 in the week ending the 7th, 29 of which occurred to persons above fifteen years of age. The sub-district of Christ-church, Marylebone, has been already noticed as a locality in which the complaint prevails, and accordingly it has contributed 12 deaths in a week. The same registrar now reports four deaths from small-pox, like the six others in Lisson-grove, one of which happened to a girl aged 15 years, and another to a female servant, aged 29; the latter case being described in the medical certificate as "variola, after vaccination at six years of age (no mark left on the arm)." Hooping-cough, also, has become more fatal: it carried off 33 children in the previous week, and 50 in the last, three-fourths of whom had not completed the second year. Diarrhœa and dysentery number 29; typhus, which among other epidemics presses with more equal severity on old and young, numbers 43 cases. A medical man who attended a fatal case of typhus in Wink's-buildings, Chelsea, describes the place as "pestiferous in the extreme," and adds that "in other cases of fever have occurred in the same house." Amongst diseases of the lungs, the weekly mortality by bronchitis has risen within the last fortnight from 74 deaths to 88; by pneumonia, from 82 to 86; and by asthma, from 29 to 32. Of 113. Among the deaths of the week were registered, one from intemperance and two from privation. A labourer, aged 48 years, died of "exhaustion from excessive drinking, and obtaining from the coroner a certificate to that effect. A cabman, aged 47, was, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury, starved "by not allowing himself sufficient necessaries, in consequence of eccentricity of character and habits."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the barometer was unusually high. The mean daily reading was above 30 inches on every day except Wednesday, when it was 29 983 inches; on Friday, the mean was 30.290; and the mean of the week was 30.146. The mean temperature was below the average of the same days in seven years on the first three days of the week, and above it during the remainder. On Sunday the mean temperature was 36.9 degrees, or 6.4 degrees below the average. On Tuesday it was 50.1 degrees, or 9.6 degrees above the average, change which seem to operate unfavourably on the public health. The mean temperature of the week was 42.6 degrees. The wind was generally in the south-east.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

MR. BENNETT has published in the *Morning Chronicle* the whole of the correspondence that has recently passed between the Bishop of London and himself, and intimates that the Bishop was in too great haste to send his part of the correspondence to the press. The Bishop's letter of December 9th only reached him at half-past twelve o'clock on December 11th, in an imperfect form; and at six o'clock of the same evening he received an intimation that the Bishop thought it necessary, for his own justification, to publish the correspondence *in extenso*. It occupies more than a page of the *Morning Chronicle*, and turns very much on the ceremonies observed in St. Barnabas'

AN ADDRESS FROM THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, to the Bishop of London, has been prepared, and is yet lying for signature, which expresses in strong terms their satisfaction and gratitude at the labours of Mr. Bennett. They say that, by his exertions, a complete change has been effected in the neighbourhood, and many persons brought into the fold of Christ. They are indignant at the treatment Mr. Bennett has received in his church from strangers, and they declare that they are bewildered and amazed at the report, that, as the result of his successful labours, he is to be removed from his ministry over them on the ground that his teaching is unfaithful to the Church. They announce their unshaken confidence in him, and entreat the Bishop not to disturb the peace of his ministry. This address was prepared before the Bill was struck; and the congregation will now probably follow Mr. Bennett

IT appears (says the *Ashmeaner*) that not only will Mr. Bennett leave Knightsbridge, but that the Rev. Sir F. Gastly, the Rev. G. G. Nugee, the Rev. G. F. DeGex, and the Rev. Mr. Fife all tendered their resignations immediately Mr. Bennett's decision was announced. None of the reverend gentlemen intend going over to the Church of Rome; and many of the most influential members of the congregation are desirous of setting on foot a fund for the establishment of a church in which they may indulge their own peculiarities in the performance of public worship, without governmental or episcopal interference, and which may be the foundation of a "Free Anglican Church."

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA has addressed a letter to that most "excellent Journal" the *Times*, reminding his fellow-countrymen of the part he took in 1829, in causing the voice of "No Surrender to Popery" to ring through that, if every valley, and to echo from hill to hill throughout the land. The noble Earl boasts: "I have lived to see the fulfilment of all my predictions as to the consequences and results of that measure of 1829. I have lived to see Rome, as I then said she would prove to be, unchanged and unchangeable, and the concessions of political power then made to her, far from satisfying her, used but as a stepping-stone towards the undermining of all the Protestant institutions of our country." The noble Earl also says, Had he been Minister when the Popish bull which conveyed it arrived, not one day would have elapsed ere a right trusty messenger had left England's shores with a short and decisive communication, to the effect, that if the bull were not withdrawn within our Queen's realms, and placing both herself and her Protestant subjects out of the pale of Christianity, were not, within one hour after the letter was delivered, withdrawn, and an ample apology tendered, that the bull, and the bearers of the bull, would be no more seen by Rome than I have received due satisfaction at your hands

SURREY is to have its county meeting on Tuesday next at Epsom, at noon.

THE REPLY OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH to the clergy of his diocese is published at great length. He would treat the Pope's Bull with supreme contempt did it stand alone; but the conversions from our Church gave it importance, and he accepted the issue his clergy, as the most important matter, to preserve the main distinction between their faith and the Romish, by bringing all their doctrines to the test of Scripture, while the Romanists bring even the Scriptures themselves to the test of human authority.

A GRAND ANTI-POPISH PROCESSION, demonstrative of the feeling existing against the Papal Aggression, took place at EXTHAM, Kent, on Wednesday. An immense figure of the Pope, in full pontificals, and of Cardinal Wiseman, were carried in procession, accompanied by a band of forty and fifty horsemen. After perambulating the country in the neighbourhood, they burnt the two effigies at Exham, amidst discharges of rockets and other fireworks, while a band played the National Anthem.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—A commission to inquire into the practice and pleading of the Court of Chancery has been issued to the following commissioners: The Attorney-General, G. J. Turner, Q.C., R. Bethell, Q.C., James Parker, Esq., W. P. Wood, Q.C., Samuel Compton and W. M. James, Esqrs. Charles C. Barber, Esq., will be the secretary.

MILITIA.—KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain John Dumeen King, Half-pay Unattached, to the post of Military Knight, vacant by the death of the late Captain Lorimer.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—A proclamation has been ordered to issue, summoning Parliament to meet on the 4th of February, for the despatch of business.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL IN LEEDS.—It has been definitively settled that the monument to the memory of this distinguished statesman shall be erected in Park-row, near the Court-house. It is to be a bronze statue, mounted on a granite pedestal. Mr. Behnes, the sculptor in ordinary to the Queen, has been engaged to execute the work, at a cost of 1500 guineas.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—The ninth annual report of this charitable institution has just been issued; and, from the result of a meeting held on Thursday, the most sanguine hopes are entertained for the speedy completion of the building. The report observes "that it is hardly possible to exaggerate the amount of individual suffering which is occasioned by this and necessity." From this sad necessity the "Building Extension Fund" was projected, and which the extensive bazaar held in Soho Square, in aid of the Royal Military Asylum, was undertaking that has already received the express patronage of her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The act for incorporating the charity received the Royal assent on the 1st of August last.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

From Paris, our accounts of yesterday (Friday) state, that the anniversary of the election of the President of the Republic was celebrated by public dinners and other manifestations of joy in the principal provincial towns of the departments.

The religious solemnity which takes place each year on the 15th of December, in commemoration of the arrival of the mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon, will be held on Sunday next at the Invalides. Prince Jerome Buonaparte will preside on the occasion.

A commercial treaty is about to be entered into between France and Belgium.

WEST INDIES.

Advices by the mail steam-ship *Clyde*, Captain Moss, arrived on Thursday evening. The only news of interest she brings respects the cholera at Jamaica, where it was committing the most frightful ravages up to the latest date, the 14th ult. Scarcely a district was exempt. About 25 per cent. of the population had fallen victims to the malady. The people died so fast that it was with great difficulty they could be buried. Many bodies were to be found lying about without coffins. The distress to the relatives of the deceased consequent upon this wide-spread mortality was truly appalling. Business of all kinds was nearly suspended throughout the island; and no one had the least notion when a reaction would take place.

The Queen has directed letters-patent to be issued, conferring upon the Right Hon. Sir R. M. Rolfe the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Rolfe of Cranworth, in the county of Norfolk.

On Monday evening a literary entertainment, in aid of the funds of the East Islington Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, took place at the Birkbeck Schoolroom, Windsor-street, Islington; Mr. F. W. Cosens in the chair, and briefly explained the laudable objects of the entertainment. A variety of recitations were then delivered and dramatic scenes enacted, much to the satisfaction of the company; and the evening passed off in a manner which was calculated to advance the interests of the association.

LAMBETH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The foundation-stone of the new National Schools, to be erected near the church, in Carlisle-street, Lambeth, was laid on Wednesday, by the Rev. Charles Baring Wall, M.A., rector. The district is very large, and much good will result from the increased facilities thus afforded to the lower classes, of procuring for their children a sound religious education, based upon the principles of the Church of England.

CLOCK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—An ingenious artisan of Dudley is at present engaged in constructing a very curious clock, which is intended for the Great Exhibition of 1851, the chief peculiarity being the length of time it runs without winding. The mechanism is standing only eight superficial inches, the motive power is only 28 lb., and yet the machinery is so nicely constructed, that it will take 436 days to run it down; consequently, the second hand will make 613,440 revolutions, and the balance 147,226,600 vibrations in the above time.

COUNTY RATES EXPENDITURE.—A large meeting of the vestryo. St. Pancras was held on Monday in the vestry at Camden-town, to urge on the Government the necessity of supporting a bill for giving to ratepayers a control over the county expenditure. Mr. Fraser, senior churchwarden, presided. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were adopted, and a local committee was appointed to assist the movement.

THE WEST INDIA DOCK RAILWAY.—Another portion of this railway, which is intended to connect the London and North-Western Railway with the East and West India Docks at Blackwall, was opened for pub ic traffic on Tuesday. The extension opened is to Camden-town, the station being near the Eagle.

On Monday evening, Messrs. Boulton's smallware manufactory at Manchester was on fire, but assistance being at hand, the flames were extinguished before damage to more than the extent of £200 was done

On Saturday morning, between one and two o'clock, an alarming explosion took place at the Chartered Gas-works in the Horseferry-road, Westminster. The cause of the disaster is unknown. The explosion was terrific, and carried away a portion of the purifying-house The workmen immediately cut off all communication with the gasometer or the damage might have been exceedingly great.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE PARK.—THE "PARTING CHEER."

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK.

The visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the works in Hyde-Park was particularly interesting. Independently of his attendance there, as President of the Royal Commission, to determine the character of the proposed decoration of the interior, he came to witness one of the most skilful and delicate processes employed in the construction of the vast edifice, viz. the elevation of two of the semicircular ribs, forming, when glazed, the roof of the transept, and surmounting the loftiest trees on the ground. We have mentioned, in our notice of the progress, &c. of the Exhibition, the manner of depositing these ribs in their places.

After his Royal Highness's minute inspection of the whole of the structure, the carriage drew up for his departure, when, at the peal of a large bell, the whole of the men employed, some 2000 in number, came swarming into a semicircle round the spot where the carriage stood Just then a brewer's dray, laden with 250 gallons of beer, entered the gates, and was received with loud cheers. As the Royal carriage was driven off, hurrahs were vigorously given, to the manifest pleasure of the Prince, who repeatedly acknowledged them.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

(*Continued from page 434.*)

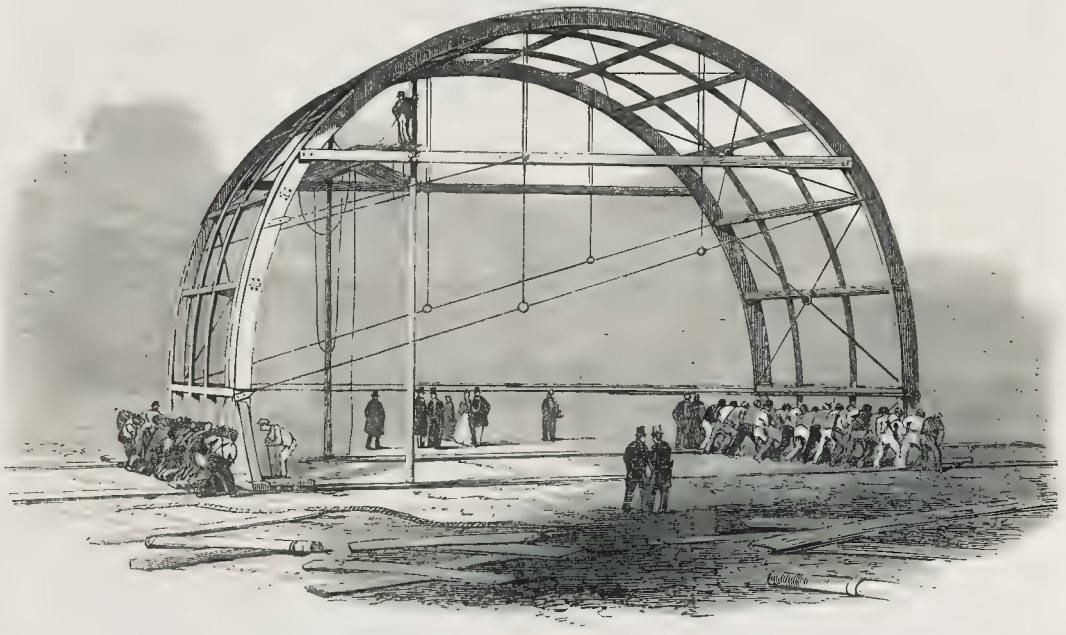
RAISING THE RIBS OF THE TRANSEPT ROOF.

We have all along considered the raising of the vast ribs of timber to form the roof of the transept, by far the most difficult of the operations to be performed in the construction of the Palace of International Industry. Great, however, as appeared the difficulties in accomplishing this operation, or rather series of operations, all the ribs, 16 in number, have been in eight days fixed in their places, and afford some notion of what the effect of the interior of the transept will be when entirely completed. The idea of a transept was a happy one—it changes the whole character of the interior of the building.

We wish those who have not the opportunity of witnessing the busy scenes daily enacted in all parts of the works, thoroughly to comprehend, by means of our Illustrations and descriptions, the truly animating and exciting spectacle of two thousand men engaged in their various occupations, all lending their aid towards the accomplishment of the great design: perhaps the gangs of men engaged in raising the monster ribs presented upon the whole the most picturesque appearance; the peculiar character and cut of the "long-shore men" engaged in this particular service, from their capacity of handling and hauling ropes, and of managing hoisting tackle, added considerably to the general effect.

The ribs of the transept may be compared to the ribs of the centering of a semicircular arch of 72 feet span. Every one engaged in engineering works knows the amount of skill required, and the great caution to be exercised, in putting together the temporary support of a stone arch while under construction. Piles are driven into the bed of the river, to support longitudinal and cross timbers; and on these, again, are framed various timbers, placed vertically, horizontally, and diagonally, and technically known as trusses, which support the ribs. But in the present case no such support can be obtained: the whole strength must be chiefly in the ribs themselves, which are required to be suspended by ropes, and raised bodily in pairs from the ground, to a height, in the first instance, of nearly 70 feet, without any scaffolding whatever. The weight of a pair of these ribs, when connected together, ready to be raised, is eight tons: and as there are altogether eight pairs of ribs, there will be a load of 64 tons in this semicircular roof, independently of the intermediate timbers and the glass.

The vertical supports for the roof consist of cast-iron columns, already described, placed one above another in three tiers—sixteen in each tier on either side. Above the top tier are fixed the trussed



MOVING A PAIR OF TRANSEPT RIBS, FRAMED TOGETHER, PREVIOUS TO HOISTING.

RAISING THE RIBS OF THE TRANSEPT ROOF

girders, 3 feet in depth, spanning from column to column, which are each 24 feet from centre to centre; and across the intersecting lines of the middle aisle are two double-trussed girders, 6 feet in depth, and corresponding in length with three spaces of 24 feet each: except under the columns of the south-east angle of the transept, the whole are placed on broad base-plates, already described, which rest on concrete foundations. In the exceptional case the foundation consists of a solid brick pier, built in cement. At the top of each column which supports the roof is a cast-iron socket, 4 feet 4 inches in height. The use of these sockets is to receive what may be termed the vertical legs or supports of the ribs, and which form parts of the rib as framed together on the ground.

In order to resist the lateral thrust of the roof, a strong gangway 24 feet wide, is formed on each side of the transept, which may be considered as an abutment, being constructed of strongly-framed and braced flooring, supported by trussed girders. Having prepared the way for the operation of raising a pair of the ribs, a view of which is represented in our present Number, we will now endeavour to describe the four different stages of the process:—Two separate ribs are first raised in a convenient situation in the central aisle, by means of ropes and tackle in connexion with *crab* engines, and framed together with thirteen purlines, 4½ inches by 10½ inches, and two intermediate rafters, the whole being further strengthened by wrought-iron diagonal ties, two on each side; from side to side of each rib extends a horizontal tie, made of six pieces of scantling timber, each 7 inches by 2½ inches, separated by blocks, and bolted together, and suspended from the crown by four flat iron rods, 3 inches wide by ½ inch thick. The legs of two ribs, when connected together, rest on a temporary sill, 15 inches by 5 inches, the whole being firmly strutted and braced together.

The first stage, then, is to move the pair of ribs from the site they have occupied during the time of being framed together, to the central space of the transept, ready to be elevated. This is accomplished by placing several friction rollers between stout planks laid longitudinally under the two sills, the whole being moved forward by a force of about thirty men, supplied with crowbars and other appliances. This stage of the operations is readily performed, and without danger. A view of this part of the process is shown at page 452.

The second stage in the process is raising the pair of ribs, framed together as already described, to the level of the temporary wooden tramway, on which the whole has to be moved to its destined position. This part of the process requires the united labour of forty-eight men, twelve to each of four *crab* engines, placed near to the four intersecting angles of the centre aisle and the transept. The use of the *crab* engines is to wind up the ropes by which the ribs are suspended; four men work the handle on one side and four on the other, while two men draw out the tail-rope as required, and the other two attend to the front part of the engine. The rope from each engine passes to a leading pulley on the opposite side of the transept, and thence, in a diagonal line, to hoisting tackle on the top of the double girder over the central aisle at its intersection with the transept, from which tackle it passes down to one side of the frame of double ribs, to which it is securely fastened.

When all the ropes and tackle are properly arranged and adjusted, Mr. Fox, who personally superintends every operation requiring extra care in its execution, gives the word of command, and the four gangs of men at once commence the task of raising the girders, by moving round the handles of the *crabs*, and thus winding the rope twice round the barrel, when the *tail-rope* is pulled out by the two men, as already mentioned: four guide-ropes, to steady the ribs in their upward movement, are connected therewith—two fore and two aft, the other ends of which are attended to by as many men. This part of the process is completed by lodging the ribs safely on the top of the large temporary beams or tram-plates. The third stage is to move the pair of ribs along the top of the transept to opposite the situation which it is destined to occupy. This is effected by intercepting between the temporary sill of the ribs and the tram-plates five friction-rollers, on each side of the transept, at the springing level. These rollers are each 12 inches in diameter, and, being formed with a sinking in the middle, are kept on the tram plates while being moved forward. In each of the rollers are perforations, capstan-fashion, to receive the ends of the levers, by which the whole is moved forward: twenty-four men are required for this particular service, whose attention is chiefly directed to keeping the rollers accurately at right angles to the tram-plates.

We now come to the fourth and last stage. When the frame of double ribs is moved to its horizontal position above the sockets, each side of the frame is attached to pulley-tackle on the top of a derrick raised on either gangway, as already mentioned, by means of ropes attached to the crank. Thus, the whole frame is once more suspended, and the rollers and temporary timbers having been removed, the legs are dropped into their respective sockets. The space on either side, 24 feet wide, is covered with lead, forming what is termed a "lead flat," which will receive the water from the roof of the transept. On the side of the "flat," removed from the transept, is a wide gutter lined with lead, and laid with proper fall to the rain-water heads over the hollow columns.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The extraordinary resources of the contractors of the "Crystal Palace" have had no fitter occasion for their display than in the setting up of the massive circular ribs for the roof of the transept. Prince Albert, on his visit last week, specially witnessed, with great and acknowledged interest, the operation of raising and fixing a pair of them. About three quarters of an hour was occupied ere they were securely deposited in their places. Only two new remain of the whole number forming the transept roof to be lifted from the ground; and they will probably, by the end of the week, be in their appropriate seats. So considerably do they over-span the trees, that visitors have remarked, "How fine it will be by and by, when they have had to cut the trees;" whereas, not a single branch has been lopped or displaced. Preparations have already been made for glazing the transept roof, and portions will be covered in at the beginning of this month. The glazing operations have commenced markedly to advance; and the flooring alone is delayed for the reason stated last week, viz. the arrival of the waggons and heavy vehicles employed in freight, &c. for the Exhibition.

The offices of the Executive Committee were to have been occupied this week: both they and the room for the large wooden model of the whole structure are floored and glazed, and are to be at once proceeded with. The further experiments in the painting have taken place: the exterior will be of a plain stone colour; whilst the interior, as we previously stated, will be simply (but in general harmony with the contents of the four sections) decorated with red, blue, white, and pale yellow.

The visitors to the Exhibition have not been lessened by the bad weather. On Saturday upwards of 200 were noted down, exclusive of those having the privilege of *entrée*.

Copies of the rules concerning the reception of articles to be admitted, together with copies of the forms for making out the Catalogue, as prepared for British exhibitors, have been forwarded to the Foreign Commissioners.

The Executive Committee have arranged for a minuter division of the four grand sections of the Exhibition. Each of the Local Committees will be now distinctly enabled to mark the classes under which exhibitors of their district may wish their productions to appear.

The tenders for the refreshment-rooms are to be again sent in. Some of the superior confectioners and provision-mongers were deterred from application by the misapprehension that the whole refreshment service would not be apportioned to any one contractor, but that it would be divided according to the class refreshments sanctioned by the Committee, one contractor for each class.

A cloak-room and lost-property office, attached to the Building, has been publicly suggested as an advantage.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on all the Local Committees to petition for provision to be made in the approaching session for exhibitors' cases. The French manufacturers were holding back from want of some such assurance; and it was only by the persuasion and guarantee of M. Dumas (the celebrated chemist), one of the present Ministers of the Republic, that their dissatisfaction was allayed. The Society of Arts have done their portion in grappling with the Patent Laws, and have published a very interesting pamphlet on the rights of Inventors; and the public at large, through the Local Committees and others, should follow up these efforts.

Some discussion having appeared among the Westminster committee to attend the general meetings of the metropolitan committee in the city, and an objection having been urged by the London committee against sitting at Westminster, the matter has been settled by the handsome offer of the Society in the loan of its rooms in John-street, Adelphi, for committee meetings

The floor and counter space demanded by the aggregate metropolitan committee was, in square feet Raw materials, 7019; machinery, 41,291; manufactures, 89,185; sculpture, 8000; unclassed vouchers, 28,616. The amount awarded was, in square feet—Raw materials, 8000; machinery, 30,000; manufactures, 30,000; sculpture and fine arts, 7000; with an additional amount of wall space of 100,000 square feet. Only 89,000 had been applied for.

Various indeed are the departments of art and industry over which the articles to be exhibited by French contributors extend. The number of contributors is 2481. In the first division, of raw materials, 485; in that of machinery, 504; in manufactures, 1068 in sculpture, &c., 354.

Stones, slates, earths, gems, minerals, plasters, marbles, chemical products, grains, flour, sugars, chocolate, confectionery, hemp, hair, furs, wools, silks, skins, manures, &c., in Section 1. Machines, tools, steam-engines, weighing, calculating, printing, writing, balloons, springs, wheels, every description of astronomical, agricultural, surgical, and drawing instruments; telegraphs, bells, fire-arms, roofs, and fountains, in Section 2. Tissues, silks, cotton and thread goods, carpets, shawls, ribbons, lace, papers, pasteboard, jewellery, plate, metal and bronze ornaments, cutlery and iron ware, glass, porcelain, pottery, marble ware; objects of carpentry, upholstery, and furniture; picture-frames, saddlery, leather in all its ways, gloves, tooth-brushes, candles, soaps, perfumery, clothes, stays, feathers, appear in Section 3. And in the last Section, which promises to be extremely rich, cameos, metal engravings, mosaics, tapestry, statues, &c., in terra-cotta, plaster, architectural models, designs for ornaments, pictures, photographic and lithographic specimens, and a variety of processes connected with the Fine Arts, are specially noticeable.

There are upwards of 900 applicants from Belgium. Their embroideries, laces, linens, metal works, and objects of art in jewellery, sculpture, upholstery, are promised to be of first-rate character by the list furnished from the Central Committee.

The correspondent from Hong-Kong has forwarded £131 to the general fund, and the Canton subscriptions amount to £250 dollars. The Canton Committee are said to have promised highly curious and interesting specimens of Chinese art and industry.

The provincial intelligence relates principally to the settlement of the demand for space, &c., which is generally considered to have been satisfactorily allocated. Leicester has claimed for an additional space of 2500 feet.

The efforts by the various district committees continue to be successful in promoting the visiting associations of the working classes. Sir Culling Eardley Smith has offered his influence in furthering the establishment of temporary lodging-houses for the reception of the visitors; and already in the western suburbs of London the owners of lodging-houses are preparing for their harvest by demanding higher rents than they have usually obtained even during the fullest Christmas seasons.

The Committee of Clergymen, associated under the Bishop of London, for providing the great body of expected visitors with means of religious accommodation, recommend the raising of a fund to provide extra aid to the various parochial clergymen, hiring rooms for religious purposes, &c. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has forwarded £500 for these objects. A further sum of £50 has been promised from Southampton, being the expected proceeds of the late ball there. The subscription will be, probably, about £800, and is a good evidence of the activity and energy of the Mayor in advancing the interests of the Exhibition. By his suggestion arrangements were, in the first instance, made with the railway company for conveying, at a fixed sum per train, to convey a certain number of visitors to and from the metropolis; and it was estimated that a visitor by one of these trains would have his journey expense defrayed at about two or three shillings.

An extraordinary piece of coal, says the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, was lifted out of a pit at the Twidale colliery. It weighs between four and six tons, six feet high, six feet in diameter, and eighteen feet in circumference. It is of circular shape, and will be forwarded to the Exhibition in a waggon, with the tackle, picks, &c., employed in raising it.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

LYRICS OF THE HEART; with other Poems. By ALARIC A. WATTS. Longman and Co.

In this exquisitely embellished work, Mr. Watts has assembled a selection from the various poems published by him since the year 1824. Such of our readers as are familiar with the "Poetical Sketches," the "Literary Souvenir," and the "Cabinet of Modern Art," need not be assured that the volume before us sustrines many sparkling gems of the poetic art, and "appeals to the domestic affections," which must endear the work to every hearth and home where it is seen and read. We quote one of the most interesting specimens:—

LEAVES FROM A POET'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

(Written on the fiftieth anniversary of the Author's birthday, under circumstances of great mental depression.)

TELL me not a radiant morrow
Follows oft the gloomiest night;
That the darkest cloud of sorrow
Sometimes hides a world of light;
If the heart hath long been pining,
Faint and sick with hope's delay,
And the star above us shining,
Veils from earth its guiding ray.

Evil days have overtaken,
With their storm-charged clouds my way;
And my soul, till o'er me unshaken,
Shrunk with all its cell of clay
E'en the Muse invoked not often,
Save to soothe the spirit's wrong,
Pride to tame, or grief to charm,
Half withholds the power of song

Foul Oppression, fiercer, stronger,
That her step I strove to stay,
Till my feeble arm no longer
Might her trampling hoofs delay—
Treads me down: no more my heart is
In my buoyant faith of old;
When the Muse, Queen of Justice,
Gained the giant might of gold?

Stormy skies are lowering o'er me;
Raging billows gird me round
And the gloom that broods before me
Grows but more and more profound.
Not a beacon-light, or star-watch, cutting,
To my distant port a clew;
Fate, at one fell swoop, has left me
Of both chart and compass too!

Like a gallant ship succumbing,
That no more obeys her helm,
While I mow the tide wave cresting,
With its mandate to o'erwhelm
O'er my hopes, a death making,
Sweeps the flood of wreck and wrong;
Reeling stays and bulwarks breaking,
While I once be loved so strong.

Whilst upon the scene of ruin,
From his covert safe on high,
On the storm his work is doing,
Glares the Wrecker's baleful eye!
As the night gun goes its pieces,
Torn each stalwart limb from limb,
How his soulful joy increases,
If some fragment drifts to him!

Once, of old, my glad way winning,
Youth and Hope both led me on;
Now, unmoor'd, I'm drifting, drifting,
Youth alike are gone.
Sail and rudder, mast and rigging,
Crew, seldom to be kind,
Love, friendship, light, all gone too clearly
But the tr k we leave behind!

Friends with whom in youth I started
On life's first adventurous way,
Once so warm and pestal-hearted,
Ono by one have dropp'd away!
Some, on earth's vain turmoil surging
For the land that knows no wrong
Others Fortune's smiles estranging
From the weak, when *they* grow strong!

Summer friends, like swallows trooping,
Come when sunshine warms the heart,
But at winter's advent drooping,
For less chilling skies depart
Foes, like stormy petrels flocking,
Round the doom'd and labouring bark,
Deepening woe, misfortune mocking
Come when heaven is wild and dark.

Many a year, ambition dubbing,
Irksome labour claim'd my pen;
At the car incessant pulling
Mid the stir and strife of men.
From more noble pursuits diverted
To a task I piled in vain,
Tastes and sandrel's, hearts deserted,
Which, though late, I seek again!

Long Fate's adverse current clearing,
With a bold and sturdy stroke,
Hoping still, and still believing,
Did I bear that galling yoke
Day and night; at night, not ceasing,
Wanting that which sweetens toil;
Life of half its joys dispossessed,
Barkering peace for wild turmoil!

Manhood's vigorous prime exhausted,
All the flowering years of Life!
Health impaired, acquirements wasted
In that long and fruitless strife.
Just as Fortune's tide was turning,
And my respite all but won,
For the hour—now I know it—nearing,
But I suffer'd take it none.

Lawless Rapine, hundred handed,
Sordid, cunning, bold, and strong,
With her base fanners banded,
Falsehood, Fraud, Revenge, and Wrong,
Of the gaunt ones feared best one,
Swept my household gods away,
Ravaged even my hearth, and left me,
Save in heaven, no single stay!

But the great and just Redresser,
(Who may 'scape unscathed His frown?)
Thus can make the rich oppressor
In his rampant triumph drown.
May wounds not be pour'd in vain,
Sweaten even this bitter cup,
And from "penitence and pardon"
Lift my trampled spirit up!

The Engravings, some 40 in number, remind one of the better days of book illustration. They are from pictures by R. Stothard, R.A.; G. Barret; G. S. Newton, R.A.; D. Roberts, R.A.; F. Danby, A.R.A.; R. Westall, R.A.; T. Hofland; H. Howard, R.A.; R. F. Bonington; Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A.; W. Etty, R.A.; and B. R. Haydon. All are most beautifully engraved in line, by our best artists. With such models of excellence in each department, we need scarcely add our commendation of this brilliant *réunion* of "Poetry and Printing." We should, however, add, that the volume is printed and embellished uniformly with Rogers's "Italy" and "Poems."

THE CHARTER HOUSE.—Thursday being the founder's day, the customary celebration took place at the Charter House, Carthusian-square. The aged brethren, slightly in number, assembled in the upper hall, and having partaken of an excellent dinner, drank to the memory of the benevolent founder of the institution, and the health of the master and other officials. At four o'clock divine service was performed, an excellent sermon preached by the Rev. E. Bode, M.A. The Latin oration was then delivered in the Governor's room by the successful scholar, Mr. F. M. Stopford (son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stopford), who was admitted into the institution on the nomination of her Majesty. The young gentleman was highly congratulated on his success; and his purse, with which he goes to Christchurch, Oxford, amounted to £241, of which her Majesty graciously gave £40. The remainder of the day were brought to a close by a dinner, at which about 100 Carthusians sat down, presided over by the Master (the Ven. Archdeacon Hale).

LARGE SEIZURE OF ADULTERATED PEPPER.—A seizure of considerable magnitude was made on Tuesday, by the officers of Inland Revenue, on the premises of a wholesale tea-dealer at the West End, of a quantity of pepper, adulterated with very deleterious ingredients. The adulteration of this article has recently become so notorious, that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have determined to institute proceedings against all parties against whom detections can be made for the recovery of penalties to a large amount.

THE ROBBERY OF PLATE AND JEWELLERY IN THE STRAND.—The seven prisoners who were respectively examined for stealing nearly £2000 worth of jewellery from the shop of Messrs. Williams and Clapham, 14, Strand, were fully committed to Newgate for trial on Wednesday, the evidence being completed against them.

THE LATE ESCAPE FROM THE MODEL PRISON.—AUDACITY OF THE CONVICT.—George Hackett, who made his escape from the Model Prison, Pentonville, on Sunday, the 1st instant, and for whose apprehension a reward of £30 is offered, had the audacity, on Friday week, to make his appearance in Billingsgate, whither he was driven in a cab. He visited several public-houses, at one of which he paid for half a pint of rum to treat his companions, and then proceeded in the same conveyance down Thames-street, and over Tower-hill. What renders this act more daring is that his father worked for many years in the market, and the convict himself, having been brought up in the vicinity, is personally known to most of the porters and others about the neighbourhood, who either were afraid to attempt his capture, well knowing his desperate character, or else they had not seen the hand-bill offering the reward, which was only issued on that day.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C G, Skibbereen—You are quite mistaken in both cases. Look at them again attentively

E A M, KDRA.—The key-move of Enigma No. 685 is 1. K to Q B 2d

PAM, of Kent—As a general rule, Castling on the King's side is preferred; but which is best, after all, must depend entirely upon the circumstances of your game

P of Graham's Town—You are perfectly correct on both points

PUNCHES.—You are mistaken, since Black may easily retard the Mate by playing Rook to Q Kt 7th on his first move

BARE MACON.—It is published monthly, at is 6d per number

C M J.—Thy answers are correct

P C.—The key-move of Enigma No. 682 is 1 R to K sq that of No. 686 is 1. Q to K B 2d

EDWY.—In the Paris-Alfonsi Ivory, they cost, as you may see by the advertisements, £5 5s

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE.—They shall be duly examined. The one published, as you will have discovered by this time, admits of two solutions

SENEX.—We have not room at present for so long a solution as the one you require

P J I Woodstock.—It must be named from the file on which it stands at the time, and is therefore the Queen's Bishop's Pawn

JANE.—The Chinaman is merely a curiosity

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—It would save a great deal of trouble and disappointment, if our correspondents would bear in mind that all communications intended to be answered immediately should be sent to us *not later than Wednesday*

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 357, by Truck, of Rotterdam; J A B, PAM, of Kent; Van P—, of Rotterdam; D R, R P C, E B M, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 358, by E B, Truck, R P S, Clevedon, M B, E M A, J A B, W M, of Leamington College; Unknown, of Acton; Van P—, Rollinder, Barnsley; A Tyro, Omicron, R T C, Edwy, Scrutator, P F T, of Woodstock; Jack, M M C, J B, of Worcester; Salop, of Shrewsbury, R S T, of Torbay, E K L, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 359, by Derevon, Sigma, Yarmouth Duo, H L, D B, R T C, J G B, Juvenius, Lind Inn, Alfred and Conway, J P H B, Se Edmund, Bath Duo, Rev T J, and Hinworth, Jack, W D W, of Bristol, Bellary, Cape Town, Trinity College, Cambridge, R S T, C Follero, E H C, M E H, S L K, J A W, are correct

ENIGMAS.—J ENGLISH by J A E P of Graham's Town, Alexina, Barr Magus, J P H H L A M, are correct. All others are wrong

Replies to a great number of communications are unavoidably deferred until next week

*** In reply to a host of Correspondents on the subject, we beg to state, that the "Managing Committee" of the GRAND CHESS TOURNEY of 1851 meet every Saturday at the St. George's Chess Club; and all communications relative to the Tournament, if addressed to the Secretary, Mr M. G. Kemp, will be laid before them.

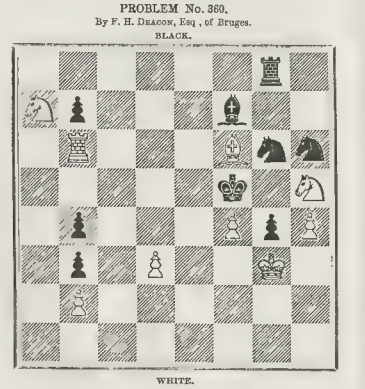
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 358.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 4th (ch)	P takes R	3. Kt to K 6th	R to Q 2d or 3d
2. R to Q B 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th	4. Kt takes Q B P—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 360.

By F. H. DEACON, Esq., of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE GREAT CHESS TOURNAMENT FOR 1851.

The following noblemen and gentlemen have undertaken the duties of arranging and superintending the encounters in this intellectual tourney, which is NOW definitively settled to take place in the spring of next year:—

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough	A. Fonblanque, Esq.
The Right Hon. Viscount Cremorne	H. Staunton, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord Arthur Hay	Benjamin Smith, Esq.
C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.	Captain Kennedy
Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., M.P.	W. Lewis, Esq.
J. Milnes Gaskell, Esq., M.P.	E. G. Cattley, Esq.
Sir Charles Marshall	H. T. Buckle, Esq.
The Hon. H. T. Liddell	

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

M. ALEXANDRE'S LAST GAME.

The following well-fought partie has an interest beyond its mere intrinsic merits, since it was one of the last, if not the very last, played by the veteran Alexandre. His competitor on this occasion was Mr. F. H. Deacon, a young amateur from Bruges, who is destined, if we mistake not, to occupy a high position ere long in the ranks of Caissa.

(King's Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. F. D.)	BLACK (M. A.)	WHITE (Mr. F. D.)	BLACK (M. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q to K 2d	Q to K B 3d (*l*)
2. K to B 2d 4th	K Kt to B 3d (*a*)	20. Q R to Q Kt sq	K Kt to his 5th
3. P to Q 4th (*b*)	P takes P	21. Kt to K 4th	B to K B 7th (ch)
4. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	22. K to Q sq	R to Q sq (ch)
5. K Kt to K 3d	Kt to K 5th	23. Q B to Q 3d	Q to K B 5th
6. K Kt to K 3d (*c*)	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	24. P to K R 3d (*m*)	Q to K R 7th (*n*)
7. P to Q B 3d	P takes P	25. K to Q B sq	B to Q B 4th
8. P takes P	K B to Q B 4th	26. B to Q R 3d (*o*)	B to Q R 6th (*e*)
9. B takes K P (*d*)	Kt takes K B P	27. K to Q B 2d	K Kt to B 3d
10. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	Q B to Q 2d (*e*)	28. B takes K P (ch)	K to K sq
11. Q to Q B 4th	Q to K 2d (*f*)	29. Kt to K 6th	R to K sq
12. Kt to K B 4th	Kt takes K R	30 R to K B sq (*q*)	Kt to K Kt 3d
13 Kt takes B	K B P takes Kt	31. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
14. B takes Q Kt P	Q to K 2d	32. Kt to Q 6th (dis ch)	K to Kt sq
15. B takes Q R	Castles (*g*)	33. Kt takes R	Kt takes Kt
16. B to K 4th	Q Kt to Q 2d (*h*)	34. K to Kt 3d (*r*)	B to K 2d
17. B to Q B 2d (*i*)	K Kt to K B 7th (*k*)	35. Q B to K B 4th	Kt takes B
18. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt takes K P	36. Q to Q Kt 5th	And Black surrendered.

(*a*) In the opinion of Jaenisch and the writers of the famous German "Handbuch," this the most effectual defence that can be opposed to the King's Bishop's opening

(*b*) P to Q B 3d is more generally played; but, we think, without due reason

(*c*) Much better than playing the Kt to K B 3d

(*d*) Somewhat dangerous, but, as the after-moves show, not ventured without consideration.

(*e*) P to Q B 3d would certainly have been stronger

(*f*) Very finely played. If White take the Q's Bishop, he must be mated; and if he capture the King's, it costs his Queen

(*g*) We should have preferred shutting in the Bishop by playing P to Q B 3d first.

(*h*) Black's fine position would seem to warrant more active measures; but, still, M. Alexandre's move is not a bad one.

(*i*) With the intention, apparently, of playing Q to K 4th if his K's Pawn were taken; but the move is not a good one.

(*k*) Q to K B 2d might have proved more troublesome to White a good deal.

(*l*) Q to K B 3d looks well enough, but would not avail him much.

(*m*) We doubt if he have any better move

(*n*) An excellent conception. If White, in reply, were to take the Kt, he must obviously lose the game instantly; and, if he take the Bishop, he will soon be in a bad plight; for it is mate.

WHITE.	BLACK.
25. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
26. Q to K sq	Q to K Kt 8th (ch)
27. K to his 2d (if to Q sq, he loses his Queen)	R takes Kt (ch)
	27. Q takes K Kt P
	And Black can never retrieve the game.

(*o*) Better to capture the Bishop at once, perhaps

(*p*) Threatening to take the Kt with his Queen, and then play Kt to K B 7th (ch), &c

(*q*) Intending to play Q to Kt 6th with the Queen

(*r*) This was well played, as the sequel shows.

DEATH OF HERR HANSTEIN.

THE CELEBRATED GERMAN CHESS-PLAYER.

THE grave has hardly closed over the remains of M. Alexandre, when the melancholy duty of announcing the demise of another distinguished player of Germany devolves upon us. Herr Hanstein, the president of the Berlin Chess Club, so well known, not only from his many lively contests with the great Heydebrant der Laza, but for his profound and searching articles on the openings of games, has been suddenly snatched from us in the vigour of his age, by an attack of typhus fever. Such a loss must be deplored wherever our intellectual game is practised, and will be lamented the more in this country, since so many had calculated on the presence and support of this admirable player at the forthcoming Tournament at the St. George's Chess Club.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW SYSTEM OF CIRCULAR FORTIFICATION.—It may interest our military readers to know that a model in sand, on a large scale, of Mr. Ferguson's new system of circular fortification, has been prepared by Professor Cook and his assistants at the Military College, at Addiscombe. It was exhibited and explained by the cadets at the annual examination on Monday last.

REINFORCEMENT OF ROYAL ARTILLERY AT PORTSMOUTH.—The garrison of Portsmouth is to be increased by an additional company of Royal Artillery from Woolwich. That force will then amount to four companies to be stationed at that place.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE EAST INDIA MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.—The usual half-yearly examination of the students of this college took place on Monday, in the presence of Sir J. W. Hogg, chairman of the East India Company, and a large number of officers of the service. The examination was conducted by Major-General Sir Charles Pasley, and the answers were regarded as indicating satisfactory progress in the military science. The Public Examiner reported that he could recommend to the military committee cadets for the engineers, ten for the artillery, and seventeen for the infantry service.

THE REGIMENTS ORDERED FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.—The following is the order in which these regiments will embark for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. The exact dates of embarkation cannot be given, as the dates first named are seldom adhered to; but arrangements will be made so that tonnage will be provided for all the regiments by the end of February next. 39th Regiment will embark in January, and 47th Regiment about the middle, for Corfu; 41st and 49th Regiments will embark about the end of January, for Corfu; 56th and 74th Regiments will embark in January, for Gibraltar; 62nd Regiment will embark early in February, for Corfu; 3rd and 68th Regiments will embark and of February, for Malta.

THE ADMIRALTY PACKET SERVICE.—The only remaining service now performed by the admiralty vessels is that between Dover and Calais, Dover and Ostend, and between Malta and Alexandria. It is understood, however, the South-Eastern Railway Company will, at the ensuing session, stimulate their friends to apply to Parliament for the power to accommodate with the select committee on the subject should be attended to in respect of the services above mentioned; and we understand the railway company are prepared to show that the work can be performed in less than half the time of mail service, at a much less cost than is incurred by the Admiralty, taking into account the heavy expenses for Royal dockyard work, and wear and tear of the ships employed.

THE TURKS AT PORTSMOUTH.—The Turkish officers belonging to the two men-of-war in Portsmouth harbour have visited, during the past week, nearly all the departments in Portsmouth Dockyard and the Clarence Victualling yard, under the superintendence of Mr. Godfrey Thomas, R.N. Except the Captain, their uniform is copied from the English, viz. blue surtout coat, blue trousers, waist-belt, and sword. Their seamen have also been a good deal upon the dockyard, and have been busy, with their officers, at work, and, except their Captain, assimilate the other parts of their dress to the English fashion, which deprives them of their otherwise picturesque appearance. They spend a good deal of money on shore. They receive some vegetables and some meat on board, but they brought about two hundred quarters of wheat, which they have ground ashore, which supplies them with bread and flour. The wheat is of a most ordinary nature, long and horny in the corn, more like oats than wheat. The Turkish officers have been most courteous in their English visitors; but on Fridays and Saturdays, which days are appointed to ablution and religious observances, they are "not at home."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As we mentioned in our last, the Newby Steeple-Chase, fixed for Friday next, is the only event of the kind on the calendar on this side of Christmas; it excites no interest whatever. The sporting *almanack* for next week are average in number, but of no public importance. Belford, Penrythn (Wales), Combermere, and Middleham, all commence on Tuesday; the South Lancashire (at Chatsworth) and the Scorton (at Catterick), on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The following were the closing quotations this afternoon:

WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPLE-CHASE.

5 to 2 agst Peter Sumple	8 to 1 agst Vam Hope	5 to 1 agst Maurice Daley
	DRAWN.	
to 1 agst Gresham	7 to 1 agst Primo Minister	45 to 1 agst Constellation
	13 to 1 ——— Sir Hugh	

WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP.—FRIDAY.

The STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP.—Vam Hope, 1. Victim, 2. Seven ran.
The FREE HANDICAP HURDLE-RACE.—Rescue 1. The General, 2. Nine ran.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The favourable nature of the Continental intelligence arriving so opportunely at the close of the Consol Account, to which must be added a demand for Money Stock, has together tended to the improvement and assets to speculators for the rise. Consequently, on Monday, the Market opened with Consols touching the advanced quotation of 97⅞ ⅞ closing at 97⅞ ⅞. On Tuesday, the opening price was 97⅞ 98, followed by an advance to 99. This was again improved on the following day, 98½ to ¾ being quoted; and on Thursday, Consols were done at 98⅝ ¾ for Money. The setting on Wednesday showed a large *Bull* account. The continuance of fetching about ¼ per cent. Old and respected member of the Stock Exchange was announced unable to meet his engagements on Thursday, from causes arising out of the settlement. Exchequer Bills are firm, and Bonds are in good demand. Foreign securities, the books for transfer of Consols closed on Thursday, and will open (with the other stocks now closed) on the 16th January. At the end of the week the official list gave the following quotations:—Bank Stock, 213½; Reduced, 97⅞; Consols, 98⅛; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 99⅛; New Five per Cent. Annuities, 124⅛; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 7 13-16; Ditto, Thirty years, October 10, 1859, 7 9-16; India Bonds, £1000, 85 pm; Ditto, under £1000, par pm; Bank Stock for Account, 214; Consols for Account, 98⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 67 pm; Ditto, £500, June, 67 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 67 pm

The Foreign Market has been buoyant, prices, in several instances, displaying an upward tendency. Russian has advanced to 109 for the Five per Cents, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents to 97⅞. In Mexican much speculation has prevailed, and the rise upon the opening prices of the week has been 2½ per cent. Intelligence *via* New York was received on Thursday, relative to a settlement of the debt, the bill having passed the Senate according to the terms agreed upon in the Chamber of Deputies. The money was to be settled by giving the creditors (they being willing) an order for 3,500,000 of the American indemnity, and reducing the interest to three per cent on the capital of something over ten millions. To pay this three per cent, twenty-five per cent on the duties at the frontier Custom-houses, sixty-five per cent. on the duties on exports from the Pacific, and five; per cent. on those from the Gulf ports, are mortgaged, besides the other national revenues whenever these do not suffice. Towards the close of the week a slight reaction occurred. The last list of prices generally is as follows:—Equador Bonds, 3⅜; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 17⅛; Mexican, Five per Cent., 18½; Account, 34⅛; Peruvian Deferred, 3; Active, 3; Portuguese, Five per Cent., sixty-five per cent. on the duties on exports from the Pacific, and five; per cent. on those from the Gulf ports, are mortgaged, besides the other national revenues whenever these do not suffice. Towards the close of the week a slight reaction occurred. The last list of prices generally is as follows:—Equador Bonds, 3⅜; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 17⅛; Mexican, Five per Cent., 18½; Account, 34⅛; Peruvian Deferred, 3; Active, 3; Portuguese, Converted, 1841, 34½; Russian Bonds, 109; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97⅞; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 18½; Ditto, Passive, 5⅜; Ditto, Three per Cent., 20½; Ditto, Deferred, 5⅜; Ditto, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 31½; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 89⅞; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58⅞; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 89⅞.

Great business has existed in the Share Market, prices not only having considerably advanced, but continuing to be well maintained. Orders from the north have had an influence, and the amount of business transacted on behalf of the public in North-Western, Great Western, South-Western, Midlands, and South-Eastern, may be regarded as an indication, that, since the relative value of money into consideration, all are fair objects of investment. The last prices are—Aberdeen, 14½; Ditto, Preference, 1½ dis.; Buckinghamshire, 17⅛; Caledonian, 10⅜; Ditto, Preference, 5⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 16⅛; Do., Preferential, 13½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 23 , East Anglian (£25, L. and E. and L. and D.), 2⅜; Ditto (£18, E. and H.), 2⅜; Ditto (£3 10s., Six per Cent., Preference, 1⅜; Eastern Counties, 6 ; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., 5⅜; Do., Preference, New Preference, Six per Cent., 10⅜ x d ; Eastern Union, B and C Shares, 4⅜; East Lancashire, 19⅜ ; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 10⅜; Great Northern, 17 ; Ditto, Halves, A., Deferred, 5⅜; Ditto, Halves, B, Six per Cent., 11⅜ ; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 12⅜ ; Great Western, New, £17, 11 ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 87⅜; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 13 ; Ditto, Fifths, 4⅜ ; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, Six per Cent., 130; Ditto, West Riding Union, 6⅜ ; Leeds and Bradford, 96⅜; Leeds and Thirsk, 14⅜ ; London and Blackwall, 7 ; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 86⅜ ; London and North-Western, 127 ; London and North-Western, New Quarters, 21⅛ ; Ditto, Fifths, 17 ; Ditto, Half Shares, 8 ; London and South-Western, 87⅜ ; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1⅞ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 17⅜ ; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 10⅜ ; Midland, 48 ; Ditto, £50 shares, 15⅜ ; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 13 ; Norfolk, 14⅛ ; North British, 8⅜ ; North Staffordshire, 9⅜ ; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 16⅜ ; Preston and Wyre, 4⅜ ; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18⅜ ; Royston and Hitchin, 7⅜ ; Ditto, Shrewsbury Extension, 3⅜ ; South Devon, 13⅜ ; South Eastern, 22⅜ ; South Wales, 23⅜ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19 ; Ditto and Newcastle Extension, 14 ; Ditto, G.N.E., Purchase or Preference, 5⅜ ; York and North Midland, 23⅜ ; Ditto, Preference, 5⅜ ; Boulogne and Amiens, 5⅜ ; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 1⅜ ; Luxembourg, 2⅜ ; Namur and Liege, 7⅜ ; Northern of France, 15⅜ ; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2⅜ ; Paris and Orleans, 34 ; Paris and Rouen, 29 ; Paris and Strasbourg, 9 ; Rouen and Havre, 10 ; Sambre and Meuse, 5⅜

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened buoyantly yesterday, quoting 97 to ⅞ ex div. The closing price was 97 to ⅛ ex div for Account. In the Foreign Market Mexican advanced to 37, afterwards receding to 36⅝ ⅞. Confirmation of the previous day's intelligence, as recorded above, was the cause of this rapid improvement Shares maintained the previous day's advance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—In the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market coastwise have been 1310 quarters. By land carriage the receipts fresh up to-day were limited, and of very middling quality. Although the stands were scantily filled with samples of both red and white, the demand for all descriptions ruled heavy, at prices nearly equal to those paid on Monday. From abroad, nearly 7000 quarters of wheat have come to hand, partly from the Baltic. Fine dry samples were held all full rates of currency. In the middling and inferior kinds scarcely any business was transacted. The supply of barley was ... ate, yet the demand for that article ruled inactive, at late rates. Very little malt was offering. Was pro ... sold freely, at full prices. All other kinds were quite as dear. The aggregate supply of oats being small, the oat trade ruled steady; and, in some instances, the samples were 6d per quarter dearer. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were very dull, but not cheaper.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1310; barley, 3350; malt, 1610; oats, 170; flour, 2290. Foreign: Wheat, 1350. Foreign wheat, 6780; barley, 1000; malt, —; oats, 3030; flour, 3240 quarters.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 40s; ditto, white, 38s to 44s; rye, 22s to 26s; grinding barley, 21s to 24s; distilling ditto, 28s to —s; malting ditto, 26s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 42s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 53s; Chevalier, 56s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 18s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 26s to 27s; ditto, old, 29s to 32s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 32s to 33s; white, 32s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 28s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per 280 lb.

Foreign: Barley, new, nominal, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; malt, —s to —s; rye, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 22s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel

The Seed Market.—Clover and canary seeds move off steadily, at late rates; but all other articles are extremely dull, and almost nominal.

Liverpool.—English, sorrowful; Irish, dull; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s. Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 9s to 12s 6d. Tares, 9s 6d to 10s per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £23 to £27 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 5s to £9 0s. Rape ditto, foreign, £6 to £7 10s per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 45s to 52s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; —s extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 3d; barley, 24s 7d; oats, 17s 7d; rye, 24s 3d; beans, 28s 9d; peas, 29s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 3d; barley, 24s 3d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 25s 3d; beans, 28s 9d; peas, 29s 0d.

Duties.—Wheat, is. barley, is., oats, is.; rye, is.; beans, is.; peas, is.

Tea.—Public sales of 4000 packages have passed off heavily. In the private market fine new Congous are worth 1s 8d to 1s 10d per lb. Green qualities unchanged. Watered singlo, 1s 6d to 1s 8d.

Sugar.—Most kinds have been in improved request this week, and, in some instances, quality parcels have commanded a trifle more money. Refined goods, both lumps and grocery, have become worth 49s 6d to 50s per cwt.

Coffee.—The demand for good ordinary Ceylon has slackened at 6d to 65s per cwt. All plantation kinds move off heavily at drooping prices.

Rice.—The market unit continues heavy, and, to effect large sales, lower rates must be submitted to. Caroline has been withdrawn at 15s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—In Irish butter very little is doing, yet prices are mostly supported. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 90s to 92s; Cork, 84s to 86s; Limerick, 84s to 86s; Waterford, 82s to 84s per cwt. Fine weekly Dorset is selling at 94s to 96s per cwt; fresh, 12s to 13s per dozen lbs. The bacon trade is dull in the extreme. Hams, 60s to 64s per cwt. Waterford, singed, middle, 48s to 50s; 46s, heavy, 42s; Limerick sizeable, 42s to 44s; heavy, 40s; Belfast short middles, 38s to 40s. and thieves, 42s to 44s per cwt. Hog-puddings are quoting 4d per lb. Lard, 40s to 42s per cwt. Other articles command very little attention.

Tallow.—There is rather more doing in this article, at very full prices. P Y C on the spot is quoted at 37s to 37s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 36s 6d to 37s 3d per cwt, net cash.

Spirits.—The dealers being mostly well in stock, the demand for rum has fallen off, and prices are barely supported. East India is still worth 1s 6d; Jamaica, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; and Demerara, 1s 9d to 1s 10d per gallon proof. The inquiry for brandy is less active. In corn spirits no change can be noticed.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 2s to £3 14s, clover ditto, £3 to £4 0s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 6s per load.

Wool.—Since the conclusion of the public sales—at which nearly 28,000 bales were disposed of, at an advance of 2d per lb—the demand by private contract has ruled inactive. Prices, however, are firmly supported.

Potatoes.—Although the demand is by no means active, prices have advanced from 6s to 8s per ton. York Regents are now worth 95s to 100s per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Tanfield Moor Butts, 13s, South Eddus, 15s; Walkur, 15s; Hetton, 17s; South Hetton, 15s 6d; South Durham, 15s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Really fine samples of new hops are in fair request at full prices, but most other kinds are somewhat lower to purchase. Present accounts from the plantations are favourable. Mid and East Kent pockets, 40s to 140s; Weald of Kent ditto, 60s to 70s; Sussex ditto, 50s to 72s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—As is almost invariably the case just preceding the holding of the great Christmas market, the supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market was very extensive, and of excellent quality. Owing to the small attendance of buyers, the numerous supplies of meat in Newgate and Leadenhall, the best trade ruled excessively heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. The entire ... Full average numbers of sheep were brought forward, the time of year ... Calves were in good supply, and sold ... at barely last week's currency. Pigs sent to trading was ... moderate demand ... at £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lb to stale the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, 3s 4d; coarse-woolled sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime South Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large bogs, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; most ordinary sorts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime ... quarter old store pigs, 18s to 20s each. Total supplies: beasts, ... 301; pigs, 300. Foreign beasts, 106 ... calves, ... sheep, ... pigs, 21.

Newgate and Leadenhall Prices.—The general retail trade is characterised by extreme ... to the large supplies on offer

Per 8 lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 1d; prime ditto small, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime veal, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 6.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Hon George Saltwade Stafford Jerningham, now Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

J R WRIGHT, Leeds, carrier.

BANKRUPTS.

A PROVOST, Peterborough, Hunts, grocer and draper, late of High-street, now of Grove-street (and not George-street, as in last *Gazette*), Camden-town, shoemonger. ... HIND, Reading, brewer. A BERENDT and J HOOPMANN, Mark-lane, and Weymouth-place, New Kent-road, cigar merchant. A HONEYMAN, Creek-road, Deptford, builder. G BURTON, Manchester, merchant. J BLAKE, Hull, stock, sharebroker. W PENNINGTON, Liverpool, Colonnade-road, china-dealer. G M SMITH, Ironbridge, Shropshire, bookseller. J KITE, Crowkerne, wine-merchant. E CARDWELL, Manchester, shareteaker. W SIMPSON and E CHADWICK, Manchester, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G WINDATE and R LAUDER, Glasgow, warehousemen. P K MEFFAN, Dundee, merchant. K MUNRO, Aberdeen, shoemaker. J CAMPBELL, Redhesay, grocer. M'GLASHAN, Edinburgh, commission agent. A WARDEN, Glasgow, sugar-merchant.

FRIDAY DEC. 13.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 10.

1st Life Guards: Lieut J M Hogg to be Captain, vice Winterbottom; Cornet and Sub-Lieut H Lygon to be Lieutenant, vice Hogg; Corporal-Major W Hessey to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Lygon of Macquarie.

1st Foot: F C B Ford to be Cornet, vice Hunt. 6th: H R Johnston to be Cornet, vice Hamilton. 7th: A C M Moore to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson.

1st Light Dragoons: C A G Browne to be Cornet, vice Sparke. 10th Light Dragoons: E M R Stapylton to be Cornet, vice Alexander; A Heaton to be Cornet, vice Thompson. 16th Lancers: Captain J Parke to be Major, vice Gardiner, deceased; Lieutenant G Armstrong to be Captain, vice Parke; Cornet J A Sartoris to be Lieutenant, vice Barton

Coldstream Foot Guards: Lieut and Captain and Brevet-Major C Wyndham Quin to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir Robert Gardiner Wilson, Knight, deceased; Ensign and Lieutenant Lord Arthur Hay to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Berkeley; R J Lindsay to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Vernon

3rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut and Captain and Brevet-Major C A Berkeley to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Meadowcroft

Biff, &c. Scribe could not confine himself to the parable, having to find incidents for five acts, and he has, therefore, with his usual ingenuity, added many incidents to the scriptural story. The chief characters are thus distributed:—*Azael* (the Prodigal Son), M. Roger; *Ruben* (his father), M. Massol; *Boccharis* (High Priest), M. Obin; *Jephthé* (disturbed to *Azael*), Mdlle. Dameron; *Nephté* (the Egyptian), Madame Laborde; *Lia* (a Bayadère), Mdlle. Plunkett. The first act is in the Canton of Gessen:—a patriarchal tent scene by Desplechin. Here *Azael* is tempted by two adventurers from the city of Memphis, *Amenophis* and *Nephté*, to quit his pastoral life, and accompany them to see the world—that is, Memphis, thus described:—

La ville éternelle,
Riante et belle,
Où l'on oublie
De tout oubli.

The curious bit in this first act is that the fair *Jephthé* supports *Azael's* suit with his father, *Ruben*, to allow the son "à suivre sa pensée, à n'écouter que ses goûts," and so *Azael* leaves his home with the caravan, having a scarf from his lady love. In the second act there is a lapse of three months. *Azael* is in the full tide of dissipation at Memphis, and falls in love with a dancing Bayadère, *Lia*, which provokes the jealousy of *Nephté*. A fine scene occurs in which *Ruben* seeks his son, whom he does not recognise under the Egyptian costume; and he is told that *Azael* is dead. In the third act, one of Martin's pictures is realised in the interior of the temple, painted by Cambon. Here are the orgies of the priests, who eat the ox Apis sacrificed to obtain the overflowing of the Nile. *Azael* and *Jephthé*, who has accompanied *Ruben*, undergo many perils; the former being eventually thrown into the Nile by the orders of *Boccharis*. In the fourth act, in the Desert, painted by Thierry, *Azael* is seen as a camel-driver, not as a keeper of pigs, and is humiliated by the scoffs of *Nephté* and *Amenophis*, his former associates. In the fifth act is the return of the prodigal son to the peaceful Valley of Gessen, where he is pardoned by his father, and betrothed.

The spectacle of this opera surpasses anything ever before seen on the boards of the Grand Opera. The Egyptian Gallery in the Louvre has been exhausted as a model to aid in the gorgeous and picturesque *mise en scène*. The incidental dances by Sl. *Léonore* admirable, especially the "Pas des Poignards." The pantomime of Plunkett and the dancing of Mdlle. Robert are exquisitely graceful.

And now as to the music. Auber has fully maintained his reputation; but I do not think he has equalled his "Muette" ("Masaniello"). The general characteristics are—easy and flowing melody, most piquant instrumentation, and graceful harmonies; but it is wanting, according to my first impressions, in elevated style and dramatic intensity. As to execution, the triumph is due to Massol, who has achieved one of the greatest lyrical triumphs ever known in Paris, in *Ruben*. After being absent for several years from the Grand Opera, from which he drew his retiring pension, he returns, when he is no longer young, and beats all his juvenile colleagues out of the field. His air in the first act made a deep impression; but, in the second act, at the exclamation "C'est mon fils, et je l'ai perdu," the house rose *en masse* at the sublimity of Massol's expression. In the last act he was equally great. Roger's spasmodic exertions caused him to sing out of tune at times, but in some situations he played and sang with feeling and intelligence: the part is, however, beyond his physical powers,

"SOCIALISTS."—PAINTED BY E. ARMITAGE.

like *Jean of Leyden* in the "Prophète." Madame Laborde had two airs, with brilliant scale passages, diatonic and chromatic, which she executed to perfection. Mdlle Dameron was not very effective; and the new basso, M. Obin, is nervous and coarse. The overture, based on the orgie of the third act, is spirited, but not so striking as Auber's previous instrumental works. The opera will, no doubt, have a run; but it must be heard once or twice again, to decide whether it will ultimately occupy a permanent place in the *répertoire*, like the "Muette."

After five representations of Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," Rossini's "Barbière" was given on Saturday night, at the Italian Theatre, with Sontag as *Rosina*, Calzolari the *Count*, Casanova *Bazilio*, Ferranti *Figaro*, and Lablache *Bartolo*. The enthusiasm for Sontag and Lablache was immense.

Ivanoff, the Russian tenor, who sang in London in 1835, will soon appear, in Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia."

Mdlle. Dupree, the daughter of the famed tenor, will also make her *début* shortly, and Colini, the new baritone.

Advices from Romano state that Rubini is dangerously ill. It appears that Mercadante's "Schiava Saracena" with Tadolini, Signori Cuzzani and Bassani, pleases the Neapolitans. Mdme. Garzanigs, Signori Colini and Fraschen, at Trieste, sustain Verdi's "Stiffelio;" and Campana's "Mazeppa" is held in favour at Bologna, through Mdme. Barbieri Nine, Signori Malvezzi and Ferri.

Letters from Berlin state that Mdme. Castellan had appeared, with continued success in *Lucia*, *Alice* ("Roberto"), *Desdemona*, and *Rosina* ("Barbière"). Flotow's "Grand Duchess," at the German Opera, was very popular.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

"SOCIALISTS."—PAINTED BY E. ARMITAGE.

This charming picture of a very remarkable phase of French life has been admirably painted by Mr. Armitage. It represents a trio of disputants as to the benefits to be derived from Socialism, not the latest by several of the schemes which have of late disturbed society in France, and kept its people up to the boiling point of their vivacity. The scene is a *traiteur's*, or *cabaret*; and on the wall hang a military portrait and a few culinary implements—all alike characteristic of French glory—war and cookery. The party is an agreeable one; there is none of the virulence of Socialist controversy in their composition: the hirsute old gentleman and the *marqueur* in *sabots* have, perhaps, just playedoff a piece of pleasantry with the girl; perchance they have twitted her with the prospects of her *cher ami* by the proposed change:—her expression is between being delighted and posed; her simplicity is truly lovable. The variety of character in the three figures is extraordinarily fine.

The taste and ability of the artist are here strikingly displayed, in the happy manner in which he has wrought a beautiful composition out of a very trying theme. It is indeed a *true picture*: it needs no lengthened description, or learned commentary in a catalogue, to explain it; but tells its own story in a simple, complete, and inartificial manner, yet with a delightful facination, by the felicitous imitation of character and expression, which speak so powerfully an universal language. In pictorial embellishment and blazonry this little modest picture is outfaced by many in the room, but no other appeals to the spectator so eloquently.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—No. VI.

Upon thy lofty tower,
O lonely sage,
Reading at midnight hour
Heaven's awful page.
Thine art can poise the sun
In balance true,
And countless worlds that run
Beyond our view.
Thou canst with clear eyes
The azure cope;
To thee the galaxies
Their secrets ope;
Thou know'st the track sublime
Of every star;
Space infinite, and Time,
Thy problems are.
O sage, whose mental span
Thus grasps the sky,
How great the soul of man,
That soars so high!

But yet thou canst not guess,
With all thy skill,
What seas of happiness
My bosom fill.
Thou canst not track the woe,
The hope, the faith,
That prompt the ebb and flow
Of my poor breath.
Outspeeding with thy thought
The solar ray, [fraught,
Thou canst not, knowledge-
Discern my way.
My love—its depth and height,
Thou canst not sound;
Nor of my guilt's dark night
Pierce the profound.
O student of the sky,
My pride departs;
Worlds undiscover'd lie
In both our hearts.

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SUPPOSED NEW RING OF THE PLANET SATURN.

Professor Bond, of Cambridge, U.S., is understood to have ascertained the existence of a faint ring of the planet Saturn, interior to the closest of the bright ones. An unusual appearance has been remarked within the last fortnight by several astronomers in the possession of powerful telescopes in this country, and is described as a faint illumination of a portion of the space between the interior bright ring and the ball, tolerably well defined on the side next the globe, but apparently fading off gradually from the edge of the ring, in the manner shown in the Engraving annexed. It is only seen with high magnifying powers and a practised eye. Professor Bond has suspected the existence of another ring for some time past, and was enabled to verify it on the night of November 18th, which was unusually fine. The outer ring has been known to consist of at least two nearly concentric circles for some years past. The planet here shown as it appeared through an inverting telescope.

SUPPOSED NEW RING OF THE PLANET SATURN.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday Mr. Macready performed, with his usual force and high talent, the character of *King John*. The scenes in which the faithless monarch tempts *Hubert* to the murder of *Arthur*, and afterwards reproaches him for his presumed obedience, were remarkably vigorous, and that of his death powerfully effective. The *Constance* of Mrs. Warner was characteristically energetic; and the *Falconbridge* of Mr. Davenport adds another to his recent list of successful assumptions. Mr. Rogers, in the part of the *Cardinal Pandulph*, had, indeed, a difficult *rôle* to sustain—for the audience took advantage of the occasion to manifest, on every appearance of the actor, their anti-papal feelings. Mr. Rogers, as the victim of this Protestant demonstration, however, went through his scenes with courage, and made the usual points. The tragedy was well mounted, and the three principal performers were recalled.

On Tuesday, the delightful comedy of "Every One has his Fault" was revived, and powerfully cast. Mr. Stuart was *Lord Norland*; Mr. Davenport, *Sir Robert Bramble*; Mr. Bickstone, *Solus*; Mr. Lambert, *Harmony*; Mr. Howe, *Placid*; Mr. Cooper, *Irwin*; Mrs. Warner, *Lady Eanor*; Miss Horton, *Mrs. Placid*; and Miss Reynolds, *Miss Woodburn*. Full effect is thus given to every character. The performance was well received, and merits repetition.

SURREY.

The tragedy of "Coriolanus" has been made a feature of the present week. Its production is a step in the right direction. Mr. Creswick as *Coriolanus*, Mr. Mead, as *Aufidius*, and Miss Cooper as *Volumnia*, deserve commendation for earnestness in their endeavours to excel; such, indeed, was the appreciation by the audience of those made by Mr. Creswick, that he was summoned before the curtain at the end of the third act. Further proof is not wanting that it is to the works of the great poets that all classes of actors must look for their surest triumphs.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Thursday week "The Stranger" was revived, Miss Glyn then performing *Mrs Haller* for the first time. Nothing could exceed the pathetic rendering which she gave to the various affecting situations, but the remarkable ease with which she realised the character and commanded the sympathies of a numerous audience. Doubtless, the improved taste of the age has doomed this play to a speedy extinction; but, if anything could recommend it to the favour of the judicious, it would be such acting as Miss Glyn's.

On Monday, "The Winter's Tale" was reproduced. Mr. Phelps' *Leontes*, and Miss Glyn's *Hermione*, are already things of fame, and now call only for record, not for praise. Miss Lyon's *Perdita* was respectable.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Brooke and Miss Faucit, on Tuesday, enacted the *Hunchback* and his ward *Julia*, with remarkable power. The lady's delineation of the fair and redeemed delinquent was marked by delicate traits of feeling; and the manly energy of the *Master Walter* was, in the actor's hands, blended with paternal emotion such as renders his interpretation of the character decidedly the best we have witnessed.

MARYLEBONE.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Nisbett performed *Portia*, in "The Merchant of Venice," Mr. J. Johnstone being the *Shylock*.

It is with much satisfaction we state that on this (Saturday) evening the veteran Mr. Bartley will enact the part of *Falstaff*, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Henry IV.," at the Princess', having previously performed it at Windsor Castle before her Majesty. We wish him every success; the more particularly as we believe his return to the stage is a desirable event, both in its personal and public relations.

A Modern Hercules.—There lives on the banks of the Dee-side, immediately opposite Balmoral Castle, her Majesty's Highland home, a farmer well known by the name of Street of Monaltrie, who is renowned in that mountainous district for his astonishing feats of strength and agility. Our informant tells us that he has witnessed him raising on his shoulders the heaviest horse (equal in size and weight to our own farm-horses) in that locality, and elevating him nearly two feet from the ground. Such a feat is, in the present day, no mean imitation of the wonderful exploits of Hercules himself. When equipped in the Highland garb, he is quite a paragon of the stately and robust character of the ancient Britons. It was under this same individual's roof that her Majesty the Queen, on her last visit, partook so cheerfully of his hospitable fare, cakes and milk, and pree'd his bottle of "Royal Lochnagar," after enjoying his facetious remark, "that she would ha'e nae better than that at hame."—*Scottish Guardian*.

IRELAND.

Extensive Emigration.—Notwithstanding the perils and discomforts of a winter voyage and the approach of Christmas, emigration continues almost upon as great a scale as during the spring or summer from some of the southern ports. In Dublin, during the last week, there has been a visible diminution in the numbers proceeding direct to America, or by steamers to Liverpool to take shipping there. Waterford is the chief port selected by emigrants from the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Kilkenny. The *Clonmel Chronicle* states that the streets of that town are crowded with the rural population, on their way to America, whilst in Waterford the influx of people from the adjacent counties is very great. In the western counties the emigration mania has, for the present, abated, but it is likely to be renewed in the spring. The *Roscommon Journal*, referring to the reduced prices at the fair of that town on Thursday week, says:—"Farmers have not much reason to be satisfied with the prices they obtained; and, with high rents and enormous taxes, we fear it will be impossible for them to hold on much longer. It is said a great portion of this class contemplate emigrating next spring; and we perceive that they are almost altogether neglecting to till the land which they had prepared for wheat. If our anticipations should be realised, we know not, under heaven, what is to become of our landlord class, for ruin would inevitably follow a continued extensive emigration, such as is likely to occur next year." There is not sufficient ground for this alarm, but there can be no doubt that the very extensive emigration of the better and more solvent class of farmers has already produced a pernicious effect in various parts of the country. Latterly, however, the pretty general readjustment of rents has given a decided check to the emigration of tenant-farmers; and it is certain that there is a better demand for farms at moderate rents in some parts of Roscommon, Westmeath, and other counties. In Ulster generally, especially in the north-eastern counties, there appears to be a decided tendency to improvement. The *Armagh Gazette*, in an account of the fair of Moy, on Friday week, says: "The demand for farm-horses was greater than the supply, which shows that there is an improvement in the times and the condition of the agriculturists in this part of the country.

Reduction of Poor-Rates.—Except in some western and a few southern unions, a decided reduction has occurred in the poor rates.

The Flax Movement.—Further satisfactory accounts have been received of the exertions of the gentry in the south to extend the cultivation of flax. Even in Kerry some progress has been made by the newly-formed Farming Society at Listowel, where subscriptions are increasing; and arrangements will be made to procure from the Ulster Society an instructor qualified to teach the farmers of Kerry the best mode of cultivating and preparing flax.

The Repeal Association.—The weekly meeting of the association was held on Monday, at Conciliation Hall, Mr. Richard Nolan presiding. Mr. John O'Connell alluded, at considerable length, to the recent address of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Primate; and to Lord John Russell's letter to the Bishop of Durham; and concluded by reading a "Report of the Committee of the Loyal National Catholic and Repeal Association of Ireland upon the Church Establishment grievance," in which it is stated that, "at this moment, when rival political leaders in England, for party purposes, are seeking to persuade the ignorant people that their liberty is in peril from the assumption of spiritual titles by Catholic Bishops, without claim or pretence to territorial possession, moneyed wealth, or temporal power, it deeply behoves Catholic Ireland to protest against the real grievance, the real robbery, the real oppression of having to support a Church to which the people do not belong." The hon. gentleman moved the adoption of the report, which was carried. The rent for the week was £9 12s. 6d.

"ENTHRONIZATION" OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

The ceremonial prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church for the induction of an Archbishop to his see was performed at the church of St. George's, Southwark, on Friday (yesterday week), with a rather uncommon solemnity. Considering the great excitement which prevails on the subject of Cardinal Wiseman's installation, it might have been expected that some indications of that excitement would have been presented to our view as we approached the scene of the ceremonial. But the reverse was the fact. The precincts of the building were the usual aspect of Sabbath tranquillity, and the exterior calm was reflected by the most stilly and decorous silence inside doors.

The sombre character of St. George's derived additional dimness from one of the foggiest mornings of the winter season. Nor was artifical lustre—that gorgeous accessary to the service of the Roman Catholic Church—much resorted to in aid of the feeble light which glimmered through the Gothic windows of St. George's. For half an hour after we occupied our seat nothing preparatory was observable—the organ was hushed, and the choir silent; but about half-past eleven o'clock the preparations were observable in every part of the edifice. An acolyte came in this direction with a thurifer. Another carried a crucifix to the spot where the procession was to form. A chalice was transferred from one altar to another by a third. At length the order for forming the procession was given by the tolling of a bell, and the attendant clergy of the new "archdiocese" formed into regular order at the summons. The Cardinal himself, robed in scarlet and white, and wearing a small scarlet cap, proceeded from the sacristy, his flowing train borne by two train-bearers. After a brief pause at the extreme end of the nave of the church, the choir commenced chanting the "Hallelujah," from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and presently the procession was observed to move up the nave in the direction of the central altar. Foremost was borne the cross, with lighted candles on each side. Then came the Roman Catholic clergy subject to the new archdiocesan's jurisdiction, two by two, habited according to their respective ranks and orders. The peculiarity of the oratorian costume was striking. At length the Cardinal himself appeared, wearing a gorgeous mitre and pallium. A graceful canopy, fringed with silk and gold, was borne over his path by, as we were informed, the "converts" exclusively. There were at least 200, between the secular clergy and the various religious orders, in the procession. Lastly, came the Very Rev. Dr. Doyle, robed in the usual sacrificial vestments, preceded by the Very Rev. Dr. Cox, the Rev. Mr. Cotter, and the Rev. Mr. Daniel, as masters of the ceremony, deacon and sub-deacon. Having reached the screen, which fronts the sanctuary, the Cardinal was led into a small compartment at the left of the principal altar, called the Chapel of the Blessed Eucharist, whence, after a brief interval, the procession moved within the sanctuary, Cardinal Wiseman kneeling at the foot of the altar, and the celebrant clergyman ascending its steps, assisted by the deacon and sub-deacon.

The customary form of prayer having been read, the mitre, which had been exchanged for a scarlet cap a short time before, was formally placed upon the head of the new Archbishop, whilst the crosier, emblematic of his authority, was also placed in his hand. He was then conducted to the archiepiscopal chair, at the foot of which the whole body of the clergy made the usual obeisance—kissing the Cardinal's ring in recognition of his spiritual authority. The solemnities of high mass were then proceeded with; after which the Bull was publicly read, in virtue of which Cardinal Wiseman assumes the Archiepiscopal jurisdiction of Westminster. The proceedings closed with the presentation of an address to the new "Archbishop," and an exhortation, in which he impressed upon his clergy the duties and obligations incidental to their important mission. The mass was Haydn's, and performed by the choir in the most impressive style. It remains to be added that the strictest order and decorum prevailed throughout.

CARDINAL WISEMAN, PREACHING.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

MEETINGS.

Wilts County Meeting.—On Friday week, pursuant to a requisition, numerously signed, by magistrates, freeholders, and residents, the meeting of the inhabitants of Wiltshire took place in the Market-House, Devizes. The building was crowded. The Very Rev. the Archdeacons of Wiltshire and of Salisbury, the Dean of Salisbury, W. Chaplin, Esq., M.P.; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; J. Neild, Esq., M.P.; Captain Boldero, M.P.; H. S. Sotheron, Esq., M.P.; Walter Long, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Estcourt, &c., were present. Letters of apology were read from several peers and members of Parliament; among them was the following, from the Marquis of Lansdowne:—

Bowood, Nov. 30.

Gentlemen,—I have this day received here your letter, written on behalf of the provisional committee of the county meeting, to be held on Friday next, expressing a wish that I should attend and take a part in the proceedings. However flattered I feel by that wish, I cannot but consider that it would be improper for me to take a part in proposing resolutions which might be construed in any degree to fetter that discretion which, as a minister of the Crown, I am bound to exercise, in respect of the course on the important subject to which they relate her Majesty may be advised to adopt or recommend. I must add, however, that, so far as (without entering upon the merits of the Roman Catholic faith, respecting which a controversial and necessarily imperfect debate at a public county meeting will be productive of mischief only) those resolutions express a firm determination to uphold, by every means, the Protestant Establishment—and, more especially, to resist all attempts by any foreign potentate, ecclesiastical or civil, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the ordinances of our Church, or her Majesty's supreme authority as its head—they will have my entire and cordial concurrence

(Signed) Lansdowne.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., moved the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting regarded with disgust the audacious attempt to establish a Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country, and calling upon this Protestant nation to unite in an uncompromising and determined resistance to such aggression. The resolution, and an address founded on it, to the Queen, as well as an address to both Houses of Parliament, were carried. In the course of the proceedings, the Rev. Sir Erasmus Wilson said there was reason for alarm when the Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge and two Archdeacons had sent round 15,000 circulars to the clergy of England, asking them to break their oaths. Mr. Phipps, too, the Rector of Devizes, after some trouble, obtained a hearing to defend the Tractarians, whom he declared are sincere men, and had honestly endeavoured to reform a church that is modelled for the advantage of the rich. Bishops with £5000 a year, he said, were not now to be tolerated.

A County Meeting in Cheshire was held at Knutsford on Friday week. The requisition was signed by upwards of three hundred of the noblemen, clergy, and gentry connected with the county. In point of numbers, influence, and respectability, this meeting was one of the most important which has been held. The Sessions-house was densely crowded. The Marquis of Westminster, Lord Delamere, William Tatton Egerton, Esq., M.P.; George Cornwall Legh, Esq., M.P.; John Tollemache, Esq., M.P.; Gilbert Greenall, Esq., M.P.; T. Trafford, Esq.; Randle Wilbraham, sen., Esq.; James France France, Esq.; Robert de Hollyngeworthe, Esq., and a great number of other noblemen and gentlemen, were present. The High Sheriff, Sir Arthur Ingram Aston, Bart., in the chair. Letters were presented from Lord Combermere and the Marquis of Cholmondeley expressive of their hearty concurrence in the object of the meeting. G. C. Legh, Esq., M.P., moved the first resolution, expressive of the indignation of the meeting at the recent aggression on the prerogative of the Crown and the liberty of the people of England. The Marquis of Westminster seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. An address was also carried, after Robert de Hollyngeworthe, Esq., had unsuccessfully proposed an addition, attributing the presumption of the Bishop of Rome to the encouragement given by the ministers to the Roman Catholics.

Warwick County Meeting.—A meeting of the nobility, gentry, and landholders of the county, convened in consequence of a numerous requisition, was held in the County-hall, Warwick, on Saturday week. The Earl of Aylesford, Lord Brook, Lord Guernsey, Viscount Lifford, the Hon. B. Percy, the Hon. Mr. Hewitt, Sir W. Hartop, Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Sir T. Biddulph, Mr. Spooner, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Sir F. H. Goodricke, and a number of county gentlemen, were present. The capacious hall was crowded. A letter was read from Lord Warwick, excusing his non-attendance, and expressing an opinion that measures ought to be passed by Parliament to repel the Papal Aggression. Lord Brook moved the first resolution, declaring the late act of the Pope an infraction on the prerogative, and a danger towards liberty, which was seconded by the Hon. B. Percy, and carried, with some dissent. The memorial to the Queen, moved by Lord Lifford, was seconded by Mr. Newdegate, M.P. It prayed her Majesty to call the attention of Parliament to the insufficiency of the law, if it were insufficient, to repel such acts as that of the Pope. Mr. Bolton King moved an addition, praying her Majesty to consider the best means of discouraging the many innovations lately introduced by certain clergymen into the Church of England, seconded by Sir Francis Goodricke. Lord Lifford attempted to address the meeting, to prevent, it is believed, hostile discussion, but was compelled to resist by interruption. Mr B. Adderley, M.P., believed the amendment proposed by his friend Mr. King was in accordance with the object for which they were assembled. (Loud cheers.) The Hon. Mr. Hewitt, the son of Lord Lifford, opposed the addition; but the cries of "No Tractarians." "We will have it," were so general, that the hon. gentleman could not proceed. The addition was carried. The applause was immense. Three cheers were, with few dissentients, given for the Queen, and three groans for the Pope.

Demonstration in Edinburgh.—On Thursday week, a meeting of Protest-

"ENTHRONIZATION" OF CARDINAL WISEMAN, IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, LAMBETH.

ants of Edinburgh opposed to the Papal Aggression, and to the public countenance given to Popery, as well as to the progress of Tractarianism, was held in the Music Hall, which was crowded in every part. Rev Dr. Cunningham, Rev. Dr. Candlish, the Rev. Dr Paul, Rev. H. K. Greville, Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, Rev. W. H. Gray, Sir James Forrest, Mr. Logan White, Sheriff Monteith, Dr. Mackay, Professor Menzies, Mr. Bruce, advocate, &c., were present. Mr. Cowan, M.P. for the city, took the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer. Resolutions condemnatory of Papal encroachment were proposed by the Rev. Drs. M'Crie and Cunningham, the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, the Rev. Andrew Thompson, and the Rev. Dr. Candlish, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

SEAFORD (Sussex).—A highly respectable and numerously attended meeting of the inhabitants of this ancient Cinque Port was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 4th inst. The Bailiff of the Corporation (James Singer Turner, Esq.) presided. The resolutions were proposed and seconded by William St. George Davies, Esq., M.D., Rev. Simon Simond, and Richard Ellis, Esq., Lieutenant R. N., Thomas W. Chambers, Esq., Mr. Outteridge (churchwarden), and Lieutenant H. F. M'Killop, R.N. An address to her Majesty was agreed to with acclamation. A vote of thanks was given to his Worship in the chair, and three hearty cheers for the Queen

There have been meetings at Slough, Stoney Stratford, Harwich, Castle Bayard Ward, Merton, the Parish of St. Andrew's, Leith, Lochgelphon, Edinburgh: Panicle, Frome, Bradford, Hawkhurst: of Dissenters, at Surrey Chapel, Blackfriar's road; at St Helier's, Jersey, where, after some opposition, and a protest, the address to her Majesty was carried; and at Dartford.

BIRMINGHAM.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this town, convened in compliance with a requisition signed by upwards of 400 rate-payers of all shades of political opinion, was held in the Town-hall on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the aggression of the Pope of Rome upon the rights of the connected, one of the largest and most tumultuous meetings ever known in Birmingham assembled. At some parts of the proceedings, the conduct of the dense mass which crowded almost to suffocation every part and avenue leading to the building was quite alarming. There could not be fewer than from 8000 to 10,000 persons present. The Mayor, who presided, having opened the business, Mr. James Taylor, of Moseley, moved an address to the Queen. (The confusion was so great that it was perfectly impossible to hear the concluding portion of the hon. gentleman's speech. The address was of the usual character. Dr. Melson seconded. Mr. Joseph Sturge moved an amendment, expressing to her Majesty that, "in our opinion, the appointment of the Catholic hierarchy does not require any Legislative interference. (Partial shouts of disapprobation.) We respectfully, yet earnestly, deprecate all restrictions upon the free enjoyment by every religious body within your Majesty's dominions, of its spiritual order and discipline. We therefore entreat your Majesty to sanction such measures as may be proposed for securing the maintenance and extension of civil and religious liberty." Mr. George Edmonds, Clerk of the Peace, seconded. The Rev. Mr. Angel James spoke in favour of the original motion; Mr. Dawson in favour of the amendment. Both gentlemen found it difficult to obtain a hearing. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, amidst considerable uproar; and after the assembly had been held together for upwards of six hours, noise and disturbance prevailing the whole time, the Mayor decided, though with considerable difficulty, the numbers were equal, that the amendment was not carried. But on putting the original motion, he declared that the numbers were against it, so that both resolutions were defeated. The excitement in the meeting was, at the close, almost overpowering. Resolutions of an imperfectious character were, it is said, addressed to the Mayor, whose conduct throughout a very trying day could not be too highly applauded, and he instantly left the chair and the hall. The Church party refused to concur in a vote of thanks; but Mr. Alderman Lloyd having assumed the chair, a vote of thanks to the chair was carried by acclamation. Three cheers were given for the Queen; and now, almost with one accord, the vast assembly uncovered, and the National Anthem was sung in a grand and impressive manner. Thereupon the assemblage quietly dispersed; and as it is many years since such a meeting has taken place here, there has perhaps never been one where there was a more general feeling of congratulation at the result.

EVENTS.

IN ST LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH, the Rev. Mr. Evans, the vicar, has refused the use of the church to parties desirous of holding a meeting to present an address to the Queen. His is said to be a Puseyite.

THE MINISTERS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL DENOMINATION in and near MANCHESTER have published a long declaration against the Papal doctrines, and against the present aggression. They recommend that the Romish Church shall be no further endowed, and that all grants to that Church should be discontinued. They further recommend a searching reform in the Universities, and a more assiduous attention to the preaching of the gospel of Christ.

THE MAGISTRATES OF MIDDLEWICH have resolved, by a majority of one, not to present an address to her Majesty.

THE INHABITANTS OF GREENWICH, like those of Exeter, have had a great procession, and have burned, in effigy, the Pope, the Cardinal, &c. *The auto da fe* was carried into execution on Blackheath, amidst an immense crowd of spectators. The effigies were suspended from a gibbet, with the inscription "Retribution" fixed on them, and they were consumed to the tunes of "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen." No conflict took place, and there were no rude assaults to repel by its martial spirit than the paper missives of the Pope.

AT ST. BARNABAS, an extract from the statute 1st William and Mary, cap. 18, has been posted on a notice-board publicly, to the effect that persons willingly and of purpose maliciously or contemptuously coming into any cathedral, parish church, chapel, or other congregation permitted, and disquieting and disturbing the same, or misusing any preacher duly authorised, shall be subject to the penalty of £20. On Sunday, Mr. Bennet, who has become one of the lions of the agitation, preached a very pointed sermon at this church, taking as his text. from the Gospel for the day, the 21st chapter of St. Luke, 26th verse—"And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars, and upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring, men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." He subsequently took for his text the 13th verse of the same chapter of the *Chronicle*:—"Let me beseech you by the bowels of mercy, by the entreaties of love, by the voice of the Shepherd, pause a little, reflect a little, before you add any accumulation to your sins, which are now, God knows, heavy enough. If I could but save one soul in this hour of temptation and trial, it would be a reward, an ample reward to me, for all the tears and sufferings which God may bring upon me. Now, in one hour, thoughts, your words, your standing here or standing there, the tone of your voice, the compression of your lips, your frown of wrath, your sneer of contempt, your smile of love, your stamp of defiance, or your submission of peace, your obstinacy in resisting the Holy Ghost, or your soft and gentle yielding to the better mood of its gracious and generous influence—all this, at this very instant, while I preach and you hear, is being recorded, God looking on; it is all pouring out quick and fast, sure and full, into one of the scales of the everlasting and eternal weight of all the earth. Now the scale moves—it is poised—it begins to sink it is inclined it weighs down. Whither does its index point? Is it to your condemnation? Oh, no! It is not—it must not be so! You have conquered the devil, oh, Christian brother, you have gained the victory, the scale is in your favour, and your soul is saved!" A visible effect (says the *Chronicle*) was produced on the congregation by this solemn appeal, assisted by the preacher's impressive delivery of manner and sustained fervour of tone. The sermon was listened to with breathless attention. At the conclusion the offertory was read. As the congregation retired the organ played slowly "God save the Queen." At the door a serious rush subsided passage coming out of the church with hisses, jeers, and cries of "No Popery."

CARDINAL WISEMAN has been active, and delivered a sermon on Sunday at St. George's Cathedral, which was temperate. In the evening he delivered the first of a series of lectures at the same place, in which he stated, softening the aggression as much as he could, that "the question of the Catholic Hierarchy, or rather its history, may be summed up in a very few words. Its substance is as follows: "Catholics being, in regard to the exercise of their religion, on a footing of perfect equality with their fellow-subjects (so at least it was thought all a few weeks ago), and being governed by a Church necessarily episcopal, having been governed till now, under a temporary form, by Vicars-Apostolic, have received, from the acknowledged and legally recognised Head of their Church, a hierarchy, that is, a body of Bishops, having their sees and titles from that England. Bishops who before bore foreign titles, under which spiritually they governed British Catholics, have now received domestic titles. And the sphere of their jurisdiction is called a diocese instead of a district. The Bishops receive no new consecration, greater power, nor greater emolument." He showed at great length that in the change there was no danger to the state, nor to individual liberty; and in reference to the alarm excited, he said—"Ought it not to be a political earthquake and a religious hurricane, indeed, that could thus shake to its basis of the throne of our gracious Queen, which rests secure upon the affections of every subject (of none more than of Catholics)—to dispoil of its rights and prerogatives a Church which has a thousand roots in the very substance of its nation—and, finally, to introduce at last what has been a popular bugbear in Popery into your very families—had any one told you six months ago that the Bishop of Rome had power to do all this in England, you would have laughed at him, you would have thought him a madman. Or, had he presumed to tell you that he had such tremendous power And if, by way of jest, or through curiosity, you had asked the fanatic who told you so, by what wonderful sorcery, by what compact, he had come to do all this, and he had answered you, 'By a scrap of paper, wherein he should desire the Catholic districts of England to be thenceforward called dioceses, and the Bishop of Trachis to be called Bishop of Beverly, and the Bishop of Tios to be called Bishop of Liverpool,' you would, I am sure, have considered the man little better than an idiot who asserted or believed in such effects from such a cause. And yet, now that this has been done, all those terrible consequences are seen to have flowed from it, the nation is made to believe that the Pope has possessed, and has exercised this tremendous power." He added, "Even taking the question of names, I have scarcely any doubt that a very few years, or perhaps even months ago, had the question been put to the great mass of the English people, 'Whom would you rather have to govern the Catholic Church in this island, the Pope's own vicars or Bishops belonging to the country?' the latter would have been preferred and chosen, as being more thoroughly native, English, and domestic; and as implying, in name at least, a total or immediate severance from that foreign object of Protestant prejudice, the Pope of Rome. Indeed, I have been assured, upon what I consider excellent authority, that even in 1799 Mr. Pitt suggested to Cardinal Erskine, as one good mode of diminishing English prejudices in regard to Catholics, that the Bishops should cease to be vicars apostolic and become local titulars. I cannot, therefore, consider the strong commotion which has agitated the nation to be the result of reasoning upon the realities of the case." The Cardinal referred to other countries, such as the United States, where three new archiepiscopal provinces have been created, to show that the Pope exercised this power without exciting alarm in them; and such as Belgium and Austria, to show that even the Catholic Governments of the inquisition did not, in the many and some of the outrages against human nature were now committed, that in bygone ages were sanctioned by all religions. In Belgium the Pope appoints as many clergy as he pleases; but the State will only pay as many as it pleases, and so the two powers rub on harmoniously." He concluded a long discourse by expressing great confidence in his own faith, in declaring that he would rather suffer for it than be exempt, and in exhorting his people to lift up their heads in humble hope that the storm would soon blow over.

THE BISHOP OF BRECHIN (Scotland) has published a protest against the Pope's Bull

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK has written a letter to Lord Beaumont to declare that he agrees with the noble Lord, and that ultra-montane opinions are incompatible with allegiance to her Majest

SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY, R.M., has informed the *Morning Chronicle* that Catholic editions of the New Testament are to be had for eightpence each.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON has directed a visitation of all the churches and chapels of his diocese in which the Puseyite forms of worship are supposed to be practised in.

THE REV. HUGH STOWELL, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening, to a crowded audience, at the Beaumont Literary institution, Mile-end, on "the deference which have been set up for the recent Papal aggression."

THE BIRKENHEAD MEETING.—The place selected for the meeting on the Papal aggression is in the large square in front of the north-east entrance to the market. This spot it is calculated will afford standing room for 40,000 people; and, for the accommodation of those who intend to take a prominent part in the proceedings, a platform is being erected. The magistrates sit daily to concert measures for preserving the peace, but the opposition is to be of a very formidable description.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. MR. BENNET.—By a letter, dated the 4th instant, this rev. gentleman has sent in his resignation. He made such an offer, it seems, as long ago as the 20th of March, but the Bishop continued to object to his conduct. On the 4th instant, therefore, he says

> I conclude, therefore, that in making this call upon me you wish to express all that was involved or contained in your former refusal to accept my resignation, and your opinion that I am guilty of such sinfulness to the Church of England, and that [illegible] signify your judgment as Bishop that it is [illegible] and better [illegible] of this portion of the Church which is under your supervision, charge, and [illegible] in the loving of St. Paul's." To this judgment of my Bishop deliberately [illegible] and the call thereupon deliberately made, I cease to be your vicar as an act accordingly. I now redeem the pledge given in my letter of October 30, and, in answer to your "call" now made upon me, I hereby send you my resignation of the perpetual curacy of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge

It appears from the correspondence between the rev. gentleman and the Bishop, extracts of which have been published, that the right rev. Prelate has, since 1847, had his attention directed to Mr. Bennett, and that, since February, 1849, there has passed between them a series of letters, the last of which, dated 20th ult., finually admonished him against the peculiarities in his mode of performing divine service. The letter of the Bishop thus concludes

> In your recently published letter to Lord John Russell, you declare that what your intention and view was at the time of Mr. Barnabas' [illegible] to commence and proceed in the services that it shall be now, please God, for ever the same, unchanged, unchangeable. [illegible] available inference from [illegible] declaration, that the novelties of which I complained, and which I called upon you to lay aside, will not be given up, although I have for seldom months been waiting for the Church's order and intention. This leaves me no choice as to the course to be pursued. It is impossible that I can [illegible] the [illegible] and good order of the Church which is under my episcopal charge" would be satisfied [illegible] and necessary attempt given to the Church's enemies. If you will not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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EXHIBITION OF THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, IN BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 458).

according to breed; and in this respect the classification differs from that of the Smithfield Club, where all kinds of stock are ranged side by side. Each method has its advantages, and there may be some reason to fear that the Birmingham Exhibition, as it grows older, may become unduly partial to breed; but at present there is no sign of this. Crosses occupy a very prominent position in the specimens exhibited, and in the department of sheep especially (in harmony with the agricultural system of the midland districts) they come out with great force. Of the long-horned Warwick cattle, there were but two specimens exhibited on Tuesday at Birmingham. The crosses of South Downs or Leicesters with other breeds were well deserving of admiration.

Among the pure breeds exhibited, the show of Herefords deserves to take the highest place; and in this department the display was fully equal to that at the Baker-street Bazaar. The districts around Birmingham exhibit a great partiality to this description of stock, and fine herds are kept up by Sir Francis Lawley, Lord Hatherton, and other large proprietors.

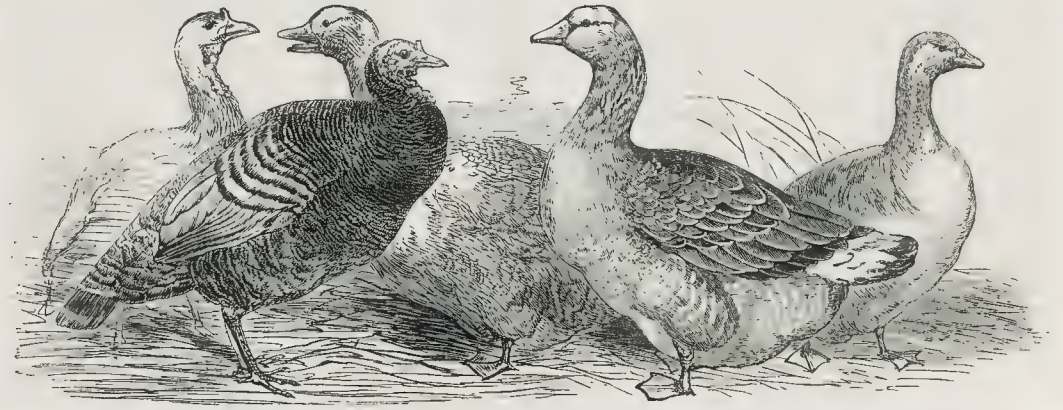
Among the show of heavier stock in Broad-street was an extraordinary cross-bred animal, of gigantic size, but in the framing of which nature seems to have accompanied the increased proportion with great awkwardness of build, and a wide departure from shapeliness. One of the crosses of sheep appeared to contain some admixture of foreign blood, as if an attempt had been made to increase the frame of the animal and its capacity for taking on flesh, at the same

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURG FOWLS.—FIRST PRIZE.

POLAND FOWLS.—FIRST PRIZE AND EXTRA SILVER MEDAL.

time that the square proportions of the native breeds were preserved. In pigs the show was a very large one, and there were some first-rate animals produced; but, taken altogether, this department was much inferior to that of the Smithfield Club Show.

We regret not to have room for the list of prizes; but we have illustrated the next feature of the Show—the Poultry department. In an exhibition of the kind nothing can be more appropriate than that this department should be included. The price of poultry in the metropolis has not yet stimulated our farmers to pay much attention to their poultry-yards, where, in many cases, were it properly managed, considerable profits might be realised. In the meantime, Birmingham and its neighbourhood are getting up a fine collection of barn-door fowl. Such a display of poultry, of all kinds and sizes, we have never seen collected together before as on Tuesday in Broad-street. From Dorking to Cochin China and Malay, from Spain to Poland and Hamburgh, every variety was splendidly represented. There were geese, ducks, and turkeys, too, of all kinds; and even pigeons, with their never-ending diversities of breed, were not excluded from the collection. Among the whole, a choice selection of high-spirited gamecocks kept up, throughout the entire day, a well-sustained chorus of their "shrill clarion" notes. The general attractions of the Show drew together on Tuesday a large number of visitors, who were all highly pleased with the excellent arrangements laid down for the occasion.



AMERICAN TURKEYS.—FIRST PRIZE.

GREY GEESE.—FIRST PRIZE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198 Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 14, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XVII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850. [GRATIS.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN MEDAL.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

THE historical aspect of the struggle that has for the last three years been going on between the Duchies and Denmark has been, in European eyes, so completely merged in the political, that I doubt whether any one among the numerous diplomatists who have on various sides been negotiating in this unhappy question would be able to unriddle the allegorical groups with which we are at present occupied; and yet, of all the revolutions that have agitated Europe since the February of '48, there is none for the right understanding of which previous historical knowledge is more necessary than for this one of Denmark and its reaction in the Duchies.

It has, naturally enough, been the object of Danish statesmen—and they, be it remembered, by means of a well-disciplined and extensive diplomacy, have all along had the ear of the Cabinets of Europe—to keep these historical antecedents in the background. On the other hand, those organs of public opinion in Germany which have made the greatest clamour about the Schleswig-Holstein cause, have been equally careless of those strictly constitutional rights, the defence of which are the real *casus belli*, and have directed the public attention altogether to those points in which the movement tallied with the *pan-Germanistic* views of the writers. Hence it was equally the object of Danish politicians and German unitarians to represent the Schleswig-Holstein war as the offspring of the Revolution of '48: of the former, in order to stamp it with an insurrectionary character; of the latter, to represent it as a ramification of that general movement towards Unity, one of the most forcible arguments for which was its universality. The little people of Schleswig-Holstein itself, however, whenever its real tones could be caught amid the louder bellowing of its German neighbours, were heard modestly insisting on constitutional liberties preserved through good report and evil report for the space of four centuries.

Among other peculiarities which the Anglo-Saxon population of Schleswig-Holstein have in common with their English descendants, and which distinguishes them most markedly from other Germans, is their extreme reserve and untalkativeness. Owing to this, with the exception of Messrs. Droysen and Samwer's work,* and of the Manifesto of the Stadtholderate, issued just before the battle of Idstedt, no statement of their case by themselves has appeared. The Medal which you now give to the world is intended in part to remedy this defect, and to hand down to posterity the memory of one of the most determined and hard-fought struggles for ancient liberties which the world has ever witnessed.

The Schleswig-Holstein Medal represents the two great eras of Denmark's connexion with the Duchies. On the obverse, that of the first establishment of the union between the two countries; on the reverse, that of the struggle on the part of the Duchies for the maintenance of the conditions of that union.

In the year 1460, the Sovereignty of the Duchies (or rather of the then county of Holstein and Duchy of Schleswig), united about a century before under the Schauenburg dynasty, became vacant. The right of election was, at that time, vested in the United Schleswig-Holstein Diet. Christian I. of Denmark, founder of the still reigning dynasty of Oldenburg, sister's son to the deceased Duke, and a Count Otho of Schauenburg, were the candidates for the vacant throne; the former backing his claim by a threat of invading Schleswig as a lapsed fief of the Danish Crown. Upon this, the United Ducal sceptre was offered by the Diet to Christian I., on certain conditions embodied in a treaty signed at Ripen, on Wednesday after "Invocavit," 1460; the object of the treaty being to guarantee the everlasting union of the Duchies as *one* independent principality, distinct from, and totally unconnected with, the *Crown* of Denmark, though, by an historical accident, having as their Duke the same *person* who happened to be King over that country. It is this transaction which the obverse of the Medal represents. On the right-hand side is the figure of Christian I. The two female figures on the left represent the two Duchies, their close union being denoted by the sister-like embrace which unites them. The one on the right is known to be Schleswig by the lions on the banner; the one on the left to be Holstein by the nettle-leaves on the scutcheon against which she is resting; the lions and nettle-leaves being respectively the arms of the two Duchies. On the altar lies a scroll entitled the "Land's Privileges," to which Christian I. is pledging his word before a crucifix. It is this document which contains the two sentences forming the mottoes round the group—on which few words the entire legal basis of the connexion between the Duchies and Denmark rests:—1. "Dat se bliven ewich tosamende ungedelt" ("That they [the two Duchies] remain for ever undivided"). 2. "Nicht also eneme Koninge to Dennemarken" (That they swear allegiance to him (Christian I.) "not in his capacity of King of Denmark," but, as the charter goes on to say, "as unto the Lord of *these* realms"). This charter of the Land's Privileges was renewed at every successive coronation (that of the present King Frederick inclusive), and the oath to retain the indivisibility of the Duchies intact, solemnly taken. On the base of the altar is the name of the town of Ripen; and below, the date of the treaty.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN MEDAL.

The reverse of the Medal represents the struggle now being carried on on the part of the Duchies against Denmark, to maintain the integrity of this Constitution of 1460 against the encroachments of the Radical party at Copenhagen. Denmark, under the form of a sea-dragon (happily enough borrowed from the arms of that kingdom), with a Royal crown surmounted by a cap of liberty, is attacking the sister Duchies. Schleswig, as the one most imperilled, and whom the monster has already partly within his clutch, has been very beautifully represented by the artist as grasping hold for support on her sister of Holstein, who, firmly propped against the citadel of Rendsburgh, is able to yield it abundantly. In the distance is a ship, with the "Danebrog" (the Danish ensign) hanging half-mast high, to represent the old maritime honour of Denmark as mourning at the unrighteous scenes it is obliged to behold. To the left, the sun is seen rising, in allusion to a line in the popular air of the Duchies—

Die schönerer Morgen tagt.

The facts of which this group is allegorical have been strangely ignored in all that has been written on the subject of the Duchies in England.

The ultra-revolutionary party of Young Denmark, known under the name of the "Eider-Partei," from their cry having been "Denmark to the Eider!" suddenly found its hour had come, when the echoes of the Parisian Revolution went reverberating through the politics of Europe. The object of this party, steadily pursued for ten years, had been the destruction of the old union between the Duchies, and the subjection of Schleswig to Denmark. At the head of 15,000 men, the revolutionary Club of the Casino, headed by one Orla Lehmann, whose toast some time previous had been, "Let us write with bloody swords our laws upon the Schleswig-Holsteiners' backs," marched to the palace of the King, and demanded the incorporation of Schleswig. The alternative given to the King, if he refused, was, that the people would be driven to the self-assistance of despair. "Fortvivlelsens selvhjelp," which forms one of the mottoes on the reverse. The King yielded; and forthwith the German Ministry, which had till then governed the Duchies for Copenhagen, was driven forth, and the incorporation decreed.

On this being known in the Duchies, and that an invasion of Schleswig by Danish troops was immediately to be apprehended, a Provisional Government was named, who assumed the reins of administration, and have ever since ruled in the name of the rightful Duke Frederick VII., who, in his capacity of King of Denmark, had invaded them. From the proclamation they then put forward, calling upon the people to arrested resistance against foreign invasion, is taken the other motto on this side of the Medal, "Recht und Gerechtichkeit stehn uns zur seite" ("Right and Justice stand on our side").

I must apologise for the length to which I have been forced to go, but it was impossible to condense so much historical matter into a shorter space.

I remain, your obedient servant, R. B. D. M.

(The accompanying Engraving is larger than the actual size of the Medal, which is 1¾ inch in diameter).

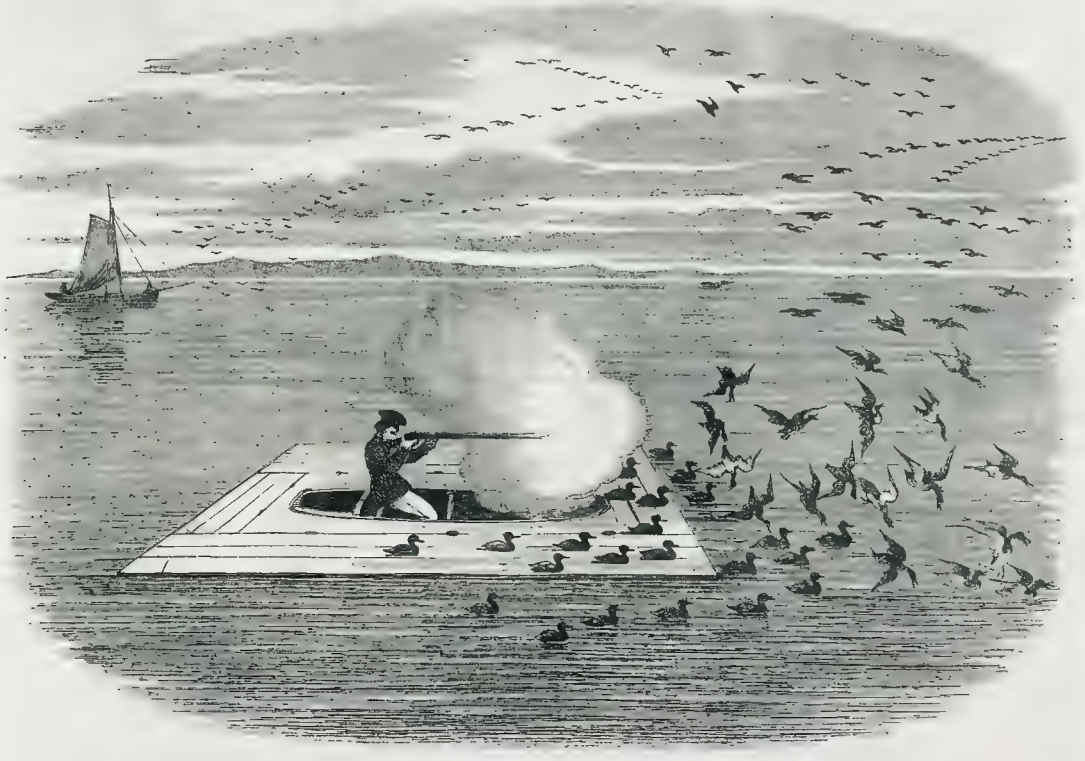
* An English edition of this work, entitled "The Policy of Denmark towards the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein," was published by Messrs. Longmans, in the course of last summer.

DUCK SHOOTING ON THE POTOMAC.

IN the autumn, the ducks, warned by the cold breezes and forbidding shores of the north that winter comes on apace, collect their families, which they have raised in safety on the lonely waters of the great lakes and amid those marshes where the sportsman seldom penetrates, and commence their migration to the sunny shores of the south.

Tempted by the still inviting shores of the Potomac, they linger a while upon her waters, and give to the surrounding sportsmen opportunities for exercising their skill. No time is lost: every one at all imbued with the spirit of Nimrod shoulders his piece and betakes himself to the scene of action. At first, the ducks are easily approached and shot; but they are soon rendered excessively shy by the incessant discharge of musketry from every nook and possible place of concealment. The sportsman then resorts to all manner of decoys, in order to approach them. Sometimes he covers his canoe with green bushes, and floats quietly with the current among the unsuspecting flock, and obtains a fair shot. The gun used is one made expressly for this sport, and bears the name of "Potomac duck gun." It is a short and very heavy piece, with a muzzle two inches in diameter, and is sometimes made to work on a swivel in the bow of the canoe. It carries a load of shot weighing five ounces, and the destruction dealt upon a flock just rising from the water can be imagined.

One individual, who had tried in vain many plans, was one day seen to roll into the water a number of pumpkins; these drifted in among the ducks, and were soon scarcely noticed by them. Our man then brought forth a huge



WILD DUCK SHOOTING ON THE POTOMAC.

pumpkin, well hollowed out, with holes for his eyes and mouth. This he placed upon his head, stripped himself, and swam gently towards the ducks. They scarcely noticed the pumpkin; and our hero succeeded in drawing many a poor duck under the water, who had only time to give a quick quack, when he was no more, and hung quietly to the captor's belt, without even attracting the attention of his comrades.

But one device attracted my notice especially, and I have given you a sketch of it (see Engraving). This successful admiralty. The hunter builds him a small skiff with very low sides; this he surmounts with a platform of boards, and paints the whole so as scarcely to be distinguished from the water: on this platform and around it he places his wooden decoy ducks, and then himself at the bottom of the skiff. In the meantime he has a confederate, who, in the boat in the distance (see Illustration), sails around and scares up the ducks; they alights or hover around the decoy ducks, and our fortunate sportsman rising, deals death among them. He sometimes kills at one shot fifteen or twenty. The sport does not last long, as they soon become w. ary of the beautiful but treacherous water, and hasten to the lagoons and bayens of Florida, where they can feed and sport undisturbed.

The canvass-back is considered far the best for the table; and, indeed, epicures say that they are unequalled for delicacy, and at the same time flavour, in the duck line.—*From a Correspondent.*

FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

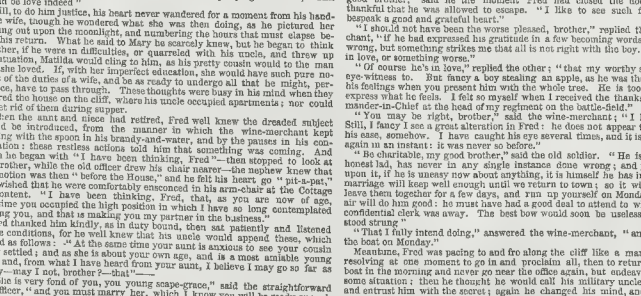
BY THOMAS MILLER.

(*Continued from page 427.*)

CHAPTER VII.

In the evening, Fred and his pretty cousin went out for a walk in the moonlight on the cliffs in the direction of Ramsgate. He was at last certain, from the conversation over dinner, that nothing was known of his marriage; and, as he had taken two or three glasses of champagne, he felt much lighter about the heart than he had before done during the day

They walked along for some time in silence, except at intervals, when a few common-place observations were exchanged, looking over the sea, where the moonshine slivered thousands of waves, and went stretching along like a pathway of light until it was lost in the far distance. They listened to the deep murmur of the ocean, the low thunder of the waves that broke upon the beach, and heard some bell that marked the time ringing far out at sea, as the "good ship" glided on her way to a distant land.



"I like you very well," answered Fred; "why should I not? Now, supposing I were to say, that if my uncle wished me to marry you, and I were willing, what should you say if I asked you to consent to it?"

"I should first ask you if you loved me?" replied Mary, in a tone of voice which was scarcely raised above a whisper.

Fred felt her eyes were upon him, although he could not see them for the shadow made by her bonnet; so he sighed, and said, "And what is love, my pretty cousin?"

"I cannot tell," answered Mary; "though I have often thought about it. My love would be ever to think of him on whom my affections were centred. He alone would fill my heart and thoughts; his image would never be absent from me day nor night; I should never be weary of looking at him, and when he was absent I should sit listening for the sound of his returning footsteps. All my study would be to make him happy, to anticipate his wishes. When he was weary I should sit and watch beside him, when sad I should comfort him, and should he ever be so unfortunate as to fall into difficulties I should almost be glad, for then the sincerity of my love would be tested." The beautiful girl raised her face to heaven as she ceased speaking, and, as the moonlight fell upon it, it seemed as if Love himself was hovering near her, and throwing over her countenance the white radiance of his silver wings. She then turned towards the sea, and saw the waves chasing one another, as if in play, and Fred felt that in her strong emotion her arm trembled as it rested on his own, and he could not help saying to himself, "This would be love indeed!"

Still, to him justice, his heart never wandered for a moment from his handsome wife, though he wondered what she was then doing, as he pictured her looking out upon the moonlight, and numbering the hours that must elapse before his return. What he said to Mary he scarcely knew, but he began to think whether, if he were in difficulties, or quarrelled with his uncle, and threw up his situation, Matilda would cling to him, as his pretty cousin would do were a man that she loved. If, with her imperfect education, she would have such pure notions of the duties of a wife, and be as ready to undergo all that he might, perchance, have to pass through. Fred was never busy in his mind when they entered the house on the cliff, where his uncle occupied apartments; nor could he get rid of them during supper.

When the aunt and niece had retired, Fred well knew the dreaded subject would be introduced, from the manner in which the wine-merchant kept playing with the spoon in his brandy-and-water, and by the pauses in his conversation: these restless actions told him that something was coming. And when he began with "I have been thinking, Fred"—then seemed to look at his brother, while the old officer drew his chair nearer—the nephew knew that the motion was then "before the House," and he felt his heart go "pit-a-pat," and wished that he were comfortably ensconced in his arm-chair at the Cottage of Content. "I have been thinking, Fred, that, as you are now of age, it is time you occupied the high position in which I have so long contemplated placing you, and that is making you my partner in the business."

Fred chanked him kindly, as in duty bound, then sat patiently and listened to the conditions, for he well knew that his uncle would append these, which he did as follows: "At the same time your aunt is anxious to see your cousin lady, and, from what I have heard from your aunt, I believe I may go so far as to say—may I not, brother?—that"——

"She is very fond of you, you young scape-grace," said the straightforward old officer, "and you must marry her, which I know you will be ready enough to do, and I wish you every happiness, my partner in the business."

Fred shook him kindly, as in duty bound, then sat patiently and listened to the conditions, for he well knew that his uncle would append these, which he did as follows: "At the same time your aunt is anxious to see your cousin Mary settled; and as she is about your own age, and is a most amiable young lady, and, from what I have heard from your aunt, I believe I may go so far as to say—may I not, brother?—that"——

"She is very fond of you, you young scape-grace," said the straightforward old officer, "and you must marry her, which I know you will be ready enough to do, and I wish you every happiness, my partner in the business."

Fred rushed

not leaving their wives a single change of anything, but stripping the house. There was Nancy Houghton's husband, for instance—but I'll tell you all about that some other time. Dearv me! if any of those housebreakers knew that there were two lone women and so much money in a place like this, why they would murder us in our beds. I think the best thing would be to bury it somewhere in the garden, after dark; but then some of Fred's mouldiwarps might throw it up. I think, if I put it in a saucepan, and left it all night upon the hob, it would be safe: but these thieves generally break in in the dark, and they might run against the saucepan and knock it down; then they would hear the money rattle. I'll put it at the bottom of the clothes-basket, and sometimes they carry off the clothes-basket and all. I'll sew it up in one of the mattresses, that will be the best; I can draw it up again as neatly as if the seam had never been opened. He's not so bad, after all; for if he has run away and left you, he's done it like a gentleman. I will say that of him, if I never set eyes on him again." And leaving her daughter this consolation, she went up-stairs to secure the money.

But comfort was nearer at hand than Matilda anticipated, for, before her mother returned down-stairs, Tollerton came in with a letter. It had been sent by some one Fred knew, who came in town in the same chaise as his uncle, for he was aware that she could not hear from him before Tuesday, if he sent by post; so he addressed it in an inclosure to Tollerton, with the following note:—

"Dear T., If you would save the most beautiful, the most affectionate from misery—if ever you were attached to your fanciful friend—if you ever found a pleasure in giving happiness to a doating heart, please forward or take this to per address, and state that matters of most important business, which I have to negotiate for the house, will detain me until to-morrow, in consequence of the samples not arriving as per order—or anything, my friend! my brother!——My life, my happiness—the happiness of my angel is in your hands. Fly! fly! fly! and make her happy. Any expense you may be put to for cab-hire, &c., please debit to my account. My heart is in your hand.

"Yours faithfully while this heart quivers, "F. H.

"P.S.—Unless I can escape, I am to be married to my cousin. I believe my uncle has purchased the license. Oh, my friend! my heart is sinking and trembling on the verge of bigamy as I now do—never be so near transportation for life, with, I believe, hard labour. Please inquire of your young friend, the barrister, whether they crop the hair of convicts."

Tollerton smiled and sighed as he read the note, and wished he had no greater trouble to endure than to marry Fred's pretty cousin. That day he was detained rather later than usual at the Bank; but, no sooner was he released, than he called a cab, and, without any luncheon, went munching two three-o'clock buns as he rode along, and made the best of his way to fulfil his friend's mission.

Tollerton had envied the little note, which, with trembling hand, she raised to her lips, while two big tears stood for a moment upon her fringed eyelashes before they fell, and her tongue faltered as she begged of him to excuse her for a few moments, while she hurried up-stairs, her heart beating like a drum, to read her husband's letter.

What though it was high-flown and nonsensical; it came from the heart, and reached the heart it was intended for. It seemed to break the silence around her, and as she read she fancied she again heard his voice, for it was filled with those endearing terms which a woman loves to hear, when she loves as well. It comforted her, and brought promise that on the morrow they should be together.

(To be continued.)

LITERATURE.

The Emperors of Rome from Augustus to Constantine. By Mrs. Hamilton Gray. Hatchard, Piccadilly.

The history of Imperial Rome told in the biographies of the Emperors, adapted to young persons, and adorned with numerous wood-cuts, is a useful book. Mrs. Gray has taken great pains in compiling it. Her style is plain and copious, rather than otherwise. At present, books of this description are much better written, more carefully compiled, and much better ornamented than formerly. It was a reproach to England that she had no good elementary school-books; but, by the exertions of many distinguished authors and publishers, that reproach is no longer deserved. Mrs. Gray's book is one that helps to remove it: she would have made it better for the purpose had she spared some reflections, and more rigidly confined herself to narrative. By judicious condensation, she might much reduce the bulk of the volume—which contains nearly 600 pages—to the advantage of both her readers and her publishers pockets. The period treated of by this book is very important, including the rise and progress of Christianity; but, except as the Emperors came into conflict with the Christians, that does not belong to their biography. The present, too, is only a fourth portion of a work; and we rather shrunk from a history of Rome "embracing the whole period from its infancy to its close," in four thick volumes, for young people. We are right in saying that much of the history of that period has yet to be written; but it must be written for men, before it can be made useful for children; it must be composed for the learned, before it can be compiled for the volume. The process of research and abridgment are rarely successfully performed by the same person. Mrs. Gray's book fills a vacancy in our course of historical instruction for young persons, and will be acceptable to teachers and learners.

Poems. By William Allingham. Chapman and Hall.

These Poems are modestly introduced to us as the mere trials of an apprentice to the Muses, who prints them for the self-improvement involved in the mysterious process of carrying a small volume through the press. Mr. Allingham's volume betrays an acquaintance with the later school of poets now living, and we think that his mind is able and willing to sympathize with the spirit of the present time. It is rather didactic than descriptive. He labours at the picturesque, but reflection is to him a natural and easy exertion of the understanding. In his search for the striking, he sometimes aims at the quaint, and evidently is apt to mistake the eccentric for the original. One example must suffice:—

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

Three days agone
Her hand was won
By suitor that was skilled to woo;
And now come we,
In state, to see
The Church's ceremonials due.

The bride, in white
Is clad aright,
And in the carriage closely hid;
No bride-maid's feet—
For too, too pale
The cheek beneath its downcast lid.

White favours rest
On every breast;
And yet methinks we seem not gay.
The church is cold,
The priest is old,
Now who will give the bride away?

Bowed sexton there,
With frosty hair,
Stand forward and discharge thy trust.
Priest's words sound forth:

They're "Earth to earth,
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust."

Withdrawn in gloom
Waits Death the groom;
(His wedding-chimes how slow they swing!)
With icy grip
He woos will clip
Her finger with the wormy ring.

The match is fair;
This silent pair,
Here to each other given for ever,
Were lovers long,
Were plighted strong
With oaths and bonds that nought could sever.

So sisters two
Are parted now,
Quitting the home where both drew breath;
The Soul made wife
To the Prince of Life,
The Body wedded to King Death.

Such a poem undoubtedly shows original talent; but the following is in a much chaster and more consistent style:—

THE THREE FLOWERS.

A Pilgrim light, for travel bound,
Trippʼd through a gay parterre:
The cool fresh dew was on the ground,
The lark's song in the air.
He chose a bud as blue as heaven,
Ere turnʼd he to depart:
And kissʼd it over seven times seven,
And stored it next his heart.
How happy I might the tender thing,
So passionately pressed,
Have kept the sweetness of its spring,
Nor withʼer'd in his breast.

He strode along through cultured fields
By sturdy conquest won;
And blessʼd the shade the woodland yields
From too oppressive sun.
But spying first a pink red bloom—
Come good or evil hap,

His airy precipice he climb,
To set it in his cap:
Then on with dauntless step he went,
But never taking heed
How leafy leaf the prize was shent,
And scatterʼd in his speed.

Oʼer moorlands wended he his way;
The heather far and near
Stemmʼd in the light of sinking day,
And of the waning year,
His bent regard descrʼed a flower
As rarely as upper snow,
Whose subtle fragrance had the power
To bring him kneeling low.
He stoopʼd to it—he fell asleep—
The sun's last ray had set;
And oh, that slumber was so deep,
He has not wakenʼd yet!

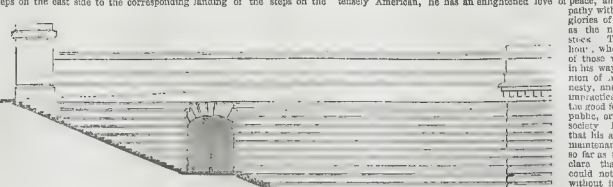
A narrative of considerable pretensions, entitled "The Music Master," has the merit of a simple pathos, such as to justify us in accepting the small volume before us as the promise of much better things.

Illustrated Duties of the Olden Time. Foilhorp, Brighton; Hogue, London

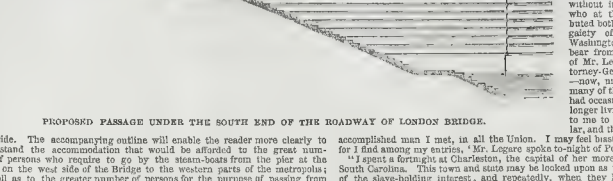
Good old Mr Newberry, of St. Paul's Churchyard, was content to encase his little books in a motley wrapper, of a very remote school of design. What would he have said had he lived to behold this gay nursery quarto, in its gay green binding, with Jacobean gilt tracle-work? Equally surprised would he be with the interior of this holiday volume, in which each Duty is neatly engraved, with beside it a picturesque illustration of its incidents. Thus, we have "Humpty Dumpty, and the King's Horses and the King's Men," of the olden time. "Little Bo-Peep" is in three scenes—the loss, the dream, and the tail-less sheep. The "Song of Sixpence" has its separate incidents told in distinct groups, well contrasted. "One who is so Merry" is a pretty piece of fairy-work. In "Rock-a-by Baby," the mother is weeping for her last infant, who is slung on the tree-top, where guardian sprites are watching. "Goosey Goosey Gander" has an Elizabethan carved staircase to wander on. "Good King Arthur" stealing the barley-meal, and the Queen frying the pudding, is the very *picturesque criminis*. Each of the twenty-nine subjects has a "stick" border or frame, and the title-page is printed in gold and silver. Altogether, it would be difficult to point to a child's book more confused in such purely artistic taste as the "Illustrated Duties of the Olden Time."

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT AT LONDON BRIDGE.

In our Journal of November 1st, we noticed a plan proposed by Mr. Dawson, for a Passage Way at the south end of London Bridge, from the first landing of the steps on the east side to the corresponding landing of the steps on the west side. The accompanying outline will enable the reader more clearly to understand the accommodation that would be afforded to the great number of persons who require to go by the steam-boats from the pier at the stairs on the west side of the Bridge to the western parts of the metropolis; as well as to the greater number of persons for the purpose of passing from one side of the bridge to the other without the risk of accidents in crossing the roadway, usually thronged with carriages of every description. The passengers to and from the Brighton, Dover, North Kent, and Greenwich Railways, the termini of which are all in this immediate vicinity, could scarcely fail to appreciate the advantages of such an improvement, which in no way would interfere with the stability of the Bridge, and, in regard to appearance, would be decidedly ornamental.



PROPOSED PASSAGE UNDER THE SOUTH END OF THE ROADWAY OF LONDON BRIDGE.



SECTION OF ROADWAY.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

The following are the most prominent portions of the lecture delivered by the Earl of Carlisle at the Leeds Mechanics' Institution on Friday evening last:—

"It is my wish to touch very lightly upon any point which among us, among even some of us now here, may be matter of controversy. I, however, honestly think that the experience of the United States does not as yet enable them to decide on either side the argument between the established and voluntary systems in religion. Take the towns by themselves, and I think the voluntary principle appears fully adequate to satisfy all religious exigences. Then it must to remembered that the class which makes that ability elsewhere, scarcely, if at all, exists in America. It is the blessed privilege of the United States, and it is one which goes very far to counterbalance any drawbacks at which I may have to hint, that they really have not, as a class, any poor among them. A beggar is what you never see. On the other hand, over their immense tracts of territory, the voluntary system has not sufficed to produce sufficient religious accommodation. It may, however, be truly questioned whether any establishment would be equal to that function. This is, however, one among the many questions which the Republican experience of America has not yet solved. As matters stand at present, indifference to religion cannot fairly be laid to her charge. Probably, religious extremes are pushed farther than elsewhere. There certainly is a breadth and universality of religious liberty which I do not regard without some degree of envy." (Applause.)

"The House of Representatives, the more popular branch of the government, returned by universal suffrage, assemble in a chamber of very imposing appearance, arranged rather like a theatre, in shape like the arc of a bow, but it is the worst room for hearing I ever was in; we hear complaints occasionally of our Houses of Parliament, old and new, but they are faultless in comparison. In parts of the house it is impossible to hear anybody; in others it answers all the purposes of a whispering-gallery, and I have heard members carry on a continuous dialogue while a debate was storming around them. Both in the senate and the house every member has a most commodious arm-chair, a desk for his papers, and a spitting-box, to which he does not always confine himself. I went very often, and it was impossible to surpass the attention I received; some members seat in the body of the house was always given to me, and I was at liberty to remain there during the whoe of the debate, or write my letters as I chose The palpable distinction between them and our House of Commons I should say to be this—we are more noisy, and they are more disorderly. They do not cheer, they do not cough, but constantly several are speaking at a time; and they evince a contemptuous disregard for the decisions of their speaker. They have no recognised leaders of the different parties, the members of government not being allowed to have seats in other House of Congress; and the different parties do not occupy distinct quarters in the house, so that you may often hear a furious wrangle being carried on between two nearly contiguous members. While I was at Washington, the question of slavery, or at least of points connected with slavery, gave the chief colour and animation to the discussions in the House of Representatives. Old Mr. Adams, the ex-President of the United States, occupied, without doubt, the most prominent position; he presented a very striking appearance, standing up erect at the age of seventy-five, having once filled the highest post attainable by an American citizen, with trembling hands and eager eyes, in defence of the right of petition—the right to petition against the continuance of slavery in the district of Columbia, with a majority of the house usually deciding against him, and a portion of it lashed into noise and storm. I thought it was very near being, and to some extent it was, quite a sublime position; but it rather detracted from the grandeur of the effect at least, that his every excitement was as great as to pitch his voice almost into a screech, and to make him more disorderly than all the rest. He put one in mind of a fine old game-cock, and occasionally showed great energy and power of sarcasm. I had certainly an opportunity of forming my opinion, as I sat through a speech of his that lasted three days; but then it is fair to mention that the actual sittings hardly last above three hours a day—about four dinner is ready, and they go away for the day, differing much herein from our practice; and on this occasion they frequently allowed Mr. Adams to sit down to rest. All the time, I believe, he was not himself for the discontinuance of slavery, even in the district of Columbia, but he contended that the constitution had accorded the free right of petition. One morning he presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union, which raised a great tempest. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, a fine and graceful speaker, moved a vote of censure upon him. Another member, whom I need not name, the ablest and fiercest champion whom I heard on the southern or slave-holder side, made a most savage onslaught on Mr. Adams; then up got that "old man eloquent" and no one could have reproached him with not understanding how to speak even daggers. His brave but somewhat troublous spirit has passed from the scenes upon which he played so conspicuous a part, but he has left behind him some words of fire, the sparks of which are not yet extinct. Nothing came of all this stir: I used to meet Mr. Adams at dinner while it was on, very calm and undisturbed. After seeing and hearing what takes place in some of those sittings, one is tempted to think that the Union must break up next morning; but the flame appeared to consider itself almost as quickly as it ignited. The debates in the senate, during the same period, were dignified, business-like, and not very lively; so it may be judged which house had most attraction for the passing traveller. I heard Mr. Clay in the senate once, but every one told me that he was labouring under feebleness and exhaustion, so that I could only perceive the great man in the tones of his voice. I think the most attractive quality was still more perceivable in private intercourse, as I certainly never met any public man, either in his own country or in mine, always excepting Mr. Canning, who exercised such fascination over the minds and affections of his friends and followers as Henry Clay. I thought his society most attractive, easy, simple, and genial, with great natural dignity. If his country make better men presidents, I should applaud their virtue in resisting the spell of his eloquent attractions. When the actual list is considered, my respect for the discernment elicited by universal suffrage does not stand at a very high point. Another great man, Daniel Webster, I could not hear in either House of Congress, because he then filled, as he does now, the high office of Secretary of State; but it is quite enough to beam on he jutting dark brow and cavernous eyes, and massive forehead, to be assured that they are the abode of as much, if not more, intellect than any head you perhaps ever remarked.

For many, if not for all reasons, I am well content that he should be against at the head of the American Cabinet; for I feel sure, that, while he is ever intensely American, he has an enlightened love of peace, and a cordial sympathy with the fortunes and glories of the old, as well as the new Anglo-Saxon stock. The late Mr. Calhoun, who impressed most of those who were thrown in his way with a high opinion of his ability, his honesty, and, I may add, his unpracticability, I had not the good fortune to hear in public, or meet in private society. It is well known that his attachment to the maintenance of slavery went so far as to lead him to declare that real freedom could not be maintained without it. Among those who at that time contributed both to the credit and gaiety of the society of Washington, I cannot forbear from adding the name of Mr. Legare, then the Attorney-General of the Union —now, unhappily, like too many of those whom I have had occasion to mention, no longer living. He appeared to me to be the best scholar, and the most generally accomplished man I met, in all the Union. I may feel biassed in his favour, for I find among my entries, 'Mr. Legare spoke to-night of Pope as the highest.'

"I spent a fortnight at Charleston, the capital of her more energetic sister, South Carolina. This town and state may be looked upon as the head-quarters of the slave-holding interest, and repeatedly, when they have thought that the policy of the North too encroaching either upon questions relating to what they term their peculiar institutions, which is their euphonious description of slavery, or, when we should feel a juster sympathy with them, upon questions relating to the protection of the northern manufactures in opposition to a liberal commercial policy, they have not only held the very highest tone in favour of a dissolution of the Union, but they have proceeded to overt acts of resistance. I am bound to say that I spent my time there very pleasantly. There was much gaiety and unbounded hospitality. I have made no disguise of what my opinions upon slavery were, are, and ever must be; but it would be uncandid to deny that the planter in the Southern States has much more in his manner and mode of intercourse that resembles the English country gentleman than any other class of his countrymen; he is more easy, companionable, fond of country life and out-of-door sports. I went with a remarkably agreeable party to spend a day at the rice-plantation of one of their chief proprietors: he had the credit of being an excellent manager, and his negroes, young and old, seemed well taken care of and looked after; he repelled the idea, not of educating them that is highly penal by the law of the state—but of letting them have any religious instruction. I was told by others that there was considerable improvement in this respect. Many whom I met entertained no doubt that slavery would subsist among them for ever; others were inclined to think that it would wear out. While I was willing not to shut my eyes to any of the more favourable external symptoms or mitigations of slavery, other indications could not come across my path without producing deep repugnance. On the very first night of my arrival I heard the first sound of a curfew-bell; on inquiry, I was told that after it had sounded every night at about nine o'clock, no coloured person, slave or free—mark that! might be seen in the streets. One morning, accordingly, I saw a great crowd of coloured persons in the street, and I found that they were waiting to see a large number of their colour, who had been taken up the night before on their return from a ball, escorted in their ball-dresses from the gaol to the court-house. Indeed, it was almost principally with relation to the free blacks that the anomalous and indefensible working of the system appeared there to develop itself. I was told that the slaves themselves looked down upon the free blacks, and called them rubbish. I must not omit to state that I saw one slave auction in the open street, arising from the insolvency of the previous owner: a crowd stood round the platform, on which sat the auctioneer, and beside him were placed in succession the lots of negroes. I heard the auctioneer tell one old man, whom I could have hardly distinguished from a white person, that he had been bought by a good master. One could not help shuddering at the future lot of those who were the subjects of such a congratulation. In point of neatness, cleanliness, and order, the slave-holding states appeared to stand in about the same relation to the free, as Ireland does to England: everything appears slovenly, ill-arranged, incomplete, windows do not shut, doors do not fasten; there is a superabundance of hands to do everything, and little is thoroughly done.

"Passing from the physical to the moral atmosphere, amidst all the vaunted equality of the American freemen, there seemed to be a more implicit deference to custom, a more passive submission to what is assumed to be the public opinion of the day or hour, than would be paralleled in many aristocratic or even despotic communities. This quiet acquiescence in the prevailing tone, this complete abnegation of individual sentiment, is naturally most perceptible in the domain of politics; but I thought that it also in no inconsiderable degree prevaded the social circle, bassed the decisions of the judicial bench, and even infected the solemn teachings of the pulpit. To this source may probably, in some measure, be traced the remarkable similarity in the manners, deportment, conversation, and tone of feeling, which has so generally struck travellers from abroad in American society. Who that has seen can ever forget the slow and melancholy silence of the couples who walk arm-in-arm to the tables of the great hotels, or of the unsocial groups who gather round the greasy meals of the steam-boats, to wind up the five minutes meal, come like shadows, so they fall. One of their able public men made an observation to me, which struck me as pungent, and perhaps true, that it was probably the country in which there was less misery and less happiness than in any other of the world.

"If we ascend from social to political life, and from manners to institutions, we should find that the endless cycles of electioneering preparations and contests, although they may be carried on for the most part without any serious turbulence, or overt bribery, by which they are sometimes but too notoriously disgraced among ourselves, still leave no intermission for repose in the public mind, by engrossing all the energies of existence; absorbing to themselves every other question of internal and foreign policy; lead their public men—I will not say their best, but the average of them to pander to the worst prejudices, the meanest tastes, the most malignant resentments of the people; at each change of administration incite the new rulers to carry the spirit of proscription into every department of the public service, from the minister at a great foreign court to the postmaster of some half-barbarous outpost—thus tending to render those very functions ought to withdraw them the most completely from party influences the most unscrupulous partisans; and would make large masses welcome war and even aequiesce in ruin, if it appeared that they could thus counteract the antagonistic faction, and eliminate the rival leader, or remotely influence the election of the next President."

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Association of the Province of Upper Canada was held at the town of Niagara, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of September last.

The spot selected is admirably adapted to the purpose, being easy of access by means of steam navigation to all parts of the province and the neighbouring states of the American Republic. Situated some sixteen miles from the great Falls of Niagara, and, in a favourable condition of the atmosphere, within the sound of the ceasing waters, it has also connected with it historical recollections of no mean interest. There the loyalists of the old war, whose adherence to the Royal cause resulted in their own expatriation, and the confiscation of their property, found a last rest: "for the sole of their foot," and planting the British standard in the then unbroken wilderness, began life again, and made for themselves homes which many of their descendants are still in the enjoyment of. There the first Parliament of Upper Canada assembled under Governor Simcoe; and, in these primitive times, political parties being unformed, the orators were few and their work light, so that the "business of the state" was transacted in as few hours as it now takes weeks.

The Association is a very youthful institution, the present being but the fifth year of its existence. The first Exhibition was held at Toronto, the second at Hamilton, the third at Cobourg, and the fourth at Kingston. Each succeeding one has been a decided improvement upon the predecessor; and the last was characterised by competent judges, as little inferior, in many respects, to some of the earlier exhibitions of the same description in the mother country, whose example in this, as in many other matters, we feel it a delight, as well as a benefit, to follow.

The revenue of our Association is derived from several sources. First, a liberal annual parliamentary grant of £600 out of the provincial funds; secondly, subscriptions from members—the payment of five shillings constituting an annual, that of £2 10s. a life member, thirdly, voluntary grants from the funds of township and county societies; fourthly, the payment of a small fee or entrance into the show-ground; and, finally, a contribution from the locality

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—THE EXHIBITION AT NIAGARA.

where the show is held, which is considered a sort of recompense to the Association for the benefits its meeting confers upon such locality.

The Exhibition ground at Niagara was inclosed by a board-fence ten feet high, octagonal in form, each side of the octagon measuring 350 feet in length. Inside the inclosure were erected suitable buildings for the several departments of the Exhibition; and outside were refreshment booths, and the "wonderful sights" and amusements which are commonly assembled in incongruous abundance at "old country fairs."

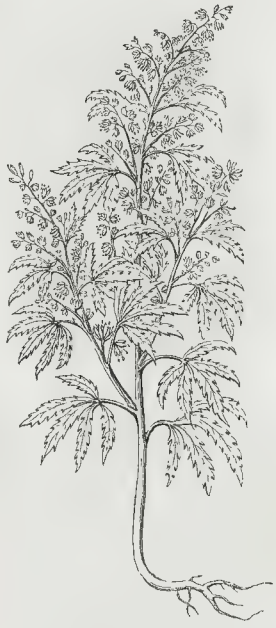
It is estimated that the show-ground was visited by 20,000 persons, including a large number of mechanics and farmers from the United States. The number of premiums awarded was 600, amounting to about £1000; and the competition in many of the classes was very great, fourteen entries being an ordinary number—these, in some instances, swelling to as many as twenty-seven. These facts demonstrate the wide-spread interest excited by the occasion. The show of horned cattle, horses, sheep, and swine was pronounced highly gratifying, and exceedingly creditable to our agriculturists, many of whom, by importing choice animals from Britain, and paying close attention to the art of breeding, have, in a few years, effected a wonderful change. Several other departments of the Exhibition were well sustained, and various articles of machinery and manufacture, as well as farm implements, indicated a rate of advancement which augurs well for the future. But the show of our staple product, wheat, was the crowning feature of the Exhibition. It is to be remarked, that the Canada Company annually furnishes the Association with £25, to be awarded as a premium to the exhibitor of the best twenty-five bushels of this grain, the Association giving £12 10s. for the second best. At Niagara there were twenty-one competitors for these prizes: the sample which gained the first weighed 67 lb. per bushel, grown by Mr. D. Christie, of Dumfries, a portion of which will be sent to the Grand Exhibition in England; while the lightest shown weighed 63 lb. per bushel. Several American gentlemen, thoroughly acquainted with their own country, said that even the "Genesee Flats," celebrated as the very best land in the Union for the cultivation of wheat, cannot compete successfully in that particular with Upper Canada.

As a whole, the Exhibition proved not merely the excellence of Upper Canada as an agricultural country, and the skill with which its farmers are turning that excellence to account, but also that there is a spirit abroad which will not rest satisfied unless the rate of progress for the future, at least, equals that of the past. This great province is fast increasing in wealth and population, and there can be little doubt of the fortunes of a country which seventy years ago was an uncultivated desert, but is now inhabited by nearly a million of souls, possessing in abundance all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life, and living under political and educational institutions evincing a high standard of intelligence and refinement.

The accompanying View shews the Exhibition ground, with part of the town of Niagara in the distance, from a Sketch by Mr. G. F. Price, of Toronto.

CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HEMP.

HEMP belongs to a class of plants (*Urtica*) totally different from the flaxworts. The common stinging-nettle, dead-nettle, or wild hemp, will serve as popular illustrations of the Hemp plant. It differs from the usually cultivated plants, in having the female and male flowers on separate stems.



HEMP (MALE).

The soil best adapted to the growth of Hemp is a rich strong mould, or light clayey loam: all the best Hemp soils contain a portion of sand, which keeps the soil open. Hemp cannot be pulled on strong clays. During the last Continental war, Hemp was grown on bog land, in the neighbourhood of Crowland and Spalding, but was discontinued before its conclusion, owing to its producing an inferior article. Under ordinary culture, the produce of Hemp will amount to 60 or 70 stone per acre. When grown under favourable circumstances, Hemp is a plant of rapid growth, frequently in this country obtaining a height of six, and sometimes of seven, feet. It is reported, however, to attain in Italy, and warm Oriental climates, a height occasionally of from 15 to 18 feet, without any diminution of the equal texture and fineness of its fibre.

When the farmer has selected the portion of land intended for Hemp, it should be ploughed in November into six-yard ridges, so that it may mellow during the succeeding frosts. Early in March the land should be cross-ploughed, if the weather is dry, and remain in that state until April, at which season it should be well harrowed, rolled, harrowed, and cleared of weeds, twitch, &c.: twitch and horsemint are fatal to Hemp. The roller and harrow must be applied as often as is requisite to get the soil into a fine tilth, in which state it may be allowed to remain for a few days for the weeds to sprout and the ungathered roots to dry up; after which the land must be ploughed the same way of the field in which it is intended to grow the crop, the sets being laid six or eight yards wide. By the time these repeated ploughings, harrowings, &c. are accomplished, the month of April will be somewhat advanced, at which period the farmer must have his manure ready: 20 tons at least of well-rotted mixed stable and feeding-shed manure should be applied to an acre. The manure should be carefully and evenly spread on the side of the field intended to be first ploughed, the plough following immediately after the spreader: the spreader of the manure must be directed to throw out half the heap next to the ploughman first, and then turn down the other half; by this means the manure is not dried up by the sun. The ploughman must be careful not to cut a furrow more than six inches deep, for Hemp requires as many seams as possible for the seeds to fall in along with the manure.

An acre of land requires from two-and-a-half to three bushels of seed: if the Hemp is required to be manufactured into linen, two pecks more should be added. The best season for sowing hemp is from the 1st to the 12th of May—a few days later *must do*, if the weather is wet: if sown later than the 12th of May, the fibre generally grows thin and weak.

Hemp should never be sown earlier than the 15th of April; the first week in May will be found the best period, for Hemp is a most unprofitable crop unless sown on a soil sufficiently rich to force it rapidly forward. It is better to wait a short period for genial weather, rather than incur the risk of the crop being destroyed by a spring frost.

When Hemp is sown prior to the 12th of May, it is fit to pull for white or linen purposes about the 12th of August: previous to that period, the fibre will *not have set*, nor the male have shed its pollen. It was a practice, many years ago, when White Hemp ruled high, to pull the weak plants and all the male stems immediately after the pollen was shed, and leave the female stems to stand for seed. This labour was performed by women and old men. The price of pulling 100 gleans, as they were termed, was 1s., or 1s. 2d. per hundred of six score. After the Hemp was pulled and tied round the head with four or five of its own stalks, it was laid down in rows with the root part spread out; and a man went round in the evening, with a boy or woman, to set it up in stooks of five or six gleans—the boy taking a fork, such as farmers generally use, to knock and shake out the soil from the roots, and scrape out the undergrowth that lies in the bottom of the stems. In the course of a few days it will be ready to take to the water; before doing so, it will require tying near the roots. This is usually done with a band composed of twisted leaf-reed, cut for the purpose two or three days previously. The gleans must then be jumped on the ground to level the roots. When the Hemp is carried to the water, care must be taken that the tops of the Hemp ban; well over the sides in order to cover the stems well; for if the covering sods touch the stems at the sides, the fibres turn black at the points of contact. The sods with which it is necessary to cover the Hemp whilst in the water are generally cut adjacent thereto, and are usually replaced when done with. The sods are sometimes cut with a rip and sod-spade; sometimes with a paring plough, and then cut into short lengths by a spade. Great attention has to be paid to the process of watering or retting. After laying the sods over the heap, they must be frequently trod upon, in order to sink them, and make the water appear between the sods; care must be taken that the roots of the Hemp are put lowest in the water. The treading must be repeated every day, until the Hemp is ready to be taken out of the water, which will be from nine to ten days if the weather is warm, and rather longer if the weather is cold. Considerable experience is requisite before a person becomes a thorough judge on this point. The following rules, if strictly followed, will serve as pretty safe guides:—When the retting is supposed to have gone far enough, take a gleam from the middle of the water, from which take out a stem; then hold the stem by the root end, and draw the thumb-nail up the stem to the top. If the fibre slip up the stem, it will be sufficiently retted; if not, it will require another day, or perhaps more. Also, spread the gleam on its side to dry; it will do so in the course of the day: if the stem then breaks freely, and the fibre leaves it easily, it will be properly retted.

The sods must now be taken off. Two men will be required to take out the gleams—one to lift them partly out of the water with a fork (root first); the other to take them from him with a fork, and land them on the ground, which is technically termed a couch. The next day (for if suffered to remain longer on the couch, it heats and rots) it is carted out and taken to grass land that has been mown and the hay taken off previously for some time, so that a considerable quantity of new grass has grown, which prevents the fibre from being much injured by worms. When laid out on the eddish, it should be evenly spread, by women, in rows. It will require to lie on the eddish perhaps three weeks or more, for the fibre to become free and bleached. It will require turning over with a light poll, putting the pole underneath the top part, and lifting it over. This must be done very nearly every three or four days, usually by women.

To ascertain when it has lain sufficiently on the grass, the grower must within ten days examine the stems in different parts of the field: if any pink spots are discovered on the stems, it will be sufficiently bleached, if not it must lie longer: there can be no fear of the fibre deteriorating until the pink spots appear, which by frequent turning may occupy three weeks. The hemp must then be gathered, tied into bundles, and set into stooks to dry (the stooks consisting of ten or twelve bundles each), and tied from the middle bundle of each side to each end, to keep the wind from blowing it over. When perfectly dry, it must be carried from the field and placed in a barn, or ricked in some exposed part, with a culls roof to keep it dry. The scutching has next to be provided for. The scutchers should be instructed to make up the Hemp carefully into bundles of half-stones each comprised of four heads, and tied round with their own heads tightly drawn through the hands. The pullings, as they are termed, are tied up into half-stones with a band round the middle, the ends drawn together tied in a knot.

The female, or Seed Hemp, if allowed to stand for seed, should be treated as follows:—In the early part of September the Seed Hemp will be ready for pulling. this may be known by observing and examining the four low seeds on the stem, called by growers elbow-seed; if they are of a dark grey colour, firm inside, and the husks turning a little yellow, it is fit to pull. At this season strong winds sometimes occur, sufficient to break some of the Seed Hemp; instructions should therefore be given, in gathering, to collect the fallen stems (as they contain seed), and be careful not to break the stem, or cramp it with the hand. Breaking is very detrimental to Hemp.

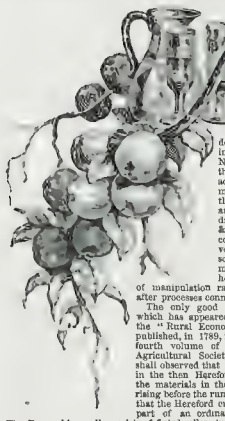
The Seed Hemp should be set up in stooks of forty gleans each, and the undergrowth raked up and spread evenly over the tops of the stooks, to keep away the birds, which will otherwise infest it; and the heads tied round with a band of the same material, to keep the wind from disturbing it. The seeds are known to be sufficiently matured to thrash out by the crispness of the capsules, and the facility with which the seeds fall out. In thrashing, a cloth has to be procured, and spread in some convenient part of the field, and a bolster raised on the side of the cloth from the wind, to prevent soil from falling among the seed. The stooks must be drawn to the cloth by a rope passing round the stook under the heads, and over the drawer's shoulders: this requires a strong man. He must then place the head part carefully on the cloth. To prevent loss of seed, thrashing ought to be proceeded with as soon as ready. When thrashed, it may be watered, as previously directed, or made into a rick, and have a spring rel. If placed in a rick, care must be taken that it is properly thatched; for, if the least wet gets into the rick, it will destroy the fibre. Hemp can be dew-retted in the manner described in the account of flax.

HEMP (FEMALE).

Hemp being different from that of ordinary crops, and requiring very good land, with much labour and attention, its culture is not likely to be followed, especially at the average prices of late years, of which the following account may be received as a fair estimate:—

EXPENSES.		PRODUCTS.	
Rent and taxes per acre	£2 10 0	60 stones of Hemp, at 4s 8d	£13 10 0
20 tons of manure	5 0 0	20 bushels of seed, at 4s 6d	4 10 0
3 bushels of seed	0 15 0		18 0 0
Tillage	1 10 0		
Pulling, stepping, &c.	1 10 0	Add 15s. value of dressing of grass-land	0 15 0
Taking from steep, spreading, thrashing, &c.	1 10 0		
Scutching, 1s 6d per stone, for 60 stone	4 10 0		
Cleaning seed, taking to market, &c.	0 7 6		
Net profit..	1 2 0		
	£18 15 0		£18 15

CIDER—MAKING IN DEVONSHIRE



S, in consequence of some observations made by the author of the article on Devonshire farming, respecting the cider of that county, several subscribers expressed a desire that we would insert in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a descriptive account of the cider manufacture, we now accede to their request. The modes of procedure as regards the mill and press in the Hereford and Devon districts are very different; also the form of mill, &c. often vary in the same county. We have to thank several correspondents for descriptions of the Devonshire mode of proceeding; they all, however, related to the mode of manipulation rather than to the important after processes connected with the fermentation.

The only good description of cider making which has appeared since Marshall's account of the "Rural Economy of Gloucestershire" was published, in 1789, is that of Mr. Falkner, in the fourth volume of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society." In that work, Mr. Marshall observed that an improvement was desirable in the then Hereford cider mill, for preventing the materials in the last stage of grinding from rising before the runner. It ought to be remarked that the Hereford cider mill is the exact counterpart of an ordinary mortar or cement mill. The Devonshire mill consists of fluted rollers turned by rude millwork, as exhibited in one of the Illustrations. Marshall appears not to have been aware that this mode was pursued in Devonshire; for, in reference to mills with fluted rollers, he observes that, "in this district (Gloucester), where stone is sufficiently plentiful, the stone runner and trough seem to be the most eligible mill at present known;" adding, "though it appears to me highly probable, that, with attention and perseverance, a more perfect machine might be invented." Of the Hereford cider-press Marshall speaks as "*a most perfect machine.*" We cannot, neither do we think our readers will, say the same of the Devonshire press, after a perusal of this article, and an inspection of the Illustration. In order to give a more local value to this article, we shall make a few extracts from the details furnished by some of our correspondents:—

"In this county (Devon) cider is of universal use among the rural population. The usual daily allowance for each farm labourer is three pints. It also forms a considerable article of export to London, Bristol, Liverpool, Wales, and Ireland."

"The year 1830, one of remarkable abundance, gives the number of 10,265 hogsheads shipped from the two ports of Exeter and Dartmouth. In 1826, the same ports shipped more than double that quantity."

The earliest dropping of the apples takes place about the middle of August. These are termed "grass fruit," and are collected into a sack (see Illustration), or else picked up in baskets and carried directly to the pound-house. The cider from the first pounding is not considered so good in quality as that which follows the more advanced state of the fruit. As the apples continue to fall from the trees in greater numbers, they are collected in large heaps, spread over a considerable space on the grass, where they are allowed to remain exposed to the sun and air until the approach of frost, when they are all carried to the pound-house, what have remained on the trees being shaken off or else knocked down with a pole.

In Hereford, the ordinary mode of gathering consists in sending men to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods, provincially termed "polting lugs," followed by women with baskets to pick up the fruit. As, however, apples on the same tree differ in the time of ripening, the character of the fruit so gathered is necessarily unequal: careful persons, therefore, go over the trees twice, once with a hook, when the spontaneous fall takes place, leaving such of the fruit to mature as will not quit the boughs with a gentle agitation, and a second time with polting lugs, when those left are sufficiently matured, or winter is likely to set in. When this occurs early in the season, or, owing to the coldness of the summer, the apples have not sufficiently ripened, it is customary, by way of correcting the crudity of such unripe fruit, to lay the whole in large heaps, in the open air, exposed to the weather, until the ripest of the fruit begins to rot. Some allow the ripe apples which have spontaneously fallen to lie on the ground for ten days. This practice is objectionable, as exposing the fruit to rain and dews.

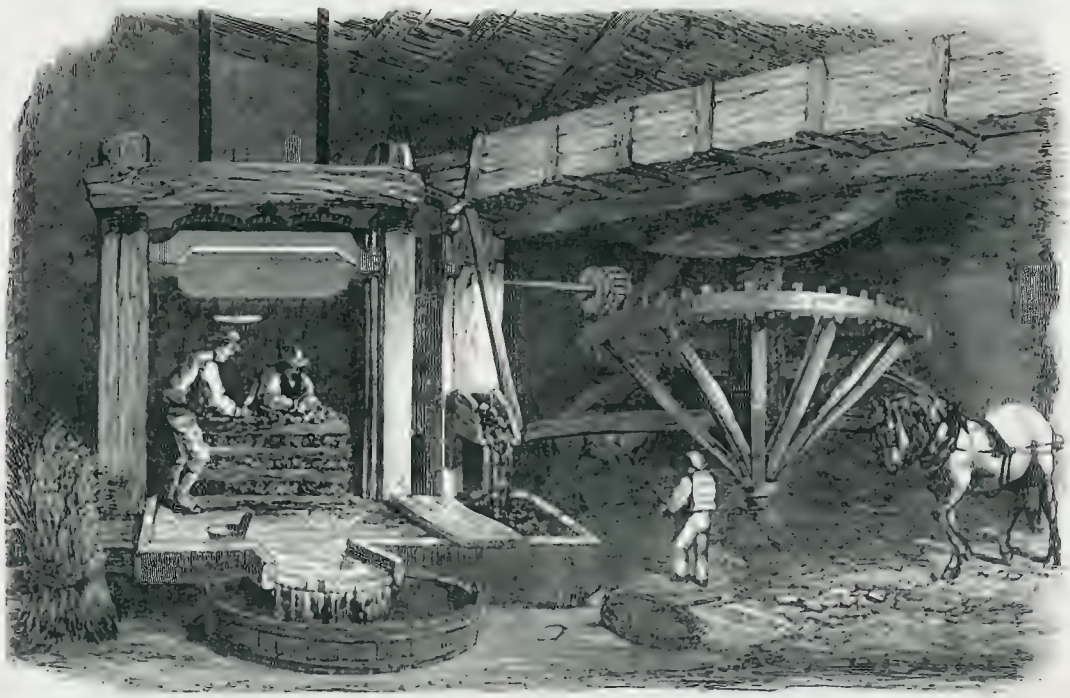
Manufacture.—For this purpose, we first visit the pound-house, a building which contains the pound, the cider-press, and an elevated floor on which the apples are laid previously to being pounded, or rather ground, as the present mode more strictly applies.

COLLECTING THE GRASS-FRUIT.

After the apples are gathered from the orchards they are laid on the floor (see Illustration), in which is a hole communicating with a trough or shoot, containing a certain arrangement of rollers, between which the fruit is crushed or ground for the "mock." These rollers are worked by a large wheel driven by horses, and the ground apples are dropped into a trough under the shoot.

The cider-press is composed of two upright beams, about six feet asunder,

LAYING THE FRUIT.



POUND-HOUSE.—THE MILL AND PRESS.—FILLING "THE MOCK"

with a heavy transverse beam at the top, through which pass two iron screws which by means of wheels work another beam, the ends of which are fitted into grooves on each side of the uprights. This beam carries a wide board to press upon the pile of crushed apples, technically called a "mock" in some parts of the country, and in others a "cheese." The base of the press has a ledge with a mouth in the front, from which the expressed juice flows into a vessel placed underneath, from which it is placed in the usual casks. As the liquor flows it is exceedingly sweet and luscious, and the new cider has a strong aperient effect when drunk

The pile of "mock," of a square form, is made with alternate layers of reed or straw and crushed apples: some manufacturers substitute a hair cloth for the reed, in which the apples are folded. When the pile is sufficiently high, the flat board over the heads of the figures (see Illustration) is brought down upon it, and screwed tight by means of a long lever. The cider now flows freely; and after having been subjected to this pressure the necessary time, the press is unscrewed, the edges of the mock pared off and thrown on the top, and the pressure put on again. This process is repeated several times, and, finally, the whole pile is disturbed and made up for the last squeeze, until no more cider flows out of it

The refuse of the "mock," when dried, makes an excellent backing for the winter fire. It is mainly remembered concerning

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BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, and CHURCH SERVICES, in Elegant Bindings, for PRESENTS.—The Largest and most Modern Stock will be found at SOTHERAN and Co.'s, 136, Strand (three doors west from Somerset-house). Family Bibles, and the various Commentaries of Scott, Henry D'Oyly and Mant, Dr. Adam Clarke, Bloomfield, and others, in superior bindings, at the lowest prices. N B. A beautiful and elegant Church Service, bound in Velvet, with Gilt Edgings and Clasp, in a Morocco Case, price One Guinea, will be sent to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of a Post-office order for the amount.

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NEWSPAPERS for 1851.—Gratis.—A New LIST of all the LONDON NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, with price, publication day, and address, and a Year of Subscription Palace, may be had gratis of JOHN NASH and Co., old established Newspaper Agents, 3, Bridges-street, Covent-garden, and 4, Upper Wycombe-street, Portland place.—The "Times" and all other Daily Papers forwarded by the Morning and Evening Mails, at a reduced price. * * Begs to call attention to the "Evening Mail" and the "St. James's Chronicle," published three times a week, price 1d each per quarter; the "Evening Mail," being an evening edition of the "Times," contains all the important news of that journal, and is, therefore, one of the best and cheapest newspapers for country circulation. The "St. James's Chronicle" especially recommends itself to families the clergy, and country gentlemen, by exclusion of all matter of a questionable tendency, as well as by the varied and attractive character of its miscellaneous intelligence. All newspapers are forwarded by J. N. and Co., in printed covers, and with strict regularity.

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The Design must be forwarded to the Secretary before the 14th of January. By authority of the Committee,
SAMPSON LOW, Junior, Secretary.
169, Fleet-street, Dec. 18.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Chief Office: London, 25, Fallmall; Dublin, 22, Nassau-street; Frankfort, Grosse Eschenheimer Gasse, Bockenheimer Anlage, Neuer Jüdenhof.
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James Whatman, Esq., F.S.A., 54, Grosvenor-street
At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, held on Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1850;
BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair:
The Directors in their ninth year of the Society's business ending the 5th September, 1850, and the Report of the Auditors thereon having been read and duly received, the following Report of the Directors was also read
REPORT
"The Directors are happy to have it in their power to inform the Shareholders, that the financial year ending the 5th September, 1850, has furnished the most satisfactory result which they have yet had to lay before the shareholders, whether as regards the amount of new business done or the extent of cases incurred.
"During the year ending the 30th September, 1850, there have been issued on the Life Scale 904 new Policies, assuring the amount of £213,489 16s 11d, and yielding an annual revenue, on the new policies issued during the year, of £6,408 10s.
"This exceeds the amount of business transacted by this office in any former year, not only in the number of Policies, but in the sums assured by those policies, but also in the yearly premiums payable upon them
"The following table shows the results of the business transacted in each year since the establishment of the Society

Year.	Number of New Policies issued	Sums Assured by New Policies in each Year.	Annual Premiums payable on New Policies in each Year.
1843	120	£55,345 1 0	£1887 13 7
1843	296	97,830 18 0	4023 18 0
1844	197	80,415 9 6	4193 4 3
1845	195	103,014 11 0	5363 17 0
1846	199	83,700 14 5	4985 8 5
1847	213	113,548 4 6	4537 2 4
1848	413	174,458 17 9	6980 15 4
1849	475	201,712 13 6	7498 0 0
1850	904	213,489 16 11	6408 10 0
Total.	2761	£1,063,320 6 8	£47,422 6

"It is plain, from this statement, that in the course of a very few years, the Society has acquired a very large amount of business, equalled by few old-established Companies in the metropolis
The Directors wish to impress on the Shareholders the important fact that this large amount of business is not owing to any sacrifice of dental cause, but has taken place until only throughout the whole field of the Society's operations, showing clearly the confidence reposed in the Society by the public
It is also most gratifying to be able to report that the losses by deaths during the year are less than in any preceding year, except the year 1844; from which it appears that, with the exception of the three first years, when the number of deaths was [illegible] the mortality has been most favourable of the present number, the mortality has been less than [illegible]
It remains here only further to state, that the Members of the London Board of Office by rotation will be Mr. Bentley, Esq., and Robert Bentley Todd, M.D., and the Auditors a so going out of office by rotation are James Parker Deane, D.C.L. and Martin Lawrence Wech, Esq., and offer themselves for re-election, for audit at GLEN-BOURN HOUSE, No. 23, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Prospectuses, E. WOOKEY and Co., Printers.

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Established in 1778.
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The Trade supplied.
JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON, Wholesale Department.
A sober competent Female Superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent
BABY CLOTHING, Ready-made and Cheap.
Parcels of £5 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage.
Each Set, with prices, may be inspected
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LISTS, with PRICES, sent POST-PAID.

THE LADIES' NEW WINTER RIDING JACKET (Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, cap 65): also adapted for Walking or Driving.—This jacket is now made of dark "Alpine Beaver," Indian-rubber cloth, price 31s 6d; and of a lighter quality, of weather must be appreciated). No lady taking equestrian exercise in wet weather should be without one. A drawing, pattern of measure, with every necessary information, sent per post on application. Approbation of discerning equestrians to W. H. HALE, Manufacturer to her Majesty, 32, 33, 34, 35, Cornhill, Cavendish-square, London.

WAX FLOWERS.—All who study this beautiful art should purchase the materials at KINTON'S, by the means, assuring brilliancy as well as permanency of colour, combined with that density of substance and elasticity, which has rendered their wax so justly celebrated. Ladies, to prevent imposition, should purchase of their AUTHORISED AGENTS, or at their residence, 36, Soho-square. Wax Sheets 6s. 6d. per dozen.

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HAIR SNAKE BRACELETS, to coil twice round the arm, and mounted with good solid gold head and tail, of full length, richly chased and set with real stones, made to order, complete, for £1 15s. Rings, and fine Gem rings, with good solid gold, double gold border, and gold plate, with initials upon, made to order, in 24 hours, complete for 5s. 6d. Any hair mounted or set for ornament, well made and mounted in good said gold, sent (carriage free) to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of Post-office order. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon for their commands in and near London. Copy the address.—DAVOREN, Artists in Hair, 30, Wych-street, Strand.

HAIR MEMENTOS.—DEWDNEY, designer of every description of Hair Jewellery, beautifully makes, and engraves the Hair on Lockets, Rings, Brooches, Chains, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, devices, &c., at charges the most moderate, and forwards the same carriage free to any part of the kingdom.—A book of specimens sent Post Free. Mr. C. D. strongly recommends on the premises. Is enabled to produce his own highly-approved mineral teeth at the above ratio of terms, an advantage not enjoyed by any other dentist in London —93, Fleet-street, City.

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DOMESTIC EDUCATION.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, Graduate in honours, a sound Protestant, and of considerable experience in tuition, receives into a most excellent Parsonage, within a moderate distance of London, a limited number of TWO GENTLEMEN between the ages of eight and fourteen. Terms, 80 guineas per annum.—Address, Rev. J. V., Post-office, Sevenoaks

BEAUTIFUL EVENING DRESSES—A large quantity of rich Lace Dresses have been received at LEWIN, BENDY, ALLISON & Co., 340 and 342, Regent-street, where a Warrnoom has been set apart for their special display. They will be found at extremely moderate prices, when style and quality are considered.—REGENT HOUSE.
WALKING, EVENING, AND WEDDING DRESSES.
Patterns of Silks, &c., post-free.

KING and CO.'S SILK MERCERS, &c., 243, Regent-street,
Beg to announce, that during this month they will clear off their remaining WINTER STOCK of Silks, Velvets, French Merinos, Irish Poplins, &c., at very low prices. Lyons Velvets at 6s 9d, 8s 9d, and 9s 6d per yard.
Address to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

FRENCH MERINOS, ALL WOOL, 9s 9d the full dress.
The finer qualities equally cheap.
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White, Pink, and Sky Silks, from 25s to 30s the full dress.
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REFORM YOUR TAILORS' BILLS.—DOUDNEY'S Five Special Appointments: the Queen, Prince Albert, late Queen Dowager, Duchess of Kent, Lord Chamberlain. Book of their low prices gratis. Waterproof Irish Poplin Overcoats, impervious to wet and cold, worn by the Queen and Prince Albert, the Royal family, and nobility. Footman's Suit of Livery, £3 3s.—17, Old Bond-street, 85, Burlington Arcade; and 65, Lombard-street.—Established 1784.

BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road, respectfully announce the arrival of their last importation of French Merinos for this Season, which will still be offered at the same moderate prices that has gained them so much celebrity for the last four years, viz.:
127 pieces, in black and all colours, at .. .. 3s 4½d per yard.
150 pieces, ditto at .. .. 2s 3½d ..
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Also a most important offer in
A fifteen-guinea French and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road
N.B. A single assortment of entirely new Armures and Wool goods, for Walking, Evening, or Wedding Dresses
*** Patterns for selection forwarded to any part free of postage.

BALLS and EVENING PARTIES.—SEWELL and Co. beg to call the attention of Ladies to their EVENING DRESS ROOM, having made great preparations for the for the forthcoming Christmas Festivities, in every and elegant BALL DRESSES: viz. 1200 white and coloured Lace Dresses, with five to twelve bodies, all at 7s 9d each, 900 white Round Dresses, at 9s 6d; 1000 white and coloured Swiss Muslin Robes, 12s 6d to 12s 9d, flounced Patterns, in every colour, 12s 9d. Black Patterned Lace, with five flounces, embroidered cuffes, 21s 6d, worth three guineas; a new and pretty Embroidered Robe, just received from Switzerland.
All orders from the country can be forwarded at a few hours' notice.
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BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY DEPOT.—Rich Genoa Silk Velvet Bonnets, 21s each; Rich Terry Velvets, all colours, 12s. to 21s.; French Satin or Glacé Silk, all colours, 6s. 6d. for mourning. In the Dress and Fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest assortment in London, for choice, for sale at GLENBOURN HOUSE, No. 23, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and COMPANY.

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The Trade supplied.
JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON, Wholesale Department.
A sober competent Female Superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent
BABY CLOTHING, Ready-made and Cheap.
Parcels of £5 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage.
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JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted to keep true time more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, for those advertised at lower prices are of inferior quality. Every one is Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s, one will be sent free, with a Sketch of Watch and Key.

EXPOSITION, 1851.—GLASS SHADES (round, oval, and square), for the preservation of articles intended for the Exhibition, as well as alabaster ornaments, wax flowers, stuffed birds, and all articles that may be liable to decay. Ebony and gilt stands, as veil, as a variety of stannates, ornaments, &c. M. Lopas and Hutchins, Flint Glass Manufacturers, Wholesale terms.—At THOMAS MILLINGTON'S import glass warehouse, 67, Bishopsgate-street Without (same side as Eastern Counties Railway Station).

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. W. PATERSON, for the last eight years principal assistant and sole designer to the celebrated Mr. J. L. Cralgin, removed to 57, Finsbury-square, begs to announce that he has dissolved connection with that establishment, and may now be CONSULTED DAILY, at 93, Fleet-street, City, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., where he hopes, by following out the principle of strict integrity and pure quality in his dealings, to [illegible] the best materials and workmanship and to meet the present [illegible] times at one-third the charges of more pretending establishments, to merit a full share of public patronage and support.—N.B. Any improvement in the art, as practised in the leading houses of London and Paris. Mr. C. D. strongly recommends on the premises. Is enabled to produce his own highly-approved mineral teeth at the above ratio of terms, an advantage not enjoyed by any other dentist in London —93, Fleet-street, City.

H. M. STEAMER "RIFLEMAN," IN CHASE OF A BRAZILIAN SLAVER.

JOURNEY TO THE GOLD-WASHINGS AT YURUARI, IN VENEZUELA.

(*Continued from page 466.*)

long swords with silver handles and scabbards; but they live like peons, some half-dozen drinking out of one cup. Their furniture scarcely ever consist of more than a hammock and two or three chairs, and they are excessively lazy. The women are handsome and courteous

"The constant talk there was about the auriferous deposits, and it was asserted that a few who had worked had made sums varying from eight dollars to ten dollars, and even sixteen dollars per diem, with but little trouble, throwing away a large portion again, from the want of means to properly separate it from the sand.

"The climate of Upata resembles an European spring, although the time of my visit was the hottest part of the year. It is beautifully situated on a circular plain surrounded by a chain of hills, among which innumerable spots might be selected for residence.

"After remaining at Upata two days, we started at seven o'clock in the morning, passed by Santa Maneri, crossed the Carahapo twice, and arrived in the evening at Candelaria. Saw many quartz rocks near Candelaria, from which, in a few pieces picked up in a pasture, a little gold and silver was discovered.

"From Candelaria we left for Carapo, where we arrived in the evening. We started next morning for Tupuquen, arrived there at one o'clock, and on the following day made our way to the Yuruari, the gold district, where we found the water very high and the current exceedingly strong; but convinced myself of the existence of an auriferous deposit by washing a few grains.

"Those parties who have worked here in the dry season say they have only to take up the sand from the centre of the river, and they can see the gold. We met an old man who had got as much as eleven ounces in one day, and in twenty-six days had accumulated seventy-six ounces.

"I have not the slightest doubt but that there is abundance of gold in the centre of the river, and, with proper and simple, and at the same time portable, machinery, worked from a raft or boat all through the year, a fortune could soon be accumulated. The whole country from Upata to Tupuquen seems to be a mine of white quartz. The gold is washed down through the different ravines into the Yuruari.

"Having satisfied myself of these facts, and finding that it was impossible to work without proper implements at this season of the year when the river was so high, I determined to return; left Tupuquen for Pastora, and arrived at Guacipati, which is an ancient Indian village, with a church and convent, but which is now totally deserted, and slept in the convent; went again to the Yuruari, one league distant from it; found the river too high to do any good

Retraced my steps to Upata and Tablas; and, after paying a visit to Bolivar, returned to Trinidad."

The Illustration, from a sketch by the narrator of this journey, shows the Monastery and Church of Guacipati, and the not unpicturesque country.

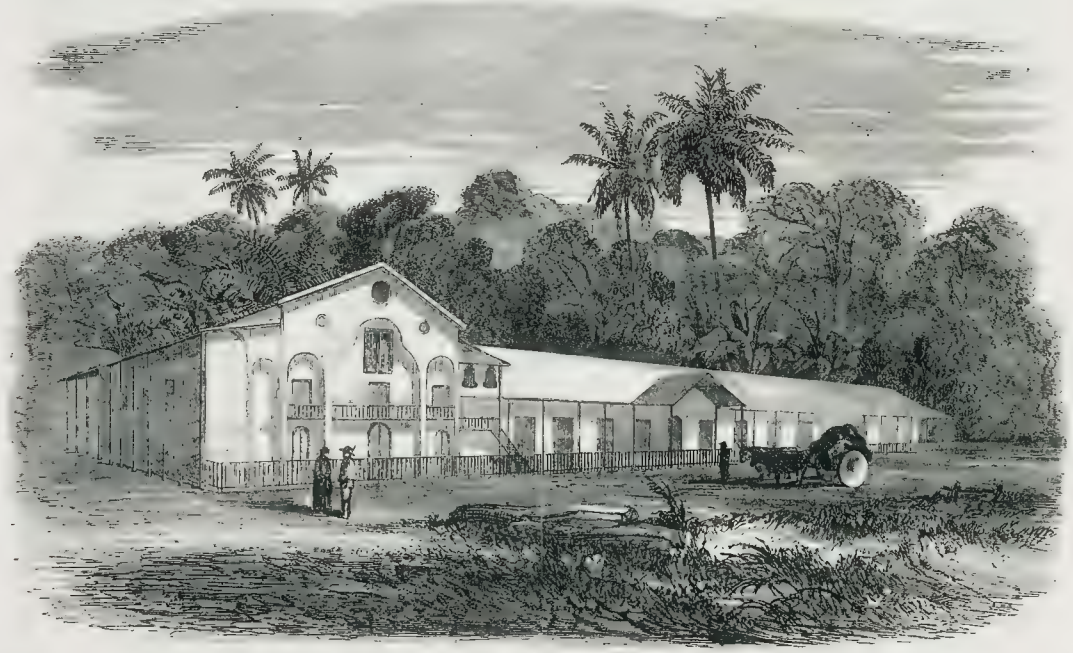
EMIGRANTS' HUT IN PORT PHILLIP.

THE annexed is a Sketch of the usual hut or "station" seen in the interior of the colony of Port Phillip, Australia, especially where stone is not readily procured. It is built entirely of wood—"slabs" as they are termed—with shingle roof of the same material. The dwelling-house contains two principal rooms, fourteen feet square—one used as a living-room, and the other as a sleeping apartment. There are likewise two bed-rooms behind these, about fourteen feet by nine. The kitchen is seen as a detached building to the right of the house, and the "store" is on the left. Coach-house and stabling, fowl and other out-houses, with the hut of the men, and the shearing-house, are behind; and these buildings, with enclosed stock-yards and a paddock or two, form the head station. The one here sketched is on the Edward River, 270 miles from Melbourne, on the "run" occupied by Messrs. Sylvester and Smith, and is a fair specimen of the squatter's home. Indeed, with its verandah, supported by painted green pillars, its cedar doors and window-frames, its neat enclosure, and, in many cases, its battened and gally-papered interior, the slab hut is a picturesque object, bearing about it many pleasing associations with the still fondly remembered mother country, her comforts, and even her elegances.

SETTLER'S STATION IN PORT PHILLIP.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "RIFLEMAN," IN CHASE OF A BRAZILIAN SLAVER.

THE above Sketch shows her Majesty's steam-vessel *Rifleman* in chase (under sail and steam) of a Brazilian slaver, supposed to be full. The *Rifleman* had been stationed off St. Sebastian and Santos, to intercept her landing, fourteen days, when her Majesty's brigantine *Kestrel*, which was also cruising during the interval of the arrival of the English packet, chased this vessel for nine leagues off the land. The brig, however, sailed out of sight in a very short time: the *Kestrel* was going 9½ and 10 knots, and the brig was supposed to be going 11½; the *Kestrel* still continued the chase, but to no purpose. She then—having to return to Rio de Janeiro to take the mails to the River—gave the necessary information to the *Rifleman*, and, about three days after, the brig was observed by the *Rifleman*, steering away for the land. Chase was immediately made, which was continued for a long time; but, owing to the brig's good sailing qualities, and being about seven miles to windward, she, very unfortunately, by the aid of the squall to windward, made her escape, and landed 500 blacks to the northward of Cape Frio ten days after. This was, however, the first instance of a vessel escaping when once observed by the *Rifleman*. The slaver was supposed to be the *Esmeralda*, a very fine large brig, expected for some time before. The slaver, after landing her human cargo and slave-deck, &c., came into Rio harbour in ballast, where already the *Rifleman* was coaling and provisioning for further service. The land on the starboard side is part of Santos. The *Rifleman* is at present cruising to the southward; the *Cormorant*, *Sharpshooter*, and *Harpy* (tender to the *Southampton*), to the northward.



JOURNEY TO GOLD-WASHINGS IN VENEZUELA.—MONASTERY AND CHURCH OF GUACIPATI

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CHRISTMAS.

ONCE more the great Christian festival approaches, appealing to the world by the reminiscences of the day for the celebration of which it was founded, in behalf of the great principle of "peace on earth, and goodwill towards men." We seize the occasion, when the minds of all our readers are likely to be predisposed, by the name and character of the day, to the reception and encouragement of sentiments befitting it, to express the desire, that, not alone throughout this mighty empire of Great Britain, but throughout all those portions of the world where Christmas is considered a sacred festival, it may this year be celebrated amid the feelings that are most suitable to it—feelings of mutual toleration and goodwill; feelings of humility for past shortcomings; of gratitude for past and present benefits; and of hope for the future, both of individuals and of humanity.

It is true, that, if we look back on the history of the Year, of the close of which the approaching Christmas is the immediate forerunner, and test its character by the rigid application to it of the great idea of practical Christianity, we might, if disposed to take a gloomy view of things, find that it had little to boast of. A man of too ardent a temperament, expecting too much of his fellows—attributing too much power to reason, and too little to habit, to supposed self-interest, to passion, and to prejudice, and being too impatient to wait for the slow realisation of his theories of improvement, might be disappointed by the history of 1850. He might draw a dark-coloured, and yet not a very greatly exaggerated, picture of Christendom, and allege but too many reasons for doubting whether our boasted triumphs of art, of science, and of literature were of much practical value in humanising the race; and whether, amid all our civilisation, we were not, in many essential respects, quite as barbarous as our forefathers. If he looked to the Continental portion of Europe, he might assert that the flower and vigour of the population were drawn from the pursuits of their peaceful industry, to bedizen themselves in the accoutrements of war, to strut with muskets on their shoulders, or swords in their hands; leaving their fields untilled, or only tilled by women (unfitted for the task), or deserting their looms and anvils, to devote their whole time and thoughts to the destruction of their fellow-citizens. He might ask if this was in the year of grace 1850? and blush to own that during that time about 2,500,000 men in the principal countries of this portion of the world, countries claiming to be the "very head and front" of civilisation, had become wealth-wasters, instead of wealth-producers—had mortgaged their future resources, and sown the seeds of many future troubles and perplexities in pursuit of their own chimera, or that of their Kings and rulers.

If, leaving the Germans, the Russians, and the French to their actual warfare, or to their equally costly and ruinous preparation for it, he should turn his attention to the American continent, he might find some cogent reasons for denying the progress of the race, when he recalled to memory the fact, that the greatest confederation of free states which the world ever saw had, during the whole year, been engaged in a bitter strife, threatening disintegration and internecine war upon the apparently simple question whether one man had any property in the blood and bones of another—whether a fellow-Christian the colour of whose skin was black, or even slightly tinted with that colour, might or might not be made a chattel like an ox, or be bought and sold in the open market, like a yard of broadcloth or any other piece of merchandise. If coming still nearer home, and asking what progress Great Britain had made in the interval, he might, if hypercritical as well as enthusiastic, allege his doubt whether the theological animosities of the year were not more fitting for the sixteenth than the nineteenth century, and feelingly deplore that such bitterness had been aroused in the desecrated name of Christianity.

But the wiser and cooler-headed observers of events—the men who make allowances for prejudice, passion, and self-interest, and who do not expect the great truths of social science and of religion to advance among mankind with much rapidity until men are better prepared by education to receive them than they are at present, or are likely to be for some generations hence—will draw a more hopeful picture of the events of 1850. Reasoning upon them with the charity and forbearance inspired by the kindly festivities of Christmas, they will find reason to believe that our retrogressions have been more apparent than real; and that the folly and suffering of 1850 have been caused by the impatience of the well-meaning few, rather than by the wickedness of the unreasoning many. If Central Europe have been transformed into one vast camp, and Eastern and Western Europe have prepared themselves to take part in a possible and but too probable quarrel, it has been mainly owing to the fermentation of an idea of progress, and not of retrogression—a reconstruction of political relationship between kindred nations, based upon true liberty, and on the well-being of the industrious masses. To set right an antiquated wrong is always a troublesome process even in private affairs, but still more so in public ones; and Central Europe cannot be expected to become a congeries of free constitutional states without undergoing a long period of probation and suffering, extending from themselves to their more immediate neighbours. So, in America, the inopportune agitation of the Slavery question, by men who have more zeal than discretion—more love of a principle than knowledge of the best means to give it effect, though it may have led to controversies and conflicts, which might more advantageously have been avoided, is in effect a proof of love of justice and of practical Christianity, which knows no difference of race or colour. So, in Great Britain, the theological strife of the latter portion of this fast-expiring year is evidence, after all, of a

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS FOR "THE CRISTAL PALACE," AT MESSRS. CHANCE'S WORKS, SPON-LANE, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

sincere love of truth amongst the people in whose minds it has been excited; and of a steady independence of character, from which none but the best results can be anticipated.

We see reason to believe, therefore, that 1850 will be a year of salutary experience to all the Christian nations; that it will teach the Continental states the beauty as well as the duty of peace; and that it will teach philanthropists, who lecture and preach upon the rights of the slave, that they would succeed better in the crusade if they made some little use of the uniform law of love, the position of the slaveholder, and gave him time to arrange a question, of which the immediate settlement would cause his worldly ruin. We believe, as well as hope, that the experience of the year will show every form of religion that it is a mistake to confound toleration of a rival with submission to a rival's doctrine, and convince the aggressive that equality before the law does not warrant any attempt to enforce superiority.

We have all much to learn, as well as to unlearn—nations equally with individuals. The "peace on earth," which is to be the ultimate result of Christianity in this world, depends upon the "goodwill" of individuals to each other. Until individuals are tolerant and forbearing—until they see not alone the mote in the eye of their neighbours, but the beam in their own—until they cease to expect from others a perfection of character which they have not themselves attained—so long will truth make slower progress than it would. These sentiments are uppermost in men's minds at the genial festival of which we write. The concluding wish which we desire our Christmas Number to convey to all our readers is, that the festival may not only excite, but prolong these feelings, till they become a rule of life to the highest and the lowest; and that each and all may, in the ordinary language of the people at this season, enjoy "A merry Christmas and a happy New Year!"

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Our readers are doubtless aware that the whole of the Glass manufactured for Mr. Paxton's building is produced at the extensive Glass-Works of Messrs. Chance and Co. This establishment is situated in Spon-lane, near Birmingham, within two miles of the works of Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., the contractors for the building. Messrs. Chance's Glass-Works is said to be one of the largest in the world, and is devoted entirely to the manufacture of plate and crown glass, and glass shades. At the present time the Messrs. Chance employ about 1200 men, including a few Belgians and Frenchmen in the plate glass department. The works cover a large space of ground, and are conducted upon a principle which seems in the highest degree advantageous to the social condition and moral improvement of the whole of the workpeople, young as well as old, and which reflects much credit upon the enlightened philanthropy of the proprietors. Our present purpose is not, however, to describe the means which the Messrs. Chance have taken to secure the physical comforts, and to improve the moral and intellectual condition of their colony, or town of glassmakers, at Spon-lane, but to give a few details of the manufacture of the immense quantity of plate glass required for the "Crystal" Palace. The quantity of glass to be supplied by the Messrs. Chance will amount to nearly 400 tons; requiring about 600 tons of fine sand and other materials for its manufacture, besides the combustion of about 3000 tons of coals. Owing to the laborious operation of the Excise duty upon glass—happily abolished by the lamented Sir Robert Peel—the English manufacture was long inferior to the French for plate glass, and to the Bohemians for coloured and ornamental glass. Since the excisemen was released from his attendance at the glass-house—to the satisfaction of the manufacturer, and to the immense benefit of the country—the English have been gradually improving themselves in the manufacture of every variety of this beautiful article, and adopting processes new to England, but which had been long in use in other countries, where the manufacturer was not impeded by the operation of impolitic laws. Among these new processes, that of the manufacture of plate glass, in the mode represented in our illustration, is one of the most interesting. When the Messrs. Chance took the contract for the supply of this large quantity, they found it necessary to import a few foreign workmen, in consequence of a scarcity of English hands sufficiently skilled or experienced to complete the order within the time specified. The greater portion of the glass is, however, made by Englishmen; they becoming such proficients in this branch of the manufacture, as to justify the assertion, that, if they do not surpass the French and Belgians, they are equal to them. The process represented by the Artist is very simple and beautiful, but requires a steady and practised hand. When the requisite weight of "metal" is taken from the furnace by the "gatherer" into a ladle, it is poured out in the ordinary manner. It is then, after being re-heated in the furnace, swung in the manner represented, above the head and below the feet of the workman, until it assumes the form of a cylinder. The workman places the cylinder across the mouth of the furnace, with a pit or well beneath his feet, six or seven feet in depth. He swings and balances the molten metal—firmly affixed to a hook of glass at the end of a long iron bar, or "pontil"—first above and then beneath him, until it gradually expands to the size which the original quantity of "metal" was estimated to produce. The slightest miscalculation of his power of swinging it, or deviation from the proper course, might dash the hot glass either against the side or end of the pit, or well, or against the wall of the furnace—or, worse than all, against the body of a fellow workman or of a spectator. No such accidents ever happen, though the stranger unaccustomed to the sight is for a while in momentary dread of some such a result, or of the dispersion of a scalding shower of liquid Glass into his eyes. There is no possibility of the least calamity, as the glass is not sufficiently liquid for dispersion. When swung to the proper length, the cylinder is about four feet long, and twelve inches in diameter. The next operations are to convert it into a tube, by disconnecting it from the blowing-iron, and removing the ball-like extremity. These processes are performed by boys, with strings of red-hot glass, which easily cut through the yielding "metal." The boys then take the tubes from their arms, and remove them to another part of the building, where they stand on end, like chimney-pots, to await the operation which shall convert them into flat sheets of glass. This is also very simple. The tube is cut down the middle, and in this state placed in the "flattening kiln," where the moderate application of heat, aided by a gentle touch from the attendant workman, brings it flat upon a slab of stone. It is then gently rubbed, or smoothed, with a wooden implement, and passed into a cooler part of the kiln, where it soon hardens. It is then tilted on edge, and the manufacture is complete. It is afterwards cut to the ordinary way to the required size.

Such is the whole process, which we trust the Illustration will enable the non-professional reader to understand.

We should state, in conclusion, that these Glass-Works are not open for the inspection of sight-seers and strangers in general, as visitors interfere too much with business to be welcome, and that we are, therefore, all the more indebted to the courtesy of the Messrs. Chance in making an exception in our favour, an exception which they doubtless made all the more readily on account of the natural interest excited in the public mind by all that relates to the rise and progress of the great Palace of Industry in Hyde Park.

AN AMERICAN TORNADO.—A destructive tornado took place on the Mississippi river and the adjacent country on the 30th ult., causing more damage than has occurred on the great Western Valley from a similar cause for many years. In the town of Cape Girardeau, Mobile, just below St. Louis, seventy or eighty buildings were destroyed, comprising many of the largest warehouses in the place. A Catholic convent and the Baptist and Catholic churches were levelled to the ground. Two large electric telegraph masts were snapped off like pipe stems. The loss of life is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed to be very large, as numbers must have been buried beneath the ruins of the fallen buildings. Many were injured and had narrow escapes of their lives.

AMERICAN STEAM-BOATS.—Three of the largest western steamboats have been sunk on their passage from Cincinnati to New Orleans. A steamer was burned at the mouth of the Potomac, on the 28th ult., and eight persons, including the captain, perished in the flames.

FATAL WRECK.—The *Helena Sloman* steam-ship, which left Southampton on the 1st ult., was totally lost on her voyage to New York. She had been beating about in great distress for eight days, when she was discovered by Captain Hovey, of the American packet *Devonshire*, who, with his crew, rendered every possible assistance to those on board, which consisted of 180 persons, 176 of whom he removed to his own vessel in perfect safety. Five, however, of the passengers were unfortunately drowned, and we grieve to add that four of the crew of the *Devonshire*, in their humane endeavours to save their fellow-creatures from a watery grave, met, unhappily, with that sad fate themselves.

During the past week, the Cornish fishery drift-boats have been taking from 1000 to 5000 pilchards mixed with herrings. The catches of hake have exceeded in quantity any during the last twenty years. As many as 15 to 20 barn per boat have been taken; they sell at 3s. 6d. per twenty-one. The last-named fish is a most delicious food.

THE LATE LORD LEIGH.—The will of the Right Hon. Chandos, Baron Leigh, bears date 6th of July, 1836; and though raised to the peerage on the 23 of March, 1839, his Lordship did not in any way alter his will, but it stands in his private name, "Chandos Leigh." He was an only child, and has added considerably to the property he inherited from his father. The estates extend over the counties of Chester, Bedford, Buckingham, Gloucester, Leicester, Warwick, and Stafford; from which a provision is made for younger children, the eldest son succeeding to the title, and being appointed the residuary legatee. The personal estate (exclusive of freeholds) was valued for probate duty at £180,000, and was administered to by his widow the Dowager Baroness Leigh, and his cousin the Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twiselton, the executors. His Lordship was a Roman Catholic, and died at Bonn, in Germany, on the 27th of Sept. last, in his 66th year, leaving a large family.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

From Paris, this week, there is not the slightest intelligence of interest.

The committee of the National Assembly, to whom the subject had been referred, reported, on Monday, against a discussion at present on the electoral law, which was approved by the Assembly, and the House passed to the order of the day. Fourteen members of the left, however, have inscribed their names to speak against the conclusion of the Committee, when the report comes on for discussion in the House.

A Committee of the Assembly has been appointed by the Ministers of Commerce and Finance, to enquire into the depreciation of gold, and the causes of so much disturbance in the exchanges.

Trade in Paris is exceedingly brisk at the present moment; and, from the general peaceful aspect of Continental affairs, it is confidently expected that it will long continue so.

The *Evénement* has been fined 21,495 francs, for printing some supplementary copies without the printer's name.

The *Voix du Proscrit* has published another manifesto from the political exiles in London, with the view of extending their revolutionary principles.

GERMAN STATES.

The advices from the various capitals of the German Confederation show that the preservation of peace between Austria and Prussia is now as completely assured as if no misunderstanding whatever had taken place between those Powers. In Prussia, the national militia, or *landwehr*, which had been called out, has been dismissed, without any of the disturbances or unpleasant consequences which it was thought might result from the military feeling that they had been trifled with, in being called away in the depth of winter from their avocations, their homes and families, for no other purpose than to serve the ends of a diplomatic ruse. In Austria, the various army corps are being reduced, and dispersed amongst their former places of location in the different provinces of the empire.

The Free Conferences at Dresden will commence on the 23rd inst.; and there, it is expected, all the details of the measures agreed to at Olmütz will be satisfactorily adjusted. The Berlin journals of the 16th inst. contain a letter addressed to the German Governments, to send their plenipotentiaries, with full instructions, so that they may proceed, by free and mature consultation, to revise and improve the fundamental laws of the Germanic Confederation.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

From the Duchies we learn that the new Generalissimo, Von der Horst, is likely to commence hostilities against the Danes within a short period, the being the desire of the Staatsrath, who deem the opposite line of conduct of the late Commander-in-Chief, General Willisen, to have been an injury to the cause. Several officers, among whom Von Gagern is mentioned, have testified their opposition to the new-adopted policy by tendering in their resignations. General Willisen has retired to Magdeburg, and not to Kothen, as stated in some papers.

It is stated that the King of Denmark has put aside his recently-adopted wife (who was formerly a milliner in Copenhagen), for the purpose of marrying the Princess Louisa of Hesse, according to a proposition of the Emperor of Russia.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week are to the 6th inst., and they bring intelligence of the meeting of the new Congress (the thirty-first of the Republic) on the 2nd inst., and of the delivery of President Fillmore's Message. This state document displays much more than ordinary ability, and is of the customary fullness and great length to which Presidential Messages habitually extend.

Mr. Fillmore commences by averring that the constitution will be his guide, and that, in questions of doubt, he will look for the solution of them in the judicial decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. If any act should pass both Houses of Congress which should appear to him unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just rights of other departments, or which shall contain provisions hastily adopted and likely to produce consequences injurious and unforeseen, he will consider it his duty to apply the veto power conuded to him by the constitution, and arrest it. He solicits an amendment to the conflicting parties in the State in reference to the slave question, and declares that both Congress and the country may be assured that, to the utmost of his ability, and to the extent of the power vested in him by the law, he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In doing so, he shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavour to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion. His Excellency has been rejoiced by the United States and Great Britain for facilitating and constructing a ship canal, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, through the territory of Nicaragua, and that but two objects in connexion with it remain to be accomplished, viz. the designation and establishment of the two ports at each end of the canal, and fixing a distance from each shore within which belligerent operations shall not be carried on.

Mr. Fillmore is of opinion that the federal revenue should be raised mainly by import duties; that these duties should be, as far as possible, specific *ad valorem* rates; when unavoidable, being estimated on the home instead of the foreign valuation; and that these duties should be so fixed as to benefit incidentally home industry, by shielding it from destructive foreign competition, thus favouring a recurrence to a system of protective duties.

He recommends the establishment of a mint in California, and the formation of an agricultural *bureau* of the Government. He recommends protection to the American commerce in Asia, and advises a reduction of postage to an uniform rate of three cents for prepaid letters and single printed letters, whatever the distance that they are conveyed. He suggests the revision of the Republic's naval code, rendered necessary by the recent abolition of flogging; the establishment of lighthouses and improvement of harbours; and the appointment of a tribunal, to adjudge all claims upon Government, also, the creation of a pension fund for the army and navy, and houses of refuge for those who have served their country; and concludes by saying, "The series of measures to which I have alluded may be regarded as a development in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."

The heads of the several "departments" of the Government have also rendered their customary "reports" to Congress; but they contain nothing exceeding local interest.

Nothing important had yet been done in Congress.

The Governor of Virginia, in his message, says: "Virginia, and I think all slave-holding states, can and ought, calmly but explicitly, to declare that the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, or any essential modification of it, is a virtual repeal of the Union." And the same sentiment has been very generally expressed by the Southern States.

By the establishment of a new line of steamers, under the direction of the Messrs. Cunard, New York is now placed in regular communication with the West Indies, and St. Thomas and Bermuda.

AUSTRALIA.

Accounts of considerable interest to the latter end of August have been received from this remote but most important dependency. They are replete with evidence that the mismanagement and overbearing blundering of the Office, and its Colonial representative, the Governor of New South Wales, are doing their utmost to bring about a feeling of irritation, disgust, and contempt amongst the colonists for their connexion with, and government by, the mother country, complete analogous to that which effected the separation of the American colonies (now the United States) from the British Empire in the last century; and which, if wiser counsels do not prevail in Downing-street, will, most assuredly, speedily produce similar results in the case of our Australian colonies.

The occasion on which the displeasure of the colonists, and their determination to right their own wrongs themselves, and to take into their own hands the remedy of their grievances, was unmistakably and boldly expressed, was at a public meeting held in Sydney, on August 12, to take into consideration the Governor's despatch on the anti-convict meetings in June, last year, when the aversion of the colonists to the renewal of transportation was palpably manifested. The meeting, which numbered about 4000 persons, took place on the open ground adjacent to the Circular Wharf, and was the result of a spontaneous feeling of indignation which prevailed throughout the city on the publication of Sir Charles Fitzroy's despatch. Robert Campbell, Esq., presided. The Governor's obnoxious despatch having been read by Dr. Aaron, the chairman observed that the two great principles which they were called upon to decide were civil freedom and the maintenance of truth: in defence of the latter he was sure some discord would necessarily ensue. The charges of the Governor were false; but the question involved must be settled, and not left open to invite discord between the Government and the people or between the different classes and interests of the colony. He reiterated the charge of discourtesy of which they had accused the Governor. "The despatch, sent from a peaceable and orderly meeting, went down peaceably to his Excellency's gates, where they were met by soldiers and loaded muskets; the gates were closed against them; the kitchens, stables, and out-houses of Government-house were garrisoned with military, and the guns of the ships-of-war in the harbour were pointed at the meeting; the deputation were refused admission as a body, and were treated with a marked discourtesy." The Governor had stated that the meeting in June was composed of the dregs of Sydney, and that few respectable persons were present; but the resolutions having all been moved by members of council, proved that it was no mob meeting. After some further observations from the chairman, the first resolution was proposed and agreed to as follows:

That this meeting, having had under its consideration a despatch from his Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, dated June 30, 849, transmitting to Earl Grey the great protest of the inhabitants of Sydney, in public meeting assembled, against the renewal of transportation, hereby declares, that in that despatch, his Excellency has in a case of the utmost importance to the general welfare of this country, grossly misrepresented a series of facts of public notoriety, traduced the character of a large majority of the colonists of all classes, and in all parts of the territory, and betrayed the interests of the colony into the hands of its enemies.

The second resolution was as follows:—

That this meeting, aware of the insidious efforts of an interested and numerically insignificant section of the colonists to re-establish transportation to this country, and apprehensive of the partial success of these efforts, when treacherously commended to her Majesty's advisers by the Government, feels bound to declare its deliberate opinion that no faith can be placed in the promises of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on this momentous question, and therefore it solemnly demands the immediate and final revocation of the Order in Council making New South Wales a penal settlement.

Mr. J. R. Willshire, J.P., moved the third resolution.

That this meeting declares its opinion that the despatch of Sir Charles A. Fitzroy testifies his incapacity for, and unworthiness of, the responsible office of governor of this colony, and earnestly prays from her Majesty his instant removal therefrom

The proposer was of opinion that the Governor had betrayed the interests of the colony, and the sooner they were rid of him the better. The Governor had had great stress upon the receipt of an address bearing 1600 signatures, but he (Mr. Willshire) was in a position to prove that at least 500 were spurious, the manufacture of some of which he had witnessed; and he would have no difficulty in proving to his Excellency that a majority of the names were the names of persons who never existed; and the person who manufactured them was William Henry Wade, who had formerly been in the official situation of assistant city surveyor. (Great sensation.)

Mr. J. M. Grant seconded the resolution in a lengthy address, in the course of which he remarked, that if the people had been really instigated to rebellion, as the Governor would have it thought—to resort to physical force—neither himself nor the handful of soldiers at his command would have deterred them—they would not have able to hold the city five minutes. Had they determined on resisting the landing of the convicts by force, and a contest had ensued which had led to the shedding of blood, it was not the people who would have been to blame, but Earl Grey, and his contemptible agent, the Governor of the colony.

The other resolutions passed were as follow:—

That, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the public meeting of the 18th June, 1849, this meeting reiterates its opinion, "That it is indispensable to the well-being of this colony, and to the satisfactory conduct of its affairs, that its government should no longer be administered by the remote, ill-informed, and irresponsible Colonial-office, but by Ministers chosen from, and responsible to, the colonists themselves, in accordance with the principles of the British constitution."

That a memorial, embodying these resolutions, signed by the chairman on behalf of this meeting, be transmitted through the local government to her Majesty the Queen

A committee was appointed to prepare petitions to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the above resolutions.

WEST INDIES.

We have advices and New York from Jamaica to the 14th ult. The cholera, which had been raging with increasing virulence for more than a month, was still carrying off its victims at the rate of from 150 to 200 per day. Coffins could not be prepared fast enough for the dead, and many bodies were left upon the surface of the ground, to poison the air, for the want of necessary hands to dig pits to receive them. A month has already elapsed since it was announced that the physicians were all broken down with fatigue, and unable to attend the sick to which they were called; that the stock of medicines was exhausted, and unless a supply was received from abroad, the island was threatened with depopulation. The citizens of New York propose to send some relief to the suffering inhabitants.

INDIA.

Despatches were received in town during the week in anticipation of the usual advices from India. The dates are—Calcutta, Nov. 7; Bombay, Nov. 16. The news is of no interest, all being uniformly tranquil at present.

The late rumour of the Affredees having made a descent upon the salt-mines on the Kohat frontier remained without confirmation.

The Governor-General was preparing to proceed to Lahore and the Peshawur frontier.

The Nepaulese Ambassador arrived at Bombay on the 6th ult., from Suez.

The Honourable Company's iron steamer has been wrecked.

Piracies were of frequent occurrence in the waters of the Indian Archipelago. Java is tranquil.

Affairs on the western coast of Borneo have discontinued their resistance against the Dutch.

At Hong-Kong the fever has declined among the troops.

The gangs of Chinese robbers in the province of Kwangsee are gradually disperang.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDNANCE APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Boate, Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper at Spit-head, Gun-wharf, at Portsmouth, has been appointed Storekeeper at Athlone, vice Lamb, deceased; and Mr. Hall Stokes, Deputy Storekeeper at Berbice, succeeds to the vacated appointment at Portsmouth. The situation of Ordnance Storekeeper at Berbice will be abolished on the removal of Mr. Stokes.

THE TROOPS IN JAMAICA.—Major-General Bunbury, commanding the troops in Jamaica, has issued an order that the several military medical officers shall afford such medical assistance as may be in their power to persons residing in the vicinity of each military station who may be attacked with cholera. In consequence of the cholera having already been stationed at Port Royal, the General has removed them into barracks at Stony-hill.

NEW PATTERNS OF SUMMER TROUSERS.—A circular memorandum has just been issued by the authorities at the Horse Guards respecting the summer trousers lately worn by the infantry. As complaints of the delicate and fugitive nature of the dye or the light grey trousers have frequently been made, it is directed in this memorandum, that, in future, manufacturers are to exclude the lavendar shade altogether from the fabric, and, so as to secure duration both of colour and wear, to substitute for the lavendar shade a pure indigo blue. The yarn used in the manufacture must be wool-dyed, of a fast woaded indigo blue, without admixture. An approved pattern of this improved manufacture was last week sealed and deposited at the office for military boards for the regulation of all future supplies.

THE IRELAND.—This regiment, the 4th of the forces in Ireland consist of nine regiments of cavalry, twenty-four of infantry, and five infantry *depôts*, or 24,600 men.

ROYAL ARTILLERY COMPANY.—A regimental order has recently been issued, commanding the drills, which have been so long suspended, to be resumed. The present Court will assist, it is believed, in every way in advancing the military improvement of the corps.

CRUISE OF A WESTERN AFRICA.—The *Mermaid*, Mr. Alex. Kilroy, Surgeon Superintendent, and Mr. J. P. Anderson, Master, has arrived at the moorings opposite the Royal Arsenal, to take on board male convicts for Western Australia, and will call at Cowes, on her passage out, it is supposed to take juvenile convicts from Parkhurst Prison for the same destination, where they will have free tickets granted them.

MURDER OF A PRIZE CREW ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The *Morning Herald* states, that a letter has been received from the *Phœnix* screw sloop, Commander Woodehouse, on the coast, acquainting an old man in Hampshire with the death of his son, under the following circumstances:—About six weeks previous to the 3rd of October (the date of the letter), a boat belonging to the *Phœnix* captured a small craft, with 300 slaves on board, in the river Congo. The gunner and three men (one of whom was the old man's son) were put on board to take the slaver to the *Phœnix*, then lying off the mouth of the river. On getting out to sea, the same night the slaves killed them all, and threw them into the river, the vessel then making her escape. The account does not say how many of the slaver's crew were left on board, or whether their arms had been taken away, or whether the four men were properly armed.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—Amongst the intelligence received from Van Diemen's Land this week, is an account of a rumoured attempt to escape by Mr. Smith O'Brien to California, which was generally credited. The following particulars of his event taken from the Colonial Journals:—On Sunday and Monday, the *Victoria* cutter, commanded by a man named Ellis, was observed hovering about the island, the wind being light until evening, when it fell calm. Shortly before sunset Mr. S. O'Brien, who, notwithstanding his avowed intention of escaping, should an opportunity offer, has considerable liberty allowed him, went down to a sandy cove, one of the few places where landing is generally and, and there hailed the shore a boat with three men put in, and he rushed up to his middle to meet it. A constable on duty, who was a witness of the act, covered him with his piece and called to him to forbear, seconding this by rushing at the boat and knocking a hole in her bottom with his carabine. He then pointed out to all four the folly of resistance, and required them to submit quietly, which they did. The officer in charge, meantime, having missed his prisoner, came rushing down the beach, and secured him while still in the water. He was then conducted to his house, and the three men confined for transmission to Hobart Town. A whale boat, with six hands, was sent on board the cutter, seized her, and brought her in. She, too, was left on board, will be sent on to Hobart Town immediately. It has not been thought necessary to impose any restraint on Mr. S. O'Brien greater than that to which he was previously subjected.

BLOCKADE BY A PORTUGUESE 32-GUN SHIP.—Intelligence from Hong-Kong and Macao state that, at the latter place, on the 29th of Oct., the anniversary of the birth of the Portuguese Queen's cousin, Don Fernando, Captain d'Assis e Silva made arrangements to give a party on board his ship, the *Donna Maria II.*, of 32 guns. A number of the officers of the ships and the officers of the United States sloop *Marion* were invited. At noon the *Donna Maria II.* fired a Royal salute, shortly after which several of the invited civilians went off to the vessel, which was then lying at anchor in the Typa. At half-past 2 P.M. the ship blew up with a fearful explosion, entirely destroying the vessel, and all on board, except the captain's son and some twelve or thirteen men, who were taken up in the water by the boats of the United States sloop of war. The crew consisted chiefly of Lascars, natives of Goa, with European marines; the number on board at the time of the catastrophe could not have been far short of 300 souls. The American officers, it is believed, escaped, as they were about to quit their vessel when the explosion took place.

THE CENSUS.—Official notice has been sent to the 2200 District Registrars of England and Wales, that they are forthwith to prepare, and transmit before the 3rd of January, a list of the names of enumerators, which, in the gross, will amount to about 50,000 persons, whom they are authorised to engage for the 31st of March; each enumerator being paid for his services on that day the minimum of 18s., but which, in some crowded neighbourhoods, may reach to 30s. The necessary qualifications are "intelligence, activity, and respectability, and from the age of 18 to 60.

The *Roscommon Journal* says that a Scotchman in a neighbouring town put a placard in his shop window, stating that he "wanted a boy," and the next morning on opening his door was surprised to find a basket lying outside, which, on opening, he found to contain a male child, with a label attached, having on it "Here he is."

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

MEETINGS.

The Worcestershire County Meeting, on Saturday last, called in consequence of a requisition, signed by 800 persons, was numerously attended, and included a number of Roman Catholics. The High Sheriff (Mr. J. C. Watkins) having opened the proceedings, read letters from Earl Beauchamp, Mr. Foley, M.P., and Sir Thomas Winnington, expressing concurrence in the objects of the meeting. Mr. James Taylor having moved an address to the Queen, Sir Edward Blount, Roman Catholic, moved, amidst mingled hisses and cheers, an amendment, which, after expressing loyalty and attachment, declared there was no necessity for any legislative interference with the appointment of the Romish Hierarchy. On the subject, he said, of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of England, they had been greatly misled. There had been no aggression. The Protestants had found fault with the Pope's appointment of vicars in England — persons whom the Pope could remove at pleasure. Why, it was asked, did they not appoint Roman Catholic Bishops? That recommendation had been adopted, and now they heard of nothing but the assumption of power by the Pope. Both the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Beaumont, he declared, were held in little estimation. His amendment was seconded by Mr. R. Berkeley, junior, a Catholic gentleman of property, residing at Spetchley, near Worcester; but the original address was carried by a large majority. On the motion of Lord Lyttelton, an address in the Lord Bishop of the diocese, admitting the principle of religious toleration, and of desire not to interfere with it, but expressing an opinion that this Bull did not come within the spirit of toleration; with an addition, also, moved by Mr. Corbet, condemning the introduction, at services of the Established Church, by some of the clergy, of principles and practices of the Church of Rome, was voted by a large majority. Three cheers were given for the Queen, and three groans for the Pope.

The Norfolk County Meeting took place on Saturday, at Norwich; E. R. Pratt, Esq., High Sheriff, in the chair. Lord Leicester, Lord Sondes, Lord Walsingham, Lord Colborne, Lord C. Townshend, Sir John Boileau, Bart., Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart., the Hon. D. Astley, Mr. E. Wodehouse, M.P., Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P., &c., were present. Letters from Lord Wodehouse and Mr. A. Fountaine expressed their sympathy with the purpose of the meeting. Lord Leicester, amid considerable cheering, moved a resolution, protesting against the recent unparalleled attempt of the Pope, and expressing a deep sense of the value of the principles of the Protestant Church. His Lordship commented on the members of the Church whose duty it was to discourage the aggression, and said they would not "be allowed to receive the revenues of a Church whose simple truths they despised and whose doctrines they subverted;" a statement which the meeting heartily applauded. The resolution was carried unanimously, as was also one condemning the approximation of part of the clergy to the Romish Church. In supporting this resolution, Mr. A. Hammond denied that the secondary title adopted by Government to the Catholic See had been the cause of the Papal aggression. He asked certain clergymen, "Why eat Protestant bread, and receive Protestant pay, and, at the same time, sell us to the enemy?" (Applause.) If their young men had romish instructors at the Universities, with Popish ceremonies, they would very naturally become Puseyite priests (Great applause). His advice was, to put down priestcraft in whatever shape it might come; and they might then leave Cardinal Wiseman and the Pope to fight it out. (Loud and continued applause.) A loyal address to her Majesty, on the motion of Lord Colborne, was unanimously adopted.

The County of Surrey met at Epsom on Tuesday, convened by the High Sheriff, in compliance with several requisitions, each numerously signed, from different parts of the county. The gentlemen present resident in the county were numerous; but the general public, from the unfavourable state of the weather, did not exceed five hundred in all. W. Freshfield, the High Sheriff, presided. The principal speakers were Sir Edward Sugden (who then, at an advanced age, attended a county meeting for the first time in his life, and moved the first resolution, contending at great length that the act of the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman was illegal), Sir John Easthope, Mr. Alcock, M.P., the Hon. J. Locke King, M.P., Mr. H. T. Hope, M.P., Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., &c. A characteristic letter from H. Drummond, Esq., M.P., denouncing the Popish priests, was read. Resolutions expressing indignation at the conduct of the Pope, describing it as ingratitude—expressing satisfaction at her Majesty's declaration to uphold her supremacy, and grief and alarm at the prevalence of Popish practices in the Church—were adopted; and an address in conformity with them, as well as petitions to both Houses of Parliament, were agreed to, and ordered to be presented.

A Meeting of Newmarket, on Tuesday, headed by the Mayor and many of the principal inhabitants, and very numerously attended, was conspicuous for the great excitement manifested against the Puseyite party in the Church, and for an entire dissent to the address, declaring that the Papal Usurpation followed contributed, like that party, to invite the Papal aggression. But the address without the addition, was adopted by the meeting, which displayed great abhorrence of the Pope and loyalty towards her Majesty the Queen.

The Birkenhead Meeting came off on Friday last, without further disturbance; and there have been meetings at Doncaster, Worksop, Croydon, Lewisham, and Maidstone.

At Cambridge, on Wednesday, there was a numerous meeting of the inhabitants, under the presidency of the Mayor. The usual resolutions and an address were carried; but the meeting is noticeable on account of the opposition manifested, at the commencement, by a considerable minority, and vociferous calls for "No Church-rates." "No Bishops," "No State Church;" and it was some time before order was sufficiently established to allow of the business proceeding. An amendment was moved by an Independent minister, Mr. Babier, condemning any interference with the religious opinions, discipline, or ecclesiastical arrangements of any class of her Majesty's subjects, as a violation of the rights of conscience and the principles of civil and religious liberty. The amendment was respectably supported; but, on being put to the meeting, the original resolution, to express indignation at the Papal rescript, was carried by a large majority.

EVENTS

It seems, from a letter written by Lord Colchester to the *Daily News*, that Mr. Bennett had established a convent in connexion with his chapels of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, at Oakham, the establishment of a daughter of Lord Lovelace, the Hon. Mr. Law, was the chief. She accepted the office contrary to her father's wishes; but she had, after much solicitation, wrung from him, shortly before his death, a reluctant assent. Mr. Law complained that Mr. Bennett did not second his endeavours to make his daughter give up the project, and he so disposed of his property by will that she should not give it to the establishment.

Cardinal Wiseman, on Sunday, in the second of his series of lectures on the "Roman Catholic Hierarchy," complimented his Roman Catholic brethren on their forbearance, and referred to the Queen's answer to the addresses—firm yet gentle, moderate, and wise—as a proof that the storm by which the Roman Catholics had been assailed was blowing over. He also affirmed that the Pope's Bull concerned only the Catholic community, and that the Catholics were invited to wish for a hierarchy here by seeing a Romish Archbishop in Australia and a Romish Hierarchy in the United States. He referred to the differences in the three drafts of addresses to the Queen by the prelates, and to the Bishop of Exeter's denial of her Majesty's supremacy, as a proof that the Catholics could not do so. He said he believed her Majesty to be attached to them, and the prelates doubted and Dr. Phillpotts denied. He concluded by affirming that it was from misunderstanding a word in his own pastoral letter, that the Pope was accused of having spoken of England as a heathen land previous to the reunion of the Church after an interval of 300 years. The Pope had used no such language, and what he (the Cardinal) meant was, the Roman Catholic Church of England, and not the Protestant Church or the Protestant nation.

DOCUMENTS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Laity.—The Archbishop having been applied to by a body of laymen for advice as to their conduct with reference to the Papal aggression, especially with regard to the prevalence of objectionable practices in some churches, and to the question of the right of members to leave their church; or, whether they should continue to worship in a church, to the ceremonies of which they have an objection; and also, whether it is the duty of those who have voted for the supremacy in counties to withhold subscriptions from such candidates as decline to give a pledge, to do all in their power to obtain a re-imposition of such portions of the Catholic Disabilities Act as may check any future aggression on the Established Church of this country by the See of Rome? his Grace returned the following reply:—

Addington, Dec. 11.

Sir,—You will excuse me if, in a time of such engagement, I answer your questions more briefly than perhaps you expect: but I will, in few words, give it as my opinion

1. That only great unfaithfulness, and very objectionable practices in his parish church, should induce a layman to leave it for another; but that, when salvation is concerned, order is a secondary consideration.

2. I do not think that the occasion is such as to justify the demand of a pledge from a member of Parliament to any particular measure.

3. Most's minds are at present in so excited a state, that any alteration of the Prayer-book or Act of Uniformity is further removed than ever. Those who object to any part of the Liturgy should be satisfied that it treats of subjects on which there always has been difference of opinion among members of the Church.

The principal duty of the laity, at present, is to promote the teaching and preaching of the Protestant faith, as I conceive it appears.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

J. B. Cantuar

The Bishop of Winchester having had a similar application made to him, has referred the applicant to the Archbishop's letter.

The Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Thirlwall) has stated, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the reasons why he could not sign the conjoint address of the prelates. They are in substance as follows:—"The reference to the Act of Elizabeth appears to me in every respect most unadvisable. My own opinion would have been, that the provision cited from it has been virtually repealed by the Roman Catholic Relief Act. But at all events the words cannot be made to prove, if any thing, far too much; for the law of Elizabeth has not been violated for the first time by the recent Bull. It was equally so at defiance, by the appointment of Vicars Apostolic, who have so long exercised their functions without complaint or molestation, and it seems unreasonable to charge the Pope with defying a law which has been so long permitted to sleep. But a still weightier objection in my mind is, that those who refer in such a manner to the statute of Elizabeth must be considered as expressing a wish to see it again put in force, which it seems to me would involve the repeal of the Relief Act. I cannot consent to make myself responsible for language which, directly or indirectly, indicates such an object. I think it needlessly harsh—to say the least—to treat the Pope's 'anticipation' of our return to his communion, which he must consider as the greatest of all blessings to us, as an 'unwarrantable insult.' And I am still afraid that the concluding petition for protection to the labours of the clergy will be interpreted, not without an appearance of justice, as a wish to see the Roman Catholic proselytisers silenced by Act of Parliament. These last objections, however, I might consent to waive in deference to your Grace's judgment, and for the sake of unanimity. But that which relates to the Act of Elizabeth appears to me to involve principles which I may not sacrifice to any other consideration."

The Bishop of Oxford, and Eton.—The Provost of Eton College, the Headmaster of Eton, the Mayor of Windsor, Sir East Clayton East, the Rev. J. Gossett, and a large number of clergy and laity, having addressed the Bishop of Oxford, expressing, amongst other things, their thankful and unshaken confidence in their position as members of a true branch of the Holy Church Universal, his Lordship made a long reply, of which the following sentences are the peculiarities:—"Our first duty now is to resist this aggression of the Pope. But if we shall be safe, we must be on our guard against other dangers also. On the one hand, there is among some of us a leaning towards the Church of Rome, which is wholly alien from the tone and temper of our own Church, and which, step by step, has led too many to join that corrupt communion. Upon this evil all eyes are now fixed, and I dare not undervalue its enormity or the insidious progress with which it saps the faith of those who yield ever so little to its first temptations. There is another and a no less fearful peril. Stirred up by the Pope's indecent aggression, a certain stream of common opinion is now running with the violence of a flood against Rome. It is the nature of a flood to be muddy and turbulent, and to overwhelm all ordinary barriers with its violence; and so it is among us. Unchristian thoughts, hard words, and unproved imputations abound. Those who fear the spiritual domination, and those who hate the spiritual corruptions of Rome, and those who hate all assertion of spiritual authority anywhere, and even those who hate all belief in spiritual realities, are for the time united together. Our very walls are inscribed by the same hand with the legends of 'No Popery,' 'No priestcraft,' 'No religion.' In such a time even good Christians become subjects and the victims of fierce mutual suspicions, and the common enemy alone triumphs. Such a time must be full of danger to the calm and peaceable and loving temper which should possess our own souls, and to the maintenance of our common church against these evils, then, we must guard with as much vigilance as against external Popery."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Seizure of College Plate for Poor-Rates.—In consequence of a distress warrant having been issued against the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, by the city magistrates, for a poor-rate for the parish of St. Peter-le-Bailey, amounting to 23 13s., and the expenses, the inspector of the Oxford police, on Saturday last, carried the same into effect by seizing half a dozen silver forks from the lodgings of the principal. The question respecting the liability of Oxford colleges to contribute towards the relief of the poor of Oxford has long been in agitation. Some few years ago a similar seizure of plate for poor-rates was made by the officers of St. Michael's parish at Exeter College, which led to a trial before the Serjeant-at-Arms, from the proceedings of which the officers were beaten, owing to a technical point. The principal of New Inn Hall has redeemed the plate by paying the amount of the poor-rate and expenses. An action will, it is understood, be brought against the parish officers for an illegal seizure, when the question as to the liability of the colleges and halls to pay poor-rates will be tried upon its merits. Similar proceedings will shortly be taken against Pembroke College, for the payment of poor-rates to the parish of St. Aldate.

CAMBRIDGE.

Ordinations.—The following ordinations are fixed for the present month: On the 21st, being the feast of St. Thomas, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Addington; the Archbishop of York, at Bishopsthorpe; the Bishop of Rochester, at the cathedral; and the Bishop of Lichfield, at Eccleshall. On Sunday, the 22nd instant, by the Bishop of Winchester; the Bishop of Lincoln, at the cathedral; the Bishop of Bath and Wells, at the cathedral church of Wells; the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at the cathedral church of Bristol; the Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon; the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Hereford, and the Bishop of Llandaff, in their cathedrals. The Bishops of Worcester and Chester have fixed their ordinations for the 16th of March, 1851.

Preferments and Appointments.—*Archdeaconry:* The Rev. T. Finch Holiday Bridge, Rector of St. John's, Newfoundland, to be First Archdeacon of Newfoundland and Labrador. *Honorary Canonry:* The Rev. Robert Mosley Master, Incumbent of Christ Church, and the Rev. William Robinson, D.D., St. Michael's-on-Wyre, in the Cathedral Church of Manchester, the Rev. E. James Moor to the Cathedral Church of Norwich. *Rectories:* The Rev. Charles Compton Bonnyn, to Nettleton, Wilts; the Rev. William Edward Pooley, to Chelmsford, Suffolk; the Rev. David Jeffrey, Curate of Neath, with Llanbedr tre Newydd (Newborough), in the Isle of Anglesea; the Rev. Francis Augustus Weekes, to Aston-upon-Trent, with Shardlow, Derbyshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. John Ambrose Cook, to North Benfleet; the Rev. William Brailsford, to Aline, Yorkshire; the Rev. David Mapleton, to Meanwood; the Rev. Charles Orland Kenyon, to Great-Ness, Salop; the Rev. Charles Darby Reade, to Stow-Bardon; the Rev. M. Butt, to Wingrave-cum-Rowsham, Bucks.

Vacancies.—*Rectories:* Ashwellthorpe, with Wreningham Rectory, Norfolk, dio. Norwich; value £648, with residence; patron, Lord Berners; Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson, deceased. Rudham East, with West Rudham V., Norfolk, dio. Norwich; value, £403, with residence; patron, Lord C. Townsend; Rev. T. Bland, deceased. Witham, South, county and dio. Lincoln; value, £120, with residence; patron, Earl of Dysart; Rev. J. H. Willan, resigned. *Vicarage:* Toft-Next, Norfolk, dio. Norwich; value, £403, with residence; patron, Lord C. Townsend; Rev. T. Bland, deceased. *Mastership:* Cavendish Grammar School, Suffolk; Rev. W. M. Cox, promoted.

Licensed.—The Lord Bishop of London has licensed the following gentlemen to appointments within his diocese: The Rev. H. W. Maddock, M.A., vicar of Kington, Herefordshire, to the incumbency of All Saints' Church, St. John's Wood; the Rev. H. T. Rees, M.A., late curate of Runcorn, Cheshire, to the incumbency of St. Martin's-in-the-Bull-ring; the Rev. W. J. H. Thomas, M.A., to the curacy of St. Peter's Church, Hammersmith; the Rev. W. Garrett, M.A. to the incumbency of Trinity Church, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; the Rev. R. F. Clement, M.A. to the curacy of St. Pancras New Church.

Testimonials.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection.—The Rev. J. W. Middleton, Incumbent of Dunston, near Taunton, from the congregation; the Rev. Edward Rudge, Incumbent of St. Alkmund's Church, Derby, from the teachers of the Boys' Sunday School; the Rev. C. H. P. Linton, Curate, from the congregation of Holy Trinity Church, Birkenhead; the Rev. Edward Rudge, on his retirement from the Curacy

THE CROW-BOY; OR, THE CHRISTMAS LUNCHEON.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY PHIZ

All sorts and conditions of life, in-door and out-door, find their appropriate consolation in the Christmas season. The day of itself, fine or dreary, seems, as if by virtue of its associations, to induce happy feelings. There is an influence in the time which forbids even the wretched to be miserable. The pauper dreams, though wide awake, that he is rich; and the beggar feels as potent as a King. His rags, indeed, are the true robes of royalty; and frequently, in their unexpected combinations, are so picturesque as to excite the admiration of the æsthetic. Even the rude worker in the fields, to whom no Christmas dinner is a probability, has his share in the common enjoyment, though, as it would appear, of a most mysterious sort. But, of all these special idealists, the CROW-BOY on CHRISTMAS DAY, engaged in the open corn-field, strikes us with the most wonder. He is a psychological curiosity, as profound a mystic as Böhme, and a better poet than Bloomfield.

Our Artist has hit the character in the specific situation to a nicety. The actual about the Boy is as cold and hard as are Nature's dealings in general with her unsophisticated children, who have not acquired the skill to subdue their parent to their own mood. The wintry cloud, the cheerless snow, the chill blast—these are his only companions in his solitary occupation. But there is an Idea, that somehow or other has grown up in his mind: "It is Christmas Day!" By virtue of this idea, he is a metaphysician of the first water—an ideologist—a philosopher as intensely absent as Newton. He feels no more the cloud, the snow, and the wind, than the unparalleled mathematician himself, while wrapt in his sublime speculations. felt the want of the dinner which he habitually neglected. With that unedifying article, however, our Crow-Boy is supplied. He has had it in his wallet all the morning—an extra store of bread, bacon, and cheese; for this is Christmas Day!

And this frugal meal is, to our Crow-Boy's imagination, a feast far exceeding the Lord Mayor's, a banquet equal to a Bishop's, a revel not to be matched by a Lord Cardinal. Observe him while engaged in its mastication. His cheek is stuffed with the wholesome and savoury morsel; while his dog, with his lips overflowing with slaver, looks up expectantly into his face; and his gun lies idly by the hedge. You may note by his sidelong leer that he well enough perceives the crows at their work of depredation. But it is Christmas Day, and festival tide with him. Care may sleep at such a season; therefore let them feast on. His gun for this day, at any rate, shall sound no alarm.

The season, too, makes the Boy charitable to the poor crows. Out of the treasury of his happiness he can afford to impart a blessing to them. They shall also have their Christmas Day; for though, by convention they are his victims, by Creation they are his fellow-creatures. Nature made the field for them as well as for him and his master. Nay, she gave to them a special privilege in the air. Man can only walk; they can fly. Herein they are more like the angels than their tyrant. The Boy thinks, perhaps, on this—in however rude a guise—and, seized with a poetic wonder, feels the weight of the unintelligible universe, and confesses himself as great a fool as the wisest. But he, thus life-and-food-enjoying in his Christmas solitude (solitude save for those crows, who on this day dine with him, perhaps not uninvited guests),—he himself is, after all, the greatest mystery.

J.

THE CROW-BOY'S CHRISTMAS LUNCH.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

The immemorial usage which prescribes the performance of a Latin Play at Christmas by the scholars of Westminster, was honoured, on Saturday evening, by a most spirited and successful enactment. The Play was the "Andria" of Terence: the cast is as follows:

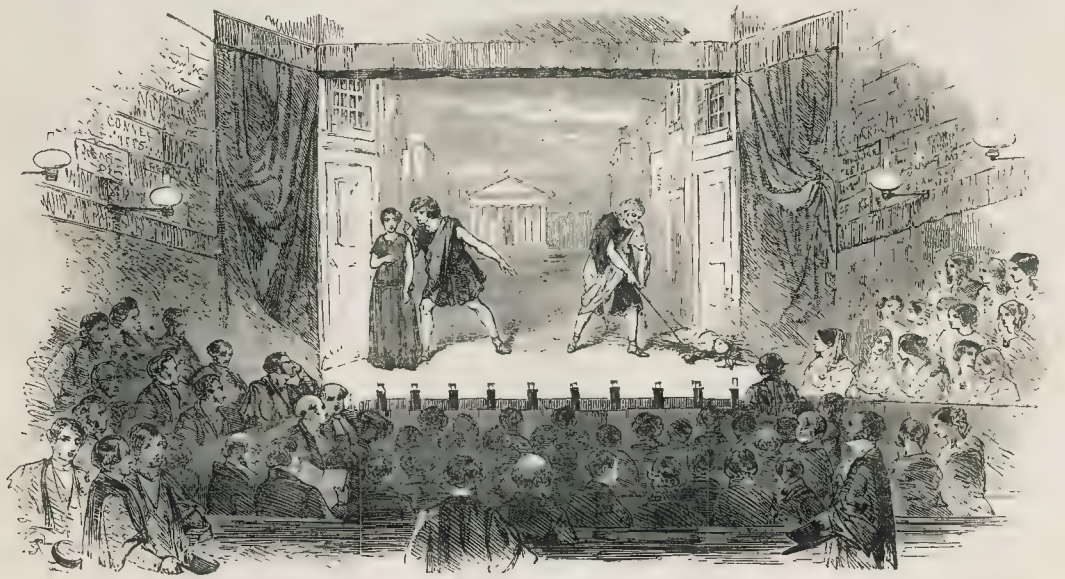
Simo	.. ..	.. W H Bennett.
Sosia	.. ..	.. W G Henderson.
Davus	.. ..	.. H Blagden
Pamphilus	.. ..	.. W. G. Armitstead.
Mysis	.. ..	.. S. A. drews
Charinus	.. ..	.. W H Horne.
Byrrhia	.. ..	.. S Madan.
Lesbia	.. ..	.. C P Ingram.
Chremes	.. ..	.. H Barnes
Crito	.. ..	.. E T Chamberlayne
Dromo	.. ..	.. J. W Oliver.

PERSONÆ MUTE

Servi	.. ..	.. W. Madan.
Simonis	.. ..	.. W. Hawthorn.

Mr. Blagden (the captain of the school), as *Davus*, acted with a subtlety and energy which satisfactorily attested his correct appreciation of the salient points in the character of the slave, with whom deceit is second nature, and whose natural fertility of invention has been made inexhaustible by oppression: the performance was marked by great propriety of declamation, and a considerable infusion of genuine histrionic fire. Mr. Armitstead's *Pamphilus* had many points of excellence, especially in the tender passages. His indignant repudiation of *Mysis's* apprehension that he might prove unfaithful, was very striking. Mr. Bennett, as old *Simonis*, was cautious, apprehensive, wary—just as he ought to be. Mr. Barnes, as *Chremes*, acquitted himself very creditably; and Mr. Horne, as *Charinus*, was the picture of a pensive lover. Mr. Chamberlayne, as *Crito*, and Mr. Oliver, as *Dromo*, were equally worthy of commendation; and Mr. Madan is especially deserving of honourable mention for the drollery with which he impersonated *Byrrhia*. Mr. Andrews, being fortunately gifted *vultu adeo modesto, adeo sereato, ut vibrá supra*, made an admirable representative of *Mysis*, and excited the admiration of all the ladies by the feminine graces which he contrived to throw around the character. Mr. Henderson's *Sosia* was also very amusing. Altogether, the play went off famously. The enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded; and the dormitory, in which, as usual, the stage was erected, was crowded to excess.

On Tuesday, the "Andria" was repeated before a great number of visitors, including, among others, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord de Ros, Viscount Courtenay; M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, and his son; Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Talfourd, Sir David Dundas, the Dean of St. Paul's, General Fox, Mr. Macready, and Mr. Plowden, M.P. As is usual on the second night of representation, the play was prefaced with a Latin prologue, which was spoken by Mr. Blagden, the captain of the school, and was received with such applause as to be repeated. To the "Andria" succeeded that sort of Atellane nondescript which it is customary to represent on these occasions, and in which some prominent topic of the day is subjected to a little festive ridicule in doggrel Latin. In the present instance, the Peace Congress was the object selected. The *alumni* assemble in meeting—a chairman is chosen, who addresses the "pacificatores." The first resolution, proposed by a representative of the medical profession is *toto ut cessent bella mundo*. Mr. Armitstead, who represents the lawyer or "cansidicus," suggests at the conclusion of his address, *ut omnia dissidia ad causidicorum judicium referantur*. The motion is opposed by Mr. Horne, an officer in the army, and Mr. Blagden, who represents a worker in lead and steel. The latter so effectually lays it on our peacemaking doctor, that he can hardly be restrained from having recourse to personal violence, and at length challenges him to a meeting at a distance of ten paces. On this the lawyer breaks forth into an ejaculation which plainly indicates that he has no hope of the proximate advent of universal peace, and, as if to make conviction doubly sure, his wife makes her appearance in the person of Mr. Andrews, who tells him that a sheriff's officer is below, and that, whilst he is attending to the public affairs, the private *supellex* is being removed. He is then tauntingly told, *te bella domestica terrent*. The squib went off with infinite humour, and was wound up with a short epilogue, delivered by Mr. Bennett.



WESTMINSTER PLAY.—SCENE FROM THE "ANDRIA" OF TERENCE.

Advices from St. Domingo city to November 2nd state that, through the intervention of the English and French, a treaty of peace has been concluded between the Dominicans and Haytiens.

FROZEN-OUT GARDENERS.—DRAWN BY FOSTER.

FROZEN-OUT GARDENERS AND SNOW CLEARERS.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY FOSTER.

"We've got no work to do—co co."—*Street Melodies.*

THERE are few but what have heard this miserable chorus, bawled out by half a dozen wretched-looking fellows, bearing bunches of frozen greens on the tops of long poles, as they paraded the streets of London in winter—looking as much like real gardeners as a St. Giles's sailor looks like a real British tar. You can readily enough imagine that they are frozen-out vegetarians, weary of cold turnip tarts and cabbage curries; that they would fain have a change from potato patties and celery custards, and have found out that a rump-steak is far more savoury than a pie made of onions and flavoured with sage. But beyond failing in the vegetarian cookshop-way, and taking in some half-score greengrocers, you know at a glance this is the nearest approach they ever made to gardening.

Your real "Frozen-out Gardeners" are generally fine-looking fellows, wearing a tinge of the summer sun on their cheeks, like a red winter-apple. They are generally round-shouldered men, and a little bent, through hard digging, and look about as much at home in our streets as we might imagine wild hares or rabbits would be, picking up a living in Covent Garden Market. They bring with them pleasant associations, turning the memory to spring flowers, which are as sure to come as the last were to wither and die; and, while you look at them, you remember the hundreds of sweet spots which you have passed in your suburban rambles, and the delight which their labours have afforded you, and you give them what few pence you can spare, with a "God bless you."

They look not up at the windows and down at the areas, like your hardened and common beggars, but on the ground, as if reproaching it for being so "hard" as to prevent them from earning a livelihood. They tried the earth with their spades, and it rang like the iron tongue a harsh overseer, who refuses to give the applicant either labour or bread; so they come like the frozen-out robins and little wrens, to seek a few crumbs at our City doors

Tall, taper lettuces, and crisp Savoy cabbages, and early greens, of every description, are pretty enough to look at in the shops at Christmas, and very pleasant to the palate. But go and gather them! On a bitter winter's morning they are great globes of hoar-frost, gigantic balls of ice, candied with chilling Wenham, glittering with freezing showers and frozen snow—colder than steel that has lain out all night—cutting sharper than a knife, if you once handle them, and seeming to freeze into your very bones. Yet amid these the poor Gardeners labour from morning to night, handling them when their hands have no feeling, stooping amid them when the wind comes cutting at their ears like a scythe, and piling them in carts, and bringing them to our very doors, without murmuring, only too thankful that they are, by such hard means, able to obtain bread.

It is when a bleak, black, biting frost comes suddenly upon them like

SNOW SWEEPERS.—DRAWN BY FOSTER.

a "thief in the night," and seeming, as it were, to "burn" up every green thing, that Hope deserts them, and Despair drives them into our streets. When the earth is like iron, and the sky dim and cold as ice, while the clouds seem frozen together, and the bare branches of the trees are brittle as glass, then it is that bird and beast sadden their wild nature, and draw towards the habitation of man, as if they had a claim on his protection; and with them come our fellow-men, the "Frozen-out Gardeners."

You know when they are genuine, not so much by their heavy boots and blue aprons, as by the manner in which they accost you: it is so like "Would you have this plant set here, or these there, please sir? Those peas want rodding, and that grape-vine must be pruned." They come not to you with the beggar's whine, but like men who feel that they have a fellow claim, since the elements have warred against them; as an arctic voyager might come upon a Laplander's snow shed, when he had eaten his last strip of rein-deer's hide, and solicit a share of his meal. But still, like *Lear*, they

Tax not you, you elements, with unkindness.

Be kind to them, fellow-citizens. Their occupation is such as our first parents followed in the Garden of Eden, when long-haired Eve trailed the thick blowing roses, and Adam gathered the fruit which they banqueted upon. Through them we have the works of God brought to our City homes in spring and summer—sweet flowers, telling us how Nature progresses, and bringing visions of green spots where the banded birds are anthemning, and the bee going round and saying something soothing to the blossoms; while the butterflies, like children who have nothing to do but play, sit swinging on the flowers. For such pleasures as these we are indebted to the poor "Frozen-out Gardeners." How little do we think that the mountains and forests covered with fan-like ferns the pointed avalanches, and deep abysses into which they seem toppling, and all the twisted and entangled roots, and the thousands of fantastic forms which we admire so much in the frostwork on the glass—that the same element which created these prevents thousands of our fellow-creatures from following their occupations and earning bread. The plough lands which we admired in the autumn, the sick-layer's mortar freezes, the brickmaker cannot mould, the joiner's glue sets too soon, the ropemaker's hemp breaks, the glazier's glass is more brittle, and scores of others are thrown out of employment, like the Frozen-out Gardeners.

"Clear your snow away, marm? do it for a penny," is another cry which assails our ears; and looking out of the window, we see two little urchins with their shoulders up, and one bearing a broom worn to the stump, the other a broken shovel, and both ready to go to work at a moment's notice for the smallest consideration. Others there are, who mount the roofs of houses, and without saying so much as "by your leave," pitch down whole spadefuls of snow upon the unsup eting passengers, which either settle in the nape of the neck or get imbedded in the front of the waistcoat, and then, like Wordsworth's river—

Glide at their own sweet will,

and make you, against your own, a thawing machine.

The old woman with her little shovel comes out, and goes scrat-scrat on the pavement, like a hen on a cinder-heap. It gives the shop-boy an excuse for throwing a few shovel-fuls of snow on the passers-by, and having a snow war with the butcher-lad next door. Nanny and Betty, while clearing it away, find an opportunity of retailing all the abuse their "missesses" have heaped upon each other, and a good deal more to it. While the evening-paper runs on before you with his broom, gives half-a-dozen strokes, then takes off his hat by the kerb-stone, and looks as if he would have you believe that he had given the road an extra "brush" solely that you might step clean and spotless across it. If he has any spite against the shopkeeper opposite, he sweeps a slanting path up to the door of another neighbour who is in the same line of business.

What transformations snow undergoes in London: from white it changes to a kind of coarse, brown, dirty-looking sugar; then it gets trampled into cold wet cakes, clinging to your feet at every step, as if hoping to be carried away where it would not be so much trodden upon; then it sinks into dirty slush, as if it cared not what happened to it, and is glad to escape in that shape either into the gutter or the street-contractor's cart.

There is something very solemn in the appearance of a country covered with snow on a cloudy day, especially if you look over some point of it that is uninhabited, for there are many of those sounds or rural objects either heard or seen, which give such life to the same scene in summer. The birds are generally silent, or hidden somewhere for shelter and warmth; the cattle are driven from the fields; you miss the figures that dotted the landscape—their out-door employment is gone; the woods are silent; the hills without an echo. Children no longer go singing through the lanes. The grass and flowers are all buried beneath a winding-sheet of snow. The river is the only moving object in the landscape; and, as it rolls along, you watch the snow fall into it and melt: flake after flake is seen for a moment, until it touches the water, and then is "gone for ever." Sometimes two flakes cling together as they fall, and, so united, perish; and while you gaze, images of Love and Hope cross the mind and shape themselves into strange forms—of Love that died before its time, and Hope whose dreams were never fulfilled; and you picture her with her broken anchor,

Half buried in the drifted snow,
Sleeping upon the frozen ground,
Unheeding how the wild winds blow,
Bitter and bleak on all around;

for such images will float before the eye, even at the merry and holy time of Christmas, when you are alone with Nature.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 22.—4th Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 23.—Sun rises 8h. 6m., sets 3h. 51m.
TUESDAY, 24.—Christmas Eve.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Christmas Day.
THURSDAY, 26.—St. Stephen.
FRIDAY, 27.—St. John the Evangelist.
SATURDAY, 28.—Innocents.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 28, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m
3 39	4 25	4 59	5 35	6 13	6 55	7 39
A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
8 28	9 19	10 8	11 0	11 54	12 49	1 46

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—The Public is respectfully informed, that the NATIONAL THEATRE will OPEN, for the Performances of the LEGITIMATE DRAMA, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26th, 1850, when will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE WINTER'S TALE. After which, a New Original COMIC PANTOMIME, entitled HARLEQUIN and HUMPTY DUMPTY, or, Big-Bel and Ben and the First Lord Mayor of London.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—On THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, will be performed the play of the "STRANGER." The Stranger, Mr. C. Kean; Mrs. Haller, Mrs. C. Kean; after which a New Comic CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, called ALONZO the BRAVE, and the FAIR IMOGENE; or, Harlequin and the Baron all covered with Jewels and Gold. Clown, Mr. Paulo; Harlequin, Mr. Cormack; Pantaloon, Mr. Paulo, and Columbine, Miss Carlotta Leclercq. FRIDAY, TWELFTH NIGHT, and the PANTOMIME. SATURDAY, THE MERCHANT of VENICE and the PANTOMIME.

THEATRE ROYAL MARYLEBONE, and LONDON ENGLISH OPERA.—On THURSDAY next (Boxing Night), will be produced a New and Original Grand, Classical, MUSICAL PANTOMIME, by the Author of "Bluff King Hall," entitled HARLEQUIN ALFRED the GREAT; or, The Magic Banjo and the Mystic Raven. Columbine, Miss Louisa Ranche; Clown, Mr. Tom Matthews.—Boxes, 3s; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Box-office open daily.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY and TUESDAY, DEC. 23 and 24, Sir Walter Scott's Grand Historical Spectacle of KENILWORTH, or, the Golden Days of Queen Elizabeth. After which, ELLIOTT'S popular SCENES of the CIRCUS. The whole concluding with TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK. On THURSDAY, DEC. 26, will be produced the New GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMIC PANTOMIME.—Box-office open from 11 to 4.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—BOXING NIGHT, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26th, and following Evenings, will be produced the New Grand Spectacle of KENILWORTH; or, the Golden Days of Queen Elizabeth, with a variety of new Feats in the Circle. The whole concluding for the first time with an entire New and Splendid Comic Legendary EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME, entitled HARLEQUIN and O'DONOGHUE, or, the White Horse of Killarney.—Box-office open from 11 to 4.—Stage-Manager, Mr. T. THOMPSON.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHRISTMAS TICKETS.—Return Tickets issued on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, will be available for the return journey any day up to and including Sunday the 29th. The Trains will run on Christmas Day as on Sundays. By Order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary.
Bishopsgate Station, December 6th, 1850.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On MONDAY next, 23rd of DECEMBER, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Vocalists—Misses Birch, E. Birch, Dolby, M. Williams. Mr. Lockey, Mr. H. Phillips, &c., with Orchestra (including extra double-basses) of 700 performers. Tickets, 5s; Reserved Seats in Area or Gallery, 3s; Central Area, numbered, seats, 10s 6d each, at the Society's Office, 6 in Exeter Hall, and of Mr. Bowley, 55, Charing-cross. The subscription is One, Two, or Three Guineas per Annum. Subscribers now entering will be entitled to two Tickets for the above performance.

MR. ALBERT SMITH in LONDON, being the 100th representation of his highly popular Entertainment THE OVERLAND MAIL, at the Music Hall, Store-street, on MONDAY EVENING, December 23.—Stalls, 3s; reserved seats, 2s.; back seats, 1s.; to be had at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street; CRAMER'S, 201, Regent-street; DUFF'S, 65, Oxford-street; and at the Hall.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets and Programmes to be had of Messrs. C. and R. OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and at the Hall. The Entertainment will be repeated on TUESDAY Evening, January 7th, being Mr. JOHN PARRY'S last performance in London until Easter.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and his SONS will perform on the SAX HORNS at the following places:—Monday, December 23, Rochester; 26, Box mont Institution. Vocalist, Miss O'Connor; Pianiste, M. Norman.—All letters to be addressed to Henry Distin's Sax-horn and Patent Cornet Depôt, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London.

PHILLIPS'S LITERARY, VOCAL, and SCENIC ENTERTAINMENT, including a Magnificent DIORAMA of CORK HARBOUR, COVE of CORK, QUEENSTOWN, BLARNEY, GLENGARIFF, KILLARNEY, the VALLEY of the BLACKWATER, INNISFALLEN, CROMWELL'S BRIDGE, ROSS CASTLE, and the far-famed LAKES of KILLARNEY. Open Daily, at the ANGLO-FOREIGN ROOMS, St. Martin's-lane, at Three and Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s.

THE GREAT PANORAMA of the NILE, owing to its immense attractiveness, will be exhibited three times daily during the holidays. It is a vivid realization of the scenery of Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, and affords a cheap and eligible mode of performing a journey which those leaving big consuries, and of becoming acquainted with their many wonders. It is put in motion daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight.—Admission, 1s; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION 14, Regent-street.—The MOVING PANORAMA of the OVERLAND MAIL to India from Southampton to Alexandria and Calcutta, is NOW OPEN Daily: Mornings at 12, Afternoons at 3, Evenings at 8.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before the commencement. The New Panorama of the Native Land will shortly be produced, in addition to the above. The Diorama of the Life of his Grace the Duke of Wellington has also been some time in progress.

THE PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, REGENT-STREET, Langham-place (opposite the Polytechnic Institution), will OPEN on MONDAY, the 9th of DECEMBER, 1850, with a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA of the OVERLAND MAIL to India and Juggernaut. The entire Diorama invented and painted by Mr. T. C. DIBDIN, from sketches by J. Fergusson, on the spot during his residence in India.—Doors to open at Half-past Two and Half-past Seven P.M. The Overture to commence at Three and Eight P.M.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d.

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—New Exhibition at the EGYPTIAN HALL, a Grand Moving DIORAMA, illustrating the OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA.—In consequence of the great concourse of persons who crowd to the Hall in the Evening to witness the above Panorama, there will be an extra Exhibition this day, at 12 o'Clock, during the Christmas Holidays—commencing on the 6th of December. Mornings, 12. Afternoons, 3; Evenings, quarter to 8. Open half-an-hour before each Exhibition. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE by Dr. BACHHOFFNER on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, in which will be exhibited ALLMAN'S PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT. LECTURE by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on FIRE and its ANALOGUES, and LECTURE by Mr. GEORGE BARKER, entitled an ENGLISH CHRISTMAS, illustrated by appropriate Ballads.—THE HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.—ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS.—DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.—Open daily, from Eleven till Five o'Clock, and every Evening (except Saturday) from Seven till Half-past Ten.

APOLLONICON.—The largest and most perfect Work of MUSICAL MECHANISM in the World. Five Performers at the same time will PERFORM, on TUESDAY, 24th, until further notice, at TWO PRECISELY and Part at THREE. Royal Music Hall, Adelaide-street, Strand, adjoining Lowther Arcade. Programme: Part I. Overture "Semiramide," Rossini. Air, "I love her" (Bride), Auber. "Movement 7th Symphony," Beethoven. "Harmonious Blacksmith" (variations), Scheller. Grand March, "Prophète," Meyerbeer. Part II.—Overture "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn. Air, "When Bee Sucks," Arne. Selection, "Lucrezia Borgia," Donizetti. Recitative, "Orynthia," and air, "The Pilgrim of Love," Bishop. Overture, "Zampa," Herold. Minuet "Figaro," or Weber's overture, "Der Freyschütz," to conclude the extraordinary mechanical power. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 1s 6d; Carriage may be ordered at Four

CHESS SOIREE.—HERR HARWITZ, the celebrated Chess-player, will contest THREE GAMES SIMULTANEOUSLY, BLINDFOLDED, AGAINST THREE MEMBERS of the WESTMINSTER CLUB, on MONDAY EVENING, 23rd of DECEMBER, 1850, at the Club-house. The rooms will be thrown open at Eight o'Clock. Non-members can obtain cards of admission, at 2s 6d. each, at the Secretary's office, Club-house, Arundel-street, Strand. WILLIAM STRUDWICKE, Secretary.

EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART.—This Exhibition is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society, 5, Pall-mall East, Daily, from 10 till dusk.—Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea. SAMUEL STEPNEY, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY in the REGENT'S PARK will be open to Visitors on payment of SIXPENCE each, EVERY DAY, except Sunday, from CHRISTMAS EVE to JANUARY 6th, inclusive. The HIPPOPOTAMUS is exhibited from Eleven till Four o'clock.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS

SPLENDID PRESENT
TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
In preparation,
A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR OF THE VAST BUILDING
DESIGNED BY MR. PAXTON
FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN 1851.

This View will be Engraved in a very superior style, and printed on a large sheet of fine paper: it will be published at the time of the opening of the Great Exhibition. The Print will be given to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Also in preparation,
A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE INTERIOR
OF
THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

*** Further particulars of these Prints, together with other Engravings in preparation connected with the Great Exhibition, will be duly announced. 198, Strand, September, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD AND CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, and S P G. We are not aware of the hon. member's intentions as to the Marriage Bill.
WOOLLOOMOOLLOO.—Sea-bill fire-preservers were invented some thirty years since.
J M R, North Shields.—Apply to Mr. Evans, printer, &c., Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
A SUBSCRIBER, TOTNES.—The Secretary of the Orthopedic Hospital is Mr. R. Maskell, 7, Bloomsbury-square.
R T W.—To a re six distinct varieties of the farthing of Queen Anne; indeed, there may be said to be seven; but one sort of them was *only really* an imitation, which has a seated figure of Britannia, and the date 1714 in the exergue. It is worth from 7s to 10s. The very rare variety has Britannia standing, with an olive branch in her right hand, and a spear in her left. reverse, "Bolle et Face." In the British Museum are all the varieties.—(See "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated.")
A SUBSCRIBER, Rochester.—The husband of the daughter of an heiress (which heiress has left sons and daughters) may inquire with his own arms those of his wife's father, quartered with the coat of (as) her maternal grandfather.
J D N, Dublin.—The impressions received are from a copper coin of Elizabeth, struck for Ireland, and very common.
A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, Lambeth, is thanked. The "Magic Lantern" was illustrated in our Christmas Number.
EDGAR DE HAVILAND, Bridgwater.—An Exhibition of Studies from the Old Masters has just been opened at the British Institution, to Pall mall.
PARAVA is recommended to apply to the office of the asylum.
CLERICUS, D.C.L.—The present entrance-money to the Royal Society is £10, the annual subscription £4; members are elected by ballot, upon the nomination of six or more fellows.
W W.—M Chaussard enumerates upwards of 600 works expressly devoted to the life of Joan of Arc, or her history. Test of M Lebrun that Charmettes is the fullest biography.
J E R, Newgate-street.—Apply for the "Channel Islands Guide" to Mr Crumbley, Fleet-street.
G A B, Islington.—The proceeds should be proportionably divided between the freeholder and leaseholder, according to their respective interests.
A SINGLE MAN.—It is a popular error to suppose that the vile custom of a man's selling his wife is legal; for it is directly punishable by law. (See "Popular Errors Explained," p 249)
M H.—The cost of investigating and arranging quarterings evidently depends on the amount of research and labour bestowed upon it. The fee in the case you refer to is £5 5s.
Chief Magistrate is entitled to the appellation of "the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor."
NECROPOLIS.—The style is "The Lord Mayor of the City of London."
I H S, Wyndham Club.—Received.
L Clerk.—The wine shall disappeared.
J S.—A benefit club.
F H, Burwood-place.—Is thanked.
J B.—Apply to Ackermann and Co, Strand.
JEANS, Dean.—We think not.
QUIDAM, Teddington.—Thanks.
J G L, Bury.—The lines will not suit.
T W R ("Essex").—Is thanked.

G G.—We regret that we have not room.
L S.—Declined.
Q E D.—Thanks.
A THIN PROPRIETARY, Greenwich, is thanked.
S S.—Certainly.
JOHN MILL.—Declined.
J F L, Brighton.—Thanks.
QUERIST.—Address, Col. the Hon. C. Grey.

*** Numerous Answers to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Mirror of Maidens.——The Island of Calypso.——Jack and the Giants, illustrated by Richard Doyle.——Monk and Washington.——Hints for Happy Homes.——Across the Atlantic.——The Kickleburys on the Rhine.

THE CHRISTMAS ILLUSTRATIONS will be continued next week, with an Engraving of the Royal Kitchen in Windsor Castle; and Scenes from the Christmas Entertainments at the Theatres.
The promised Picture of the Presentation of the Addresses to her Majesty at Windsor Castle is unavoidably deferred till next week
The Illustrations of the Great Exhibition Building will be resumed next week.
The continuation of "Fred Holdersworth" in our next.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER
IS PUBLISHED
A CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT.
Price of the Two Numbers, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1850.

THE German "difficulty," compared with which the "Irish difficulty," which has so long puzzled the wisest heads in Great Britain, is but a trifle, has, since the conclusion of the negotiations of Olmütz, assumed a new shape and a new name. The idea of the "unity" of Germany having produced no other effect than to make its hopeless "disunity" more painfully apparent, a middle course has been suggested, by which the rival pretensions of Austria and Prussia may be satisfied, and peace restored to the German nations. As there cannot be a "unity," it is proposed that there shall be a "duality;" in other words, that the states of Germany, instead of being concentrated under one head, shall form what astronomers call a binary system, in which the two suns of Austria and Prussia shall revolve around and sustain each other, co-existent and co-equal. The learned professors of the universities, who occupy the high places, both of government and of journalism, are debating upon the wisdom and practicability of a reconstruction of Germany on this basis; but at present the idea does not appear to afford much satisfaction to either of the high belligerents, who, for the last two years, have kept central Europe on the war-footing. By such an arrangement, Austria would lose the undivided headship of Germany, which she has long nominally enjoyed; and Prussia would be obliged to abate the high pretensions which the King and her people have alike put forth. Neither seems in the humour to make the sacrifice of honour and dignity which this would involve; and the "duality" of Germany threatens to be as difficult a matter to bring about as its "unity." Since the subject was first broached, the partisans of the four Kings of Germany, namely, those of Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, and Bavaria, who consider it by no means necessary that their potentates should be extinguished, either in the unity or in the duality of the Fatherland, have suggested another arrangement. "It is likely," says a recent letter from Munich, "that Bavaria and Wurtemburg will join, not precisely in opposing Prussia and Austria, but in endeavouring to diminish the apprehended evil of the rival supremacy, by seeking to obtain a share of it, or rather to divide the power into thirds, and thus convert the dualism into what is termed a '*trias*;' the third portion to be composed of the four kingdoms." So many are the difficulties which the ambition of the King of Prussia has called into existence, that any arrangement seems equally impracticable. In the meantime, it is matter for rejoicing that the two great rivals have begun to disarm. Both states have issued orders for a general reduction of troops to the effective numbers previous to the last war-panic, when Prussia called out her *landwehr*; and Prussia has ordered the disbanding of the second class of the *landwehr* to be completed by the 23rd instant, when the disbanding of the first class will commence. Before New Year's Day, it is anticipated that nearly the whole of this formidable militia will have returned to their homes. The Free Conferences, which open at Dresden on Monday next, and which, in all probability, unless some unforeseen accident bring them prematurely to a close, will continue for several months, will thus be carried on under better auspices than if each of the disputants had his armies on the war-footing. This is the most hopeful feature of the present state of the German controversy, and proves so considerable an abatement of former jealousies and mistrust of the rival powers, as to encourage the expectation, that Kings and people, being alike weary of this long and suicidal contest, will ultimately agree to some practicable scheme by which they may live together in harmony.

MR. FILLMORE'S first message to Congress has excited much attention, both with a view to ascertain the character of the man and the nature of his policy. We regret to say that our conclusions, after a diligent examination, are unfavourable on both points. His foreign policy is to preserve peace and maintain the dignity of the United States, and his language and conduct on this point are worthy of our respect. But there is a quality in the speech, which, probably, recommends it to his countrymen, that is derogatory to his dignity and character. Placed by the accident of General Taylor's death in his present exalted position, he has sought to recommend himself to his countrymen by a great variety of small bribes to particular classes of the people. To the Fugitive Slave Bill he adheres with more pertinacity than justice, to gratify the South; and he recommends an increase and an alteration of import duties, to please the North. He is a professed friend to the labourers in California, where he proposes to protect them against capitalists; and he is to tax them throughout the Union on their clothing, their tools, and their luxuries, to enrich the other class. To compensate the farmers, apparently, for the duties he proposes to lay on them, in order to promote manufactures, he is to procure guano from Peru at a cheap rate, and to provide them a chemical lecturer and an office of instruction to teach them how to improve their cultivation. For the commercial classes, he is to make canals and harbours; and for every class, not trusting them to their own exertions, the Government is to do something to promote their prosperity. This astonishes us, as much for its violation of just principles, as its application to a people renowned for the electric telegraph and steam navigation. For petty and minute expedients, intended, apparently, to propitiate the several interests of the State, and gain popularity, it is the most remarkable Message that ever proceeded from one of Washington's successors. It makes us conclude that Mr. Fillmore is a far better lawyer than a politician. He has certainly not mastered the great social problem of the day; and his adoption of the worn-out system of Protection is alike derogatory to his capacity as a man and a ruler.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday last being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued, the House met at three o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack; in the House of Lords, accompanied by Lord Monteagle and Lord Stanley of Alderley, the other commissioners appointed for the occasion. The House of Commons having been summoned in the usual form, and being in attendance by their officers, the commission was read by Mr. Rose, one of the clerks of the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor then read the Royal proclamation, declaring Parliament to be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 4th February, when both Houses will meet for the despatch of business.

POSTSCRIPT

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY MEETING was held on Wednesday, at Carlisle. 2000 persons were present. The High Sheriff, Thomas Salkeld, Esq., presided. Mr. Hasell, of Dalemain, moved an address to the Queen. Mr. Irisco seconded. Mr. P. H. Howard, M.P., a Roman Catholic, moved an amendment:—"That full religious liberty is the birthright of every Englishman, and that any legislative interference with the spiritual government of an unendowed church, which claims nothing from the State but toleration, is alike impolitic and unjust." Mr. Howard defended the Catholics from the imputation of being the foes of civil and religious liberty. Mr. M'Gibbon, manufacturer, seconded the amendment, which, after some discussion, was supported by about 100 hands, and the original motion was carried by a large majority

A large meeting of inhabitants of St. Luke's, Chelsea, which was held on Thursday night, adopted an address to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to the Bishop of London; and a permanent committee was appointed to act in co-operation with the metropolitan committee, so as to render the power of the laity more effective in preserving the purity of our Protestant religion

One of the largest meetings ever held in Bath took place on Thursday at the Upper Assembly-Rooms in that city, under the presidency of Lord Ashley, M.P. It was composed exclusively of laymen of the Church of England, in imitation of the great meeting held in Exeter Hall at the time of the Tavistock Lord Ashley, who was greatly applauded, impressed upon the meeting the necessity of their not allowing the excitement and indignation which had been created by evangelists. The laity should always remember that it was they who had invariably reformed the Church. Already their efforts had not been unsuccessful, since they had resulted in the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, and the quietude of a private will known in the west of England, to whom he would not allude by name. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, and resolutions were passed unanimously condemning the Papal aggression and Tractarianism, and memorials to her Majesty and to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury were adopted by acclamation.

A MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM, on the Papal aggression, has been convened for the 2nd of January.

MONSTER SURREY MEETING was held at Usk on Wednesday. There was a very large attendance of the leading persons residing in the neighbourhood, and resolutions and addresses, similar in spirit to most of those recently adopted at various meetings throughout the country, were agreed to.

The Lamerick Chronicle says:—"Last Sabbath, the officer in command of the Roman Catholic soldiers of the 1st Royals, at Rathkeale, was obliged, for the fifth time, to withdraw his military from the chapel, in consequence of the political nature of the observations made by the priest."

PLATE ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.—At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday (Friday), Charles Clinton, aged 17; Daniel John Shew, aged 34; James Badcock, aged 19; John Gardener, aged 38; and George Buncher, were put upon trial, before Mr. Justice Wightman, for burglariously entering into, and stealing out of, the premises of Mr. Thomas Clapham and another, in the Strand, plate to the amount of £1500; and Mary Ann Buncher and Mary Ann Cheveneau were charged with harbouring the prisoner Buncher and Gardener, after they had committed the robbery. Clinton pleaded Guilty. The same evidence was given as that adduced before the police-magistrate a few weeks ago, and which we noticed at the time. The learned Judge, in summing up, referred to the evidence, and observed, that although, undoubtedly, there was a good deal of suspicion in the matter, it appeared to him that the legal evidence was not sufficient to justify a conviction. If the jury entertained the same opinion, it would be unnecessary to proceed further with the matter.—The Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."—The prisoner Clinton, who had pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be transported for twenty years.

THE DAY (Saturday) being St Thomas's Day, the election for common-councilmen in the City takes place, according to annual custom.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.—Her Majesty's Government have concluded a contract with the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company for the conveyance, by steam-packets, of the mails between this country and Brazil. The first packet under this contract will leave Southampton on the 9th January next, after the arrival in that port of the day mail from London, and the service will thenceforward be continued by packets sailing from Southampton monthly, and calling at Lisbon, Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Pernambuco, and Bahia, on the route to Rio de Janeiro. A branch packet will proceed, on the same arrival at Rio de Janeiro of the packet from England, to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. The mails for Brazil and the other places mentioned will be made up in London on the morning of the 8th of each month, except when the 8th happens to fall on a Sunday, when the mails will be made up and despatched from London on the morning of the following day.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.—On Thursday, at the Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor announced that Mr. Henry Beaufoy, who had already acted with unparalleled liberality to the great institution of the City of London School, had invested another sum of money, amounting to upwards of £1000, for the establishment of prizes. The Common Council also granted 200 guineas to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris are taken up chiefly with a speech made by the President of the Republic, on Wednesday evening last, at a dinner given by M. Dupin, the President of the Legislative Assembly, in which Louis Napoleon took occasion to administer a reproof to M. Dupin and his friends, for the display of that private animosity against their opponents which the Government, it is generally considered that Louis Napoleon was quite justified in alluding to the want of union with the Executive, considering that M. Dupin had been so very earnest against him in the Permanent Committee. All the Ministers and Foreign Ambassadors were present, as well as several members of the representative body, on the occasion.

A new Legitimist Committee of twelve has been formed (in the room of the five chosen at Wiesbaden), who are actively engaged in promoting the interests of the Duke of Bordeaux. The Orleanists are much displeased at this political movement, and contemplate the appointment of a committee of their own selection, by way of counteracting the influence of the former.

In consequence of a commission having been appointed to examine all matters bearing upon the metallic currency, it was generally believed that the Government would withdraw gold from circulation.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The fifteenth annual meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern, on Monday; Mr. S. H. Incas in the chair. Mr. Marsh, the secretary, read the report of the directors, which says, "During the past year 1549 policies have been issued, the annual premiums on which amount to the sum of £29,846 3s. 6d.; but in addition to this, proposals for assurance have been declined as ineligible. Large as is the number of policies issued in the past year, it will be seen that it is about 180 short of the number effected in the preceding; but there is no doubt that, but for the great excess of assurance, in 1849, over every former year, was materially contributed to by the alarm on the public mind which the fatal effects of the cholera produced during several months of that period, the number of deaths since the last report has been 731; and the amount of claims arising therefrom, £37,413 12s. 5d.; the former being 28 fewer, and the latter less by £8661 11s. 3d. than last year. The total amount paid to families of deceased members, since the commencement of the institution, including bonuses, is £194,838 6s. 6d. The annual income of the institution is now £179,500 16s. 9d. The accounts for the year ending the 29th of November last have been duly audited. The balance of receipts over the disbursements is £106,826 7s. 6d., increasing the capital stock of the institution at that d te to the sum of £623,869 14s. 7d., which is invested in real and Government securities. After a short conversation, the report was adopted; and the usual business of appointing auditors, &c, for the ensuing year having been transacted, the meeting separated.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL.—The examination of the pupils of this institution, previous to the Christmas vacation, took place at the school on Richmond-green, on Tuesday. There was a numerous attendance of the friends of the pupils, and other persons interested in the welfare of the school, amongst whom were Lady W. Pitzroy and the Misses Pitzroy, Lady Young, Lady Bryant and the Misses Bryant, Mrs. D. B Chapman, Mrs. C. Baring Young, &c. The pupils were examined in the various branches of education taught at the school, including Scripture, geography, music (with thorough bass), French, drawing, writing, arithmetic, history, the use of the globes, grammar, economy, &c.; and never on any former occasion did they exhibit more gratifying proof of the sound religious principles inculcated, and of the progress made in the various branches of study pursued at the institution. The examination was in all respects most satisfactory, and gave equal evidence of capacity in the teachers, as of ability and industry on the part of the pupils. Amongst other charitable bequests, the late Miss Kennet, of Montpelier-square, Knightsbridge, has left £50 to the Royal Naval Female School

AID TO THE INDIGENT IN ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.—A meeting of gent emen connected with this parish was held on Monday evening, at the upper room, St. Andrew's-court, for the purpose of establishing a Parochial Visiting Society, having for its object the relief of the necessities of the poor and the improvement of their social, moral, and religious condition. The Rev. J. J. Toogood presided. The minutes of the preliminary meeting having been read, the chairman opened the proceedings by expressing the anxiety he felt to obtain the co-operation of his parishioners in visiting and assisting the poor inhabitants of that populous parish. He proposed that a society should be formed, to be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Metropolitan District Society, the managers and visitors being lay members of the Church of England, but relief being administered to all, without reference to religious persuasion. Messrs. Ascroft, Elder, Grover, J. R. Taylor, and other gentlemen expressed their hearty approbation of the objects contemplated by the proposed society, and a committee was appointed and subscriptions entered into for the purpose of carrying them into effect

ROMANISING PRACTICES IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—On Thursday evening a very numerous meeting of the lay inhabitants of St. Luke's, Chelsea, was held in the Commercial Hall, King's-r ad, and addresses to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, deprecatory of Romanising ceremonies, as recently introduced in some of the ch rches and chapels in the service of the Church of England, were unanimously adopted.

ORIENTAL BANK.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of the shareholders in this bank was held at the Banking-house, in Walbrook; H. G. Gordon, Esq., in the chair; when a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared, and £4000 carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to £112,000, in addition to about £50,000 paid-up capital. Resolutions were also carried for amalgamating the Royal Ceylon Bank with this company.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW TAX.—A meeting of deputations from the various metropolitan parishes was held at the Court-house, Marylebone, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organising measures for a general agitation to obtain a total and immediate repeal of the window tax—Mr. J. A. Nicholay presiding—when resolutions to the following effect were unanimously carried:—That, in accordance with the resolution carried unanimously, December 4, 1850, this meeting do pledge itself to use every possible means to obtain a total and immediate repeal of the window duty, a tax not only oppressive and unfair, but degrading to the morals and sanitary condition of the working classes; and that it is desirable that the deputation from each of the metropolitan parishes do wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer as soon as possible after Christmas to urge the total and unconditional repeal of the tax.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.—A special meeting of the Society for Missions to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, in connexion with the Established Church, was held in Exeter Hall, on Tuesday; the Duke of Manchester in the chair. The area of the great hall was densely crowded on the occasion, chiefly by ladies. The principal speakers were the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas, the Rev. John Greig, of Trinity Church, Dublin; and the Rev. Dr. M'Neile, of Liverpool. The two former speakers detailed the results of their recent visits on a tour they had made to the Society's missions in Connemara, first in the course of last summer, and again a few weeks ago; from which it appeared that nearly 3000 persons had been added to the number of the Protestant readers, who had of late years become instructed in the Scripture readers, who had of late years become instructed in the Scriptures, and had renounced the errors of Romanism. The speech of Dr. M'Neile was chiefly directed to the question of the Papal aggression, and he proposed, amidst the cheers of the meeting, as a means of meeting the Pope's bull, that the College of Maynooth should be instantly disendowed, and all money grants withdrawn from the Romish Church in the colonies and elsewhere; and that a total abjuration of the Pope of Rome ought to be a *sine qua non* for election to any office of trust or power under the Crown of England. A liberal collection followed at the close of the meeting.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE INSANE.—The first meeting for the season of this society took place on the 18th inst., at the residence of the treasurer, 26, Carendishsquare, when a paper was read detailing a remarkable case of cure of insanity, caused by tapeworm, by the use of kous-u. The society awards annual prizes for the best essays on subjects named by them, and also presents to the attendants who take care for long and confidence and best conduct. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury is president, and Sir Alexander Morison, M.D., treasurer.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—On Wednesday night, a meeting of butchers and others connected with the trade of Smithfield Market took place at Farringdon Hall, Snow-hill, to take into consideration the proposed bill which the Corporation have intimated their intention to inflict upon the trade in connexion with the markets of Smithfield when enlarged according to the corporate plan Mr. C. Pearson, with Deputies Bedford, Hicks, and several Common Councilmen, were present. After a few preliminary remarks from the chairman, he introduced Mr C. Pearson, who said he felt the greatest interest in the proposed extension of the market by the Corporation, who were desirous to do all they could to meet the wants and wishes of the public, and with respect to which he felt that those who objected to the existing market had not fairly considered such propositions As to the sanitary part of the question, he thought that would be improved in the proposed alterations. Better arrangements were proposed for the management of the market, for driving and getting rid of the alleged cruelties. In conclusion, he expressed his opinion that nothing could be better than the proposed enlarged market for the sale of live and dead cattle. Other gentlemen addressed the meeting, after which a vote of thanks to Mr. Pearson, and also to the chairman, the meeting separated.

POSTAGE OF LETTERS.—A very large number of letters are collected all over the kingdom by the country postmen on their route from village receiving-houses, with letter-bags to the chief post-offices in towns. These letters are collected from houses, and all the receiving-houses in villages, situated at a distance from any letter receiving-office; and by a late regulation all such collected letters were to be pre-paid by stamps. This regulation has been found so inconvenient to the public who live at a distance from towns, that the Postmaster-General has just issued instructions that the country postmen shall, if required, take the postage of such letters in money.

DEPARTURE OF FEMALE EMIGRANTS.—On Saturday, forty-six young females, whose ages varied from sixteen to twenty-six, left the Emigrants' Home, in Halton-garden, where they had been domiciled for some weeks past, since their selection from a great number of females who had presented themselves as candidates for admission to the excellent institution of the "Female Emigration Fund," for which object, it will be in the recollection of our readers, public subscriptions were, a few months since on the plan suggested by the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., so handsomely responded to. The forty-six females in question were embarked on board the *Gaston*, lying in the basin of the London Docks, which will immediately sail for the Cape of Good Hope, where the committee have made every arrangement for their immediate settlement on their arrival.

SUICIDE OF MR. GEORGE SPENCE, Q.C., OF THE CHANCERY BAR.—On Monday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., coroner for Middlesex, and a jury of highly-respectable inhabitants of the parish of Paddington, assembled at the residence of the late Mr. George Spence, Q.C., in Upper Harley-street, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of that gentleman. The deceased, who was 63 years of age, had been in a desponding, low state of mind for some time past. Dr. F. W. Mackenzie said, on Saturday last the gentleman in a state of collapse, with wounds of an incised character on both sides of the neck, on the thigh, and on both wrists. The chief hæmorrhage was from the wounds in the neck. The deceased was rational and collected when witness saw him. He said he had been in a very despondingstate previously, and had indicted the wounds upon himself while in a fit of despondency. He added that it was useless to adopt any means to save him, as he felt his life could not be preserved. Witness did all that was necessary, and remained with the deceased until Mr. Squibb arrived. Mr. George James Squibb, surgeon, said he saw the deceased between three and four o'clock on Tuesday morning. He was then in a state of extreme depression, arising from excessive hæmorrhage. On seeing witness, the deceased said, "You see what a dreadful thing I have done. I am pleased I have been punished in this world, and I hope I shall be forgiven." Time had ceased never rallied, and died on Thursday from exhaustion and loss of blood The jury returned a verdict to the following effect:—"That the death of the said George Spence was caused by exhaustion arising from loss of blood, by and from certain wounds in his neck and divers parts of his body; and that the said wounds were inflicted by himself while in an unsound state of mind." The deceased was very much respected at the bar and in his private circle. He has left one son.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Shortly after eleven o'clock on Monday morning, the neighbourhood of Great Scotland-yard, Hungerford-market, was the scene of an accident, attended by the loss of two lives. At the same time, a great deal has been constructing, which opens in Middle Scotland yard, and extends some distance into the river Thames, near Nort-umberland Wharf. At the usual hour in the morning the various men were at work in the said continued at their respective departments, when the tide came in a-head of the shaft leading into the sewer. He was taken out almost exhausted, and conveyed to the hospital, but no fatal injury is apprehended. Three or four other persons, on hearing the rush of the water into the sewer, would not be prevented by a ladder, succeeded in making a retreat just in time to avoid being drowned The whole of the men were actively engaged during Monday afternoon in pumping the water out of the sewer, and between four and five o'clock they succeeded in clearing the immense subterranean passage of the principal portion of its contents, when they beheld the lifeless bodies of two poor fellows who had been engaged in forming the brickwork at the entrance. Their names were Edward Corman and Frederick Country Elliott. The former was a bricklayer, who resided in Fox-court, Gray's-inn-lane; and the latter a labourer. One has left a widow and three children totally unprovided for; and the other, it is supposed, has left a widow and four children and two pennilies. The two bodies were removed to St. Martin's Workhouse, to await a coroner's inquest. The formation of this sewer has been for some weeks in operation, and when the accident occurred was nearly completed. A considerable gins of considerable power was erected on the bank of the river for the purpose of pumping out the sewage water coming down the drains, so as to prevent it from interfering with the brickwork of the sewer under the bed of the river's edge but, a canal was made from the high water to the low water mark, and up that canal the tide flowed, as a matter of course, more rapidly. The workmen went down as usual after breakfast to resume their labours, which was to connect the sewers, and to receive the contents of both when they could not otherwise be carried off; and while so employed, about eleven o'clock, they suddenly found the tide rushing in upon them at a rapid rate. The works are carried on by Messrs. Humphreys and Clark, the contractors, under the Board of Works, and are constructed for the purpose of connecting two sewers, one coming from Parliament-street, and the other from Whitehall, through Great Scotland-yard. The object of constructing those sewers, and making them under the river's edge at the bottom of Northumberland-street, was to prevent the Westminster sewers, heretofore discharged in the vicinity of the New Houses of Parliament (and so much complained of by members for the last two sessions), from contaminating the atmosphere in and around the New Palace; and to do this it was necessary to reconstruct the sewer coming down Whitehall and Parliament-street, and discharging itself in the Westminster main sewer, and make it meet at a point at the bottom of Northumberland-street, where the new Westminster sewer was intended to discharge itself. Respecting the origin of the disaster, it has been ascertained that it was owing entirely to the spring tides, which frequently occur at this season of the year. Every precaution had, it appeared, been taken to guard against such a catastrophe; extra banks had been made at the end of the sewer to keep the water out, but, notwithstanding, the tide rose so high as to flood the entire arch.

MURDEROUS ATTACK AND STREET ROBBERY.

At Marlborough-street, on Thursday, William Thompson, who described himself as a cabman, was brought before Mr. Bingham, charged with the following daring street robbery.

The prosecutor, Mr. Adolphus Dubois, dentist, 65, Prince's-street, Leicestersquare, deposed that on the previous night, about nine o'clock, he was proceeding along Upper Norton-street, when suddenly from a door-way three men, one of whom was the prisoner, rushed upon him; and the prisoner came in front of him, and passed some kind of an instrument round his neck, and twisted it. Witness then called out, and the prisoner twisted it tighter, the other men at the time calling out, "Give it him." The prisoner suddenly let go his hold, and he (witness) called out "Murder" and "Police." The other two men, who are not in custody, then came forward and held his hands down, while the prisoner forcibly tore his coat open, and snatched his watch and chain from his waistcoat pocket. The two men then ran away, and the prisoner gave the instrument to another man, and witness became unconscious. When prosecutor came to himself, he found his coat torn and his watch and chain gone. The watch and chain produced were his property. Witness added, that he was still suffering from the effects of the injuries that he had experienced, and his throat was much swollen in consequence.

Mr. John Tanlag, 23, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, stated that about a quarter-past nine last night he was in Upper Norton-street with a friend, when in an instant, opposite to where he was walking three or four individuals, one of the most immediately after he heard a cry of "Murder" and "Police," and then saw two men run down the street, and the prisoner crossed over towards where he was standing. Witness's friend then called out "Here is one of them," and witness caught hold of him by the collar. Witness held the prisoner till a police-constable came and took him into custody. They then walked over to the prosecutor, who was about forty yards from them; and he (prosecutor), on seeing him (prisoner), recognised him as the man who had attempted to strangle him. A female deposed that she resided opposite to where the prosecutor was living, and handed to the constable the watch and chain produced, which she said she had picked up in the area of her house, close to where the prisoner was stopped

Matilda Carrell said, she lived at 38, Upper Norton-street. About 9 o'clock she and her family were at supper in the parlour, when she heard the cries of "Murder" and "Police." She ran to the door, and on the step of the next house she saw three men, who were holding the prosecutor, and she heard one say, "Give it him." "Do for him." She then saw the prisoner put his hand through the railing of the area, and she heard something drop on the stones. She went out and saw the son what it was, and on the stones she found the watch and chain produced.

White, 33 E, stated that he was in Norton-street, when he heard the cries of "Murder" and "Police," and proceeded to the spot to see the prosecutor standing against the railings of No. 38, in a state of great excitement. On speaking to him, he complained that he had been robbed and almost murdered. Witness then crossed over to where the second witness was standing, and took the prisoner into custody.

The prisoner, who is supposed to belong to the gang who attacked Mr. Cureton, said he was perfectly innocent of the offence, and was remanded until Monday next.

ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLARS.—On Thursday morning, a communication, the full particulars of which are not allowed at present, for obvious reasons, to transpire, was received by the Commissioners of Police at Scotland-yard, of a rencontre between the police and some desperate burglars. It appears that the police had received into licence of an intended burglary in Kent, and a party proceeded to the house indicated in the vicinity of Lewisham and Blackheath, and early in the morning perceived four men in a light chaise cart. The officers challenged the parties to surrender, and stopped the horse; on which two of the men presented pistols at the officers, who, not being adequately armed, were compelled in order to allow the thieves to escape, but kept possession of the cart, which contained housebreaking implements of the best description. It is said that the thieves form part of what is termed the "Surrey gang."

MODE OF DELIVERY OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS IN THE COUNTRY Several complaints having been made to the Postmaster-General by certain parties against an early delivery of letters and newspapers in the country on a Sunday morning, the Postmaster-General, the Marquis of Clanricarde, has given notice on Saturday to the different post-masters, sub-post-masters, and letter receivers throughout the United Kingdom, that those persons who do not wish to receive their correspondence or newspapers on a Sunday morning, need only give notice to the effect that they are to be delivered in the former way on the Monday. Any party giving such notice, which is to stand imperative for three months, cannot, under any emergency, obtain their letters and newspapers till the regular delivery on the Monday.

FIRE AT BERMONDSEY.—On Wednesday, between five and six o'clock, a fire broke out in the Rose and Crown Tavern, Salisbury-lane, Bermondsey-wall, which was attended with a serious destruction of property. The premises belonged to Mr Ladd, a licensed victualler, and, owing to the inflammable character of the stock in trade, the flames travelled with such rapidity, that the various inmates had the greatest difficulty in effecting a safe retreat. The engines promptly attended, but not before the flames had seized upon every part of the premises. The engines were worked with full vigour for some hours, but the flames were not subdued until nearly everything on the premises was destroyed, and the building ruined The total loss, it is believed, will exceed £1500. The sufferer was insured in the Monarch fire-office.

FALLING OF A PORTION OF THE KING'S-CROSS TUNNEL.—On Monday afternoon, shortly after three o'clock, an accident of a fatal character occurred at the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, at King's-cross. A large body of navvies and other workmen have been for some little time engaged in excavating a tunnel, which is to pass from the eastern side of Maiden-lane-bridge, under the Regent's Canal, into the permanent station on the sites of the late London Fever and Small-pox Hospitals, at King's-cross. These men are in the employ of Mr Hodge, the sub-contractor to Messrs. Jay, the contractors for the terminus, and at the time mentioned the miners had returned from their dinner meal, and were at work in groups in various parts of the tunnel. One group of miners, headed by a man named Abel Wynne, were at work in the tunnel about forty yards from its mouth, and were engaged in making ready for what is technically termed the "end," a portion of timber used in supporting the roof before new work is introduced. He had just exclaimed, "Come, my men, we must pitch into this work, and get 'the cill' in," and had made one or two strokes with his pick, in conjunction with a man named Samuel Edwards, two stones of a large quantity of earth gave way, and fell upon them and other workmen. An alarm was instantly raised, and after some delay the men were dug out, when it was found that the poor man Wynne had his head crushed in a frightful manner. He was conveyed to Randall's Cottage, near Randall's tile kilns, in Maiden-lane, but life was quite extinct. The other men were but slightly injured. No cause can be assigned for the falling of the earth.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, December 14—males, 728; females, 703: total, 1431. Deaths during the same period—males, 543; females, 547: total, 1090. This return shows that the mortality of London, which in the last week of November declined to the desirable rate of 1000 in the week, rose to 1094, last week, and that the number of deaths registered being 1090, greater than that of any corresponding week in the ten years 1840-9, with four exceptions—namely, in 1844 when a week of unusually low temperature (the mean not exceeding 28 was fatal to 1291 persons; in 1846, when the deaths were 1163, that week being also marked by low temperature, 1847, when the deaths rose to 2416, at that time influenza being epidemic; and in 1849, when the deaths were also prevailing to some extent, and cholera having appeared. Last week has carried off an unusual number of aged persons (those of sixty years and upwards); and the increase over the previous return is principally occasioned by bronchitis and pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs. In the last three weeks the increase of bronchitis appears from the numbers returned as follows:—64, 88, 114; that of pneumonia is shown by 67, 86, 133, whilst the mortality from phthisis in the same periods has been more uniform, namely, 112, 119, and 116 deaths. The greater activity of small-pox, lately, has been noticed; in the present return it numbers 24 fatal cases (nearly the same as in the preceding), whilst measles has carried off 20 children, scarlatina 29, hooping-cough 42, croup 12, and typhus 37. From diarrhœa there were only 10 deaths; two, caused by cholera, are recorded thus:—In 13, Clarke's-buildings, on the 6th December, the daughter of a costermonger, aged 3 years, died of "bilious cholera (24 hours), convulsions (2 hours)." In West London, at 16, Dean-street, St. Andrew's, on 9th December, the daughter of a laundary, aged 15 years, died of "English cholera (30 hours)." As described by the registrar, "the street is narrow and not very clean." In connexion with various deaths from scarlatina and typhus, the registrars are careful to mention nuisances to which the sufferers have been exposed: in one instance, a large open sewer runs through the floor, which the inmates of the house find it necessary to cover with sawdust; in another, "an open sewer behind the house;" in a third, "offensive effluvia from cesspools;" and in a fourth, a drain "offensive in the extreme"—decked with, and to the extent, the persons who live there cannot suffer the door to remain open, and frequently the head of the family is seized with vomiting before leaving for his work in the morning.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was highest on Sunday, when it was 30.232 in.; it was also above 30 in. on the two following days. The mean of the week was 29.935 in. The temperature was lowest on Tuesday, when the daily mean was 32.8°, which is less by 6° than the average of the same day in seven years. It rose on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, when the mean was about 46°, or 9° deg. above the average. The mean of those whose week was 41 deg. The wind was, for the most part, in the south-east on the first four days, and in the south-west for the rest of the week.

COUNTRY ROAD SCENE IN WINTER.—DRAWN BY FOSTER.

Bare the branches of the trees,
  Save the snow that serves for leaves;
In the wind they seem to freeze,
  But appearance still deceives.
They rejoice in their capotes,
Warm as white are their great-coats.

Warm as is the coachman's there,
  Who, on coach-box mounted high,
Wields the reins with ease and cheer,
  And into the town hard by
Speeds his steeds, that gaily go,
Caring nor for wind nor snow.

Less care they who crowd the roof—
  Happy schoolboys, overglad;
To the weather Christmas-proof;
  Laughing, shouting, almost mad!
Thoughts of home and merry times
Sing within their hearts, like chimes.

Hears their shout, with answering joy,
  Carrier, looking from his cart;
Once he was himself a boy,
  And is yet one in his heart.

Willing, then, he turns aside—
They may pass him in their pride.

Dull to them the railway train,
  Sloping bank and tunnel dim;
Now are they set free again,
  And in air their senses swim.
Each upon his coach-top throne;
Each a king, yet not alone.

Social monarchs! friendly crew!
  What he gives, that each receives;
When shall men such love renew,
  Free from all that now aggrieves,
And restore the old and sage,
Childhood's ever golden age? H.

THE CHRISTMAS PARCELS TRAIN.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY DUNCAN.

Bless the railways—what a bustle!
  Why such faces—wild yet cheerful?
Wherefore do the people tuzzle—
  Strive the hopeful with the fearful?
Has the Parcels Train arrived?
—Have you Michaelmas survived?
See you not it has? What else
The traffic and the strife compels?
What brings these oysters row on row,
That marvellous pile, that wondrous show,
Those countless scores of ducks and geese,
Those pheasants, turkeys—prophecies
Of coming hospitalities?
That Train, like a chest, so titanic in size,
Is a shrine that holds Gifts for both simple and wise.
It took them, to give them; that greatest and least,
The absent and present, might join in the feast.
From the top of the train, box, band-box, and hamper
Tumble down, toss about; while with scramble and scamper,
Here and there, he and she seize on, as they may,
This parcel or that, and with haste bear away.

O Christmas! O Christmas! thy votaries here
Are jocund, yet anxious,—and curious, I fear.
Each daughter of Eve with wonder would guess
Each parcel's worth from its heaviness;
What it holds, forthwith on the spot she would know
But wait she must, and home must go—
There box and bandbox, and hamper and all,
Will be rummaged, I trow, by big and by small—
By Peter and Thomas, by Philip and Paul;
By Grace of the parlour, and Bet of the hall.
And father and mother, grandpa and grandma,
Great aunt and kind cousin, et cetera—
The donors of all sorts of Christmas cheer—
Be named with a blessing, perhaps with a tear,
For all the good things these packets contain,
To the station now brought by the Parcels Train.

On Christmas Eve and Christmas Day,
  Both after dinner and before;
And on, on, on to New Year's Day,
  And on to Twelfth Night; o'er and o'er,
Those sacred names of kindred, friend,
  And old acquaintance drunk shall be,
As those who from afar did send
  Their offerings to Festivity—
The banquets of this happy tide!
Thereat their spirits shall preside;
And ever as the cup they drain,
The guests shall thank the *Parcels Train*. D.

A CHRISTMAS TRAIN, TAKEN ON THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY, BETWEEN CARDIFF AND NEWPORT.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The attractions of the Great Crystal Palace increase as its advance towards a complete and perfect structure becomes more evident. The whole of the transept ribs having been fixed (our readers may remember that the first pair was elevated on the 4th instant, and the last pair was safely adjusted by the 12th instant), the work at the north-eastern and western sides has lately been wonderfully progressed with. Upwards of 160,000 square feet of glazing has been set within the last ten days; and the whole roof, as far as it stands, would have been covered, but for certain interruptions, over which the contractors had no control. The western end, indeed, may be said to be complete save in the glazing and face work. The framework and flooring of the galleries has been expeditiously proceeded with, as also the cross galleries which traverse the building in several parts; wrought-iron tie-rods are inserted diagonally between the columns supporting the galleries, as an additional strength.

The ornamentation of the interior is left entirely to the taste and judgment of Mr. Owen Jones; and our readers may be enabled to judge from his clear and ably written paper, from which we have extracted that gentleman's arguments for the colours he has adopted, the ability and knowledge which are attached to his present arrangements. Mr. Owen Jones read his paper on the proposed decorations for the building on Monday night, to a very full meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He stated the ancient employment of colours in most of the great architectural monuments, and especially alluded to the development of Gothic architecture by their aid. Simple tints were totally inapplicable to the vast building in Hyde Park; and the parti-colouring was alone capable of bringing the interior and its contents into one perfect harmony.

The prevailing colours used in decoration by the ancients were the "primaries," blue, red, and yellow; the "secondaries" appearing very sparingly. This principle is found in the remains of Nineveh, Central America, Egypt, and Greece. In the early manuscripts, and stained glass of the middle ages, the primaries were chiefly used; and the periods marked by the introduction of the secondaries, purple, green, and brown, were those of the decline of art and the incapacity of the artist. The lecturer continued thus:—"In the decoration of the Exhibition Building, I therefore propose to use the colours blue, red, and yellow, in such relative quantities as to neutralize or destroy each other: thus no one colour will be dominant, or fatigue the eye, and all the exhibited objects will assist and be assisted by the colours of the Building itself." And after accounting for the introduction of white, which disperses the harsh antagonism of the "primaries," he observed—"As one of the objects of decorating a building is to increase the effect of light and shade, the best means of using blue, red, and yellow, is to place blue, which retires, on the concave surface: yellow, which advances, on the convex; and red, the colour of the middle distance, on the horizontal planes: the neutral white on the vertical planes. Following out this principle at the building before us, we have red for the undersides of the girders, yellow on the round portions of the columns, blue in the hollows of the capitals. Now it is necessary not only to put the several colours in the right places, but they must also be used in their due proportions to each other: and an examination of the most perfect specimens of harmonious colouring of the ancients will show that the proportion of eight, five, and three has generally obtained—that is to say, that there has been as much blue as the yellow and red put together. Thus the light and the shade are made to balance each other." After other remarks in support of his arrangements, Mr. Jones concluded his very interesting paper with an appeal to his brother architects for a patient and fair appreciation of his efforts, which he confidently hoped, from a long experience, would not disappoint public expectation or prove unworthy of this great occasion.

The French exhibitors ask for a prolongation of time for the delivery at Paris of their contributions. M. Dumas supposed the arrangements till the 20th of Jan., which period is still asserted to be insufficient. At present the Paris manufacturers are busy in executing orders for New Year's Day; and those of the other districts, employed in fancy and delicate wares, object that the freshness and bloom of their productions would be off if they are to be sent months before the opening of the Exhibition. This objection is earnestly made by the silk, ribbon-dyeing, and print trades of Lyons, St. Etienne, Mulhausen, Rouen, Leedan, &c. Similar exhibitions have been made in Switzerland and Germany. As we have previously stated, great apprehension exists respecting the necessity of a sufficient protection for new inventions, and some distinct understanding must be speedily arrived at, or the loss will be great to the Exhibition, from the refusal of various eminent firms to forward specimens of their art and skill. The Central Commission has been deliberating on the incidental expenses of the transport, agency dues &c., of the articles forwarded from France, together with a required sum of £6000 for the purchase of samples of manufactures, machinery, &c., for the public collections of France. The various modes of transport are under consideration, and the ware-rooms at the stations of the French Northern and Havre lines have been officially inspected to ascertain their amount of accommodation.

The official circular respecting the reception of foreign articles at the Building requires them to be delivered at the south side, marked with the name of the country of which they are the produce, &c. Two lists of invoices in the English language of every article to be mentioned in the Catalogue are to be appended. Productions of each country are to be brought into port under the Custom-house officers' examination, and for the officers of the Commission to ascertain their bulk, &c. Agents, &c. must unpack and arrange all articles, and must remove packing-cases at once from the Executive Committee within six days. Every agent, &c. will be provided with a pass-ticket.

The Custom-house regulations require all goods, &c. for the Exhibition to be marked "Goods for the Great Exhibition only," and to be entered separately by a warehousing bill at sight. Packages can be landed by permission from the Registrar, after seeing the bill of lading, with a certificate from the central authority of the country, or the English Executive Committee. The goods may then be forwarded to Hyde Park, with the notes of the weights or measures of goods will be taken by the Registrar, and the conveyance to Hyde-Park. On the arrival of the goods, the note accompanying the conveyance will be returned to the Registrar, who will compare the marks and numbers thereon with the warehousing bill of sight. if found correct, the latter document is to be forwarded to the Comptroller of Warehousing Accounts, Hyde-Park, and the re-lading attached to the bill as a discharge.

In the official memoranda relative to the catalogue, the instructions for facilitating its compilation require exhibitors to fill up blank forms, obtainable from the local committees, with particulars of exhibitors' name, streame, address, and capacity in which each one appears, whether as producer, designer, or proprietor, &c., with the name and description of articles exhibited. It is also intimated that information as to the uses, consumption, excellence, price, and locality of the raw materials and processes, and as to the novelty, importance, novelty, use, superior execution, or other particular features in machinery, and manufactures, and fine arts would be desirable, as naturally increasing the value and practical utility of the catalogue. Two English copies of the exhibitor's descriptions are to be forwarded to Mr. D. Wyatt, on or before Jan. 31. Illustrations of articles may be inserted in the large catalogue, at the expense of exhibitors, after approval by the Executive Committee. Communications to Mr. Wyatt, at the Hyde-Park Building, must in these cases be immediately made. Exhibitors desirous that the description, &c. of their contributions should appear in the French and German editions, must append a French and German description, made out as above declared.

Application is to be made to the Commissioners for the admission of wines, the produce of Portugal, to the Exhibition. It will certainly, we presume, be refused. A Central Committee has at last been appointed, of manufacturers, agriculturists, and others.

The Spanish Central Committee has been zealously assisted by the Government in their endeavours to procure a full representation of Spanish produce, especially in woollen and leathern manufactures.

Registration of designs to be exhibited may be, as we have announced, effected at the Building in Hyde Park, on and after the 1st February next. Designs for ornamenting articles of metal, wood, glass, earthenware, ivory, *papier maché*, paper-hangings, carpets, floor-cloths, shawls, yarn, thread or warp, woven fabrics, and lace, &c., patterns for shawls, &c., and models to some purpose of utility, are here included. The right of the proprietor is protected by a penalty of from £5 to £30 for each offence, to be recovered in the Superior Courts, or by summary proceeding before two magistrates. Copies of the designs or any specimen of manufacture, as in woven fabrics, must be prepared according to rules obtainable from the Designs Office, at Somerset-place, Somset House, or from the Executive Committee of the Exhibition.

The Metropolitan Committee of the Chairman of Sections, at their last meeting, arranged the vouchers for space into the thirty sections recommended by the Executive Committee to the General Local Committees throughout the kingdom. The amount of space, after considerable discussion, which each section should receive, was also determined. It now remains to pass judgment on the claims of exhibitors organised under the thirty sections, and to allot the amount of space to each exhibitor.

Lord Ashburton took the chair, and the Committee were assisted by Dr. Lyon Playfair and Lieut-Colonel Lyon.

The four great sections are divided into thirty minor classes, by the arrangement issued from the Executive Committee:—

Raw Materials.—1. Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgy and Mineral products. 2 Chemical and Pharmaceutical processes and products. 3. Substances used as food. 4. Vegetable and Animal substances used in manufactures, implements, &c.

Machinery.—5. Machines for direct use. 6. Manufacturing Machines and Tools. 7. Mechanical, Civil Engineering, Architectural, and Building Contrivances. 8. Military Engineering and Naval Architecture, Structures, &c.; Armour, and Accoutrements. 9 Agriculture and Horticultural Implements and Machines. 10. Philosophical Instruments and Manufactures. 11. Miscellaneous Contrivances, including processes depending upon their use, Musical and Acoustical Instruments.

Manufactures.—11. Cotton 12. Woollen 13. Silk and Velvet. 14. Linen. 15. Mixed Fabrics 16. Leather, including Saddlery, Skins, Fur, and Hair. 17. Paper, Printing, and Bookbinding. 18. Printing and Dyeing of woven, spun, felted, and laid Fabrics. 19. Tapestry including Carpets and Floor-Cloths. Lace and Embroidery, Fancy and Industrial Work. 21. Articles of Clothing for immediate personal, or domestic use. 22. Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Surgical Instruments. 23. General Hardware. 24. Working in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and all articles of luxury not included in the other juries. 25. Glass. 26. Ceramic Manufactures—China, Porcelain, Earthenware, &c. 28. Decoration, Furniture, and Upholstery. 27. Manufactures in Mineral Substances, used for building or decorations, as in Marble, Slate, Porphyries, Cements, Artificial Stones, &c. 28. Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Substances, not being woven, felted, or laid. 29. Miscellaneous Manufactures and Small Ware.

Sculpture.—30 Models and Plastic Art.

Local Committees are requested to mark IN RED INK on *the top of each voucher* which of the thirty divisions the exhibitor wishes his productions to be placed in.

Silk throwing machinery has been offered by the Derby committee, as silk throwing is said to have been first established in Derby

The recommendation from the Leeds committee, that the district productions should be classed in primary groups of particular kinds or distinct textures, and then subdivided into secondary groups, or colours, appears to be discreet. A pattern will be attached to each bundle of woollen goods, to prevent all unnecessary or injurious handling, or unpacking.

Two mechanics of Bolton, one a handloom-weaver, and the other a millwright, have obtained a prize of £5 each for essays on the "Advantages to a working man from visiting the Great Exhibition." Both were offered by Mr. Bridson, the chairman of the Bolton Mechanics' Institution.

Mr. Nicholay, of Oxford-street, will arrange the series of American fairs, partly contributed by the Hudson's Bay Company; the chairman of which, our readers may remember, promised, last year, at the first meeting in the Mansion House respecting the Exhibition, "that the finest beaver that could be obtained in the Company's territories should be forwarded to the Exhibition." Mr. Nicholay also offers to procure a set of the skins of animals of this country, and will be obliged by any fine specimens with which he may be favoured, and which he will dress at his own cost.

From Bristol, we learn that Messrs. Fry and Sons are preparing specimens of their noted manufacture in cocoa and chocolate; and that a large collection of Somersatshire minerals, from the Mendip Hills, together with a variety of agricultural and other machinery, is promised. Various curiosities are also noticeable: one, a case of spectacles, showing improvements in their make and shape, from the time of James I. up to the present day; stained glass, leather, calotype pictures; boots neither sewn, pegged, or fastened with nails; hair-working, wood-carving, achromatic microscopes, agricultural tools and implements; a broad gauge locomotive, composed of more than 3000 pieces; sugar machines for separating syrup and molasses from the crystals of sugar; Somersetshire and Gloucestershire cheese-moulds, in glass, wood, iron, &c.; clocks, a specimen coat, floor-cloths, anatomical figure in ivory, and cushions and cotton cloth manufactured by the native Africans; besides miscellaneous articles of general interest.

A piano, with an octave movement to enable a player to trill with the finger instead of spanning the octave, is offered from Bridgewater; as also a piece of carving in Brazilian oak, with the subject of the Canterbury Pilgrims at the Tabard, &c., with *iber* contributions.

Musical instruments presented by the metro olis will be of the highest character especially pianos and harps. Great satisfaction has been expressed at the addition of the Music Committee to the London representatives

The subscription from Huddersfield will, probably, amount to £1000. There is one "Visiting Club," among several established in the town, where the subscriptions are 4s. per week. Mr. John Gott has given £50 to his men at the Dowlais Iron-works, who are also forming an association for a metropolitan trip in 1851. Mr. Harrison's proposal for a "Mechanics' Home," to which we alluded some weeks back, is likely to be realized. A working-man will be able to secure the amplest accommodation for his wants on the premises; the charge for occupancy of an apartment, it is now decided, will be 1s. 3d. per night.

The military force usually stationed in the metropolis will be strongly increased. All the battalions of the Guards are to be located in London during the season. The police is to be augmented, and application, it is rumoured, has been made to the Royal Commissioners for funds to meet any extra expenses in this department.

The working-men throughout the kingdom will benefit much from the formation of the visiting clubs which have now arisen, and which progress satisfactory in almost every district. Railways have given an impetus to pleasure clubs by their excursion trains; but the desire for recreation and amusement by travelling to and examining the wonders and curiosities of other neighbourhoods, will be largely increased by the accomodation provided for the influx, from all quarters, of working-men and their families in 1851. Local clubs, it is to be remembered, are to be conveyed at a single fare for the journey up and down, when 200 passengers for the journey have been secured. This is fixed by agreement with the Executive Committee; and the proviso that the companies shall not be required to bring up any clubs before the 1st of July can easily be met by proper arrangements with the railway authorities of each district.

Regulations under which a register was opened at the offices of the Executive, for persons disposed to provide accommodation for artisans from the country who may visit the Exhibition, require that the names of persons of good repute only will be received, whose house and accommodation may be officially inspected. Accommodation for married people, for single men, and single women, must be distinct. Lodgings for females must be superintended by a married woman. Prices to be charged must be fixed in every room: a form of application must be obtained from the Executive Committee's offices, filled up and signed, by all desirous to register.

MOHA MUDGAREE;

OR, A REMEDY FOR DISTRACTION OF MIND.

(*Done into English verse from the verbatim translation of Sir W. Jones.*—Vide "Asiatic Researches.")

Restrain, deluded man, thy thirst of wealth,
Repress it with the force of mind and will.
Would'st thou preserve thy spirit in its health,
With noble actions feed it to the till.

Thy wife, thy son, thy daughter—what are they?
The wonders e'en of this world who can tell?
What art thyself? whence com'st thou? Canst thou say?
My brother, ponder, ponder on this well.

Boast not of youth, nor opulence, nor power;
Ere thou canst think, Time snatches these away.
Check these delusions—fancies of an hour—
At Brahma's foot repose thy hopes, and pray.

Like water-drops upon the lotus leaf,
With tremulous motion gliding to and fro,
Is life: the converse of the good is brief—
It is our ship upon the seas below.

With body weak, mouth toothless, hair grown grey,
The staff he leans on shaking in his hand,
Man's thirst of gain survives in his decay,
And would were all earth's wealth at his command.

How quickly are we born, and old and dead!
How short the interval 'twixt death and birth!
The viciousness of nature wide widely spread!
Wherefore, O man! liv'st thou in thoughtless mirth?

Day follows day; eve follows eve; morn, morn;
Springs after springs, winters on winters rise:
Life ever on Time's stream is onward borne;
But mortal expectation never dies.

Beneath the canopy of Heaven to dwell,
Under the shade of some wide-branching tree,
All vain pleasure, worldly joys to quell,
The ground our couch—this, this is to be free!

Love not too fondly woman, kinsman, child,
Nor friend in peace; in war hate not thy foes;
Be equable to all, and gently mild,
Would'st thou attain to Vishnu's calm repose.

The eight primeval mountains and seven seas,
Bramah and Indra, Budra and the Sun,
These are the never-changing—only these;
Not thou, nor I, nor man—wherefore all passion shun.

In thee, in me, in all we see and know,
Their life and breathes a part of Vishnu's soul;
Then love not, hate not, with immoderate glow,
For all things are but parts of One Great Whole.

The boy so long delighteth in his play,
The youth so seeks the maiden of his love,
The old man frets so long his thoughts away,
That there are none to worship Him above.

Ponder, my brother, ponder on this word—
The word of truth, that passes not away;
What hope is there for him, who, having heard,
Will not bow down his head and meekly pray?

The Basilica at Munich.—The Basilica of St. Boniface, commenced at the private cost of King Louis, of Bavaria, in 1835, and well known to all who have since visited Munich, was consecrated on the 24th ult. St. Boniface is built on the model of the church of St. Paul, at Rome, which was burnt fifteen years ago. The entrance front presents an arcade of nine arches, supported by eight columns of limestone and the side walls. The building is constructed mainly of red brick. Three doors of large size (the centre one nearly 30 feet high) are adorned with emblematical carvings by Glink. The interior, which has a length of 262 Bavarian feet and a width of 124 feet, is divided into five aisles by four ranges of columns, each of which is composed of one monolithic shaft for the altar. The centre and principal division is 78 Bavarian feet high; the height of the side aisles is 43 feet. The columns are of pale grey marble: the capitals and bases are white; the floor is open, and the ground formed by the principals and the purlins are painted blue, and powdered with gold stars. The woodwork is of deep red, with gilding. The high altar is approached by a flight of twelve steps. Below the pavement, which is of mosaic work, are formed vaults for the burial of the brethren of the Benedictine convent to which the Basilica is attached. The connection of the buildings is seat on the plan, behind the abside. There is also a small subterranean chapel, in which to celebrate the funeral service. The interior of the church is profusely decorated with frescoes, by Moss. H. Hess and his pupils, who commenced them in 1840. M. Ziebland is the architect by whom this magnificent church for the Roman Catholic religion has been erected; and it is worthy of note, as an evidence of the King's imparhaity, that M. Ziebland is a Protestant.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have dispensed a series of courtly hospita ities during the past week, at Windsor Castle.

On Tuesday last, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Octavia Grosvenor, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil, the Earl and Countess Spencer and Lady Georgiana Spencer, and Lord George Lennox arrived at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince

On Wednesday, there were the following additions to the Royal circle:—The Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess Granville, Lord and Lady Seymour and the Hon. Miss Seymour, and Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart.

On Thursday, a numerous and distinguished circle were honoured with invitations to be present at the second dramatic performance, in the Rubens Room.

The Queen and the Prince, with the youthful members of the Royal family, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health, and have taken their accustomed daily riding and walking exercise.

The Marchioness of Douro has relieved the Viscountess Canning in her duty as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in town on Monday night from Dublin. On Tuesday morning, his Royal Highness went to Kew, to visit their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz

His Excellency the French Ambassador has left town for Paris. M. Marescalchi will act as *chargé d'affaires* during the absence of his Excellency.

The Duchess of Sutherland, who is staying with the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, at their residence near Edinburgh, is not expected to arrive at Trentham until after the *accouchement* of the Duchess of Argyll, which is daily expected.

We are glad to learn that the health of the Duke of Newcastle has considerably improved, so much so that his Grace is enabled to sit up and transact business.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President) left town on Wednesday, for his seat, Bowood Park, Wilts.

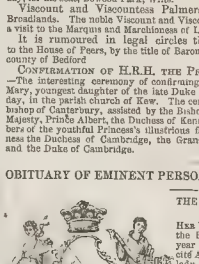
Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Tuesday for Broadlands. The noble Viscount and Viscountess go to Bowood on Friday, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne.

It is rumoured in legal circles that Baron Parke will be called to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Ampthill, of Ampthill Park, in the county of Bedford

Confirmation of H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge.—The interesting ceremony of confirming her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, took place on Thursday, in the parish church of Kew. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, in the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, besides the more immediate members of the youthful Princess's illustrious family, consisting of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke of Cambridge.

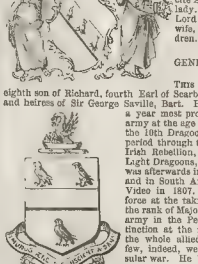
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY SCARSDALE.



Her Ladyship died on the 16th Inst., at the Hall, Barrow-on-Trent, in the 84th year of her age. She was originally Felicia Mary Josepha de Warines, a Flemish lady. Her husband, Nathaniel, second Lord Scarsdale, of whom she was second wife, died in 1837, leaving several children.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR WILLIAM LUMLEY, G.C.B.



This distinguished cavalry officer was the eighth son of Richard, fourth Earl of Scarborough, by his wife Barbara, sister and heiress of Sir George Saville, Bart. He was born the 25th August, 1769, a year most productive of heroes. He entered the army at the age of eighteen in 1787, as a Cornet in the 10th Dragoons. His services extend from that period through the greater part of his life. In the Irish Rebellion, in 1798, he commanded the 22nd Light Dragoons, and was wounded at Antrim. He was afterwards in Egypt, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in South America, at the capture of Monte Video in 1807. After commanding the advanced force at the taking of Ischia, and after attaining the rank of Major-General, Lumley joined the British army in the Peninsula. He there won great distinction at the first siege of Badajoz, and he led the whole allied cavalry at the battle of Albuera; few, indeed, were more useful during the Peninsular war. He became a General in 1837 He had been previously created a G.C.B., in 1831; and in 1840 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 1st Dragoon Guards, removing thither from his prior Colonelcy of the 6th Dragoons. He received a gold medal for Albuera. Sir William Lumley had also been a Groom of the Bedchamber to her Majesty, and in 1842 he was named Extra Groom in Waiting. Sir William married, first, in 1804, Mary, daughter of Thomas Sutherland, Esq., of Ulverston. This lady dying in 1807, he married, secondly, in 1817, Louisa Margaret, widow of Colonel Lynch Cotton. The gallant General died on the 10th Inst., in the 82nd year of his age.

GEORGE SPENCE, ESQ., Q.C.

This eminent and indefatigable member of the Chancery Bar was the son of Mr. Spence, a dentist of high repute in London. He was born in 1786, and was educated at a Scotch University; after graduating there, he became a pupil of the late distinguished lawyer, Mr. John Bell. He was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple on the 28th of June, 1811; and he soon attained considerable practice in the conveyancing and equity department of the profession. Although not possessed of eloquence, or an impressive delivery Mr. Spence had that painstaking industry and unostentatious sound sense which go far to form a sterling lawyer and a useful advocate. In 1834 Mr. Spence was made a Queen's Counsel, and a Bencher of his inn. A few years ago he was appointed by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn their lecturer on Equity Jurisprudence. As a writer upon Law Mr. Spence had a high and deserved reputation. His work on "The Equitable Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery," is founded partly on Maddock's "Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the High Court of Chancery;" yet it is, in many important particulars, essentially an original work. This able production, the second volume of which appeared in 1849, has been generally commended and esteemed.

In politics Mr. Spence was a Liberal. During the Reform agitation, he, at a serious expense to himself, unsuccessfully contested Reading for a seat in Parliament. He married the daughter of a solicitor at Liverpool, and by her (who survives him) he leaves three sons. Mr. Spence, while a state of temporary insanity, committed suicide and died on the 12th inst., at his house in Hyde-park-square. His amiability and kindness will long be remembered by the profession; and his melancholy death is most generally deplored.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON GRANT, BART., OF BALLINDALLOCH AND INVERESHIE.

The Macphersons of Invereshie, of whom the deceased Baronet was the male representative, are the chiefs of a large tribe, which, for ages past, have been distinguished under the name of "Slioch Gillies," and which is composed of many considerable families, not only of the name of Macpherson, but of others, such as the Gillanes, Gillespies, &c.

Sir John was son and heir of Sir George Macpherson, first Baronet, M.P. for Sunderland, who assumed his second name of Grant as heir of provision to his father's maternal uncle, General James Grant, of Ballindalloch. He was born 3rd August, 1804; and married, 7th September, 1836, Marion Helen, eldest daughter of Mungo Nutter Campbell, Esq., of Ballimore, in Argyllshire, by whom he leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, the present Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart.

Sir John was formerly Secretary of Legation at Lisbon. In 1847 he was appointed one of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland; and, in 1848, was nominated a Deputy-Lieutenant for Elgin. He was also a Deputy-Lieutenant for Banffshire.

J. WILLIAM LILLINGSTON, ESQ., OF BALMACARA HOUSE, LOCHALSH, ROSSSHIRE.

This gentleman, who died on the 3d inst., was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of War ick, and took a considerable and active distinction in North Britain, where he resided, by the deep interest he took in the welfare of the peasantry and the smaller tenantry. In the first severe suffering from the potato disease he was twice mentioned in the House of Commons, by Lord John Russell, as a pattern to other landowners in the Highlands and Islands. Miss Sinclair, in her work "Scotland and the Scotch," says much of Mr. Lillingston's exertions to do good.

He was the eldest son of the late A. S. Lillingston, Esq., of Elmdon, Warwickshire, and derived his descent from the ancient family of De Lillingston, of Lillingston, in Oxfordshire, about the time of the Conquest, and subsequently of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, of which family was Gen. Lillingston, who, with Sir Walter Vane, at their own expense raised the 6th Regiment, in 1673.

Mr. Lillingston married, in 1831, Kathrin Innes Lindsay, great niece and heiress of the late Sir Hugh Innes, Bart., M.P., and by her, who survives, had a son and daughters

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

M. Soyer has taken Gore-house, formerly the residence of the late Lady Blessington, for the six months of the Great Exhibition, at a rent of £600 for that time. It is to be fitted up as an hotel, and the beautiful grounds are to be laid out for entertainments in the style of those afforded to the public at Cremorne.

The Hon. Abbott Laurence, the American Ambassador, was entertained at a public banquet, on Saturday, at the Adelphi Hotel, by the members of the Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce. J. Malcomson, the president of the chamber, presided.

The committee of the Sheffield Freehold Land Society have completed the purchase, for the sum of £4400, of an estate of 31 acres, forming a portion of the large domains of Offley Shore, Esq., which have been brought to the hammer under an order from the Court of Chancery. The land is distant about a mile and a half from the centre of the town.

The entrance to the harbour of Cronstadt (Baltic) is completely blocked up with ice, which shifts with the wind, but does not extend much beyond Cronstadt: thence, seaward, all is clear; but to the eastward all is covered with ice, and impassable.

The *Carlisle Journal* affirms that it has been decided that the tenants of grouse shooting are liable to be assessed for the support of the poor.

It is reported that Sir James Emerson Tennent, late Colonial Secretary at Ceylon, has received an offer of the Governorship of St. Helena, and that Mr. Wodehouse has also received the offer of an appointment, but not in Ceylon.

At a sitting of the Hull Town Council, last week, the previous question was moved and carried on a motion that, in the opinion of the council, it would be impolitic to apply to Parliament for a bill to reduce the water bailiff dues." Notice was then given of the intention to move resolutions authorising the corporation to buy the Hull Docks from the company.

On Saturday week, a meeting of millowners was held in the Town Hall, Halifax, to consider what steps should be taken to ensure greater safety in the management of boilers. The meeting was composed of the leading millowners of the district; and unanimously adopted a memorial to her Majesty's Government, praying for the institution of a government inspection of boilers.

Mr. Walter Baine, of the firm of Baine and Johnstone, one of the first merchants in Greenock, was found dead in bed on Wednesday morning last week.

The inquest on the twelve bodies of the persons killed by the boiler explosion at the mill of Messrs. Firth, at Halifax, terminated, after three days' inquiry, by the return of a verdict of "Manslaughter against Mr. Samuel Firth, one of the partners, and Joseph Hillhead, the engineman." The evidence favoured the conclusion that the boiler was a defective one, and ought to have been discontinued from use.

At Dover, on Tuesday, Mrs. Sophia Jane Jermy, widow of the late Mr. J. Jermy Jermy, who, with his father, was assassinated at Stanfield Hall, by Rush, was married to Mr. Thomas Beever, eldest son of Sir T. B. Beever, Bart., of Haigham Hall, Norfolk.

The chairman of the East India Company, Mr. J. Shepherd, has kindly given Mr. Ward (grandson of the illustrious Nelson) a cadetship, in memory of the important services of England's greatest naval hero.

Cardinal Wiseman has received autograph letters of congratulation from the Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria, and the President of the French Republic.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to October 16 confirm the imminent probability of war between that republic and Brazil.

An official census of the State of Massachusetts has just been completed, showing a population of 994,655, being an increase of 256,965 since the last census. This is at the rate of 35 per cent., or more than double the average increase of the five preceding decades.

The Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, Mr. Falconer, and Dr. Twiss, of Doctors' Commons, are appointed arbitrators to determine the boundary between the provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, which has for some years been in dispute.

Mr. Charles Mills has bestowed an Indian cadetship on one of the sons of the late Rev. Mr. Hollest, whose cruel fate is fresh in the recollection of the public.

Gen. Egerton's gardener, of Eaton Lodge, near Tarporley, in Lancashire, on the 4th inst., gathered a dish of green peas, and on the 6th he got up a dish of new potatoes, all sound and perfectly free from disease. Both were grown in the open air.

On the 7th inst., Captain Binstead, R.N., received a letter from the secretary of the Royal Humane Society, informing him that the Court were pleased to award him the medal for his humane and noble conduct in recently plunging into the river Calder, and saving the life of a beautiful little girl"

On Wednesday, a retired tradesman, named Porter, was killed, while walking in the streets of Preston, by a skip from the upper story of a warehouse falling upon his head, the rope being unsound.

M. Martin d'Auch, the only surviving member of the first Constituent Assembly of the First French Republic, and the only one who, at the oath of the Champ de Mars, after the declaration of the Three Fourths, has since died at Castlenaudary. In David's well-known picture, M. d'Auch is represented with his arms folded on his breast, and reasing to join his colleagues.

The three principal professors of Owen's College, Manchester, have now received their appointments. They are—Mr. A. J. Scott, principal and professor of logic and mental philosophy; Mr. Greenwood, professor of the languages and literature of Greece and Rome and of history; Mr Alexander Sanderson, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. The former gentlemen are of the University College, London, and Mr. Sanderson is of Queen's College, Cambridge.

The Royal West India Mail Steam-Packet Company will, we understand, be prohibited by the Government from taking passengers and cargo for Lisbon by the Brazilian packets, in order that they may not interfere with the trade of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers. The object of the Brazilian packet sailing at Lisbon is to secure the traffic between Portugal, the Cape Verde Islands, Madeira, and the Brazils.

On the occasion of the despatch of the first mail for the Cape of Good Hope, the people of Plymouth have resolved to make it a holiday by a procession, a grand dinner, &c. The corporation of Plymouth and Devonport having also determined to meet the directors of the company to which the steamers belong, and to present an address.

Mr. Eyre B. Powell, chief clerk to the Comptroller of Legacy Duties at Somerset-house, and formerly attached to the stamp department in Ireland, has been appointed Comptroller and Accountant-General of Stamp Duties in Dublin, in the room of Mr. Sisson Cooper, deceased.

Mr. W. Garry Lettsom, now paid attaché to the mission at Washington, has been appointed, in the same capacity, to the mission at Madrid.

James Carter, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, is appointed Chief Justice of that Court.

The Rev. Mr. Barrow, the vicar of Evercreech, has presented to the church the Decalogue, in two splendid tables, printed in the black letter of the thirteenth century, with illuminated missal scroll-work on a gold ground, elaborately and beautifully worked out.

The Bishop of Durham has presented £4000 towards the erection of a new church at Blyth, Northumberland, provided that £4000 more are subscribed for the purpose.

Miss Jane Cooke has just contributed the entire sum necessary or putting up the new organ in the parish church at Cheltenham.

Dr. Stevenson Bushman has been elected senior physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital.

Mr. Bastard, of Kirley, a Devonshire gentleman of large fortune has joined the Church of Rome.

James English, beadle of St. John's, Notting-hill, was found on Thursday morning week, lying on Notting-hill Terrace, in a stupor. He was carried to a surgeon's, and died in five minutes. On his person were found two small bottles, containing respectively laudanum and essential oil of almonds. A *post mortem* examination showed that these drugs were the means of death Mr. Hance, a guardian, explained that deceased had appropriated two cheques, value £12, the property of the parish.

The late Captain Cory, of Bristol, has bequeathed £900 to Steynton church, Milford Haven, for the purchase of an organ, and an endowment for the organist.

Mr. J. Shepherd has, in consideration of his sad bereavement of his parents and sisters by the wreck of the *Ocean*, given an Addiscombe cadetship, for the East India Company's service, to Mr. M'Neil, who, with his brother, leaving Addiscombe, was wonderfully preserved from the fate of his parents and sisters.

A Mr. Denis O'Flynn has refused to take the corporate oath prescribed by the Act of Parliament on being elected to the town council of Cork, as a Roman Catholic, and yet he has been admitted to take his seat in the council, his right to which is about to be questioned *ex quo warranto* in the Queen's Bench.

The successful competitor for the (East Indian) seminary appointment given by Mr. Henry Alexander to the Royal School of Armagh is Eric Stanhope Fox, aged between 13 and 16.

The Commissioners of the Board of Customs have issued orders to their subordinates at the port of Southampton to allow the trans-shipment of the French mails for the United States from the Havre to the American mail packets calling at Southampton without passing through the local post-office at that port, in order to prevent any delay, as it appears that the French mail only arrives at Southampton just previous to the departure of the American packet from thence to New York.

Mr. R. A. Stafford has been appointed by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons to deliver the annual oration in memory of John Hunter, the founder of the Museum bearing his name.

The latest returns of the number of steam-engines employed in France, in factories, steamers, and on railways, give the following results:—There are 5507 establishments, of various kinds, at which steam-engines are used. This machinery is worked by means of 9283 boilers, of which 8776 have been made in France. The whole represent 66,120 horse-power. The number of boilers employed the preceding year was 8023; the number of establishments at which steam-engines were employed being then 4083.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E H C—The whole of the games in the great Tournament will be published, with copious explanatory notes and full particulars of the undertaking, by the Editor of the *Chess Chronicle*, and the managing committee have decided that every subscriber of one guinea to go towards to the funds of the Tourney shall be entitled to a copy of the games

B W F, Norwich: STONEHENGE, Ryde, should such send his suggestions to the committee, addressed to H G Keen, Esq, secretary, 3, Cavendish-square

E W 1. A native of India, assisted by the Rev Mr Loveday, of Dubli. 2. Play over their games with care, and you will soon form a pretty accurate opinion of their relative merits; provided always, that you are tolerably versed in Chess yourself

H N S—As a large number of members to the St George's Club is limited, and there is likely to be an extraordinary influx of candidates next year, on account of the Great Chess Tournament which will be held there, you should join it without loss of time Address to Mr R Longbottom, Secretary, 5, Cavendish-square, who will give you the right way

AGNES—Your solution of Problem No 357, although differing from the author's, will pass muster

M P—Have the goodness to favour us with the names of any amateurs in your neighbourhood. The Problem shall be examined

J F S, Suffolk—Can you oblige us with the names of your chief amateurs?

F J S D—Your first inquiry is written so illegibly, that we have tried in vain to make it out. In reply to the second, Mr. Horwitz's work on end games has not yet made its appearance

G H H—They shall be examined. In the replies you sent, did you stipulate what prize you would play for? It is of e to suppose that any good player would undertake a game by correspondence without some strike being dependent on the result

R U W—Red sun, of course, purple in the perpetual darkness, and the game is drawn

SIGMA—We cannot afford space for the other solution. The key move is —1. B to Kt 8th

W Lee, Ryde—If you will send us your address. The secretary will forward it shortly

ϕ_5 Glasgow—We have before stated that the Problem called the Nepaulese Problem was not *presented by his Excellency Jung Bahadoor as a composition of his own*. It was shown by him to Professor D Forbes, the Oriental scholar, through whom we received it as one which had been long known and admired in India. As to the modest claim of "O K" to the meaning, that must be put out of court at once, since the position may be found in the *Chess-player's Chronicle* and "Le Palamède," years ago, and was actually published in our columns, we subsequently found, as far back as 1841

B A Q and AGNES; G F, Foxwall—Problem No. 360 cannot possibly be solved in the way you suggest

FARNHOOD—1. Your solution is wrong. 2. The former communication never reached us

CAUTO They are always acceptable

W R, Glasgow—Your communication dated November 2nd has only this moment reached us, and we quite agree with you that "B A M M's" Problem, No. 350, is impracticable in six moves

G F F It has no point Devote a few months to the study of Bolton and D'Orville

W B, and A SCHOOLBOY—Remarkably neat and pretty, if not very difficult

A YANKEE—The problem cannot be solved in any other way than the one indicated by us, and correct variation on that key 2 Bs at will wonder." Is it not obvious to any one, that if Black were to take the Queen he must be mated with the Kt next move?

R T C 1 We should recommend your club to acquire a little more experience in the game, before undertaking a match for a thousand guineas 2 No chess club should be without the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, which is the monthly organ of chess-players throughout the world 3 Certainly

A A, Birmingham—The solutions are neither of them satisfactory

PAII—The Scotch gambit is one of the best

CAPE TOWN—We have not been made aware of the progress lately, for nobody seems to take any interest in it. You are mistaken with regard to Enigma No 625

TEUT. COLL., CAM—Problem 360 can only be solved in one way. Your supposition is quite erroneous

ST EDMUND—A great deal more patience and skill than you suppose are demanded in making a really fine Chess Problem. The position you send for move is an obvious mate in three

CAPE TOWN, D C L, DONOR, and CHAMPION If our Correspondents will oblige us with an address, articulars of the Ch as Tournament shall be sent them

BARN HAGGA—The Key move to 619 is—1 Kt to Q 3d.

TRIBUD You will find the rules of the game, &c. in the "Chess-player's Handbook," published by Bohn of Covent-garden. For Club regulations, apply to the Secretary of the Reading Berkshire Chess Club

P S—Meehl's Terzaco Chess-boards are made, if we are not mistaken, in solid wood, in paper *mondé*, and in glass. We have not any acquaintance with the last for a long time

T J is thanked. Can he, in the meanwhile, oblige us with the names of any amateurs of Chess in the neighbourhood of Feltham

PHILO-CHESS.—Subscriptions to Messrs Kling and Horwitz's forthcoming work are payable to Mr Mott, 81, King William-street, Charing-cross

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 358, by Agnes, W M, of Leamington College, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 359, by Sigma, H L, of Sheerness; M D, F H S, Dr R, Rev J T, Miles, Judy, St Edmund, Darevol, Cape Town, F G B, Juventus, B B, W B M, Milo, Philo-Chess, Saigus, Old Joe, T J, Feltham; J A W, of Dublin, are correct

SOLUTION OF ENIGMAS, by I R A (except 628), P A II, H L M, Kara, W S T, are correct

All others are wrong

*** A Gentleman is desirous of playing a Game of Chess by Correspondence. Address G H H, Post-Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

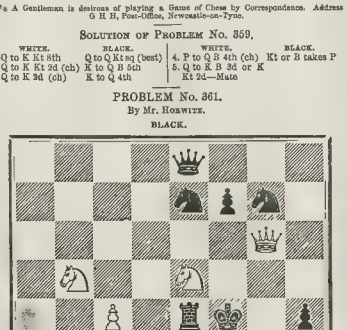
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 359.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 8th	Q to Q Kt sq (best)	4. P to Q B 4th (ch)	Kt or B takes P
2. Q to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to Q B 5th	5. Q to K B 3d or K	
3. Q to K 3d (ch)	K to Q 4th	Kt 2d—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 361.

By Mr. HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

In the following rattling skirmish, Mr. STAUNTON gives his Queen's Rook to one of the best players in the leading Chess Club.

(Remove White's Queen's Rook from the board.)

(The Double Gambit, or the Cunningham Gambit, which?)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B (b)
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	11. Kt to 5th (Con-	
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	sidering the check)	K to his sq
4. P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d
5. K to B 3d	K B to K 2d	13. Kt takes Kt P	K Kt to B 3d
6. P to Q 4th	B to K R 5th (ch)	14. R takes Kt	P to Q 3d (c)
7. P to K Kt 3d	P takes P	15. Kt to K B 8th (dis.	
8. Castles (a)	P takes P (ch)	ch. and mate)	
9. K to R sq	K B to K 2d		

(a) The change in the opening from the double gambit beginning is entertaining enough.

(b) It is not usually advisable in similar situations to take the Bishop. In the event of the King going to his R sq instead, the following is the probable result—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
10.	K to R sq	14. Kt takes K R P (ch)	K takes Kt
11. K B to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to B 3d	(If Q takes K R P, Black	
12. K Kt to his 5th	P to Q 3d	may play Q to K R 4th	
13. K Q to K 3d	Q to R 4th	&c.)	
		15. Q takes R, and wins	

(c) The game was quite irretrievable. If he had taken the Rook, White would have mated him in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 629.—By HERR RICHTADT.

(This is one of the most beautiful little Problems we ever remember to have met with.)

White: K at Q Kt 3d, B s at K Kt 3d and Q Kt 7th, Kt at Q B 4th; Ps at K B 2d, K Kt 4th, Q 3d, and Q B 3d

Black: K at Q Kt 4th; Ps at K R 6th, K Kt 4th, Q 3d, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 630.—By JUPU.

White: K at Q 2d, R at Q 7th, B at K Kt 7th, Kt at K 5th, Ps at Q 3d and Q B 2d.

Black: K at Q 5th, Q at Q B sq, R at K 3d, P at Q 4th.

White having to play, gives mate in four moves.

No. 631.—By CHECK IN THE EAST

White: K at K R 4th, Q at K 7th, R at Q R 6th, Kt at Q B 6th; Ps at K B 3d, K R 5th, K B 6th

Black: K at K B 4th, Q at her sq, Rs at K R 2d and K B 2d, B at Q B 6th, Kt at Q Kt 5th, P at Q Kt 2d.

White playing first, mates in three moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Although the racing campaign for the year is at an end, and the Steeplechasing calendar is "blank" up to February, the speculative classes are supplied with a stimulus by a match recently made between those renowned animals, the Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur, the former giving 9 lb., to run on Tuesday, the 13th of May next, two miles over the Old Course at York, for £1000 each, the Race Committee giving £400, to make two days' racing. We need scarcely add, that the match creates extraordinary interest, and that the betting will be very heavy. The Dutchman is the favourite.

Betting "Boxing" week, the only Changing meetings during the next seven days will be at Newcastle on Wednesday, and High Leven on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The following were the results of a very flat afternoon:—

CHESTER CUP.

1000 to 18 aget Langton (t)	1000 to 15 (ag) Black Doctor (t)	1000 to 10 agst Dahcotah Chie
1000 to 15 —— Damask (t)	1000 to 15 —— Valentine (t)	(t)
1000 to 15 —— Baby (t)	1000 to 10 —— Glance (t)	1000 to 10 —— Tronmer (t)
	1000 to 10 agst Went-you-come-out-to-night (t)	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—5 to 1 agst Newmaister.

DERBY.

12 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph c. | 14 to 1 agst Newmaister (t) | 35 to 1 agst Storm

THURSDAY.—Very few members present, and not a bet laid.

GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR CANADA.

FESTIVITIES AT MONTREAL.

EARLY in the present year the attention of the citizens of Montreal was roused to the necessity of preparing a suitable display of Canadian industry, for exposition at the Great Industrial Congress of 1851; and some spirited local efforts were made. The Government took up the matter, and voted £2000 currency, on the recommendation of a commission appointed to report on the matter; and the local effort of the citizens of Montreal was forthwith merged in the general one, the citizens adding £250 from their subscribed fund, and it was decided to hold a Grand Provincial Industrial Exhibition, in the city of Montreal, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of October, 1850.

The Commissioners appointed a committee of eleven gentlemen of the city of Montreal to carry out the requisite measures of detail, and to organise the city, and the city forthwith gave efficient co-operation and valuable assistance. A prize list (the value of prizes in which amounted to near £1600) was shortly issued, and active measures taken to bring the matter before the entire province.

It gives us pleasure to state that the city of Montreal, thus selected as the place of exhibition, devised liberal schemes of entertainment and hospitality befitting the occasion. And we have before us a programme of the festivities attendant on the Exhibition, all of which were defrayed out of a separate local fund.

The accompanying spirited Sketches are from the pencil of Mr. Somerville, artist, of Montreal.

THE DINNER

Was given by the Mayor and Corporation of the city, in the beautiful rooms of the Masonic Hall, which, for this purpose, for the Ball, and the Lectures of his Honor during the week, were placed gratuitously at the service of the committee by the proprietor, their liberal and enterprising fellow-citizen, Moses Judah Hayes, Esq.

The Mayor, E. R. Fabre, Esq., presided, and was supported by Aldermen M'Farlane and Laroque. On his right were the Hon. Josiah Quincy, jun., ex-Mayor of Boston, Mass., and several members of the Boston City Council; also Samuel Payne, President of the Vermont Central Railroad; Mr Putnam, of Boston; and many other distinguished strangers; Colonel Dyde, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Colonel, Horn, Major Calley, Major Talbot, and many other principal military gentlemen. Heads of departments, &c., accepted the Mayor's invitation; many of the leading citizens testified their cordiality by their presence on the occasion. The room (which is from a design by J. Wells and sons, architects) was tastefully decorated with fanciful devices of evergreens and flowers, and the banners of all the national societies were hung around the room. In compliment to the distinguished visitors from the States, who were present, as well as to the thousands in the city, the American flag was tastefully joined with the British, and the Sketch in our pages is taken at the moment when the Hon. J. Quincy addressed the guests. The band of the 20th Regiment, by the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Horn, attended. The Mayor gave "The Queen," which was received with three times three; "Prince Albert and the Exhibition of 1851;" and the "President and People of the United States," to which the Hon. J. Quincy, jun., returned thanks.

In reply to the toast of "Our Upper Canada visitors," E. W. Thompson, Esq., of Toronto, made some exceedingly appropriate remarks, expressive of his firm conviction of the benefits these opportunities of meeting persons from various sections of the continent would produce.

Excellent speeches were also made by the Inspector-General and the President of the Board of Trade, and a long list of loyal, patriotic, and other appropriate toasts were cordially received, and the company separated highly gratified.

A Grand Ball took place in the same room on the following evening, Friday, October 18, when upwards of 800 persons joined in the gay scene. The Masonic Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. On the east side were hung the various banners of the national societies, and, on the west side, a single wreath of evergreens. the orchestra was also decorated with banners and evergreens. The assemblage were a number of heads of departments, and members of both houses of Parliament; together with a part of our visitors from Boston, and various portions of Canada. The greater proportion of the ladies and gentlemen's dresses were plain, but there were some costume dresses. We must say of the whole that they were luxuriant as well as elegant, and there was every tasteful variety.

(The EXHIBITION in the Halls of the Bonsecour on Monday, Oct. 17, has already been described, with two large Engravings, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov. 23.)

The collection of minerals, earths, &c., was very extensive and important, and was exhibited under the superintendence and arrangement of W. E. Logan, Esq., provincial geologist. Some months previous, a lengthy and elaborate report was published by Mr. Logan, at the request of the Executive Committee, enumerating the localities and descriptions of the vast variety of this most important portion of the resources and wealth of Canada, and with the approbation of the Canadian Government. Mr. Logan will visit England in the approaching spring, and personally superintend the exhibition of the fine collection of minerals which have been forwarded from Canada.

THE REGATTA.

We present a truthful and interesting Sketch of this scene, as it appeared from the Island Wharf; in which are also embraced a View of the Exterior of the large Market, the great centre of attraction during the days of the Exhibition. The Rotunda commands a most extensive view of the city, the River St. Lawrence, and the surrounding country. It was, as shown in the Sketch, adorned with numerous flags; and thousands of the visitors availed themselves of the opportunity of taking a view from its elevated and commanding position. The market building is the property of the corporation of the city, and was erected from designs furnished by W. H. Footner, Esq., architect. It was generously placed at the disposal of the committee by the Mayor, free of all charge. On the right, in the Sketch, is the Island and Fort of St. Helen's, which commands the entrance to the port of Montreal, where during the summer months ride hundreds of ships, loading and discharging, 1000 miles inland from the storms of the gulf and the ocean.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

Came off on Friday evening, and, true its novelty, was a great treat. It was got up and conducted by the fire brigade of the city; and the Sketch in our pages, taken as it appeared in the Place d'Armes, in front of the great Cathedral, is very striking and faithful. (It is a matter of regret that the Montreal Bank, from the steps of which the view is taken, does not appear in the illustration that has been sent us. It is the handsomest building in British North America.) All the fire companies, with their engines, hose-reels, &c., drawn by horses, richly caparisoned and decorated, formed the procession. They had a most imposing appearance, and were attended and cheered by thousands of the populace, and every window and available point of sight was crowded with spectators. By no means the least attractive arrangement of the committee was the address of the Hon. Mr. Justice Day, which was delivered in the Masonic Hall, on Saturday, and was indeed a rich treat to the highly respectable audience.

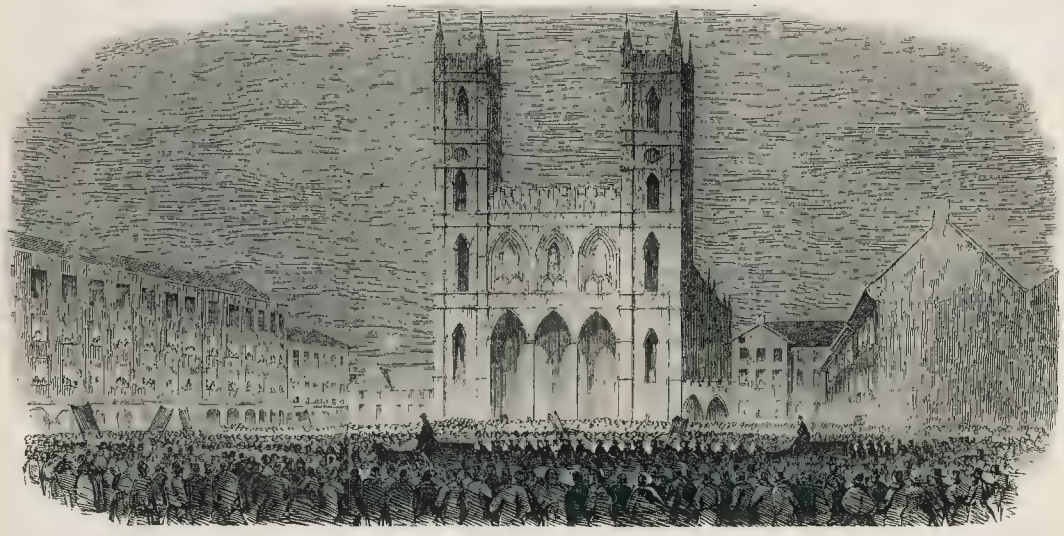
On Saturday evening, a dinner was given by the President of the Mechanics' Institute, W. Spiers, Esq., in connexion with the institution over which he so worthily presides; and a large number of resident members, with *confreres* from the United States and Upper Canada, partook of the excellent cheer at Mack's Hotel. The company separated at an early hour to witness the display of fireworks which took place on the Island Wharf on Saturday, as a wind-up to the exciting festivities of the three days Not less than 25,000 to 30,000 people lined the wharfs and available places for the view, and testified their delight by their continued shouts of applause and huzzas. Everybody was pleased, and not a dissentient voice was heard as to the complete success of the "Grand Provincial Industrial Exhibition of Canada," and the Montreal festivities.

Some idea of the interest taken may be formed from the fact that at least 20,000 persons visited the Halls of Exhibition. Upwards of 200 packages of the articles have been forwarded to London, per *Fear* and *Cygnet*; and the committee are still actively engaged in preparing further specimens of Canada industry, which will come by the February steamers.

The following is a list of the Executive Committee, under whose superintendence the Exhibition took place, and to whose exertions on the occasion the success we have spoken of is mainly owing:—E. R. Fabre, Esq., Mayor of Montreal; John Ostell, Esq.; C. W. Meakins, Esq.; John Fletcher, Esq.; Henry Lyman, Esq.; W. H. Footner, Esq.; William Bristow, Esq.; C. P. Ladd, Esq.; Wm. Spiers, Esq.; W. A. Townsend, Esq. John Leeming, Esq., secretary. The Commissioners are *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee. Amongst these gentlemen, the labours of the secretary, John Leeming, Esq., were particularly onerous; and we are glad to be able to state that a public testimonial is now being got up to present to that gentleman, as a slight mark of public respect for his willing, efficient, and unremunerated services.

GRAND DINNER IN THE MASONIC HALL, AT MONTREAL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE REGATTA, AT MONTREAL.

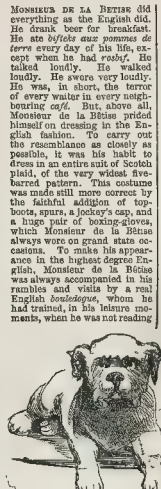


TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION IN THE PLACE D'ARMES AT MONTREAL.

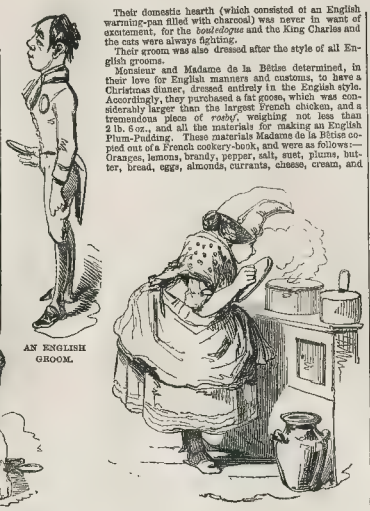
THE DREADFUL TURN-OUT OF A FRENCH PLUM-PUDDING!!!

OR, THE MISFORTUNES OF MONSIEUR AND MADAME DE LA BETISE, WHOSE GRAND OBJECT IN LIFE WAS TO LIVE IN THE ENGLISH STYLE. TRUTHFULLY NARRATED

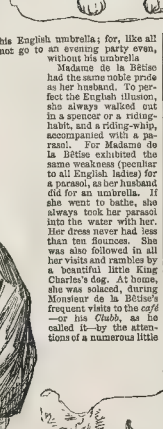
BY HORACE MAYHEW AND ALFRED CROWQUILL.



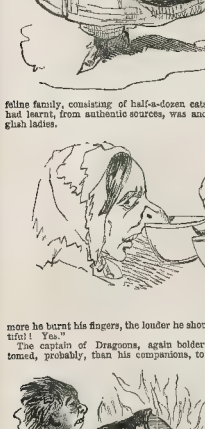
AN ENGLISH GROOM.



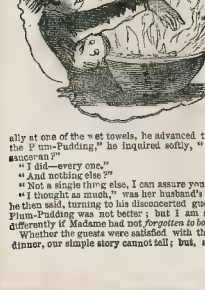
MONSIEUR DE LA BETISE did everything as the English did. He drank beer for breakfast. He ate *bifteks aux pommes de terre* every day of his life, except when he had *rosbif*. He talked loudly. He walked loudly. He swore very loudly. He was, in short, the terror of every waiter in every neighbouring *café*. But, above all, Monsieur de la Bêtise prided himself on dressing in the English fashion. To carry out the resemblance as closely as possible, it was his habit to dress in an entire suit of Scotch plaid, of the very widest five-barred pattern. This costume was made still more correct by the faithful addition of top-boots, spurs, a jockey's cap, and a huge pair of boxing-gloves, which Monsieur de la Bêtise always wore on grand state occasions. To make his appearance in the highest degree English, Monsieur de la Bêtise was always accompanied in his rambles and visits by a real English *bouledogue*, whom he had trained, in his leisure moments, when he was not reading



"Ossian" or learning the "Box," to carry his English umbrella; for, like all Englishmen, Monsieur de la Bêtise would not go to an evening party even, without his umbrella.



Madame de la Bêtise had the same noble pride as her husband. To perfect the English illusion, she always walked out in a spencer or a riding-habit, and a riding-whip, accompanied with a parasol. For Madame de la Bêtise exhibited the same weakness (peculiar to all English ladies) for a parasol, as her husband did for an umbrella. If she went to bathe, she always took her parasol into the water with her. Her dress never had less than ten flounces. She was also followed in all her visits and rambles by a beautiful little King Charles's dog. At home, she was solaced, during Monsieur de la Bêtise's frequent visits to the *café*—or his *Clubb*, as he called it—by the attentions of a numerous little

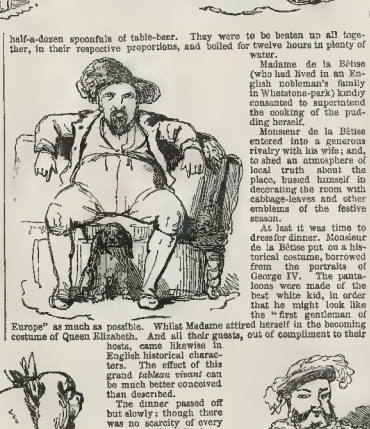


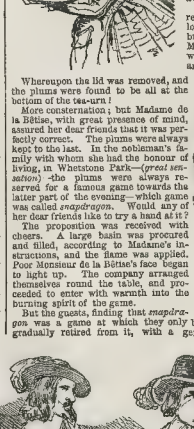
feline family, consisting of half-a-dozen cats and as many kittens, which she had learnt, from authentic sources, was another interesting custom of all English ladies.

Their domestic hearth (which consisted of an English warming-pan filled with charcoal) was never in want of excitement, for the *bouledogue* and the King Charles and the cats were always fighting.

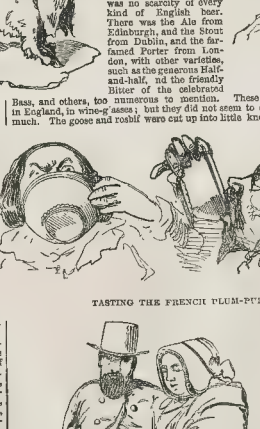
Their groom was also dressed after the style of all English grooms.

Monsieur and Madame de la Bêtise determined, in their love for English manners and customs, to have a Christmas dinner, dressed entirely in the English style. Accordingly, they purchased a fat goose, which was considerably larger than the largest French chicken, and a tremendous piece of *rosbif*, weighing not less than 2 lb. 6 oz., and all the materials for making an English Plum-Pudding. These materials Madame de la Bêtise copied out of a French cookery-book, and were as follows:—Oranges, lemons, brandy, pepper, salt, suet, plums, butter, bread, eggs, almonds, currants, cheese, cream, and





half-a-dozen spoonfuls of table-beer. They were to be beaten up all together, in their respective proportions, and boiled for twelve hours in plenty of water.



Madame de la Bêtise (who had lived in an English nobleman's family in Whetstone-park) kindly consented to superintend the cooking of the pudding herself.

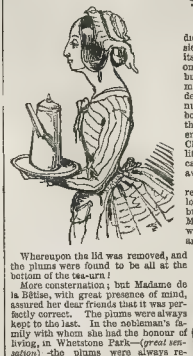
Monsieur de la Bêtise entered into a generous rivalry with his wife; and, to shed an atmosphere of local truth about the place, busied himself in decorating the room with cabbage-leaves and other emblems of the festive season.

At last it was time to dress for dinner. Monsieur de la Bêtise put on a historical costume, borrowed from the portraits of George IV. The pantaloons were made of the best white kid, in order that he might look like the "first gentleman of Europe" as much as possible. Whilst Madame attired herself in the becoming costume of Queen Elizabeth. And all their guests, out of compliment to their hosts, came likewise in English historical characters. The effect of this grand *tableau vivant* can be much better conceived than described.

The dinner passed off but slowly: though there was no scarcity of every kind of English beer. There was the Ale from Edinburgh, and the Stout from Dublin, and the far-famed Porter from London, with other varieties, such as the generous Half-and-half, nd the friendly Bitter of the celebrated Bass, and others, too numerous to mention. These were served round, as in England, in wine-g asses; but they did not seem to exhilarate the company much. The goose and rosbif were cut up into little knobs, and handed round, according to the rule practised in all English circles, t> ach guest, but were removed without a single word of commendation. At last, the moment for the grand event of the evening had arrived! Desire lodged upon every lip; curiosity lurked in the corner of every eye. The entire assembly was sitting upon the tiptoe of expectation (if so familiar an expression may be allowed upon so solemn an occasion), when the door was thrown open not a breath was heard—and in marched the servants, proudly bearing the Glory of England: the celebrated dish, whose generous character it is, unlike most human characters, only to yield greater and greater goodness the oftener it is brand(i)sed; the universal guest on Christmas Day at every English table, who is always received with cheers the instant of his arrival—the ever-welcome ENGLISH PLUM-PUDDING!

The Plum-Pudding was placed before Madame de la Bêtise, who, all smiles of conscious triumph, proceeded to pour it out, and to send it round, with a kindly intimation that "there was plenty more in the tea-urn."

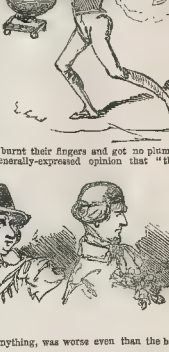
The guests proceeded to taste the Pudding, when it was universally pronounced "delicious." Still their faces did not express much relish, but Monsieur de la Bêtise was extremely loud in its praises. He had already emptied one cup, and sent up for a second; but no one seconded his enthusiasm, much less followed his example. A dead silence ensued for several minutes. At last, a captain of dragoons, bolder than the rest, ventured to remark that "he hardly thought his was sweet enough," and asked for some sugar; Charles the Second recommended "a little cream;" whilst Oliver Cromwell called aloud to the servant "to take away the filthy stuff!"



There was a universal consternation, relieved by a few laughs, followed by a long-frozen silence. The ice at last was broken by the timid observation of Mary Queen of Scots, that "the pudding was far from bad, but she did not see any plums."

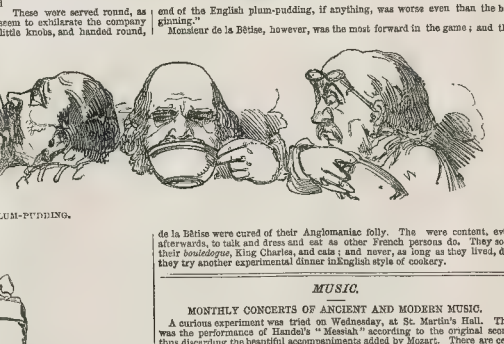
Whereupon the lid was removed, and the plums were found to be all at the bottom of the tea-urn!

More consternation; but Madame de la Bêtise, with great presence of mind, assured her dear friends that it was perfectly correct. The plums were always kept to the last. In the nobleman's family with whom she had the honour of living, in Whetstone Park—*(great sensation)*—the plums were always reserved for a famous game towards the latter part of the evening—which game was called *snapdragon*. Would any of her dear friends like to try a hand at it?

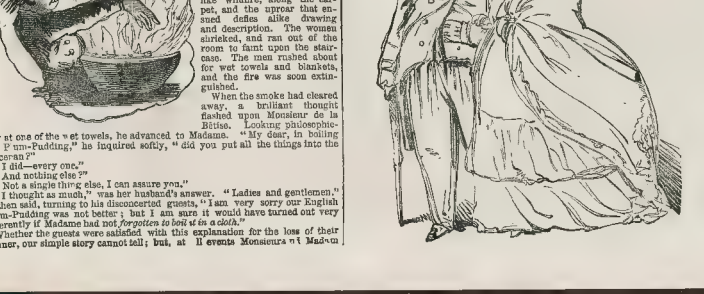


The proposition was received with cheers. A large basin was procured and filled, according to Madame's instructions, and the flame was applied. Poor Monsieur de la Bêtise's face began to light up. The company arranged themselves round the table, and proceeded to enter with warmth into the burning spirit of the game.

But the guests, finding that *snapdragon* was a game at which they only burnt their fingers and got no plums, gradually retired from it, with a generally-expressed opinion that "the end of the English plum-pudding, if anything, was worse even than the beginning."



Monsieur de la Bêtise, however, was the most forward in the game; and the more he burnt his fingers, the louder he shouted, "Oh! It is very much beautiful! Yes."



TASTING THE FRENCH PLUM-PUDDING.

The captain of Dragoons, again bolder than the rest, or more accustomed, probably, than his companions, to standing British fire, thrust his hand right into the midst of the flaming washhand-basin. Not approving of the sensation, however, he withdrew his fingers hastily, and, in so doing, upset the bowl. The spirit ran, like wildfire, along the carpet, and the uproar that ensued defies alike drawing and description. The women shrieked, and ran out of the room to faint upon the staircase. The men rushed about for wet towels and blankets, and the fire was soon extinguished.

When the smoke had cleared away, a brilliant thought flashed upon Monsieur de la Bêtise. Looking philosophically at one of the wet towels, he advanced to Madame. "My dear, in boiling the Plum-Pudding," he inquired softly, "did you put all the things into the saucepan?"

"I did—every one."

"And nothing else?"

"Not a single thing else, I can assure you."

"I thought as much," was her husband's answer. "Ladies and gentlemen," he then said, turning to his disconcerted guests, "I am very sorry our English Plum-Pudding was not better; but I am sure it would have turned out very differently if Madame had not *forgotten to boil it for a clock*."

Whether the guests were satisfied with this explanation for the loss of their dinner, our simple story cannot tell; but, at ll events Monsieur nt Madame de la Bêtise were cured of their Anglomaniac folly. The were content, ever afterwards, to talk and dress and eat as other French persons do. They sold their *bouledogue*, King Charles, and cats; and never, as long as they lived, did they try another experimental dinner inAnglish style of cookery.

MUSIC.

MONTHLY CONCERTS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN MUSIC.

A curious experiment was tried on Wednesday, at St. Martin's Hall. This was the performance of Handel's "Messiah" according to the original score, thus discarding the beautiful accompaniments added by Mozart. There are certain amateurs who will not permit, on any pretext, that the works of composers should be interfered with in the slightest manner. If the production should last considerably beyond what human patience, even with a most voracious musical appetite, can endure, "Let the score be respected," say the purists; "either give the opera—or oratorio, as it may be—in its entirety, or do not perform it at all." This extreme principle is, of course, very absurd, and, if fully acted upon, would exclude many noble inspirations from the theatre and concert-room. To respect truly and sincerely a composer's text must be left to the discretion, to a certain extent, of the musical director. On him will devolve the responsibilities of curtailments or changes; and public opinion will generally be right in deciding whether he have exercised taste, tact, and judgment. Handel's "Messiah" has been almost universally admitted to have been marvellously improved by the genius of Mozart, in writing those accompaniments of instruments, the uses of which were unknown in Handel's time. How conscientiously Mozart has respected the conceptions of Handel, is well known; where the orchestration of the latter was thin and meagre, Mozart has filled it up with exquisite instrumental imagery, without altering or adding a single idea, and being always in strict harmony with Handel's treatment. We need scarcely refer to the airs "How beautiful are the feet," "O thou that tellest," "Why do the nations," "The people that walked in darkness," "Thou shalt break them," &c., as instances of Mozart's judicious scoring. The effect of Handel's original instrumentation on Wednesday night was felt to be dull and monotonous, except in the choral portions; Handel's vocal part-writing for masses requiring little increase either of brass or wood, as Mozart proved. Mr. Hullah will take nothing by

thus "going back," his tendency to which we have noticed on a former occasion. The restoration of the bass air, "Thou art gone up on high," and of certain second parts to other airs, only increased the length of the oratorio, already sufficiently long. The disputed points, as to whether the air "But who may abide" ought to be sung by a bass or contralto, and as to the air "His shall feed his flock" being sung by two sopranos or by a soprano and contralto, are not of sufficient importance to disturb the existing arrangements.

The solos were excellently sung by Misses Birch, Kearns, M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips.

For the third concert, the first scene from Purcell's "King Arthur," Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," and four sacred compositions by M. Gounod, about whose new opera, "Sapho," there is so much curiosity in Paris, are announced. Works by Bennett and Macfarren will also be produced by Mr. Hullah. This is the right policy, and infinitely better than going back to past times for matters of musical interest.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

Mdlle. Angri has terminated her engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre, after having acquired immense popularity by her excellent singing in every school. The energy with which she gave the National Anthem will not easily be forgotten; she was frequently called upon to sing the verses even without the chorus, the public being delighted and inspired by her enthusiastic and forcible style.

Lindpaintner's Grand Battle Overture has been a great favourite. Like all descriptive pieces of that warlike class, it is full of noisy strife; but the conception is clever, and the general treatment, as might be expected from such a composer, effective and inspiring.

M. Sciption Rousselot's Grand Quadrille Fantastique, "The Crystal Palace," was announced for last night (Friday), of which we shall report progress next week.

Mr. Balfe's benefit is fixed for next Monday night, as a testimonial on the part of the managers for the zeal and ability he has displayed during the series of concerts. Great attraction will be provided for this entertainment; which, we believe, will close the season, on which we shall have a few remarks to submit.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Ernst, the celebrated violinist, Mdlle. Angri, the famed contralto, who has acquired such popularity at the Royal Italian Opera and at the Grand National Concerts, accompanied by Sales Schicklmayer, one of the accomplished singers of Swiss melodies, and Salvator Tamburini, son of the distinguished artist of that name, will make a tour in the provinces and in Ireland, at the close of January, up to the first week in March.

The Musical Entertainment of the fascinating Madame Thillon and the vivacious Mr. Hudson produced quite a sensation in Liverpool; this week they will present it at Dublin.

Mr. J. L. Hatton, the composer, pianist, and vocalist, has returned from his second trip to the United States

Mr John Parry will be at home" at the Music Hall, next Monday, with his "Notes Vocal and Instrumental"

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed, next Monday, at Exeter-Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, with Misses Birch, Eliza Birch, Dolby, M. Williams, and Messrs. Lockey and Phillips, as principal singers.

Next Friday (the 27th), the London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Handel's "Messiah," conducted by Mr. Surman.

In celebration of the twenty seventh anniversary of the foundation of the London Mechanics' Institution, Mr Henry Phillips delivered his new musical entertainment, "Our Village," founded on work, last night, at that institution. In the first part, Mr. Phillips has seven MS. ballads; and in the second, songs by Shield, John Barnett, J. L. Hatton, and J. P. Knight. Mr. Phillips gave his services gratuitously.

M. Oury, the violinist, assisted by Madame Oury, the *pianiste*, Madame Macfarren, Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, vocalists, gave a concert on Friday night, at Brighton.

The Choral Harmonists held their third meeting last Monday, at the London Tavern. In the first part, there were the overture and selection from Handel's "Judas Maccabeus;" and in the second, John Barnett's madrigal, "Merrily wake Music's measure;" Miss Parkes's "Gondolier" canzonet, "Ohone;" and the over ure and selections from Mozart's "Don Giovanni." Mr. William Rae played a concerto by Mendelssohn in first-rate style. The next meeting will be on Jan. 13.

Amongst the eminent musicians who have signified their intention of visiting London in 1851, are Lisst, Hensselt, Dohler, Thalberg, Leopold de Meyer, Ernst, Sivori, Madame Pleyel, Sophie Dussek, Madame Dulcken, Madame Pratzer, Piotow, Thomas, David, Onslow, Lindpaintner, Standigl, Pischeck, Fetis, Wagner, Drayschock, De Beriot, Alard, Batta, Franchomme, Halfé, Elwart, Clapisson, Labarre, Mdlle. Puget, Grisar, Musard, Labitsky, Moscheles, Tilmant, Vieuxtemps, Madame Wartel, Rosenhain, Hutenbrenner, &c., besides a host of singers from every part of Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, &c. the companies at the two Italian Opera Houses, and the great choral societies of the Rhine.

Miss Catherine Hayes will return from Italy for the season 1851, prior to her trip to the United States

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is to be performed on Monday next, the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Letters from Paris state that Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" is a decided success, and gains nightly in popularity. The favourite solos are Massol's air, "Toi qui versas la lumière!" Mdlle. Dameron's romance, "Allez sauvez votre pensée," in the first act; Massol's romance, "Ah! quelle nuit!" in the second act, nightly received with acclamations, and quite an Auberian gem; the couplets of the camel driver, sung by Mdlle. Petit-Brière, "Tin, tin;" the romance, "J'ai tout perdu, sceptre," sung by Ruger, in the fourth act; and Massol's air in the last act, "Mon fils, c'est toi" Mdme. Laborde's brilliant and florid airs in the first and fourth acts, also, please much. Of the concerted pieces, there is the fine quintet in the third act, the chorus of the same act with the organ of the priests, and the trio *finale* of the first act. The two marches of the bull *Apis*, and of the Caravan, the "Pas du Delta," danced by Mdlle. Robert, "L'Almée," danced by Mdlle. Plunkett, are also much admired. The overture is also winning favour. There are four leading themes—the two tenor airs of *Asaël*, the Caravan March, and the bacchanal of the Mysteries of Isis After this spirited overture, the curtain rises on a pastoral of great beauty. The prayer "O ma fee cleux." If it does not rival the famous one in "La Muette," is very effective. There is but one opinion as to the unparalleled magnificence of the *mise en scène*, of the beauty of the incidental *divertissements* by St. Léon, and of the picturesqueness of the scenery. The honours are still to Massol, in the character of the father of the "Prodigal Son," although Roger, in the latter, has improved since the first night.

Mdme. Viardot again played *Fidès* in the "Prophète," last Sunday, and is now studying *Sappho* for Gounod's new opera of that name, which will be the next operatic novelty.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," for the *début* of Ivanhoff in *Gennaro*, was to have been produced last Tuesday.

Scribe and Halévy's "Dame de Pique" will be produced at the Opéra Comique before the end of the month.

The advices from Madrid state that Mdme. Frezzolini's *début*, at the new Italian Opera-house, L'Oriente, as *Rivira*, in Bellini's "Puritani," had been quite successful: Ronconi was hailed with enthusiasm in *Riccardo*; and Gardoni as *Arturo*, and Herr Formes as *Giorgio*, had completed a most triumphal representation, at which the Queen, and all the notabilities of the Spanish capital, were present

Meyerbeer was present at Mdme. Castellan's delineation of *Alice*, in his "Robert le Diable," and applauded heartily her admirable singing and acting.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

We last week stated that Mr. Bartley would return to the stage at this theatre on Saturday, and we have now to record his perfect success in the difficult character of *Falstaff*. The tragedy of "Henry IV." was gorgeously produced for the occasion; the mounting was assisted by the powerful acting of Mr. and Mrs. Kean in *Hotspur* and *Lady Katherine*. Mr. Kean's *Hotspur*, we are bold to pronounce, has not its equal on the stage—such is the fire, the passion, and the poetry which he manifests in the character. The other parts are also filled in a very superior manner, recalling the best days of the stage, when Mr. Harley and Mr. Keeley, with Mrs. Keeley, as now, went on the principle of strengthening the cast of the drama, instead of asserting a supposed right to a long and independent part. While the management is upon their present rule, they will command as well as deserve success.

The comedy of "The Wonder" followed; Mr. and Mrs. Kean admirably supporting the characters of *Felix* and *Violante*. The house was crowded.

CHRISMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

"King Charming; or, the Blue Bird of Paradise," is the title of the new burlesque extravaganza at the Lyceum, from the pen of Mr. Planché, whom the accomplished pen of Mr. Planché, himself the "King" of our burlesque writers. Madame Vestris and all the leading members of the company are included in the cast

The Christmas novelty at the Adelphi is a burlesque choreographic spectacle by Mr. Albert Smith, founded on the popular ballet of "La Tarentella," in which Madame Celeste will appear.

At the Haymarket, the Christmas entertainment will be the joint production of the Brothers Brough.

Drury-Lane Theatre will open on the 26th with the "Winter's Tale;" the pantomime will be "Harlequin and Humpty Dumpty; or, the First Lord Mayor of London."

The pantomime at the Princess' is founded on Mat. Lewis's celebrated ballad of "Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene;" a subject rich in suggestion, and which there is no doubt the management will produce in magnificent style

At the Surrey, the pantomime is a Shakspearian burlesque "The Merry Wives of Windsor; or, Harlequin and Sir John Falstaff and the Demon Hu ter of the Enchanted Del."—interspersed with airs selected from Shakspeare's melodies

At Astley's, the equestrian pantomime is by Mr. Rodwell, and entitled "Harlequin and O'Donoghue; or, the White Horse of Killarney."

The pantomime at the Marylebone Theatre is entitled "Harlequin Alfred the Great; or, the Magic Banjo and the Mystic Raven." It is by Mr. Rodwell, and therefore of good promise.

Mr. Nelson Lee is in the field, as usual, and right early provides pantomimes both for town and country. That at the City of London Theatre bears the unique and novel title of "Knife, Fork, and Spoon; or, Harlequin Breakfast, Dinner, Tea, and Supper." Mr. Nelson Lee is also concerned in the comic portion of the following pantomimes:—The Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, the Royal Victoria, the Marylebone; the entire of the Theatre Royal Dublin, the Theatre Royal Norwich, the Adelphi Theatre (Liverpool), the Theatre Royal Ashton-under-Line, and the Theatre Royal Aberdeen, with others.

LAKE OF LUCERNE.—Mr. Burford's panorama, illustrated by Mr. Selous' drawings, of this celebrated lake, is a remarkably fine picture. A description of a spot so well known as not required from us; our task is limited to the merely critical, and that again to the pleasant duty of commendation. The handling of the heights and distances is in Mr Burford's very best style, and the figures introduced by Mr. Selous into the landscape are so picturesque as they are accurate. The beauty and the romance of this delightful lake are vividly realized; nay, we might add the majesty and the grandeur. The scene is one of a sublime character, made tender by endearing associations, and will, no doubt, become greatly popular.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—PROPOSED DUEL.—MR. COBDEN AND SIR T. HASTINGS

A lengthened correspondence has been published in the morning papers between Sir Thomas Hastings, Mr. Bright, M.P., and Mr. Cobden, M.P. Sir Thomas charges Mr Bright, in a speech delivered by that gentleman at a meeting of the Peace Congress, lately held at Birmingham, with a slanderous misrepresentation of his evidence before the House of Commons in 1848, on the inquiry into the Navy, Army, and Ordnance Estimates. The following is the extract complained of. Mr. Bright said—

"There was the danger to which England was exposed? There was no superstition greater than the fear of a war with France a superstition which had been handed down to us from the French war. He mentioned the name of Sir Thomas Hastings, as the British Officer who was examined before a committee of the House of Commons a short time ago, was haunted with the fear of France During his examination, he was pressed harder and harder as to the authority upon which he founded his statements. At last it came out in answer to what he had been informed by a priest. no, not by a priest, but by the Bishop of Japan (loud laughter), that the information he (Sir Thomas) received was from a landsman (Cheers). Only imagine, the only authority upon which a British Admiral anticipated war was an old story told by the Bishop of Japan."

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I once more call on you to state, directly and explicitly, whether, after re-perusing my evidence, you can with truth and honour declare that any one sentence of the hostile feeling of France to this country up to 1844 was founded on an idle story told of the Bishop of Japan, which Mr Bright distinctly expressly he asserted in public on your authority, and you, therefore, are responsible to me. And should you, in order to evade a clear, refuse to give me a satisfactory explanation, I shall conclude that it was and is your intention to insult me, and I shall, plus our correspondence in the hands of a friend, who will wait on you on my behalf —or, should you prefer it, he will confer with some friend of yours.

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"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) RICHD. COBDEN

Sir Thomas Hastings, R.N.

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Shares have been largely dealt in; but towards the close of the week business decreased, and prices in some instances gave way, as the following list will demonstrate:—Aberdeen, 10⅝; Ditto, Preference, ⅝ dis; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 28½; Bristol and Exeter, 76; Caledonian, 10⅛ 47 Ostend and Rotyhead, Preference, 14; East Anglian (£3 10s. paid), 1⅞. 1 Eastern Counties, 6⅛; Ditto, New, Preference, 1⅞; East Lancashire, 12⅜ 1 Lincolnshire, 32; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 7⅜; Great Northern, 17⅜; Ditto Halves, A, 6⅜; Ditto, Halves, B, 11⅜; Ditto, Preference, 12⅛; Great Western, 78; Ditto, New, 111; Hull and Selby, 106; Lancaster and Carlisle, 70; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 58½; Ditto, Fifths, 4⅜; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 87; London and North-Western, 125⅞ Ditto, New, Quarters, 21; London and North-Western, Fifths, 10⅛; North British, 9⅜; Ditto, Preference, 9; London and South-Western, 74; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 Preference, 10⅜; Ditto, Manchester and Leeds Junction, 3 dis; Midland, 48; Ditto, £50 Shares, 15⅜; Ditto, Consolidated, Bristol and Birmingham, 130; North Staffordshire, 9⅛; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20⅜; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 19⅜; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 5⅞ dis.; Ditto, Class B, 4⅜ dis.; South Devon, 15; South Eastern, 23⅜. York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18⅜; Ditto, Extension, 14; Ditto, G N E, Purchase or Preference (£17 paid), 16; York and North Midland, 24; Anglo-Italian, 2½; Bolognese and Amiens, 9; Central of France, 16⅛; Luxemburg (£8 paid), 1½; Ditto (£10 paid), 2⅛; Northern of France, 15⅛; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2⅛, Paris and Strasbourg, 9⅛; Rouen and Havre, 11; Sambre and Meuse, 3⅜; Tours and Nantes, 5 ex div.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.—The Continental news being somewhat favourable, the Consol Market has ruled steady to-day, and prices have tended upward. The Three per Cents ex div. are 96⅞ to 97. Bank Stock, 213½; Exchequer Bills, 64s. to 67s.; and India Bonds, 84s. to 87s. pm. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares without material alteration.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the past week the receipts of English wheat for our Market have been on the increase, the arrivals coastwise amounted to 2770 quarters, mostly from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk. The supply of this grain coming fresh to-day, by land carriage and by coastwise, is moderately small, and in very middling condition. The attendance of both town and country millers being but limited, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce ruled heavy, at barely late rates. Upwards of 11,000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived this week, mostly from the Baltic and Hamburg, lately held at Birmingham, with a handsome numerpresentation of his evidence before the House of Commons in 1848, on the inquiry into the Navy, Army, and Ordnance Estimates. The following is the extract complained of. Mr. Bright said—

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

BANKRUPTS.

G MAY, Cornhill-street, Chancery-lane, City, builder. GLEA, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, coal-merchant. J PULLEN, Devonport, Devon, Great Cornwall street, lodging-house-keeper. G RONNY Wimbledon-street Gravesend, victualler. S MOYER, Old-street, St Luke's, innkeeper. T MATTHEWS, Bristol, Somerset, victualler. G STERLE, Durham, grocer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J BOGLE, Ugie, Kintyre, Argyllshire, farmer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

BOWKING SPELT Dec 20

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Carter, Esq, one of the Puisne Judges of the Province of New Brunswick, to be Chief Justice of that Province

WAR-OFFICE, DEC 20.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut C E Walker to be Captain, vice Dallas; Cornet J O Hara to be Lieutenant, vice Walker.

13th Light Dragoons. Lieut S O Jones to be Captain, vice Harvey, Cornet P S Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Jones.

8th Foot: Lieut T Walsh to be Lieutenant, vice Ryall. 31st: Capt S A F Cary to be Captain, vice Burton; Ensign H F Newcombe to be Lieutenant, vice Hagoman. R H Gordon to be Ensign, vice Vesey. 47th: Capt J Lloyd to be Captain, vice Sumner. 64th: Lieut M Ryall to be Lieutenant, vice Walsh. 84th: Capt W Bruce to be Captain, vice Cary. 96th: Ensign H N Twyford to be Ensign, vice Hastie. Rifle Brigade: appointment has been cancelled.

1st West India Regiment: Capt J Sinnott to be Captain, vice Lloyd

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W MAYER Bateman's-row, Shoreditch, timber-merchant

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

J VOLLER, Landport, Southampton, builder. S JEFFREYS, Eltham, Kent, mailster. T EVANS, Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire, innkeeper. J M CANSDALE, Norwich, draper. J LINDLEY, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, ironmonger. J LAYCOCK, Liverpool, commission agent. C ROBINSON, Liverpool, saltmaker. S WILLET, senior, Che'tenham, plumber and glazier. S P MARTIN, Bishop Auckland, Durham, draper

CERTIFICATES.

J WEIR, Cannock, grocer. [illegible] founder HARTHILL and SALMOND, Glasgow, printers. [illegible] ironmonger

BIRTHS.

On the 14th, at Ramsgate, the Lady Harriet Fane, of a daughter —At Farnborough vicarage, Warwickshire, the lady of the Rev C W Palmer, of a son.—At Weybrend Vicarage, Suffolk, the lady of the Rev T Kearsley Hunter, of a son.—At Kensington-park, Dalwerton, the Lady Mary Hood of a daughter At Southfield Lectory, the wife of the Rev George E Murray, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

At St James's, Paddington, the Rev John J Whitmore, Vicar of Erith, Kent, to Gertrude, second daughter of the late Rev Thomas Hill, Esq, of Dublin —At St Peter's Church, Walworth, Elizabeth Frances, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev John Wood, of Great Malvern, and Canterbury House, Walworth, to Thomas Bensley Shortland, Esq, of Onslow-square, Brompton —At Perth, Canada, on the 31st October, by the Rev James Mackie, Alexander, Esq, of Kingston, to Clara Alicia, fifth daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel Henry Mellis, of Lessudden, September 5th, at Christ Church, London, Mr. Frederick Arthur Shortland, of the Customs, to Henrietta Maria, second daughter of Mr. Brannan, of Taunton, Somerset.

DEATHS.

The Rev John Charles Townsend, 1 Newbury, Berks, formerly Rector of Ickford, Bucks, aged 66. In Great-street, Grosvenor-square, General the Hon Sir William Lumley, in his 82nd year, G C B and K C B. Extra groom in Waiting to her Majesty, and Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards —In his 76th year, the Rev R W Wake, Rector of Courtenenhall, Northamptonshire.—In King-street, Portman, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev John Griffin, of Portsea, in the 80th year of her age.—At Camden-new Town, Robert Calvert, M. D, Deputy Inspector of Military Hospitals, aged 68 —At Calais, Adolphe Auguste Francois, only daughter of the Countess and the late Count Adolphus Ida Vinci, in the 3rd year of her age.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NEW CHRISTMAS WORK.—ILLUSTRATIONS TENNYSON'S PRINCESS.' By A LADY. Exquisitely designed in outline and in the style of the "Spanish Ladye's Love." Handsomely bound, price £2 2s.
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NEW SHOW-ROOMS for BEDSTEADS.—HEAL and SON have erected some extensive Warerooms for the purpose of exhibiting a large Stock of Bedsteads. In their Stock will include every sort manufactured, from the cheap Stump, for servants' use, to the handsomest Spring Mattress and Bedstead Company, as well as Brass Bedsteads of every shape and pattern; and in wooden Bedsteads they have always on sale a large assortment of the most elegant patterns of Furniture Chintzes, Damasks, and Dimities, so as to render their Stock complete for the furnishing of a Bedroom as well as Bedding. Without attempting to compete with the prices at which the lowest class of Ironmongers sell, and which, for that particular purpose, their new Stock will be found to be priced on the same principle by which their Bedding and Spring Mattress Trade during the last few years, have so successfully extended, and the goods, whether of a plain and simple pattern, or of a handsomer and more expensive character, are of well-seasoned wood, and the workmanship guaranteed. Illustrated HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing full particulars and of Weights, Sizes, and Prices of every description of Bedding, sent by post on application to their Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road, London.

SEASONABLE PRESENTS.—At this festive period of the year, when friends and lovers assemble at the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SHIP "ORIENTAL," OF NEW YORK.

THE SHIP "ORIENTAL."

Although many British ships have arrived at New York and Boston from China, since the alteration in the Navigation Laws, the first American ship (the *Oriental*) arrived in the West India Docks on the 3rd instant, and has made the fastest voyage on record from China, by a sailing vessel.

The ship *Oriental*, of New York, Captain Palmer (above 1000 tons), was built for the China trade: she sailed from New York on her first voyage the 14th September, 1849; and arrived at Hong-Kong by the Eastern Passage, January 1, 1850, being 109 days. She discharged and took in a full cargo for New York, sailed 26th January, and arrived in New York April 21st, making eighty-one days' passage; discharged and took in full cargo, and sailed May 18, for Hong-Kong; arrived August 8, making eighty-one days' passage: discharged and took in full cargo, and sailed for London, August 28: beat down the China Sea against the S.W. monsoon in twenty-one days to Anjer, and arrived off Scilly in ninety-one days, and into the West India Dock in ninety-seven days. A period of fourteen months and nineteen days has elapsed since she sailed on her first voyage from New York, since which time she has sailed 67,000 miles, and is now chartered to sail again for Canton on 10th January, 1851. The above facts are taken from the log-book, by permission of Capt T. D. Palmer, by Mr. J. Spiller, of Wapping.

We should add that the *Oriental* brings about 1600 tons of tea at £6 per ton, whilst all the ships leading at Whampoa at the same time only got £3 10s. The bulk of her cargo is consigned to three firms of the highest eminence, whose Correspondents availed themselves of the opportunity even at such a high rate of freight, the *Oriental* being known for her fast-sailing qualities, which she fully verified. The main dimensions of the *Oriental* are—Length, 183 feet; beam, 36 feet; hold, 21 feet; poop deck, 45 feet; top-gallant forecastle, 30 feet.

NIMROUD SCULPTURES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The last-received Nimroud Sculptures will, undoubtedly, prove very attractive to Christmas visitors to the Museum. We have engraved two slabs from the series.

Nos. 7 and 8.—These two slabs form one subject, viz. the King drinking in the presence of the divinities of Assyria. On the right is a winged divinity, wearing on his head the horned cap, the symbol of strength and power; and in the position and attitude so often described. The Assyrian monarch is represented as seated on his throne, attended by two of the principal officers of his household. In his right hand is the cup that has been presented to him by the cup-bearer, who stands before him with the "Marhammah," or embroidered napkin, over his shoulder. On the right of this officer is the "Mnsabs," or fly-flap, while in his left he holds the under-cup, or, possibly, the wine-strainer, an instrument in common use among the Etruscans, and of which there are many examples in the museums of Europe. Behind the throne stands the King's "Silikdar," or sword-bearer, and officer of high rank in eastern courts. This functionary, also, is occupied in the same manner as the cup-bearer; that is, in dispersing the flies and fanning the King. So, likewise, at this time, the Prime Minister of a Basha or Sultan would be occupied while his master was drinking a glass of sherbet, or sipping a cup of coffee. The throne or square stool on which the King is seated is decorated with a fringe, and surmounted by a cushion ornamented with a honeycomb pattern; each corner of the seat terminates in a bull's-head, some of which, very beautifully cast or wrought in bronze, were found in the excavations of Khorsabad, and brought to Paris by M. Botta. The King's feet rest upon a footstool with clawed legs. His dress consists of the long fringed robe and furred mantle, and the usual truncated cap and ornaments; but he is quite unarmed. Twenty lines of inscription run across figures and ground of this work. These two slabs are not only interesting because they are of the finest Assyrian sculpture that has yet arrived in this country, and because they are in a high state of preservation, but more particularly because they embody a metaphor frequently used in the Psalms, and other of the sacred Books of the Old Testament, expressive of the interference of the Divinity in human affairs. Thus, in the 16th Psalm, it is said, "The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of *my cup*: thou maintainest my lot." And again, in the 23rd Psalm, "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; *my cup* runneth over."

No. 11.—These figures represent tribute-bearers in the presence of the King. In the first, the bended knee and uplifted hands is expressive (as in the Obelisk) of submission and respect. Behind him follows his companion, bearing on his shoulder a monkey, and leading another by a cord. They are both similarly attired, and wear on their feet the buskins turned up at the toes, like the *papooch* of Constantinople. These figures are short and muscular in form, resembling very much, also, in countenance, the people of Caramania. Eighteen lines of cuneiform inscription traverse this slab.

TRIBUTE BEARERS. ASSYRIAN KING AND SWORD-BEARER.

NIMROUD SCULPTURES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE GROCER'S SHOP ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

BY JOHN OXENFORD.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY FOSTER.

THERE are two several shops for comestibles, which, on two several occasions, make a remarkably fine figure in the depth of a London winter. One is the Grocer's Shop on Christmas Eve, the other is the Confectioner's Shop towards the festival of the Epiphany. However, it is the first only which produces the real national excitement. The spectators of Twelfth-Night luxuries have, for the most part, every reason to believe that their participation will be confined to the sense of sight. Fine combinations of saccharine splendour for the eyes; Kings and Queens, ill-formed but gorgeously gilt and frosted for the eyes; pippin-paste involved into curious scrolls—all for the eyes. But the interest of the Grocer's Shop on Christmas Eve penetrates far more deeply into the soul of the surveying crowd. Many, many of them, far beyond the limits of twelfth-cake consumers, hope to share practically in the boiled luxury. While the twelfth-cake is more an aristocratic type, the plum-pudding is a national symbol. It does not represent a class or a caste, but the bulk of the English nation. There is not a man, woman, or child raised above what the French would call *prolétaires*, that does not expect to taste a plum-pudding of some sort or other on Christmas Day.

A certain superstition, current among the people, shows how deep-rooted is the reverence for plum-pudding. "As many plum-puddings as you eat about Christmas-time," says the superstition (and why should not a superstition *say*, seeing that it has so often been the cause of speech in others?), "so many happy months shall you pass in the course of the year." Thus, according to popular tradition, English felicity is intimately bound up with Christmas pudding: the latter regulates the former—is the condition precedent. The pudding not only conveys a pleasing sensation during the minutes required for its mastication, but it spreads a genial glow over the ensuing year. Happy the man who eats of twelve plum-puddings; for, lo! his happiness is secured till Christmas comes again, and brings with it a chance that he may renew his lease of bliss. That *is*—if the saying be a true saying; and who would presume to inhale a spirit of scepticism at Christmas time; the time when old wives' tales are so generally allowed to pass current, that even the publisher, prompted by commercial wishes, turns to practical account the flash of belief that once a year manifests itself in an unbelieving age, and thinks he may win the public to an inspection of fairy lore, if he will only wrap up that lore in the guise of a "Christmas book."

The pride of housewives of the old school is never brought out so conspicuously as in the matter of Christmas puddings. Elderly female friends, who would withhold from each other no ordinary secrets, deem the recipe for their own peculiar pudding a mystery that friendship should not unfold. Hopes are expressed in each domicile, that the especial pudding there composed may turn out better than any which is created in other familiar mansions. With some it is no uncommon practice to order up the pudding when it is cold, that the chance-visitor, who did not make one at the Christmas dinner-table, may have an opportunity of appreciating its merits. Nay, fanatics in the culinary art have been known to invite the whole of the Christmas party a day beforehand, that each guest might stir the pudding, before it was enveloped in the form-giving cloth. There is something in this initiatory ceremony, which renders even the making of the pudding a solemn act, and forcibly sanctifies the unique sanctity attached to this peculiarly British compound.

We have a story of a Frenchman, who essayed to make a Christmas pudding, and was perfectly correct in the choice of his materials, but forgot or never learned the all-important article of the cloth, so that, instead of a tempting globe, an unseemly shapeless mass made its appearance, quivering in a tureen. This story is dreadfully old, but its very antiquity seems to show that at a remote date the English regarded themselves as marked with the peculiar distinction of being a pudding-making people. As, in the mythical legends of most nations, some deity makes his appearance to introduce the peculiar art or product by which each nation afterwards became distinguished—one introducing the use of the plough, another planting the vine, a third stamping forth the horse—so do we greatly wonder that there is no legend according to which some friendly genius instructed the English in the art of pudding-making. "Britannia presenting her children with the first Pudding-cloth," would be no ill subject for a national fresco!

That there is something very solemn and mysterious in pudding-making, is amply proved by the superstitions and practices to which we have already alluded. But in what direction does the mystery point? As types of Christmas, the pudding and the mistletoe are closely associated, and the mistletoe we know comes to us from the Druids. Can it be that the pudding-cloth comes from the Druids also; that the use of

THE GROCER'S SHOP AT CHRISTMAS.—DRAWN BY FOSTER.

it was one of those secret arts which the ancient hierarchy withheld from the knowledge of the profane, and that, therefore, it has remained a characteristic possession of this island?

The admiration paid to the Grocer's shop-window on Christmas Eve is easily explained, when we regard the plum-pudding as the great national symbol, and reflect that the several ingredients exhibited are but the plum-pudding in posse. Granted that the grocer is an artist in his way, that he spreads out his currants into a black ground, whereon he draws fantastic patterns with a lighter-coloured fruit, that he arranges his luscious hemispheres (or rather hemi-ellipsoids) of citron and lemon so as to form symmetrical lines of partition, that he constructs slender columns of cinnamon—granted all this, we say, still it will not account for his establishment drawing a crowd exceeding that attracted by the jeweller, the silversmith, or the print-seller. His means of splendour, with all the addition of the holly-leaf and berry, are but humble in the ranks of magnificence. The true secret of the homage lies in the importance of the pudding. The crowd worships the pudding *in posse*. Thus do the Japanese adore the egg out of which the world was fashioned. Thus, according to mystical interpreters of Greek mythology, the goddess Leto or Latona is worshipped as the primitive darkness out of which light afterwards emanated. Those currants, those raisins, those rolls of cinnamon, those citron hemispheres are the Yule chaos out of which the pudding is to emerge.

If the form of the pudding, produced by the cloth, dates from the earliest ages, and offers itself as a type of oldest England, perhaps Britain, the material of the pudding, collected from the remotest parts of the globe, will form no inapt representation of the more modern commercial enterprise of our nation. When the Druids (assuming that they were the real originators) promulgated their idea of a pudding, it must have been something very different from the pudding of the present day. Sources of spice and other modern luxuries must have been unknown to the sacred barbarians. A globe of the simplest material, rolled from the mystic chalk, must have been the sole manifestation of their skill. But the plum-pudding of the present day is a result of that spirit, which, in its reckless promptings, sent Christopher Columbus to look for the East Indies the wrong way. That penetrating commercial spirit, which scorns difficulties of space and time, and which regards Horace's third Ode as so much rank heresy, cannot be more aptly typified than by the chief ornament of the Christmas dinner-table. Some thirty years ago, there was, we recollect, a nursery-book called the "History of a Plum-pudding," in which all the sources of the articles were explained, feebly in rhyme, but forcibly in pictures. It was a kind of inchoate "Peter Parley." There were views in the East Indies and the West Indies, to account for the spice and the sugar; and there were ships in full sail cross-ing the seas, to show how the dainties were conveyed to us; and the whole terminated with a juvenile party round a Christmas table, preparing to devour the product of many lands. The moral was grand, and might furnish a subject for a fresco companion to the one we have already recommended. "The nations of the earth presenting Britannia with the materials for a Christmas Pudding!"

Pursued to all its ramifications, the pudding is still symbolical. In some neighbourhoods—not the most aristocratic—the investigator into life will find notifications of the existence of a "pudding club," rendered conspicuous by a coloured portraiture of the object. This picture, which will often be found in the grocers' shops of the suburbs, is founded somewhat on a principle of exaggeration. The pudding, which is to be the prize of the clubbist, is of enormous dimensions. Children, with rose-pink cheeks, are shown in attitudes of exultation at its appearance; and the words that visibly flow from their mother's lips explain to the *pater familias* the advantage of pudding-clubs in general: but still one looks uneasily at the pictorial display, and cannot help feeling that if the pudding rolls from its plate—a very likely occurrence—the whole family will be smothered as by an avalanche.

Our more opulent readers, probably, do not know what a "pudding-club" really is. It is a type of the reckless generosity and hospitality of our humbler classes, and therefore we have referred to it in illustration of our statement, that the pudding is symbolical throughout. Properly speaking, there is no club at all. The several subscribers pay a trifling amount per week, for a certain length of time, before Christmas Day; and when the total sum paid equals the value of materials for a pudding, these are duly delivered. The political economist naturally asks, "What is the use of this payment beforehand?" The tally system—a grand destroyer of the well-being of our humbler classes—is at once intelligible. The article of dress first, and the instalments are paid afterwards: the purchaser securing the object of his wishes wi hout ready money; and the vendor repaying himself for the absence of ready money by the largeness of his price. But the pudding-club is no result of a commercial principle; it takes root in a national sentimental peculiarity.

The peculiarity is this: the humbler classes of London cannot keep their own money. The stringent resolution to "put by" sixpence a week, backed by the most ingenious money-box, would break down before some call for the moment—a call probably arising not from a love of self, but from a good feeling for others. The visit of an old friend must be celebrated by a social glass—the distress of an unlucky neighbour must be immediately relieved—and how are these ends to be accomplished, except by an attack upon the reserved fund. With the humbler classes, there are, fortunately, always old friends, and, unfortunately, always unlucky neighbours; and, in the face of such a system, how could the amount requisite for the plum-pudding be ever raised, if the money were kept at home? The household god of the London family would ever be incensed at the absence of his proper offering. But the grocer, who institutes the so called "pudding-club," officiates as banker. The man who cannot trust himself with money, pays it away in the form of a subscription; and thus it accumulates, in spite of generous impulses, till the proper sum is raised. Is not this a great national fact, that our hard-working people of the humbler ranks require a check upon their impulsive generosity, even when the enjoyment of the one general holiday in the long, long year is the premium offered for a little frugality.

When the plum-pudding symbolises so much English antiquity—English superstition—English enterprise—English generosity—and, above all, English taste, can we wonder that the Grocer's Shop-window is a popular object on Christmas-Eve.

WELCOME TO CHRISTMAS.

BY MARY HOWITT.

He comes—the brave old Christmas!
His sturdy steps I hear;
We will give him a hearty welcome,
For he comes but once a year!

And of all our old acquaintance
'Tis he we like the best;
There's a jolly old way about him—
There's a warm heart in his breast.

He is not too proud to enter
Your house though it be mean;
Yet is company fit for a courtier,
And is welcomed by the Queen!

He can tell you a hundred stories
Of the Old World's whims and ways,
And how they merrily wish'd him joy
In our father's courting days.

He laughs with the heartiest laughter,
That does one good to hear;
'Tis a pity so brave an old fellow
Should come but once a year!

But once, then, let us be ready
With all that he can desire—
With plenty of holly and ivy,
And a huge log for the fire;

With plenty of noble actions,
And plenty of warm good-will;
With our hearts as full of kindness
As the board we mean to fill.

With plenty of store in the larder,
And plenty of wine in the bin;
And plenty of mirth for the kitchen;
Then open and let him in!

Oh, he is a fine old fellow—
His heart's in the truest place;
You may know that at once by the children,
Who glory to see his face.

For he never forgets the children,
They all are dear to him;
You'll see that with wonderful presents
His pockets are crammed to the brim.

Nor will he forget the servants,
Whether you've many or one;
Nor the poor old man at the corner;
Nor the widow who lives alone.

He is rich as a Jew, is Old Christmas,
I wish he would make me his heir;
But he has plenty to do with his money,
And he is not given to spare.

Not he—bless the good old fellow!
He hates to hoard his pelf;
He wishes to make all people
As gay as he is himself.

So he goes to the parish unions—
North, south, and west, and east—
And there he gives the paupers,
At his own expense, a feast.

He gives the old men tobacco,
And the women a cup of tea;
And he takes the pauper children,
And dances them on his knee.

I wish you could see those paupers
Sit down to his noble cheer,
You would wish, like them, and no wonder,
That he stay'd the liveiong year.

Yes, he is the best old fellow
That ever on earth you met;
And he gave us a boon when first he came,
Which we can never forget.

So we will give him a welcome
Shall gladden his old heart's core!
And let us in good and gracious deeds
Resemble him more and more!

THE MISERABLE CLUB;

OR,

THE WOES OF BROWN AND WIGGINS.

BY LANCELOT WIGGINS.

OUR club has its anniversary meeting on Christmas Eve. We call ourselves the "Miserables," and think that we are justified in assuming that title. I still call it "our" club, although I am no longer a member. It formerly consisted of thirteen; but the year before last it dwindled down to nine. Last year the number was reduced to seven, by the expulsion of my friend Percy Brown and myself. I was the original founder and perpetual president of the club. I was proud of my position, and, though I consider myself unjustly expelled, I still hold that club to be the brightest spot in a world of sorrow. All the members are miserable upon principle. Without sufficient proof of misery, no one can be admitted into that select circle. One peculiarity of our club is, that although upon sufficient proof of happiness we expel a member, we never excommunicate him: we deny his right to be called a member, but we allow him to attend our meetings as a friend and visitor, and to do anything he pleases except to vote. The principal members are Serjeant Wrangles, Lord Fitzboodle, Mr. Smith, Mr. Penultimus Green, and Mr. Hugh Fitzhugh.

The rules of the Miserable Club are, that every year it shall be imperative that the expulsion of two or more members shall be formally moved and seconded, on the ground of disqualification by happiness. Such commonplace and vulgar misery as poverty, ill health, ungrateful children, or a scolding wife, are no qualifications. They do not reach our true standard. The accused is bound to defend himself against the charge, and to adduce proofs of his misery, if he desire to continue in the enjoyment of the high distinction of being one of us. If the proofs be deemed satisfactory by a majority of the club, he is allowed to remain in full possession of the privileges of membership. If not, he is politely informed that he may go and join the outer world of the happy. By these means the members periodically fortify themselves in their misery, refresh their sympathy for their brothers' woes, and maintain the principles of the club in their utmost vigour.

The first case decided last year was that of Mr. Percival Brown, a much-respected member of the club, and a man whose fame is national property. Mr. Brown is a wit and a philosopher, a man of genius, and a man of common sense. Let no cuckoo (without wings) repeat the old song, that genius and common sense never work together. I will maintain against all disputants, what and wheresoever, that there is no genius without common sense; and that it is a stupid fallacy to imagine with that great poet, who gave his own dictum the lie, that

> Great wit and madness surely are allied,
> And their partitions do their bonds divide.

Mr. Brown's writings are highly esteemed, and not more so than they deserve. Although his reputation is so great, he is as modest and simple-hearted as a child. He is in the very prime of his manhood; on the vernal slope of the mountain of life; pursues the avocation that he loves; and has no cause of complaint that the world is ungrateful to his merits, or denies him bread while living, upon the understanding that he is to have a stone when dead.

It was Lord Fitzboodle who undertook to prove that, in justice to the club, Mr. Brown ought to be expelled. He dwelt very emphatically and severely upon the various elements of happiness that united in his life, character, and circumstances. "Mr. Brown," said his Lordship, "has a wife, such grace, such modesty, such wit, such virtue, such good temper, such unaffected piety, such a small white hand, such a pure complexion, such a captivating smile, such bright eyes, and such a happy soul looking through them, are seldom united so happily as in Mrs. Brown. I have been at Mr. Brown's house. I have shared his conversation and his hospitality. His house is a gem of good order and good taste. I am positive, moreover, from what I have seen, that Mr. Brown loves and is beloved by Mrs. Brown; that, in fact, all the affection which he bestows, she returns with usury. Knowing all these things, as I do, I must say, that, however much I may honour, respect, and even envy Mr. Brown, he is not a fit member of our club."

Serjeant Wrangles was Mr. Brown's next accuser. The Serjeant, miserable man, makes between £7000 and £8000 per annum by his profession, and calculates, with a very good prospect of success, upon a judgeship for his declining years. He is the leader of a circuit, and of the court in which he practises; and is not only a lawyer, but something better. The Serjeant corroborated all that Lord Fitzboodle had said; expressed himself in the strongest terms of horror upon the utter absence of delicacy displayed by Mr. Brown in remaining, after repeated remonstrances, a member of a club for which he was so totally disqualified.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Brown, "I will not retort upon my accusers the charges which they have so wantonly heaped upon my head. Upon what corn my shoe pinches, I alone can tell. What screw in the complex machinery of my happiness is out of order, it is not Lord Fitzboodle or Serjeant Wrangles that can determine. So far from being disqualified for the club, I believe that I only am properly qualified among all the gentlemen present; and that, in fact, Mr. Wiggins, our respected President, Lord Fitzboodle, Serjeant Wrangles, and every one of you, except myself, are interlopers and pretenders. The only real and legitimate miserable is Percival Brown. It is most true that I have a wife and children, whom I dearly love; that I enjoy good health; that my spirits are generally light, and my conscience tolerably clear. But what then? The woes of humanity do not pass my door without looking in upon me, and putting my manhood to the proof. All men have their particular liking—some pleasure which they prize above all others. Most men contrive to indulge in it. I alone am an exception. I dote upon quiet, and I have a most sensitive ear against discord. Hence these tears. *C'est pourquoi je m'enrage.* I cannot obtain quiet. The boys of Savoy, with their accursed organs—the savage bag-pipers of the Highlands—old hurdy-gurdy women—itinerant ballad-singers—mackerel men—jew boys—and a whole army of similar pests, that swarm in this metropolis of London, wherein I am compelled to live, combine to assault my nerves by horrible noises, by mock music, by barbarous discords, and to render study and seclusion almost impossible, and I verily believe to drive me mad ultimately, to the ruin of my family. When I married, I unluckily purchased a house, in its walls were of the ordinary thickness. But, alas! brick walls were no protection. The house did not stand alone; it was one of a terrace. I incurred considerable expense in furnishing and embellishing this house, and thought I should be at peace in my study, amid my books. But no sooner was I fairly installed, than my miseries began. A young lady, fresh from boarding-school, with all the rawness of sixteen imprinted upon her pretty face, made her appearance in the next house within ten days after my furnishing was complete. A piano forte, that never was allowed to rest, gave me hourly proof of her existence. The vile instrument was placed with its back against my wall, and every jingle of its strings was perfectly audible in every part of my house. My drawingroom was no longer my own. My study was so far from being impervious against her abominable squalling, that I heard every sound as plainly as if she had been at my elbow. I was inhuman enough to hate all young ladies for her sake, and to wish that I had been a despotic sovereign, that I might have issued an edict for the utter destruction, breaking up, and annihilation of all piano fortes and musical instruments whatsoever, and for the incarceration for life in a convent or in a dungeon of any and every shrieking, screaming, yelling, sol-fa-ing miss that dared to learn music and singing in any house, village, or tenement, that was not removed for a couple of miles at least from the study of Percival Brown. The slop-builders of London came in for their due share of my wrath—rogues infinitely worse than slop-tailors, and dealers in 'sham' to a far larger and more vexatious extent. Day and night, noon and even, the discord stirred up by my tormentor filled me with vindictive thoughts. The jingle of her piano-forte and her agonising shrieks under the discipline of her music-master, and in her solitary hours while she practised his lessons, racked me with spasmodic misery. I sometimes flung down my useless pen in an agony of despair, and resolved to commit suicide if she did not immediately desist. I cannot tolerate divine harmony itself—much as I love it—when I am engaged in writing; and there are times when not even the sweet strains of a Jenny Lind, or a Sontag, could fill me with any other emotions than those of annoyance that they distracted my attention, and whirled me away into spheres where mental labour is impossible. But to be persecuted by one whose most successful attempts at music were foul murder, was more than I could bear. I died a daily death. I was sacrificed by slow torment to the demon of discord; and my brain, that might have teemed with gentle fancies—with wisdom or with wit—seared and simmered with fiendish thoughts of revenge. But I restrained myself, and I did not perpetrate. At the end of three months, however, the torment became still more insupportable. An old gentleman took the house on the other side of me. He had nothing in the world to do but to weed his little garden—talk to a parrot—scold the servants—and play the violoncello! Oh, that monster violoncello! Oh, that horrible fiddle! From till ten at night, it was never silent for above half an hour at a time. With what a genuine hatred I hated that old man! He could play but one tune; and, as he played it imperfectly, he was always learning it. Often and often have I longed and yearned to commit justifiable homicide upon him. I beat time to the abominable discords of the hateful instrument still resound in my brain! Human nature could not stand the double infliction of the young girl's treble and the old man's bass. I sold my house at a great sacrifice, and removed into a detached villa. I thought it was a happy day when I quitted that terrace. In my new villa I hoped to be at peace. But it was otherwise decreed; though there were no next-door neighbours for about a fortnight, when a thought struck me that I might cure the disease of *the précis-writer* by a little homœopathic treatment. Intensely as I hate the bagpipes, I hired a wheezy Highlander, and engaged him to take his stand every evening in the road opposite to the villa where my new tormenter lodged, and strike up some barbarous pibroch as soon as the horn practice commenced. I must own that I derived very considerable enjoyment from the struggle that ensued betwixt the rivals. The piper was the more strenuous of the two, and at last the horn-blower became inaudible amid the rushing torrents of sound that escaped from the bag of his opponent. The *précis-writer* was fairly foiled, and I have no doubt bestowed as many curses upon the pipes, as I had bestowed upon his *cornet-à-piston*. I do not know whether he discovered the secret, but the Highlander played me false. I incautiously let him into the secret of my motives, and he forthwith gave notice to all the organ-grinders, hurdy-gurdy musicians, and ruffians that play brazen instruments in the streets of the metropolis, that in my house there lived a man who hated the annoyance of music, and one who might be induced to bribe off his persecutors and purchase quietness for a fair consideration. I have had no peace since: the *cornet-à-piston* is still heard in the calm evening air, discounting most eloquent misery to me. An Italian rascal with a perambulating box of discord as large as a moderate-sized cottage, drawn upon a waggon by a strong horse, sometimes stations himself for a full hour at the corner of my street, and has again and again refused to be conciliated under half-a-crown. I have tried the system of bribery and of coercion, but both have proved useless for my effectual relief. To bribe, is like anointing mya. with honey to keep away the wasps, or standing unarmed on the road-side with a pile of silver and gold before me to deter robbers. Oh, the miseries of a London street to the man of quiet habits and reflective mind! What is to become of Philosophy, of Science or of Poetry, of Music itself, if these pests who grind organs in every street are to be allowed to pursue their trade? There are Italian organ-boys in London sufficient to mar all the metaphysics of all the Fichtes and Schellings that ever lived, and to destroy the intellect and poetry of any new Shakspeare or Milton that this age might otherwise produce. If I could live out of London, I would; but I would as soon die, as be altogether banished from that most delicious of capitals. The miseries of all the other members of the club are as nothing to mine. You may be unhappy; but I—miserable that I am—am driven frantic!"

This was the story told by Mr. Brown. His case was duly put to the club; and it was resolved unanimously, that, great as the misery was, it was scarcely a qualification for membership. He was expelled accordingly; it being understood, of course, that he was free to remain and make himself miserable in our company, without any privilege of voting or of membership.

My turn came next; and, having been accused by the public prosecutor, Fitzboodle—seconded, as usual, by Wrangles—of being too happy I stated my case as follows, and claimed the full privilege of misery:—

"My surname," said I, "is Wiggins; my Christian name is Lancelot. I am thirty-three years of age. I have an estate of £10,000 per annum, clear and unencumbered, left to me by my father—a successful, prudent, thrifty merchant of the city of London. I inherit all his money, and some portion of his prudence: I neither hoard nor squander; but take the full enjoyment, and no more (not to the shadow of a fraction of a farthing) than is consistent with the maintenance of that comfortable income to my posterity, should I have any. I have no wife—a circumstance which I sometimes think is an

increase of misery. This is a point which, however, remains o be proved, as I am engaged to be married to the most beautiful, the most gentle, the most warm-hearted, the most—— But why should I detail her merits or her charms? It is a matter in which the club has no concern. I cannot deny that I have many reasons to be grateful, in addition to those already mentioned. I have been largely endowed by nature with strength and the capacity of enjoyment. She has given me a good constitution; I eat well, drink well, and sleep well. I have picked up, since I left school and college, a pretty fair education, and think every day to have been mis-spent in which I have not learnt something. I have a keen sense of beauty. I love it in every shape, animate or inanimate, visible, audible or tangible, natural or artificial. I consider all nature to be my inheritance, my birth-right, my own property, of the usufruct of which nothing can deprive me, except the coldness of my reason. Fortune may rob me of my £10,000 per annum; but she shall not rob me of my landscapes—my morning walks—my evening rambles—my delight in the beauties, the graces, the sublimities, and the terrors of nature. I consider myself, generally speaking, to be at peace with all mankind. As for women, I love them and esteem them all, provided they are not ugly; and, lest any member of the club should mistake my meaning, I assert, in the most emphatic manner, that whatever the age of a woman may be, and whatever may be the colour of her eyes or her hair, and whatever the shape of her nose, there never yet existed, and never will exist, a good-tempered woman who was ugly in the estimation of Lancelot Wiggins.

I have my political principles too, which I cherish with as much pertinacity as is consistent with my firm conviction that I was a greater fool a year ago than I am now; and that in a year hence I shall look back upon my present state of moral and political knowledge with a feeling akin to pity for my former blindness. I may say of myself generally, that I am the enemy of ignorance, oppression, and intemperance, and that I never behold ignorance without a wish to become instrumental in removing it. I have moreover a pretty strong notion, notwithstanding my own misery, that the world is not so bad a place as some people represent it to be; and that, in fact, there are many Utopias, which only remain Utopias because men obstinately persist in calling them so. Feeling acutely my own misery, I have a fellow-feeling for the miseries of others, however unlike my own they may happen to be. I endeavour to extend my sympathies beyond the folds of my own cloak, or the prickles of my own shell. In so doing I discover many evils, which I am the enemy of ignorance, oppression, and intemperance, and that I never should rejoice to remove, or, failing in that, to alleviate. It may be supposed that, with all these advantages, I ought to be a happy man. But 'ought to be' and 'be' are two forms of the verb that do not always consort together as lovingly, and fit in as mathematically, as eternal morality and justice intended that they should. I am not simply unhappy, but I am miserable; and the more miserable, because my obstinate fellow-creatures, give, instead of their sympathy, their contemptuous pity or scornful laughter, as their only answer to my grievances. 'Mr. Wiggins suffers from hypochondria,' says a wise member. The wise member is wrong. Mr. Wiggins suffers from no such thing. He indulges in no distempered fancies. He does not, and never did, imagine himself to be a tea-pot—or a jug—or a punch-ladle—or a roasting-jack—or a pair of tongs—or a pump-handle—or a beer-barrel—or the Pope—or an Emperor. 'What is the matter, then?' it may be asked; 'Are you a debtor or a creditor?—or a disappointed author—acidulated into a critic?—or a broken-down orator?—or a damaged statesman?—or a *roué* with shattered nerves?—or one who has committed some dreadful crime? Perhaps you murdered Eliza Grimwood, or the barmaid in the Regent's Park?' To which I reply, that I am none of these things—and *did* none of these things, and that I cannot say that I suffer from pangs of conscience. However, it is true, I have committed in my time some faults and follies. If I have, I have suffered for them; and though I do feel a regret now and then, and a sense of repentance for peccadilloes and follies, the feeling never deepens into remorse. My conscience, all things considered, does not dig any very sharp or excruciating spurs into my side. In addition to all this, I can say that I have neither been jilted by woman nor deceived by man; and that I neither crave honour, power, or money from a human being. I have more money than I want, and far more than I can spend. I would rather be plain Lancelot Wiggins than Sir Lancelot, or Viscount Wiggins, or the Marquis de Wiggins, or the Duke de Wiggins. What besides is there better to meet it? Tobacco. Again, what man ever meditate suicide with a pipe or cigar in his mouth? Never! and no man ever will. The influence of the plant is so genial, that when any thought of the kind shoots across the brain of the dejected and the forlorn, they have but to light a pipe or cigar and be reconciled to their miserable existence. All ideas of the rope or the razor, of the dock or a leap from Waterloo-bridge, vanish before the perfumes of a choice Havannah. The troubles of the mind yield to the delicious influence of the blessed weed. And great as are these benefits and fascinations, all derivable from tobacco, I hold that there are many others which should make the man in a high state of civilisation cry to providence for so splendid and beneficent a gift. Worn with the undue pressure upon the brain consequent upon the fierce competition of the present day—debilitated rather than depressed—overwrought in the struggle to subsist, or to maintain a respectable position in the world, the man of educated nerves has a friend that lies gentle as sleep, soft as down, luxurious as sunshine, upon his senses. That friend is tobacco. Even when the nerves are not shattered—when the man is sound of wind and limb, and unannoyed by the cares and sorrows of the world—when the mind is, as it were, fallow, and waiting to bring forth a crop of ideas, the balmy influence of tobacco prepossess it to fructification. None but those who have smoked know the heavenly luxury of a cigar after dinner. It is then, that, reclining in an easy-chair, or stretched at full-length upon a sofa, we are aware of certain half-formed thoughts and fancies which go flitting across the camera-lucida of the inner life; it is then that the whole world seems to float lazily, quietly, beautifully, beatifically—like a light cloud upon the evening sky, looking down complacently upon the clay above which it soars, yet from which it sprang, and to which it belongs. Supposing the cynic to be reclining on a sofa, at his own fireside, under the light of his own resplendent chandelier—comfortable, as all mankind are there not, the careless luxury of the vicinity of the world to be afforded him by the clouds of thin blue smoke which he discharges from his mouth and nostrils? The love of woman! Alas! in what is it better or more substantial than the vapours of his Havannah? Possession of gold! Alas! and double and trebly alas! what signifies it? What is it worth after all? Can it soothe the wrath, repay the grey and aching head, or the seared and aching heart? Will it soothe the troubled conscience? Will it bring healing to the sick? No; but tobacco will; and therefore are the fumes of pipe or cigar, in producing this effect, more valuable by far than the possession of treasure. Is fame more worthy? Pshaw! 'Tis but a breath, and is even more unsubstantial than the whiff of a meerschaum. Oftentimes, indeed, it is far more evanescent. Equally apt for its illustration of another phase of human life and character, is the smoke which the smoker exhales. Should he be an epicurean, easy and good-natured, at peace with himself and with all the world, observe how the exhalation from the weed, while he lives in it, all the harmless enjoyment that he can; an enemy of no man, but simply the enemy of care, vexation, annoyance, and all the rude and strong passions that might disturb the ceaseless serenity of his soul—the light fumes of his hookah or his Havannah afford him abundant opportunities to moralise upon earthly vanity. What, for instance, is grief, that it should weigh upon his immortal mind? 'Tis nothing—'tis but a puff of smoke, and it is gone. What is anger, that it should indge in his breast—and what is there in the world that is worth being angry about? Nothing, nothing—unless the thin fleecy cloud that hovers above his face as he puffs his cigar be worthy of being deemed a something, and of entering into the large list of respectable entities. Spite, jealousy, malice, envy—all the other little mean paltry passions—are infinitely less than smoke in the estimation of such a man as this is. As for the big, grandiloquent tragic passions, they are no better than the little ones. They are like the smoke out of an evil tobacconist; furnace, man to be consumed with the smoke of his pipe, which is altogether benevolent. But, after all, the principal virtue of tobacco is that it is friendly of itself, and is the cause of friendliness in others. If two men have ever been in the habit of smoking together, there is peace between them. To smoke with a man in modern times, is tantamount to the practice among the ancients of breaking bread with him. It is a sign of hospitality and good-will. It may not always make people friends, but it prevents them from becoming enemies while the smoking lasts. We are told that many a friendship which adorned a life, and only concluded with it, arose in the early ages of the world, over a crust of bread. I have no doubt that many a friendship, equally pure, disinterested, and constant, owes its origin, in the present age, to a proffered cigar; to the demand for, and the concession of, a light; or to the graceful and common courtesy of a pinch out of a neighbour's snuff-box."

"The same friendships would exist if there were no such thing as tobacco in the world," said L. "Human nature was not born of the tobacco plant. The widely-spread prevalence of the habit of smoking cannot be urged as proving its benefit. I do not deny that smokers find an enjoyment in their habit. I admit it, and deplore it. Multitudes of men and women, in Europe and America, find an enjoyment in drinking to excess of gin, whiskey, rum, and brandy; other multitudes still more dense, in Asia, find an enjoyment equally fierce in drinking laudanum and eating opium: but are we to defend the gin-drinker, the whiskey-swiller, and the opium-eater, because he is not alone in his insanity, and because he has the countenance of the society in which he moves for his beastly indulgence? Let me retract the offensive epithet, oh ye four-legged beasts! Ye live according to the laws of nature, and only eat and drink what she has prescribed for you. No animal except man indulges in intoxication, whether of tobacco, of alcohol, or of opium. The pig, it is true, has been known to go drunk, when man took advantage of his ignorance, and placed the brewer's wash in his way; and the goose has also been observed to become slightly intoxicated, when betrayed into it by man; but even pig and goose revolt indignantly against tobacco. No temptation can make them tolerate smoke for an instant. Boileau has said that—

> Tous les hommes sont fous, et malgré tous leurs soins,
> Ne different entre eux, que du plus ou du moins.

And Pope after him has repeated that Nature can do no more than tell us we are fools. If proof were needed to confirm the dicta of these poetical philosophers, the passion for tobacco would of itself be sufficient. But, since it is as you will, tobacco is poison—poison to the nose, poison to the palate, poison to the lungs, and poison for the stomach. In the form of smoke, it is doubly poisonous—for it not only poisons the smoker himself, but the harmless inhaler of the common atmosphere, who has the misfortune to be in the same room, or on the top of the same coach with him. Good results may spring from the use of a poison, if administered medicinally. Were tobacco only taken by men as prussic acid is, in obedience to the prescription of a skilful physician, I should cheerfully acknowledge, that, like prussic acid, or any other respectable poison created by an all-wise and all-beneficent Providence, it had its uses. But men do not use tobacco as a medicine—they abuse it as a luxury. They love it for its unwholesome excitement; and with all the delicious sensations which you have described as flowing from it are produced by opium, the use of which even you would not defend. Nevertheless, every argument for tobacco is an argument for alcohol and for opium. If tobacco be found useful as a stimulant, so are other poisons; and if stimulants be so good, so necessary, and so delightful, why should we confine ourselves to the one poison, when all the potions of all-bounteous Nature are before us? Why do we leave opium to the Chinese only? The strength temporarily given by laudanum to weak and nervous people, who addict themselves to its use, is quite as great as that afforded by tobacco; and the bright visions that may be conjured up in the diseased brain of him who eats opium, are far greater than any that dawn upon the dark mind of the tobacco smoker; but we think we shall escape the penalty more easily with tobacco than with either of them. But all such excitements are ultimately injurious. Nature is inexorable. She exacts a penalty for all transgressions. She is filled with benevolence, but she never pardons a wrong done against her Majesty and her laws. Nature cannot forgive a wrong against Nature. She punishes the use of tobacco, in all its forms of smoking, snuffing, and chewing, and has decreed that its abuse shall destroy the stomach and emaciate the frame; that it shall create unnatural thirst, and consequently lead to over-indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors. She has also decreed that it shall make the teeth black or yellow, cause the breath to become offensive, and that it shall disorder and impair the intellect."

"I grant you," said Fitzboodle, "that these are the results of the abuse of tobacco. I only defended its use. A man may abuse bread itself, and overgorge himself with dough, French rolls, or pastry crust; but are we to denounce corn for that? An alderman may take too much turtle; but is not turtle good? and are we to denounce its use because it makes a man gouty and apoplectic when taken immoderately?"

"Mere sophistry," replied I; "the smallest use of that which is not wholesome, or necessary, is an abuse. As for your pictures of the cynic and the epicure, they are—

> Beni, ma mal trovati.

They are very well as pictures; but they are irrelevant to the matter of tobacco. Pope, that great poet, who was no smoker, outshines your cynic in his contempt for fame, riches, and all the *etceteras* upon which you have dwelt. Solomon declared that 'all things were vanity and vexation of spirit.' He wanted no Havanna fumes to teach him that."

"He might have excepted the cigar from the catalogue of vanities, had he known it. Judging from his wisdom in other respects, he would have assuredly done so," said Fitzboodle.

"I was about to observe that illustrations of the vanity of all human enjoyments abounded before tobacco ever was used or abused by man. As for your epicurean, he would be but a poor and sham epicurean who could not nurse his philosophy with less than thousands of smiii better than those you have put into his mouth, in your miserable apology for the intoxication produced by tobacco. Cynicism and epicureanism need no illustrations from the pipe. They were known to and took their names among a people who never smoked. Could you imagine Plato with a meerschaum? or, Socrates with a cigar? or, Diogenes with a quiz?"

"Of course, I could," replied Fitzboodle; "and love them all the better for the fancy. Only imagine what Shakspeare is, and what he might have been if he had smoked!"

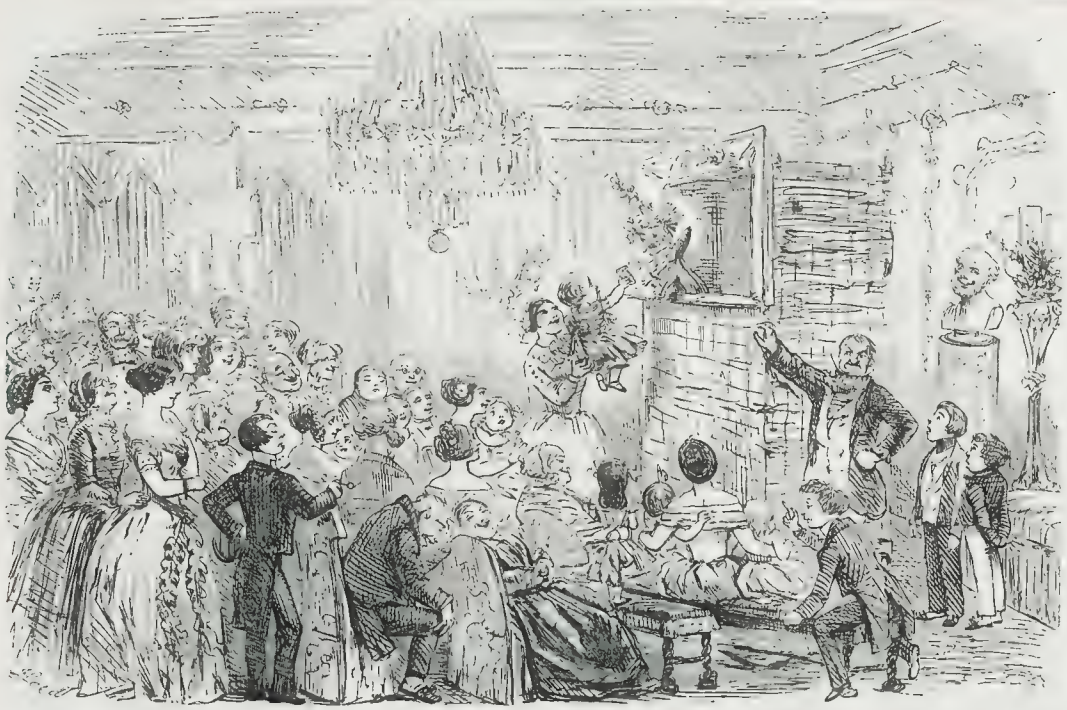
"Thank Heaven!" I said, "that Homer and Shakspeare were equally guiltless of tobacco. I reflect upon that fact, and am less miserable. And now, having denounced the 'weed' in prose, I will give you my malediction upon it in rhyme:—

SONG.

> Upon his mouth may curses fall,
> May it be dead to savour;
> His mellow brain be embers dry,
> His wines devoid of flavour;
> His bread be sawdust in his jaws!
> And may his teeth, so black oh,
> Turn all his sweets to bitter sour—
> The vile tobacco-smoker!
>
> May never lady press his lips,
> His proffer'd love returning,
> Who makes a furnace of his mouth,
> And keeps its chimney burning!
> May each true woman shun his sight,
> For fear his fumes might choke her!
> And none but hags, who smoke themselves,
> Have kisses for a smoker!"

Thus ended my denunciation of the poisonous weed. It was the last speech I ever made as a member of the club. My right and title to the privilege of membership were put to the vote and solemnly denied; and it was forthwith notified to me, that I was to consider myself for the future as an outer barbarian, whose company the club would be at all times miserable to enjoy. I am, however re-eligible, and shall put in a claim on another occasion to be restored to my position. If elected, as I hope to be by next Christmas, it is my intention to examine the claims of Fitzboodle and Wiggins to the title of miserable, and avenge upon them the injustice they have done me. Oh, that I were an absolute sovereign! Smoking in the streets should be an offence to be punished by decapitation; and no man should smoke in his own room, under the penalty of an annual tax of seventy-five per cent. on his income!

C. M



PUNCH AND JUDY AT CHRISTMAS.—DRAWN BY LEECH.

CHRISTMAS INTERIORS.

BY THE OLD BACHELOR.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY LEECH.

I AM sure my title is appropriate, for Christmas is peculiarly the season of Interiors in England. Its charities cluster round bright and crackling hearths; its memories are of families met, often from long separation, round happy household tables; its festivities are all associated with close-drawn curtains, glowing fires, soft carpets, ruddy lights, familiar faces, the prattle and laughter of young voices, the unspoken love of man and wife; the union of the past, the present, and the future in grandparents, parents, and children; with all the sweetest and most satisfying sights, and sounds, and sentiments of home. Festivals change their character with the scene of their celebration. When the holly, and misletoe, and laurestinus make a green bower of the village church, and the robin nestles under the sheltering layers of the snow-thatched yew, at most times that the words of peace upon earth, and goodwill towards men are solemnly spoken from an English pulpit, what wonder that few of us recall, in connexion with Christmas, the broad and sun-scorched plains of Eastern Chaldæa, with their sapphire night-sky, unclouded stars, and watching shepherds. Milton, in his "Hymn to the Nativity," has gone so far as to transfer to the Oriental scene of the Nativity the snow and wintry bleakness of our own northern climate:—

> It was the winter wild
> While the Heaven-born child,
> All meanly wrapt, in the rude manger lies;
> Nature, in awe, to Him
> Hath doff'd her gaudy trim,
> With her great Master so to sympathize.
>
> It was no season then for her
> To wanton with the sun, her lusty paramour.
>
> Only with speeches fair
> She woos the gentle air,
> To hide her guilty front with innocent snow,
> And on her naked shame,
> Pollute with sinful blame,
> The saintly veil of maiden white to throw;
> Confounded, that her Maker's eyes
> Should look so near upon her foul deformities.

Our English Christmas-tide, then, is a season of Interiors—bright and warm often; often, alas! dark and cold: most of them joyous, but many sad with memories. A few of these Interiors are here humbly presented to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by joint service of pencil and pen, as an offering appropriate to the happy and holy time.

Here we are *among the Children*—where we ought all of us to be at Christmas time. Whatever invitations I decline, whatever invitations I accept, at Christmas, I take care of one thing, that where I *go*, there must be children—children of all ages, from the little fatling, who looks at my hard face out of wondering round eyes, and then, with dimpled, waxen fingers, gravely proceeds, in a roundabout way, to pull off my spectacles—from that little innocent, up through the toddler of three years old, who asks questions you can't answer, and *will* have a reason for everything—to dawning girlhood of ten, that blushes, and is beginning to feel the womanhood stir strangely in it—and so on, by romping boyhood of twelve, and shy hobbadehoyhood, growing too long for the arms of its jacket and the legs of its trousers, even up to the sweet maidenhood of seventeen (fatal to me, an old bachelor)—and there I stop—for as to the "young men" and "young women," all accomplishments and conceit, of them I don't care how little I see at Christmas or any other time of year. No; take me to the children, and keep me there—and oh, do let me make the acquaintance, in their company, or *Punch in the drawing-room*.

"THERE IS NO DECEPTION, LADIES."—DRAWN BY LEECH.

Mr. Punch, I grieve to say, is ceasing to be a mystery. Faith has failed us here as in other religions. I do not think we believe in Punch as we used to do before we knew as much about him behind the scenes as we know now, thanks to London Correspondents and such discoverers. But *I* have a great deal of ancient veneration; and when, the other day, I was asked by pleasant Mrs. Eyebright to engage Mr. Punch for her Christmas party, I felt a sort of fluttering—such as I remember to have first experienced, some years ago, when I had a five-act play in MS., and was solemnly introduced to the eminent tragedian of the day.

I had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Punch into Mrs. Eyebright's drawingroom, and a most distinguished figure he made. I should hardly have known him from the greengrocer from round the corner, who waits, as he appeared in his black suit and white tie, which looked quite smart and fresh in the lamp-light. He behaved with an easy dignity, which yet seemed in harmony with the humour of his conversation. But he accounted for this by his familiarity with the great.

"This 'ere's a nice party," he remarked to me confidentially, "and refreshments werry liberal; but, bless you, I've performed afore 'arf the Docks and Markisses in England, I 'ave."

His "pardner" (as the gentleman is called, who converses with Mr. Punch when that individual is not occupied in murdering his friends and disposing of the bodies of his victims, or suffering from illness or remorse) was a grave man, who appeared to treat Punch with much respect, calling him "Mr." scrupulously, or addressing him, as Boswell addressed Dr. Johnson, with the addition of "Sir." He was much looked up to by the children; but some of them were puzzled at the difference of size between the two interlocutors of the dialogue. And when little Mary Eyebright had been solemnly taken up by funny Mr. Edkins (who seemed to be on almost as free and easy terms with Mr. Punch as the pardner himself), to be introduced to Mr. Punch, and to offer him a piece of cake, which he accepted with a profusion of bows over the front of his box (like a dramatic author on a first night), saying, "Th—h—ank you, Miss—err-r-w-se-t," Mary was looked upon as a heroine by her little companions for the rest of the evening, and conducted herself accordingly, with a great increase of dignity. It was very painful to see Mr. Twinge, Q.C. (he is Mrs. Eyebright's uncle, and has thus acquired a right to bore us at all the family parties, labouring to undermine the children's faith by explaining to them that Mr. Punch does not really kill his wife and child and Shallabala, and is not really carried off by the Devil in the fifth act.

Confound him, why couldn't he let them believe it all, as I saw they did, the little darlings, all but Master Clutterbuck, who is a boy of a rationalistic turn of mind, and could not be kept from peeping through the curtain, and declaring contemptuously "they were not alive, and were taken out of a box." They were charmingly perplexed between Mr. Punch's humour and murderous propensities—just as one is in judging of a real man. For that is the great point in Punch, which makes the conception of him a work of genius (as unctuous old Mr. Easy explained with immense relish to jolly old Mrs. Roley during the performance, which they enjoyed as much as any of the children). "That's it, ma'am. You see, he's a confounded rogue and vagabond; but he's so pleasant with it all, one can't help liking him: rogues almost always are pleasant people. And then, as for his murdering his wife and child, and singing while he arranges them in the coffin, it's human nature, Mrs. Roley; we are all made so more or less. We jolly dogs, very pleasant fellows, are deuced disagreeable to live with; and Mr. Punch is uncommonly popular in society, from which he retires, not unfrequently, to beat poor Judy."

Before the last act, I was mysteriously beckoned by the "pardner" to the side of the box. He and Mr. Punch, inside (technically called the "swatchel cove," from the swatchel, a little instrument of tin, through which Mr. Punch speaks), were in grave debate. "Will they stand him, d'ye think, sir?" asked Mr. Punch.

"Stand him! Whom?"

"Why, the Devil, sir, and the comic carrying-off business arter all! We does it, nows and thens, sir, with the nobility; but most times we leaves it out in the droring-room version. Ax the lady, sir. Do 'ave it, if you can, sir; I don't feel to do it right without him."

I answered for Mrs. Eyebright, who is a w·····an above vulgar prejudices, and we *had* the Devil.

I talked to Mr. Punch after the performance, on the subject of the omission, and found his reasoning against a Bowdlerised version of his tragedy very sound and logical.

"They don't consider it's a reg'lar play, sir," he said, "and angs together one part on it with another. 'Ow would they like if Macready or Charles Kean was to tip 'em 'Amlet,' or 'Richard the Third,' or such like, with never no fifth hact? It aint likely, sir; and it's enough to pison the children's minds, it is, if they sees Mr. Punch come off

easy and quiet after sich conduct, and no moral retribootion, which is the Devil, in course; and so I tells 'em when they says it's low, wich I own it *is* low, and can't be otherwise; but still it's wot Punch 'as been and arned, and it's wot he ought to get, in my opinion, and I've worked him these five-and-twenty years, and ought to know. I can't abear to leave it out, sir, and that's the fact; but we can't go agin the public taste, you know, sir, as all us performers finds out—me, and the Operas, and theatres, and Hastley's, and all on us. 'Owsumever, you stood up for the Devil, sir, to-night; and we've 'ad it right out, as I likes it, and I'm obleeged to you, sir, and 'ere's your 'ealth; 'ere's towards you, Jem," and, with a bow to me, and a nod to his "pardner," he buried his nose in the pewter pot, which the president kindness of Mr. Lethbridge had set out for him in the bar-keeper, where he and his "pardner" had what they called "eight o'clock out," greatly to the amazement of the children, who clustered round the door, and, peeping fearfully in, saw, with much disappointment, that Mr. Punch was *not* in the chair, with Shallabala, Judy, and the rest of the *dramatis personæ* seated round the table.

I had bowed Mr. Punch and "pardner" out, and was on my way back to the drawingroom, when I heard a terrific burst, half terror, half laughter, with cries, and rushings to and fro, and gigglings and shouts. Opening the door—Oh these children! what miracle will not their happy presence work on the sourest, and most rational and atrabilious of us old folks!—if there was not grave and iconoclastic Mr. Twinge, Q.C., with all his weight of law, and fifty-six years on his head, performing the "Giant," draped in Mr. Eyebright's dressing-gown, surmounted by a wonderful extempore mask, held in his uplifted hands. Yes, there was the severe Twinge, as great a child as any there, exhibited by funny Mr. Edkins as "the Californian Giant, and no deception, ladies!"—mopping and mowing and knocking his hat against the chandelier, and breaking his shins over the furniture, and becoming enamoured of the young ladies, and delighting the bold children, and terrifying the timid ones into fits. I couldn't exactly understand the expression of his face when it was all over, and he had bowed his way out, and, undraping on the landing, caught my eye. He looked as if he was ashamed, and ashamed of his shame, and proud and angry, and pleased and vexed all at the same time. For my own part, I have never thought him half such a bore since.

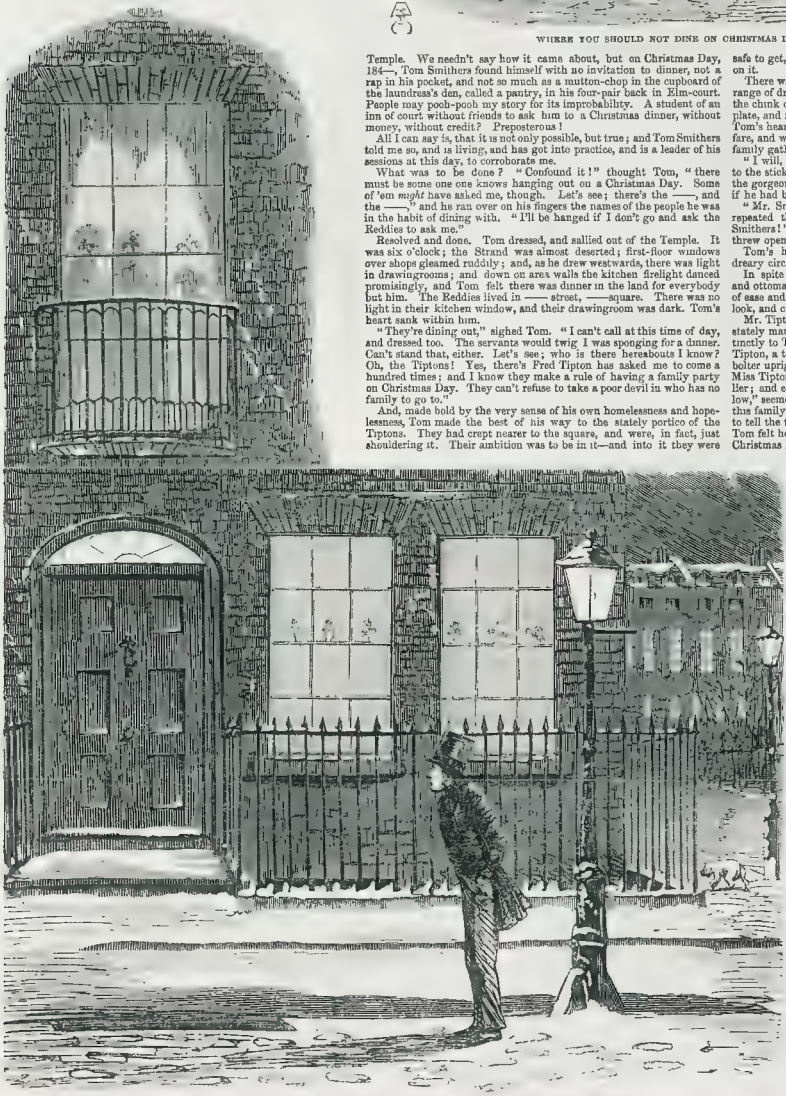
T. T.

COLD OUT OF DOORS, AND COLD IN-DOORS,

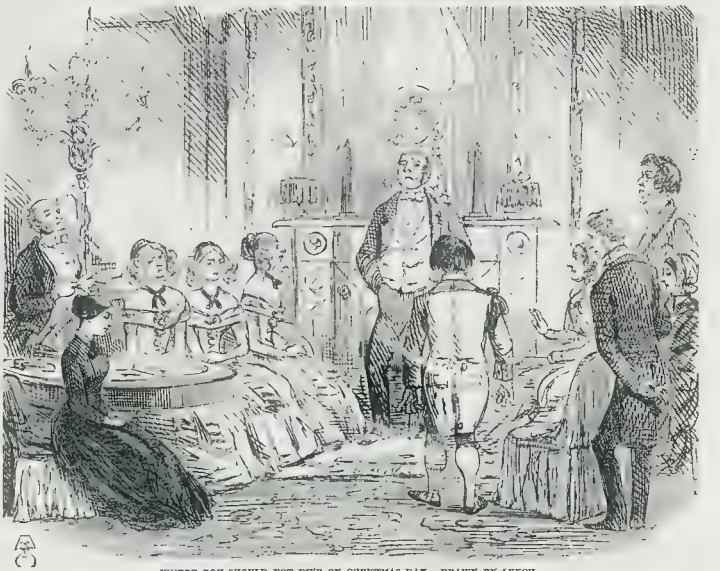
OR "TOM SMITHERS'S CHRISTMAS DAY."

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY LEECH.

TOM SMITHERS was a member of the Honourable Society of the Middle



THE YOUNG MAN WHO IS ALONE IN LONDON, ON CHRISTMAS DAY.—DRAWN BY LEECH.



WHERE YOU SHOULD NOT DINE ON CHRISTMAS DAY.—DRAWN BY LEECH.

Temple. We needn't say how it came about, but on Christmas Day, 184—, Tom Smithers found himself with no invitation to dinner, not a rap in his pocket, and not so much as a mutton-chop in the cupboard of the laundress's den, called a pantry, in his four-pair back in Elm-court. People may pooh-pooh my story for its improbability. A student of an inn of court without friends to ask him to a Christmas dinner, without money, without credit? Preposterous!

All I can say is, that it is not only possible, but true; and Tom Smithers told me so, and is living, and has got into practice, and is a leader of his sessions at this day, to corroborate me.

What was to be done? "Confound it!" thought Tom, "there must be some one one knows hanging out on a Christmas Day. Some of 'em *might* have asked me, though. Let's see; there's the ——, and the ——," and he ran over on his fingers the names of the people he was in the habit of dining with. "I'll be hanged if I don't go and ask the Reddies to ask me."

Resolved and done. Tom dressed, and sallied out of the Temple. It was six o'clock; the Strand was almost deserted; first-floor windows over shops gleamed ruddily; and, as he drew westwards, there was light in drawingrooms; and down on area walls the kitchen firelight danced promisingly, and Tom felt there was dinner in the land for everybody but him. The Reddies lived in —— street, ——square. There was no light in their kitchen window, and their drawingroom was dark. Tom's heart sank within him.

"They're dining out," sighed Tom. "I can't call at this time of day, and dressed too. The servants would twig I was sponging for a dinner. Can't stand that, either. Let's see; who is there hereabouts I know? Oh, the Tiptons! Yes, there's Fred Tipton has asked me to come a hundred times; and I know they make a rule of having a family party on Christmas Day. They can't refuse to take a poor devil in who has no family to go to."

And, made bold by the very sense of his own homelessness and hopelessness, Tom made the best of his way to the stately portico of the Tiptons. They had crept nearer to the square, and were, in fact, just shouldering it. Their ambition was to be in it—and into it they were safe to get, sooner or later, for they had set what they called their hearts on it.

There was light enough in the kitchen here, and brilliant was the range of drawingroom windows; and there was a warm glow through the chink of the diningroom shutters, which bespoke wax-lights and plate, and red curtains and fire, and all the other luxuries of the season. Tom's heart yearned to it all; not so much for the warmth, and good fare, and wine, and other creature comforts, as for the sense of cosy family gathering it suggested.

"I will, by Jove!" he said, at last, after a pause to screw his courage to the sticking-place; and rat-tat rat-a-tat-tat went the knocker, and the gorgeous footman opened the door, and in walked Tom, as bold as if he had been an invited guest.

"Mr. Smithers!" roared the gorgeous footman. "Mr. Smithers!" repeated the other gorgeous footman on the first landing. "Mr. Smithers!" firmly and sonorously uttered the gentleman in black, who threw open for him the drawingroom door.

Tom's heart sank within him as his name fell on the blank and dreary circle.

In spite of lustres, and lamps, and mirrors, and curtains, and sofas, and ottomans, and a roaring fire in the grate, and all other appliances of ease and wealth and warmth, there was a cold, icy chill nipped every look, and cramped every movement of every soul in the room.

Mr. Tipton, a magnificent man in a stiff white cravat, advanced in a stately manner, with his eyebrows raised, in a way that expressed distinctly to Tom Smithers, "What the deuce brought *you* here?" Mrs. Tipton, a thin lady, with a general hungriness of aspect, reared herself bolter upright, if possible, and repeated Mr. Tipton's look. The poor Miss Tiptons shrank into their shoes, and seemed to grow visibly chiller; and even Tom's friend Fred, who passed for "a dev'lish good fellow," seemed to have lost all his natural elasticity under the influence of the family vault of a drawingroom. Tom couldn't make his heart up to tell the truth, so he stammered out something about a "late call." Tom felt he had got into the house where you ought *not* to dine on a Christmas Day—the house where they make a duty of every pleasure, and, among others of these painful duties, duly observe the tradition of a family dinner at Christmas. Not that it isn't a capital custom when the family feeling crowns and inspires the family gathering. But here it was the magnificent Mr. Tipton, whose selfishness was so far narrower than most men's, that it seemed hardly to extend beyond himself to his family; and frozen Mrs. Tipton, who never betrayed, by a spark in her eye, the presence of any warmth whatever in her heart; the poor girls, who, between the father's magnificence and the mother's chilliness, had subsided into dreary social machines; the son, who felt papa, mamma, sisters, and family party "a confounded bore," as he didn't scruple to tell Tom Smithers, when they got five minutes' confidential communication; an elderly aunt, from whom they had expectations, and who, being of the same kidney with themselves, knew that they had them, and was perpetually letting them know that she knew it, to have the pleasure of making them uncomfortable; a deaf uncle, who was a rival for a good place in the will of the rich aunt, and whom it was necessary to ask, lest he should steal a march on the family. Then there were two poor relations, for whom Tom Smithers's heart bled—a poor young girl, and a sort of decayed and mangy-looking man, of indescribable age—one of the men who are always living from one agency to another, who diverge from "a snug little bottle-ale business," into "a fine opening in the coal trade, on commission."

Tom didn't envy them their family party, though he heard a good many hints given them while he was there, of "the great pleasure it was to Mr. Tipton to meet them as members of the family," and so on; which they meekly and uncomfortably acknowledged—the poor girl, because suffering had made her meek and uncomplaining; and the mangy man, because Mr. Tipton overpowered him.

There was no move to ask Tom to dinner; and he felt grateful for it before he had been ten minutes there. He tried to converse, to sentimentalise, to argue, to rattle—it was in vain. Every subject dropped dead as soon as it was started—ideas could not live in that atmosphere—it was too grand and genteel for anything.

At last, driven to desperation, Tom sprang up; and, just as the gentlemanly man in black opened the door to announce "Dinner," Tom made a bolt, and escaped from the numbing, freezing house into the less numbing, freezing cold without, leaving the Tiptons equally scandalised by his unseasonable entrance and abrupt departure.

As he rushes past the Reddies, on his way back to Chambers, he casts up a disconsolate glance at the house ——Can it be? There is light in the kitchen—there is light in the drawingroom! Huzza! "They *are* at home!" And he knew them of old—the best people alive; and their house he knows for a house where reign truth, kindliness, and a hearty welcome, without ostentation; and which is warmed by that best of Christmas fires, the warmth of honest and loving hearts: and before the ice of the Tiptons has thawed well off him, Tom Smithers is shaking hands with a bluff and genial host and a bright-eyed and cordial hostess, in THE HOUSE WHERE YOU OUGHT TO DINE ON A CHRISTMAS DAY.

T. T.

THE FAIRY TALE OF FAIRY TALES.

ARRANGED FROM THE ORIGINAL MSS. IN THE ARCHIVES OF FEEFOO, IN THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY OF ARAGAMETA.

BY ANTHONY B. MONTALBA.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY GILBERT.

CENTURIES before the race of the Nekyes—before the wars and adventures of Osiris, Orus, and Typhon—before the wanderings of Isis—before the transformation of Egypt's gods into beetles, serpents, birds, crocodiles and cows, the ancient Spirit King *Tien* reigned supreme. Towards the end of one of those mysterious cycles, that closed a period in which years acted the part of a day, centuries that of a month, ages that of a year, the King, in his wisdom, to give high and solemn importance to the celebration of the coming nativity, the eve and vigil of the birth of Mittoras, had assembled all the great and the mighty of the universe around him. Seated in all the splendour of fairy Majesty and divinity, having gracefully accepted the "happy and many returns of the seasons" from the loyal multitude, the Monarch rose, and, after returning thanks, thus addressed his four beauteous daughters seated at the foot of his throne:—

"My children, age has whitened my hair and beard, the cares of government have furrowed my brow, my eyes grow dim, my arm is feeble, and my head can no longer support the weight of my four golden crowns. I have resolved, therefore, to transfer the government of my kingdoms to you, my beloved daughters, that I may henceforth enjoy repose."

Thalatta, the eldest, was invariably arrayed in a garb of green, interwoven with silver threads, and her long down-falling tresses, which were of a sea-green hue, were crowned with a wreath of red coral. She delighted much in ornaments, and, although she had frequently been told that "pearls betoken tears," she was never seen unadorned by a row of fine pearls round her neck, and bracelets of pearls on her arms. She loved every kind of motion, the wilder the more welcome, and during her childhood was incessantly in her swing, or on the rocking-horse. When she grew older her greatest enjoyment was dancing; but in this alone she showed much caprice, for sometimes she would bound about in the wildest excitement, and then her motion would become equally calm and gentle, so that people much delighted to join in the dance with her, although they never could entirely depend upon her humour.

The second sister, Ætheria, was a little whirligig from her very birth, and after she was grown up, her disposition and temper ever remained exceedingly inconstant. She carried, according to the saying, smiles and tears in the same bag; for scarcely had she smiled on any one with her blue loving eyes, ere her countenance would cloud itself, and she would burst into tears. She was equally capricious in her attire: for festal-days and grand occasions, she had been provided with a dress interwoven of the most delicate material, and richly adorned with gems, which, especially at night, sparkled brilliantly. Yet she would often not hear of putting it on: whilst not unfrequently she would early in the morning array herself in the most splendid robe, at mid day repeat be enveloped in a homely gray wrapper, with the hood drawn over her head; then all of a sudden she would fling aside her veil and grey mantle, and appearing in her light blue dress, skip away with her face arrayed in smiles.

Still less, however, was the third princess, whose name was Fiamma, to be trifled with. Her presence produced a sensation of awe, for her favourite hue was black. Not only was her apparel always black, but her hair and eyes were black as coals. But as coals, which now

seem dead and dull as night, and then again revive and glow, so also Fiamma's eyes had the same property, and it was often remarked that they seemed to emit sparks. It was even dangerous to approach too near the train of her robe, for, at the slightest motion imparted to it, flames would dart forth, which consumed with fiery tongues whatever came within their reach.

The fourth of these sisters was, on the contrary, a right gentle and modest maiden. To wreathe May flowers in her fair hair, or to trim her little white robe with blue corn-flowers, satisfied her ambition. Violets, were the flowers she loved the best; but these she never plucked, being content to sit beside them with her work.

Such were the four maidens whom the ancient Monarch now summoned around him.

"My daughters," said he, "your dispositions and habits have not been unobserved by me; and I trust that I may be able so to divide my kingdoms, amongst you, that each of my beloved children shall be satisfied with her portion. To thee, Ætheria, I commit the empire of the skies, together with the sun, moon, and stars. Henceforth thou shalt dwell alone beneath my blue pavilion. Be careful in thy dealings with the lightning; and, when thou art desirous to take an airing, avoid, as much as possible, to make use of the thunder phaeton, which is somewhat out of repair. You had better let a couple of hurricanes be put to the cloud chariot; or, if you would have a still more luxurious airing, cause yourself to be borne on the wings of the early dawn, and upon these you may travel as far as you please.

Ætheria gratefully kissed her father's hand, and requested that she might be immediately put in possession of the key of the thunder-chamber; being anxious to examine into the stores, as she proposed to announce her accession by a little tempest

"And to thee, my dance-loving Thalatta, to thee will I confide the dominion of the ocean. There thou may'st oscillate to thy heart's content, and adorn thee at will with pearl and coral."

"And shall I also have carriages and horses?" enquired Thalatta, with delighted curiosity; "and a numerous establishment, and music, and all else that appertain to a brilliant court?"

"All, my child," replied her father; "thy carriage will be of mother-of-pearl, drawn by eight sea-horses; by thy side dolphins shall disport in the waves, and tritons blow their conches, and thou shalt always be attended by a brilliant escort."

Who was more delighted than Thalatta? She gracefully gathered up her green garment with the tips of her fingers, and made oscillatory movements with her arms and shoulders, as though she were already floating on the waves.

Wrapped in her own thoughts sat Fiamma, the third sister; and seemed as if she felt no interest in the distribution.

"Come nearer, dear Fiamma," cried her father; "I hope to endow thee also as rich as thou can'st possibly desire. My subterranean empire, which no mortal eye has ever beheld, situated in the very centre of the earth, where, on a golden altar, glows the eternal fire, I consign to thee. Fire-breathing dragons shall draw thy golden-wheeled car, and all power over the hidden metals of the earth is committed to thy hands."

Never before had the dark eyes of Fiamma been seen to flash so joyfully. "My gracious King and sire," cried she, "you have gratified my most earnest wish; might it but please you, father, at once to command for me a flash of lightning, whereby I may be transported swift as an arrow to the innermost depth of my fiery empire?"

"Where is my chamberlain, my fire-carrying eagle?" said the old King; "let him immediately prepare a flash of lightning for my daughter Fiamma!"

The eagle shook his plumes, whetted his beak on the footstep of the throne, but remained immoveable on his perch.

"Well," repeated the Monarch, "does it not please thee to obey?"

"As soon as my sovereign mistress commands me," replied the eagle, inclining himself respectfully. "My King has abdicated, and I am no longer in his pay."

"Out on thee," wrathfully exclaimed the Monarch. "I'll try whether a thunderbolt can make thee find thy wings." He stretched out his hand for his bunch of keys, but Ætheria had already made off with them, in order to inspect the arsenal.

"Follow her, my dear Fiamma," said he; "request your sister, in my name, to furnish you with a flash of lightning; and I feel sure that she will oblige you."

Fiamma went in search of her sister, though she was very unwilling to ask the favour.

"But we are quite forgetting our little Hertha," resumed the father; thou also shalt be a Queen."

Hertha obediently tripped towards the throne, which she ascended step by step, in the manner of a child.

"For thee, my beloved pet," said her father as he stroked her fair smooth locks, "I have only remaining my earthly kingdom, which thou seest lying yonder below." It is so long since I have been there, that I cannot very accurately describe to thee what kind of a place it is; but thou hast ever been moderate in thy desires, and thou wilt now be satisfied with thy inheritance."

"Is that my kingdom?" asked the youthful Hertha; "where I see the gentle lambs and sprightly deer playing by the stream that flows through those flowery meadows? Oh, how delighted I am!"

At that moment a great disturbance was heard in the ante-chamber; the voices of Ætheria and Fiamma were distinctly heard interchanging sharp words. The door was thrown open, and the two sisters were seen struggling for a flash of lightning, of which each grasped one extremity, resolved not to let it go.

"The kingdom of fire belongs to me," cried Fiamma," and wherever I find flames, they are mine."

"Were it so," replied Ætheria, 'all the light of my aërial kingdom would not be safe from your clutches, neither sun, moon, nor stars. It is only subterranean, not heavenly fire that belongs to thee."

"As long as I do not burn my finger," cried Fiamma, still more indignantly, "nothing shall withhold me from playing with your stars, and carrying off, if I think proper, a lapfull of them."

So saying, she endeavoured with both hands to break off one of the barbed points from the lightning, which dilated under her fingers, and hissing like a serpent scattered burning sparks around. Hertha, in alarm, retired to the furthest corner; but Thalatta, who had already become familiar with the virtues of her element, seized one of the ethereal silver urns, and discharged such a flood over the lightning and her two contending sisters, that, wrapped in a dense cloud of the hissing vapour, they could no longer see out of their eyes. Their father profited by this confusion to restore peace. Whilst they were rubbing the water from their eyes, he snatched the lightning from them, exclaiming, "It was not that you might war with each other that I divided amongst you my powers and dominions. Not an instant longer shall you remain near me; for I see before me the rapid destruction of all my four kingdoms, if I do not separate you forthwith. My beloved Hertha alone has a gentle nature, and shall be rewarded accordingly."

* * * * * * *

"I am now become a poor man," said the old King to Hertha; "for your ill-conditioned sisters have carried off my keys and my sceptre, and even my eagle has gone to take a flight."

Hertha looked down with tearful eyes on the lambs as they browsed below; and as the clear drops rolled down her cheeks, and the sun's rays shone upon them, they formed themselves into a wonderful bright-coloured arch, which extended from her feet down to the green hills below. "There!" exclaimed her father, "thou hast constructed for thyself a right beautiful bridge, on which thou canst glide down happily. Take my blessing. My best wishes will always be with thee, even if we should never see each other again."

At these words Hertha wept still more, which only rendered the rainbow more and more resplendent; and great was her delight when, on descending from it, the lambs, so far from being frightened and running away, approached her confidingly, and continued sniffing at her little basket, until she drew from it some bread of heaven, which they immediately ate from her hand. For her especial favourite, however, she selected a little gazelle, who, as soon as she appeared, went down on his knees before her, and gazed so imploringly at her with tears in his eyes, that she could never resolve to part from him. When Hertha became tired with walking, the gazelle knelt down for her to mount upon his back, and she soon learned to ride him as expertly as the Virgin Laurentia of Tangermünde used to ride her stag.

* * * * * * *

At this period dwelt in the Himalaya Mountains, in India, the enchanter Fohi; he had an only son, whose name was Andrea.

"Andrea," said Fohi to his son, "thou hast now attained to years of wisdom; wherefore seek thy fortune in foreign parts, and select for thyself a wife. Now it has come to pass that the aged Monarch Tien has divided his four empires amongst the four Princesses, his daughters; and I think, verily, that thou wilt not demand in vain the hand of one of these young Queens. Mark attentively their respective names: they are called Ætheria, Fiamma, Thalatta, and Hertha. Take this magic mirror. As soon as thou shalt pronounce the name of one of these young Sovereigns, her image shall appear in it, and thou hast only to follow that shadow, in order to arrive in her presence. Not less useful to thee will prove this little mantle, which will serve thee for a ship on the ocean, for wings in the air, and will bear thee unscathed through fire and water. But the best preservative I can bestow on thee for thy pilgrimage is the following saying, which I wish thee to engrave indelibly on thy memory. Listen to it with attention:—

If too high thy hopes aspire,
Despised shall be thy low degree;
Think not to find by fiercest fire
The genial warmth that's meet for thee.
The swelling waves, their boundaries flowing o'er,
Lost in the sand, shall fertilise no more,
But Earth, content, and looking to her source,
A child in security by a god is fore."

In addition to all this, the father liberally filled his son's purse, and packed in his portmanteau two plates, two goblets, and two dishes, together with a spoon, and knife and fork; in order that he might not be obliged, in obscure inns, to take his meals off inferior table-services; and gave him, withal, much good advice.

Andrea thanked his father with great tenderness, and they took an affectionate and moving leave.

No sooner had Andrea emerged from the mountains to the open plain, than he thought to himself that it was high time to consult his magic mirror. He drew it from its case, wiped it very clean with a bandana, so that not the smallest particle of dust remained on it. Remembering the last instructions, he breathed in a gentle whisper the name Ætheria, and behold, his breath formed itself into mist, the mist became a cloud, then the heavens represented in the glass gradually grew clear, and the image of the Queen of the Skies, wearing a lustrous crown of stars, appeared to him.

"To behold thee face to face, to cast myself at thy feet," exclaimed the enraptured Andrea, "is now my sole desire;"—and, at that moment, he felt himself upborne by his mantle, which expanded around him like an air-balloon, ascending higher and higher after the image, from which he never withdrew his eyes, as it floated before him. He had long left the moon far behind him when he arrived at the gates of the Heavenly Palace, which flew open at his approach. A temple with twelve columns and seven steps stood before him, he entered, and whilst now the image grew gradually paler, and at length vanished, he beheld seated on a throne of gold, and shrouded by an azure veil, on which glittered actual stars, the fair Ætheria, her head reclininng, her arms listlessly hanging by her side, for she was sleeping.

The unusual noise awakened her. Andrea in courteous terms besought her forgiveness for having thus disturbed her, and was about to retire, when Ætheria, who did not appear to be at all startled, beckoned to him to approach.

"The Sun-rose of Ispahan informed me this morning of your arrival, and of your intended courtship," said she; "and if my impatience made the time before you came pass so heavily, that I fell asleep whilst thinking of you, you must not interpret this as an unfavourable omen."

"Since my courtship has already been announced to you, fair Ætheria," said Andrea with modest dignity, "I am spared the embarrassing task of telling you how happy I should esteem myself, to divide with you the cares of government, and share with you the joys of your aërial kingdom."

"You are vastly obliging," scornfully replied the haughty Ætheria; and, as they were about to seat themselves at table, and the service of silver was displayed, said to her guest, "As you have, perhaps, hitherto been only accustomed to dine off earthen vessels, I know not whether you will relish your meal from a silver plate?"

"I am doubtful of it myself," said Andrea, to whom her arrogance appeared insupportable. Taking from his travelling-case his plate of gold, he flung the silver one out of the window, saying, "As at home I only eat off gold, excuse me if I make use of my own service.'

Ætheria, without appearing the least discomposed, coolly answered "Pray do as you are accustomed to do."

When, however, he had placed his two golden plates before him, in readiness for eating, the Queen opened the window, and, to the no small astonishment of her guest, brought in a few slices of the moon, and placed them thereon. Andrea found them very well flavoured; but when, on rising from the table, he wished to replace his own plates in the case, he found himself completely unable to lift up the heavy slices, which had, besides, pressed his plates as flat as a couple of poppy petals. Annoyed at this impertinent jest of the Queen, he yet considered it best to be silent, and put up with the loss as well as he could. His hostess, also, informed him that her chariot was waiting.

"To a pedestrian," said the Queen, "it cannot but be beneficial to take an agreeable drive; only I must request you not to carry your golden plates; they might prove too heavy for the horses."

Andrea had scarcely seated himself, before the chariot rolled on with a noise like thunder. The noise was so great that Andrea vainly strove to make the Queen aware that this drive was altogether unpleasant to him, intent as she was on the splendour and pomp of her empire, as she drove by the constellations on her right and left, which inclined themselves reverentially before her as she passed. Orion saluted with his flaming sword; the Great Bear reared himself on his hind-legs like a poodle; the Lion crouched down caressingly like a kitten; the Crab bowed before her with his claws crossed: but all this made but a slight impression on our young friend, who was suffering from a most violent headache caused by the noise of the thunder-car, and the shaking of this rattling carriage.

"To the Milky Way," said the Queen; and the horses immediately took a side direction, and the carriage glided gently and softly, without jolting or thunder, along the smoothest way imaginable.

Andrea took breath, and the Queen inquired whether he now felt any respect for her dignity and splendour?

"How should I not admire your magnificence, which is truly divine, especially when I look down from this elevation!" answered Andrea. As he said this, the thought of his father's words: "If too high thy hopes aspire;" and he had all along secretly resolved to seize the first opportunity that should present itself, to take his leave of the Queen. She, on the contrary, seemed to consider that she was quite sure of him, and, in order to bind him to her still more completely, she drew from her finger a gold ring, in which was set a planet of considerable value.

"Accept," said she, "this ring, in memory of our excursion?"

Andrea, however, clearly perceived that affixed to the ring was a very fine chain, which, had he put the ring on his finger, would have held him for ever. Feigning, therefore, to take all possible pains to draw off a very tight glove, he looked about on all sides for some means of slipping away. The Queen at that moment directed his attention to a passing comet, and advised him to draw back his head to avoid being singed. This comet, thought Andrea, comes very opportunely, and as it shot by, he boldly grasped it by the tail, and was carried out of the chariot by it as it pursued its course.

"Farewell, beauteous Queen," cried he; "to catch such birds as I, you must set your snares more cunningly!"

Vainly strove the Queen to urge on her steeds; the wheels of the car turned heavily in the deep ruts of the Milky Way, which the intense heat of the comet had to a considerable degree curdled. Andrea, hanging to the fiery tail, soon vanished from her sight.

Even if Ætheria did not permit her vexation at thus finding her hope of chaining the wanderer to her for ever to become apparent; we may, nevertheless, be very certain that she did not return to her palace that day in the best of humours.

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As soon as Andrea felt certain that he was quite beyond the power of the ethereal Queen, he spread his mantle, slipped from the comet, and, in a few hours time, found himself again on the spot whence he had started in the morning. He was right glad to pass the night beneath a palm tree; but so soon as the morning sun awakened him, he began to think of looking after the second Princess. He washed the drowsiness from his eyes in a neighbouring spring, drew forth his mirror, and pronounced the name "Fiamma!" Lightning seemed at once to flash within the mirror, which so dazzled him that he only very gradually could accustom his eyes to gaze on the image that appeared therein. Still he resolutely followed whither the form led; and, after some days, he arrived at a mountain, from the summit of which ascended, at intervals, columns of fire; at the foot of the mountain was a dark cavern. Thither the form beckoned him, and he descended unappalled a flight of rocky steps. At length, after another turn, the cave became more lofty and spacious; he found him-

self at the bottom of the steps, and, in place of the image, he beheld the Queen of the subterranean empire seated on her throne, wearing on her head a crown of flames. He beat nervertially before her, delivered a greeting to her from his father, the potent Fohi; and, although he did not reveal to her the especial object of his coming, Fiamma discovered it at once.

Having found the solitude of the subterranean world somewhat tedious, she rejoiced indeed at the thought of being able to secure for herself an agreeable companion. Less proud than Ætheria, she requested Andrea to seat himself beside her.

He had scarcely taken his place on the throne when several of the flaming domestics presented to him, in glowing goblets, melted gold, of which the Queen partook with much relish. Andrea courteously declined the beverage. Whereupon, music of a very peculiar kind was heard issuing from a side cavern, for the musicians appeared to be neither more nor less than worthy blacksmiths, who struck alternately with their hammers on anvils and bells, which called forth harmony forcibly reminding Andrea of the thunder from which he had escaped so recently. Next appeared, on a kind of stage, the floor of which was a large metallic mirror, two spirits of flame, who danced with the greatest steadiness a very graceful minuet; soon interrupted, however, by the appearance of two armed Titans, who, in unison with the blows of the hammers, struck their shields with their swords, but, at the same time, commenced a fight in good earnest with the two minuet dancers. Not a stroke failed; they cut the flame spirits several times asunder; but, nevertheless, soon had to fight with a dozen flames instead of two, which at length grew so high as to be far above their heads. Wherever any metal was to be found on the accoutrements of the Titans, the flames licked it with their glowing tongues till it melted. Their helmets trickled down in hot drops over their foreheads; their swords, shields, and breast-plates flowed to the earth like liquified butter. The fiery giants or Titans, who had at first presented themselves in glittering armour, now appeared burnt out as skeletons, with naked skulls and whitened joints, and retired clattering from the scene. The music ceased, and the flame spirits danced up to the throne of their Sovereign, who graciously extended her hand to be kissed by them. They thought it was requisite to pay our young friend, who still occupied the place of honour by the Queen, the same respect; and although he declined the compliment in the most courteous manner, they seized his hands, and holding them fast, soon kissed through his gloves, so that the fire burnt him to the very nails; and it was only by waving his mantle that he could at all succeed in keeping off the officious flames. Fortunately, the Queen rose from her seat; on a sign from her the flames hastily retired.

"It begins to grow cool in the grotto," said she; "let us go and see the fireworks, for we shall catch cold here!"

Meantime the dragon car had been prepared; there was no means of avoiding the entertainment; the Queen ascended the car, and Andrea again took his place beside her. The tunnel or subterranean passage through which they drove had a high and vaulted roof, and was illumined by many thousand gas-flames. It terminated in a spacious hall, in which, seated on benches as in an amphitheatre, was assembled the *élite* of the subterranean court. The Queen and her guest again occupied the seats of honour, and the bursting of a volcano was the signal for the commencement of the fireworks. Thunders growled in the abyss, from whence fierce lightnings issued, and Andrea now first perceived that he was in one of those vast chambers the store-house of the infernal material to which the craters of Amateva, Hecla, and Ætna serve as ventilators. First of all a fountain of fire began to play: it rose high in the distance like a crystal column, and in its sparkling crown thousands of golden oranges danced, and were cast forth by it amongst the spectators. Our young friend quickly caught some of them, for having been in his boyhood very expert at playing at ball, not an orange that came within his reach escaped him. This sort of performance was that of the first acts and, from the loud applause with which it was received, Andrea inferred that it was a favourite entertainment with the subterranean public. From the depth of the abyss arose a tree, the stem and branches of which were of gold, and its leaves were the most beautiful precious stones of all colours, emeralds, sapphires, chrisoprase, and jacinths. Birds of Paradise by thousands sat on the branches; and as they fluttered their wings, the most costly glowing wine streamed up in lofty arches from their beaks. Each of the spectators had come provided with a goblet, and they were so expert in catching the wine-streams that not a drop was wasted. The wine naturally raised the spirits of the company, in some cases even to excess; and when the last entertainment, the game of the air-balloons, commenced, they all rose and approached the rim of the crater, in order to take part in the sport, which consisted of the ascent and descent of two air-balloons, chained to each other, so that as one rose, up the other went down. This forming a swing, the fun consisted in one keeping the other either so high up as to be chilled by the cold mountain air, or down in the abyss till almost suffocated.

When this diversion had continued for some time, the Queen said, "Will you not enter the balloon, and try a turn with me?"

"I much fear," replied Andrea, "that I am too heavy, and that you would not be able to raise me again from the depth."

"Fear it not," said the Queen; "the reverse is far more likely to occur, for my crown alone outweighs you full ten times!"

This was precisely what Andrea desired. In order to render himself as light as possible, he laid aside his golden spurs, and retained about him only his mirror, whilst the Queen, to ensure what she had said, not only took her crown and sceptre with her, but secretly put a little basket-full of the golden apples into the car of the balloon. How did Andrea rejoice, when he perceived that his balloon immediately sank! The air of heaven blew softly around his head, and far on high he beheld the moon floating in the azure distance. He at once decided on his plan, spread out his mantle, and springing from the car, escaped happily through the aperture of the crater from the subterranean empire. The indignant Queen, who, from the rapidity with which she sank into the abyss, at once perceived the trick that had been played upon her, sent a shower of red-hot stones after the fugitive; but he was already beyond her reach. It required much effort to extract the Queen from the depth into which she had sunk, and she then returned highly disconcerted to her dwelling. Both the opera and the play for the ensuing night were countermanded.

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In order to cool himself from the very heating diversion he had gone through, Andrea bent his course to the sea-shore, where the sea breezes greatly refreshed and invigorated him.

"I have almost renounced the hope," said he, as he reposed on a rock washed by the spray of the foaming waves, "of finding a Princess in accordance with my desires."

The time, however, passed tediously; and, after he had arranged his toilet, he fell to re-polishing his mirror.

"Well," said he, "there are still two of these fair Princesses remaining, but I will take good care not to invoke either of them. I remember their names perfectly," added he, as he rubbed the last speck off his mirror. "Yes, perfectly; the one is called Thalatta, the other——but what do I behold? Truly there is the Princess already in the mirror, and she beckons me to follow her!"

He felt himself irresistibly drawn down from the rock on which he sat into the waters: gentle billows wafted him still further out into the open sea; and, as the image sank lower and lower, he followed in spite of all his efforts to the contrary. His silken mantle closed, as he plunged lower and lower, over his head, so that he sat within it as in a transparent diving-bell, which he found very agreeable, he being able distinctly to see whatever passed around him. He was very soon followed by a numerous train of lobsters, crabs, and other sportive fish, who were very desirous to find out what strange guest was come to pay them a visit. As soon as he reached the submarine plain on which stood the Palace of the Ocean Queen, the warder of the tower blew his horn, and announced that an illustrious Prince, with a numerous suite approached. Her Majesty sent four of her porpoises in waiting to attend upon him, each of whom wore on his back fin the golden key of office: they were charged to enquire his commands, and to conduct him to her presence. Arrived within the vaulted crystal grot, into which no drop of water could penetrate, Andrea withdrew his mantle, and stood with astonished gaze before the Queen. Neither the splendour of the aerial throne-chamber, nor the wondrous lustre of the subterranean hall, had struck him so forcibly as Thalatta's magic palace. The dome, formed of the purest aquamarine, was supported by crystal columns, round which were entwined garlands of coral. Between the columns stood ornamental vases, formed of shells, containing the rarest flowers, which shed around the most delightful fragrance; curiously contrived fountains, whose drops were the finest pearls, played in the softened sunlight which penetrated the depths; and, in a basin lined with mother-of-pearl, swam golden fish, who were not mute, like ordinary ones, but sang, both under and above the surface of the water, melodious songs.

"You find me at table," said the Queen, "and I beg you will do me the favour to join me."

Andrea would have politely declined; but the attentive porpoises had already taken his hat from him, placed a chair for him, and, whilst on the one side the finest oysters were presented to him, on the other, foaming champagne was poured into an elegantly wreathed drinking-horn. Andrea scarcely believed the evidence of his palate; until, after several repeated experiments, the Queen said to him,

"You are under no mistake; the wine is genuine and good, and was only very lately brought me as a tribute from France; for you must know that all lands pay *me* tribute; and, in my store-house, there is abundance of all the treasures of the air, the earth, and the subterranean world. My High Admiral has his duty well; and neither the silver laden flotillas of America, nor the gold from California, nor the tea and coffee freighted vessels from India and Africa, escape his vigilance. Sometimes he thrusts beneath them a rocky reef, at others he causes them to run ashore on the sand, and whatever goes to the bottom is my prize. My dolphins are besides decidedly partial to the human species particularly to poets and musicians; one of them has very lately obtained the medal for having carried a celebrated vocalist, Signor Orion, whom the treacherous mariners had plundered and thrown into the sea, safe to land."

Neither was there any want of fruit; oranges, pines, and the sweetest grapes were placed on the table. When the repast was over, the Queen proposed an airing.

"You have only to command," said she, "to what clime we shall bend our course. If you are inclined to hear tidings from home, we will proceed to the India Ocean, where the Ganges flows into my dominions; or, should you prefer the latest news from Africa, we will hasten to that part of the coast where the Nile by its seven mouths imparts to me its communications. The Oronoko and the Mississippi bring me the latest gazettes from America, as do also the Danube and the Rhine those of Europe, so that I am constantly in the closest communication with all parts of the world. And only consider me as an *overflow!* all flows towards my empire, whilst not even the smallest rivulet flows back from me towards the land."

"Well," said Andrea, "I should like to make a little excursion to the Ganges, as I may, from the mouth of that river, hear, perhaps, news of my dear father, whose dwelling is situated on its banks."

"The red mussel car, to-day," said the Queen, "with the two sea-horses!" Anon, a great splashing was heard in the waves.

The Court porpoises were again very attentive: they brought to the Queen a very richly carved fan; whilst her pages—four small sea-dogs—bore her train, and took care, as she ascended the car, that no part of it was caught between the doors.

One of the most unpleasant sensations that Andrea ever remembered to have felt, was when the Queen presented her arm to him, which, although it was of dazzling whiteness, and full and round, felt to him cold and damp, as though he were touching a frog. Never in his life had he so missed his gloves as on this occasion.

Twelve Tritons blowing their conches rode in advance, and a train of nereids, singing in chorus, accompanied the chariot. No wonder, then, that they found the labourers, who heard the noise long before the procession approached them, in full activity. The superintendent of the works was Admiral Whale, and the chief of the shipwrights was the beaver; and it was really gratifying to see how accurately and smoothly the saw-fish, as ship's carpenter, turned off the planks and boards, which were then pierced by the pholads at the points marked out. Turbots planed down the rough parts with their backs, and some strong sturgeons, provided with rasp-like tumours, understood thoroughly how to put the keel together, and fasten it with nails. In another workshop sea spiders were busy in spinning yarn for sail-cloth, which was afterwards fabricated by mermaids in power-looms. The whole guild of crabs and lobsters was occupied in cutting out the cloth with their double shears; and, in fact, there was not a single subject of the immense empire to whom some task was not assigned.

"I should much like," said the Queen, when they had arrived at the region where the Ganges empties itself into the ocean, "to proceed inland a little, in order to enjoy with my attendants the fine view of the cocoa distant mountains."

The sea-dogs in waiting and the dolphin chamberlains at this proposition looked somewhat seriously at their fish tails, but ill calculated for parties of pleasure by land, whilst they assured their mistress that they would hasten forward without delay, to gain information.

"We will leave that to our Grand Admiral; and a shell boat was immediately prepared for him, which he entered in order to row up the stream. The Queen and her suite had thoughtlessly ventured too near the shore, forgetting that the sea is in the habit of breathing twice a day, on which occasion it first retires from the land, and then again flows on. Just at that moment the sea had drawn the deep inspiration which produces what we call the ebb, and the Queen beheld herself and all her suite left upon the sand. In vain did she stimulate the sea-horses with her golden whip, the wheels of the car sank deeper and deeper in the slime, and neither sea-dogs nor sea-lions were in condition to give assistance. They floundered clumsily about in the soft sand, and the couches of the advanced guard of Tritons had become so filled with sand that not a single clear tone could be extracted from them. Our friend Andrea did not let this favourable opportunity for escape pass without availing himself of it. He found no difficulty in reaching the river by dint of his fist boat. He rowed vigorously and took place. "There is, indeed, another kind of element, our own flowing sea!" remarked one of the sea-dogs. The whole company uttered joyful cries of "Thalatta! Thalatta!" and all beat with fins and tails the smooth surface of the water to such a degree, that not even a well-pleased audience at a public theatre could ever, by any means, excel it. The advanced guard of Tritons had become so filled with sand that not a single clear tone could be extracted from them. Our friend Andrea did not let this favourable opportunity for escape pass without availing himself of it. He found no difficulty in reaching the river by dint of his fist boat. He rowed vigorously and took place. "There is, indeed, another kind of element, our own flowing sea!" remarked one of the sea-dogs. The whole company uttered joyful cries of "Thalatta! Thalatta!" and all beat with fins and tails the smooth surface of the water to such a degree, that not even a well-pleased audience at a public theatre could ever, by any means, excel it. The advanced guard of Tritons had become so filled with sand that not a single clear tone could be extracted from them. Our friend Andrea did not let this favourable opportunity for escape pass without availing himself of it. He found no difficulty in reaching the river by dint of his fist boat. He rowed vigorously and took place. "There is, indeed, another kind of element, our own flowing sea!" remarked one of the sea-dogs. The whole company uttered joyful cries of "Thalatta! Thalatta!" and all beat with fins and tails the smooth surface of the water to such a degree, that not even a well-pleased audience at a public theatre could ever, by any means, excel it.

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When he found himself in safety, Andrea's first act was to take out his mirror again, as he thus spoke: "Three times has this treacherous mirror shown me a deceptive image of happiness; I will not be a fourth time betrayed by it. I have a pair of good eyes, which are able to show me the right path, and I think I can rely upon my own heart to guide me." He ascended an eminence bordered on one side by a deep ravine, and threw the mirror backwards over his head into the abyss, without casting a single glance after it. He then cut from a neighbouring tree a stout staff, saying, "Henceforth thou shalt be my guide and companion." He wandered thus for several days by the beautiful banks of the Ganges, where the delicious fruit and milk of the palm-trees supplied him with sustenance, and their broad fan-like fronds afforded him shelter. One evening, when he already felt very tired, he heard at a distance the tinkling of a little bell, and soon after distinguished a soft childish voice. He listened, went nearer to the spot where the voice proceeded, and as he gently put back the bushes with his hand, he saw the most charming child ever beheld by human eyes.

"Come nearer; fear not," cried the lovely maiden; "I am bringing you a cup of milk, and a whole lap-full of flowers and herbs I have just plucked for you!"

Andrea was beginning to fancy that this friendly invitation was designed for him, when he saw a tame gazelle approach the child; but which, however, had not so entirely laid aside his natural timidity as at once to put his nose into the dish as a lap-dog would have done. The desire of the gazelle to drink the fresh milk was evident; it drew back its little head with a look half playful, half shy.

"Come, come," repeated the little maid, as she held the dish with great care, in order not to spill the smallest drop; "if you do not drink this very minute, I will give it to the kitten." The kitten, who lay under a bench playing with the loose string by which the gazelle was usually led, hearing this, got up directly, and rubbed herself coaxingly against her little mistress, on which the gazelle then first found sufficient resolution to drink out of the proffered cup. The kitten still continued to coax and purr, and at last received a part of the milk, whilst a handful of fresh flowers was presented to the gazelle. In order to draw the little maiden's attention, and at the same time to avoid frightening her, Andrea put the branches of the other apart, and stepped forward, respectfully saluting her. But on being alarmed, the child went to meet Andrea, as if she had long known him, offered him her hand and said:

"You are welcome to me, Andrea. At last, then, you are come; I have often seen you already, but hitherto only in dreams."

Andrea, who, so far from being prepared for this cordial and confidental reception, expected that he should have to explain his intrusion and endeavour to tranquillise a terrified child, felt so surprised and embarrassed that he was at a loss for words, as he had never imagined it was possible that the bright and innocent eyes of a child could have so disturbed him; still more was he struck and confused when he perceived that the child, whose hand he retained in his, increasedin size, and stood before him in the form of a young woman.

"Do you not know me?" enquired she; I am greatly surprised at that, for I have already been long acquainted with you."

"Yes, truly," cried Andrea, with most entire trust, "thou art Hertha, Queen of the empire of Earth. to whom no magic mirror has led my steps, to whom I had no guide but this staff and my own heart."

"Then you are double welcome to me," said Hertha. "Come with me to my cabin, and although I cannot place a crown and sceptre in your hand, you will yet assuredly find with me calm and quiet enjoyment."

Touched by so much grace and kindness, Andrea followed the fair Hertha, and rejoiced to think that his father's saying—

A child in seeming, but a god in force—

was likely to be realised here.

Those were festal days that followed. The governors of the four provinces. with their vassals and splendid retinues, assembled to swear fealty. From the east came Spring, with the winged band of the genii of the flowers. From the south, Summer approached, with his industrious field labourers, who laid garlands, formed of the ears of corn, at the feet of the youthful pair. Autumn led up from the west the gay company of the grape-gatherers, who brought not only rich bunches of the sweetest grapes, but ornamental pitchers filled to the brim with wine. From the north, however, Father Winter came, and, with his merry attendants, gave the young couple the spectacle of a sledge party; when the bells with which the shaggy coats of the ice-bears were hung, and the cracking of the outriders, who were mounted on rein-deer, made no trifling noise.

Hertha's good fortune could not long remain unknown to the other sisters. The babbling springs which had witnessed the bridal days, gossipped about them to the forest streams, who, in their turn, related what they had heard to the rivers. These had no business so pressing as to give information of the event to the great rivers, who, on their part, could not avoid rushing on, open-mouthed, with their news, and when they reached the sea made such a noise that the Queen of the Ocean quickly heard whither her fugitive had betaken himself. Ætheria received the news still earlier. Some sportive zephyrs, who had wandered to Earth, and were murmuring unobserved amongst the trees under which the happy pair reposed, carried the information to the aërial kingdom; and did not fail, according to the custom of such airy gentry, to add all kinds of facts. Ætheria, without delay, commissioned a flash of lightning to inform her sister Fiamma of the marriage of their youngest sister, and, at the same time, to request that she would play a few tricks on the young pair, who had been so unpolite as not to invite their eldest sister either to the bridal eve or the wedding. Thalatta, also, was persuaded to join in the conspiracy, and was soon ready to perform her part in these spiteful tricks. We all know well enough how matters go when grand folks begin to tease. To play with a lion is very different from caressing a kitten, and the jests of an angle are something more serious than those of a canary-bird. Thus it was in this instance, and all the more so, inasmuch as a certain portion of disappointment and ill-nature mingled in the sport. As samples of these little jests, not to mention that Ætheria, one day, when Andrea and Hertha were walking through their green and flourishing corn-fields, and entertaining the most cheering hopes of a rich harvest, suddenly poured down a violent hailstorm, and annihilated the fair promise. Another time, in the month of May, she unexpectedly covered the violets and hawthorns, and the gay tulip-beds, which the spring had excited forth, with a thick layer of snow, and they were all frozen to death.

Nor were the jests that Fiamma enacted much gentler. At night, when Andrea and Hertha had retired to repose, and were sleeping sweetly, a subterraneous clatter was heard, the house rocked, and the earth heaved as if its firm crust were about to burst. Sometimes the would scize the shafts which fixed the pillars of heaven in the sea, and shake them with such force that she shook the snow from their summits, and then dreadful avalanches descended which buried fruitful vallies. Still more dangerous were the tricks she allowed herself to play with the subterranean fire, on which she permitted the cauldron of melted ore and dross to boil over so frequently, that the scalding broth flowed in full streams through the clefts of the rocks, and destroyed the most beautiful vineyards. Thalatta, also, willingly lent her aid, in company with the other sisters, to torment the faithless Andrea, who had left her unaided to sit on the leafy land till the return of the tide. She begged Ætheria to send her a couple of her most spirited hurricanes, to set the ocean in a fluster, and to drive the swelling waves over the land, so as to inundate the dwellings scattered on the shore.

All these tricks, vexatious as they were, did not, however, prevent Hertha and her husband, with the aid of industrious assistance, from soon repairing the damage: the reeds were soon growing up again fresh and green; and, as soon as the tempests and hailstones had passed away, orange gardens were laid out again on more remote eminences, where the waves of the shores could not reach them and Fiamma might shake the earth as much as she pleased, but she was unable to disturb the happiness of the loving pair. Even to this very day, the hostile sisters cannot forget their ancient grudge.

——Hark! do you not hear the whistling of the chill Decem ber wind? do you not see the icy flakes changing the hue of all around? do you not feel the nipping cold, killing all verdure, and benumbing the weary traveller? Ah! but Summer must come again. And even now, with its gay festivities—its cheerful blaze—its joyful dance —its merry games, its holly and its mistletoe, CHRISTMAS is near!

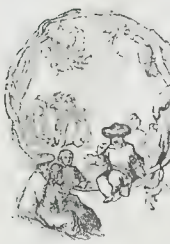
and, as in the times of Tien, on the eve of the birth of Mittoras, all saluted the Spirit King with "a hail, and happy return of the season," so we, on the vigil of the greater Nativity, hail you all with "*A merry Christmas and a happy New Year!*"

THE SICK GIANT AND THE DOCTOR DWARF.

BY DOUGLAS JERROLD.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

CHAPTER I.



NCE upon a time——

(How oft the old, old words, like silver bells, have rung us to a brief holiday—summoned the gravest of us to the hearth, to take from the lips of fable sweetest truth!)

Once upon a time, there lived a Giant and a Dwarf.

Far away, away across the sea, and glowing like a jewel in the light of heaven, there lay an island; an island heaped, like Plenty's lap, with the best bounties of the earth. Trees, fruits, and flowers, with the freshness, flavour, and scents of Paradise, adorned and enriched the spot; and there was no foul, no hurtful thing, to beset with fear and danger valley, field, or wood.

This island was inhabited by a race of little people—so little, that the tallest of them would scarcely reach the knee of ordinary men; but their wisdom, their goodness was as the knowledge and virtue of the noblest of mortals. Indeed, it might be said of them, that, in their small anatomies there was no room for evil thoughts; that intelligence and virtue alone possessed them.

When or how these little folk became the lords of the island we know not, and seek not to know. Any way, they were blessed people. Their happy land seemed to lie nearer heaven than does the common earth. They seemed to have a more direct intelligence with nature; or, it may be, that the purity of their hearts and lives made them readier scholars; for truth and wisdom came to them as with the air they drew; and a harmony of thought and action was their daily, household music—constant in their bosoms as the rippling sea, that died in murmurs on the golden beach.

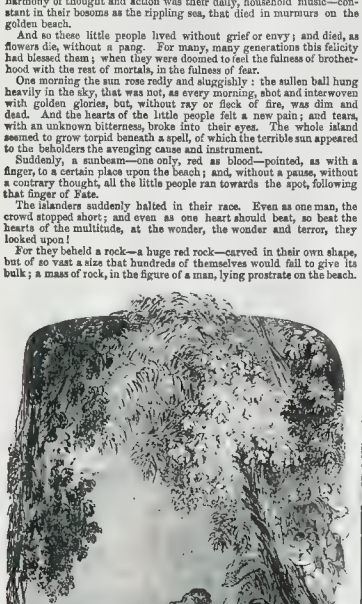
And so these little people lived without grief or envy; and died, as flowers die, without a pang. For many, many generations this felicity had blessed them; when they were doomed to feel the fulness of brotherhood with the rest of mortals, in the fulness of fear.

One morning the sun rose redly and sluggishly: the sullen ball hung heavily in the sky, that was not, as every morning, shot and interwoven with golden glories, but, without ray or fleck of fire, was dim and dead. And the hearts of the little people felt a new pain; and tears, with an unknown bitterness, broke into their eyes. The whole island seemed to grow torpid beneath a spell, of which the terrible sun appeared to the beholders the avenging cause and instrument.

Suddenly, a sunbeam—one only, red as blood—pointed, as with a finger, to a certain place upon the beach; and, without a pause, without a contrary thought, all the little people ran towards the spot, following that finger of Fate.

The islanders suddenly halted in their race. Even as one man, the crowd stopped short; and even as one heart should beat, so beat the hearts of the multitude, at the wonder, the wonder and terror, they looked upon!

For they beheld a rock—a huge red rock—carved in their own shape, but of so vast a size that hundreds of themselves would fall to give its bulk; a mass of rock, in the figure of a man, lying prostrate on the beach.



With what wonder—wonder deepened by a strange fear—the little islanders looked, and peeped, and pried about the monster! Its head wore a very wood of hair; and wild tangled bushes were its beard. Its eyes were shut; but then, it was a thing of rock, a senseless mass; therefore what need even of the show of eyes?

It was strange; but the mere presence of that mute, rock monster, seemed on the sudden to cloud the clear thoughts and affright the constant hearts of the little people. Many of them felt and knew their pure souls leaving them as they looked upon the wonder, and then—they could not break from the charm—they looked the more intently.

"It is plain," said one of the islanders, "plain that this thing has fallen from the sun; has been dropped upon our island, that as our god we might worship it. The sun sends it us, and the sun's finger of light shows us the divinity. Let us kneel to it and adore it."

Now, although the crowd made no signs of worship, nevertheless they uttered no word of rebuke; they heard the folly, but had no heart to gainsay the foolishness. And still they looked upon the prostrate mass; and there seemed—so were the faces of the beholders darkened—as though a cloud of error rose from that hideous bulk, a cloud that shadowed the brows of men, and for awhile obscured the face of heaven.

"Let us worship and adore it," repeated the first speaker.

"Worship it with fire, and then adore its ashes," cried another; and his voice sang like an arrow through the crowd, so did it smite them.

"Fire and ashes!" was the cry: the better hearts of the multitude returned to them; and as the shout arose, the brightened sun leapt higher in the heavens.

Instantly, the crowd sought fire. In a few minutes, flaming torches, thick as fire-flies, moved and danced about the mass of rock; then—and for a moment only—scorched it!

With a loud, long roar, like shouts of linked thunder, that tremendous mass leapt to its feet; it clenched its fists—like the huge boles of knotted oaks they looked—and stamped the earth, that shuddered at the shock. Gnashing its teeth, while, like the vexed sea, its features worked with rage, it seemed as though some mountain-peak had, at a word, been thrown up from the bowels of the earth—a clayey mass, possessed by devils.

All the islanders, with frozen hearts, fell back—their torches flying from their hands like anvil-sparks. And still the Giant roared; and towering to his fullest height, he cast a blighting shadow on that lovely island.

How came the Giant there? What fate had flung him, like a stranded sea-monster, on the shore of that beautiful and innocent spot? Why was the happiness of a good and gentle race made the doomed sport of a mountain mass, that seemed human, but had within it no touch of human truth? Indeed, we know not; and, docile reader, seek not you to know.

After a while, the Giant still smarting from the torches, and still rubbing the burns with his hands until he roared the louder, rushed, to cool himself, into the sea.

Oh! how the hearts of the islanders rose with hope! The monster was a monster of the deep, and would return to his old abyss. No. Still the Giant tumbled and wallowed in the sea, like a rudderless hulk; and then, after awhile, he stood upright, and again strode back to the island.

"Bakkuk! Bakkuk!" cried the monster; and it seemed to the islanders that the Giant called his own name. Be this as it may; as "Bakkuk" was the first articulate sound uttered by the creature, so, among the trembling islanders, Bakkuk was the known name of their terror.

How the little folk shuddered as they beheld the Giant stare about him with a growing malice in his looks! Heavily he groaned, and with his clenched hand smote his belly, as though some pain was gnawing there. Could he be hungry? was the shuddering thought that, like a blighting gust, swept strangely through the crowd. Could the Giant be hungry? and, if so, what would be the Giant's food?

Again Bakkuk—for that shall be the Giant's name—growled and roared, and with his doubled hand struck himself. Poor, empty comfort! To unreasoning giants, knocks will not go down for flesh.

A dreadful grin pulled out the features of the Giant as he strode towards a clump of cocoa trees. In a moment he had gathered the fruit; with a thought had torn away the husk, and was grinding the kernels with his teeth.

A ray of comfort dawned upon the islanders as they lay scattered and bidden around. "The Giant eats fruit; he is not a cruel monster; he shall live upon yams, and have green sugar-cane. Bakkuk may be made serviceable and neighbourly. The Giant is, without doubt, a tender and a bloodless Giant."

These were the thoughts creeping through the hearts of the crowd. Poor souls! they lived upon fruits and pulse; they never bought a meal with a life. But Bakkuk was of very different stomach. What food supplied his baby dinners, who fed him, and how the morsels were minced and sauced to make them savoury to his infant palate, we must be content to leave in the realm of riddle. But it is plain that Bakkuk will in no way content himself with fruits or corn, whilst islanders—whom he is hereafter to discover—shall abound. There is a look of uneasy contempt in the Giant—moreover a hungry glance as of an appetite falsely provoked—as he throws away the husks and shells; the enquiring look of a man who asks of himself, "What next?" We shall see.

CHAPTER II.

INSTINCTIVELY the Dwarf people, made anxious by the hungry looks of the Giant—for, in their innocence, they had the like terror of Bakkuk, that small singing-birds have of hawks—withdrew themselves among the thickets and bushes, that they might, by many opening narrow ways, reach a plain in the centre of the island. Here they would meet in general council, to consider means of defence and deliverance. And here, as the sun shone in the midst of the heavens, that wore their wonted brightness and serenity, here all the people, their homes left empty, were gathered together.

"Zim! Zim!" cried the multitude, as from one throat; "Zim!"

Immediately, a dwarf, with some forty years, light as a crown of flowers, upon his brow, arose and prepared to address himself to the people. Ere, however, he could speak, there arose shouts of "Death to the Monster!"

"Long life to the Giant!" was the only answer of Zim, the dwarf. A low long buzz of discontent ran through the crowd; nevertheless, no one thought to speak against the authority of that wise Dwarf—that good, benevolent little one, whose wisdom and whose virtue made the wonder and the reverence of the island. For Zim knew all things; and knowing them, was the gentler for the knowledge. When only an hour old—so ran the story—Zim had been carried from his mother's bosom by a fairy; carried to some distant place to learn all things even in his babihood, his mother sleeping the while—years passing with her eyes as balmy minutes. That Zim might know the beginning of all things, he was conveyed into an egg, so said certain folks of the island; but this story was derided by others, who received it only as a fancy, the fantastic shadow of some mysterious truth.

"By the egg of Zim!" was, nevertheless, the most solemn form of speech to all the islanders. And so let it pass that the baby Zim, an hour old, was nourished in the egg of an ostrich; that, whilst so nourished, the baby learned the beginning and progress of all natural causes; that, after a time, the infant dwelt in that ostrich shell. There were those of the islanders who had pictures of the egg, with its little wicket gate, and its one long window, the sun passing through it in golden rain. But these stories are given even as parts of a Christmas feast—at the will of the guests to be swallowed or refused.

Any way, Zim was reverenced by all the island folk; and to him, in their present peril, they looked for succour against the monster cast among them.

"Speak!" said Zim, having waited until the murmur was hushed; "speak!" and the good Dwarf smiled. "If you will the Giant's death, how shall I kill him?"

"Shiver him like wind-swept dust."—

"Strike him dead as a stone."—

"Watch him where he lies down to sleep, and then, with a flash, toss him to the clouds."—

Such were the destroying words of divers councillors; for they knew that Zim, with even a wire's point, could work what force he would: he had so many times shown the island folks his mysterious mastery.

"Shall we not first learn," asked Zim, "whether the Giant be nothing but evil?"

"It is learnt—learnt in his looks," was the answer.

"But, granting the monster to be wicked, though not all wickedness, may we not find some good, and make it further grow in him?" inquired Zim.

"Find wild honey in the sea sand!" was the reproach.

"Well, then," answered Zim, "the Giant must die."

"Hurrah! The good Zim! the great Zim!" shouted all the island folk.

"When," continued Zim, "the Giant shall be proved all bad, all worthless. The shell shall be shivered to atoms, if it be known there is not even a seed pearl within it. For my part, I am content to run every risk."

"Ha! ha!" laughed an old dwarf; and then he frowned, and again he chuckled, sneeringly, "Yes, mighty Zim, 'tis well for you—you are safe. Not a thousand giants, and you would hinder them, could enter your house; let them lay their little finger on your latch, and they are struck down as by a stone from heaven. With a thought, too, you can leap into your tulip-boat; and that air-bubble—haven't we seen it float and glitter in the sky?—lifts it to the sun. Well enough for you," repeated the aged scoffer; "but we have no tulip-boats, no air-bubbles to fly away with us."

At this moment the whole island echoed with the savage laughter of the Giant. The island people groaned; and then, gnashing their teeth muttered, "Death to the monster!"

And Zim, with a yet brighter smile and blither voice, cried, "Live the Giant!"

Again the horrid roar of Bakkuk seemed to rend the island; and the women screamed and trembled, and hugged their little ones closer to their breasts.

"There's hope in laughter," said Zim. "I have a mind to see what pleases the monster. Who will attend me? The sight may be worth the journey. Who?" There was a pause, and each looked in each other's face; a pause, and no answer. "It matters not," said Zim, "I'll go alone; and in good season bring you tidings of the Giant."

And as Zim turned to go on his way, all the crowd looked the lighter, and all shouted, "The good Zim! the great Zim! By the mighty Egg, the magnificent Zim!"

For two days and two nights, Zim, unseen, followed the footsteps of the Giant. Still did the Dwarf watch the monster Giant at his meals, as he wildly plucked the bread-fruit, and biting and then snarling at it, flung it away. Then the Giant would throw himself upon the earth and tangle his nails in the underwood, and tear it up, and drag it through his teeth, as though he had a dim sense that some strange, some wild enjoyment might be torn from it. And then the monster would stretch himself at length, and with his blood-rimmed eyes flash hatred to the sun.

On the third morning, the Giant, urged by some headlong will, strode towards that part of the island where rose the houses and temples of the dwarf-people. Still Zim followed the steps of the monster. As the Giant looked down upon the roofs, there gleamed in his eyes a strange half-witted glance. Gabbling, he passed on until he towered over the house of Zim, which, unseen by Bakkuk, the mighty little Dwarf entered. Now, this house stood upon a small eminence, alone, and at some distance from all other habitations. Cunningly, curiously did Bakkuk pry down upon the abode of the wizard Dwarf; then, jabbering, the Giant dropt upon his knees, and peeped about the dwelling as a baboon would look into a twisted shell. Then Bakkuk laid his hand upon a little piece of metal, no thicker than a rush, and with the act the Giant was flung to the earth in a twisted heap, roaring like a volcano. And many of the island folk who had left the crowd upon the plain, many of them hid in trees and holes around, clapped their hands and shouted; for they acknowledged in the overthrow of the monster the wisdom dwelling in the powers of Zim.

All night the Giant lay insensible, and still Zim turned a deaf ear to the desires of the little people; he would not kill the monster. "Wait awhile, let us see; there may be good in him. Wherefore kill, when, as you see, I can, at a thought, make him powerless?"

The little folk appeared to yield to the reasons of Zim; nevertheless, one among another, they angrily asked, "Wherefore not kill him?"

"Wait awhile," again urged the wise and placid Zim; "wait awhile; the monster's very ignorance shall help to tame him."

The next day, Bakkuk began slowly to move. With many groans he rose from the earth, and with a kind of half-brutish, half-reasoning look, stared and gazed at the house of Zim. A higher sense seemed to be awakening in him.

The monster retraced his way; and turning, passed into the gloom of a forest—a forest never entered by any of the islanders. By common consent it seemed a placed to be shunned alike by speech or foot: no man spoke of it—walked in it. Nevertheless Zim, chartered by his sense, tracked the monster, who, like a hound following the scent, went eagerly into the darkness. There was a lurid look of appetite kindled in the Giant's face: he jabbered and gabbled, and his huge chest heaved like a mountainous wave with the storm still dying in it. Then the giant dropped like a stone upon the rank grass and tangled underwood; and, as he tore up all that grew about him, he howled and screamed with terrible delight—howled as a wolf howls and tears at a grave, its paw close upon the dead man's cheek.

The whole frame of the Giant seemed shaken with a horrid joy. His hair was twisted and stirred like waking snakes. Louder and louder he yelled; then broke into snaffling laughter.

Still the monster tears at grass and roots; still digs, digs into the earth, until with hungry fingers, and elbow-deep he sweats in the soil Suddenly he screams with rapture; screams like a slave of the mine, that, with a diamond, finds his liberty. He snatches his hand from the earth, it grasps a root twisted like an adder; with a shout of joy he buries it in his mouth and grinds it beneath his teeth; and as he drinks the delicious poison of its juice, his eyes glow and sparkle, and his face grows purple as a grape.

CHAPTER III.

READFUL throughout the island was the joyous howling of the monster. From that forbidden forest came cries, and shouts, and horrid laughter, as though a band of fiends were keeping devilish holiday; and then the Giant would break into a sort of chant—then a minute pause, as though wondering at his own music—and then laugh the louder, and chant a wilder and a wilder note.

Crowds of the people had gradually been drawn towards the forest. They listened with wonder as they tried to piece out of the Giant's music some rude meaning. In vain; they only heard the outbreak of a brutal nature, drunk to madness. For still the Giant clawed

and dug in the earth; still did he pluck up root after root; and, still crushing the juice between his teeth, still did he feed his fury, still rising and raging with the drug.

For a day and night the Giant kept his horrid revel. For a day and night Zim refused to listen to the prayers of the multitude, who implored him, at a thought, to destroy the Giant. For they had known the mighty little Dwarf to lift a mountain with a wire; they had seen him with his magic snap an oak like a dry reed; and they knew that in his will was the life of the monster.

"In good time," said Zim; "in good time. You shall see how this evil will become goodness. You shall learn that it is nobler to reform than to destroy. What, now, if this brute mass of power, this Bakkuk, becomes a kind and gentle creature? What if he be tamed even by his own intelligence—his own affections, when duly taught, when duly touched?"

"And what will teach him?" asked the old man, who called the loudest for the Giant's death. "What," he repeated, "will teach him?"

"Suffering," answered Zim.

"Suffering! And if he comes out of the forest, and mad as he is—ay, and madder still, for his rage seems rising like a tempest—if he ravage the whole island"——

"Peace!" said Zim.

At this moment, and as if in mockery of the word, Bakkuk shouted the louder.

"You hear," cried the old man; "and you will not end this terror?"

"But I will end it," said Zim.

"And how—by lightning?" asked another.

"By gentleness," answered the mighty Dwarf; and the people murmured, for they hoped that Zim would, with a spell drawn from heaven, wither up the Giant, as the fire from the cloud crumbles an oak.

And still the Giant roared and laughed. Hark! The earth groans and seems to shrink—the Giant has jumped to his feet; and now, like a whirlwind, he rushes from the forest, his face, his frame, as fiery as the setting sun that, with dropt jaw and foolish heavy eyes, he stares upon. He is become drunk, insanely drunk, with the juice of the roots of the forest; and the islanders see revealed in the Giant the truth of the legend they were born to—that whosoever lost himself in that forest would find madness.

The little people crouch and shrink away, and the Giant, stupified and half-blinded by his drink, sees them not. After a while, the islanders take courage, and with strange curiosity observe the antics of the Giant. Now he staggers and rolls—now tumbles on the earth, and roars laughter as he falls. And now, squat, he tears the grass about him, and brings it to his leaden eyes, and tries to look at blade from blade; and then hideously simpers at his own defeat. The stars come out, and, as they tremble in their light, he winks at them, and grins to see them wink again. And now the red moon climbs the heavens; and, with a purpose in his face, the Giant turns him round, and, swaying to and fro, tries with his hands to raise himself. Gasping and groaning he at length reels upon his feet; and then, with a broken shout, throws forth his arms to tear the moon out of the sky. With a crash he tumbles again to the ground, and with stupid looks gazes in his hand; and, then, beholding the moon, he, howling, knocks his head upon the earth.

"See you not," said Zim to the old man, "see you not there is hope of the monster?"

"Hope! What! to see him jump at the moon? Why, 'tis like a baby!"

"Just so," answered Zim. "Didn't I say there was hope?"

Again the monster rose; again, with a shout, made towards the forest—again entered its shade—again dug and dug for roots; and then broke forth from his lair, and, shrieking and raving, rushed abroad; and none of the islanders—so were they appalled by his new fury—dared to follow him.

"Let him pass," said Zim. "This rage will spend itself. We shall hear of him."

"Hear of him!" said the old man. "Yes, we shall hear too much of him, when he has destroyed the island, destroyed all of us—no, not all; you are safe—you are a match for the monster; therefore, why need you care?"

"Peace, and patience," was the only answer of Zim.

For the whole night, and at intervals throughout the next day, the islanders who remained abroad heard the roarings of the Giant. Then came one of them with disastrous tidings: the monster had destroyed half the town, flinging aside houses with his feet as he would storm pebbles. The multitude threatened Zim. He should instantly destroy the monster with lightning; if not ——

But Zim was calm and passionless. "Houses may be built," said the great Dwarf; "ignorance may be taught; but who can restore the Giant? Patience."

The next night came, and the voice of the Giant was heard in agony; it seemed to pierce the island; and the people who had called for the destruction of the monster, now looked upon one another with mute pity in their faces.

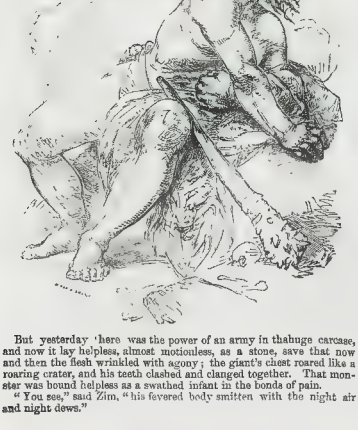
Oh, it was terrible to hear that voice of anguish. It seemed the suffering of a very crowd of men, so loud, so various, so searching was the torture.

"And now," said Zim, "begins the Giant's teaching. Let those who will, follow me to the monster's haunt, even to his very presence."

"What, to be torn to bits?" asked the old doubter. "No; you may go, for, as I've said, you are safe."

Zim, with a smile, prepared to depart, when numbers crowded about him, praying him not to attempt the danger; but Zim, with cheerful looks and hopeful words, smiled on their counsel, saying, "The time for the teacher is come." He then turned upon his way, and was followed by a few.

Pursuing the sound, that, with every footstep, became louder and sharper, as though torn from writhing torture, Zim and his followers reached the entrance of a cave, that now with the groans of the monster echoed with awful misery.



But yesterday there was the power of an army in that huge carcase, and now it lay helpless, almost motionless, as a stone, save that now and then the flesh wrinkled with agony; the giant's chest roared like a roaring crater, and his teeth clashed and clanged together. That monster was bound helpless as a swathed infant in the bonds of pain.

"You see," said Zim, "his fevered body smitten with the night air and night dews."

"Plain," broke in the old doubter, who, even unwillingly, had been drawn thither by his curiosity; "plain; I see the symptoms. Even giants can't stand against rheumatism."

"Even so," replied Zim. "And now begins the Giant's schooling."

"Schooling," cried the old man; "the doctor first, I should say, before the schoolmaster."

"They shall both work together," answered Zim, and, entering the cave, he sat down at the end of the Giant's right hand. With a roar, the Giant clutched the Dwarf, and Zim's companions, screaming, fled. It was but for a moment; a spasm of agony shot through the Giant's arm, and the Doctor Dwarf stood on his feet, unbruised, unhurt.

Zim called out to his companions, who made no answer: he then went out of the cave to satisfy them, lest they should go back to the people with a false story of his death. When they saw him come from the cave, they ran to him, and besought him not to persevere in his mad intent: his life would be cast away upon the Giant.

"Kill the monster! kill him!" cried all the people.

"Teach him! teach him!" answered Zim, with a smile, and again he turned to re-enter the cave, and again the people crowded about him, beseeching him.

"The lightning! the lightning!" they said. "No teacher like the lightning. That is the readiest means. Kill the monster where he lies, and let the cave be his burying-place."

"Why that would be the easiest way," said Zim.

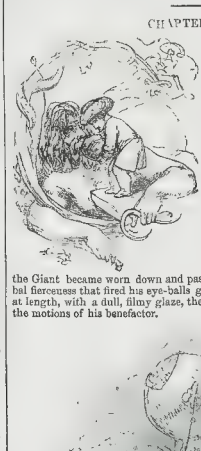
"The easiest, and the best," answered the people. "Hurrah, Zim! you'll kill him."

"I think not," answered the Doctor, with a humorous look. "No, I think I'll teach him."

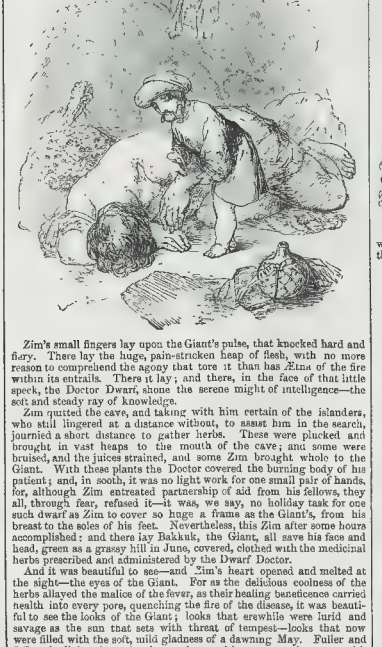
"Teach him! And with what?" asked the old doubter, with a sneer.

"With this, for one thing," said the Doctor Dwarf; and, at the word he plucked a wild flower growing at the mouth of the cave, and then motioning farewell to the people, passed in to his Giant patient.

CHAPTER IV.



AUTIOUSLY and tenderly did Zim approach the sufferer, whose every nerve in its agony was as a burning chain upon him. The Giant could not move a finger, that the motion was not punished by a torment; and so he lay motionless; now piteously groaning, and now with flashing and malignant eyes mowing and jabbering at the Dwarf Doctor, who, with a benignant smile, began to move more confidently around the monstrous bulk of flesh, Bakkuk still following the motions of Zim with hateful glances. Twice or thrice Bakkuk strove to snatch at his benefactor, and every time yelled with pain, and every time yielded to the chastising master. And so the Giant became worn down and passive; and, by degrees, the cannibal fierceness that fired his eye-balls grew dim and was quenched; and, at length, with a dull, filmy glaze, the monster scarcely seemed to note the motions of his benefactor.



Zim's small fingers lay upon the Giant's pulse, that knocked hard and fiery. There lay the huge, pain-stricken heap of flesh, with no more reason to comprehend the agony that tore it than has Zim of the fire within its entrails. There it lay; and there, in the face of that little speck, the Doctor Dwarf, shone the serene might of intelligence—the soft and steady ray of knowledge.

Zim quitted the cave, and taking with him certain of the islanders, who still lingered at a distance without, to assist him in the search, journied a short distance to gather herbs. These were plucked and brought in vast heaps to the mouth of the cave; and some were bruised, and the juices strained, and some Zim brought whole to the Giant. With these plants the Doctor covered the burning body of his patient; and, in sooth, it was no light work for one small pair of hands, for, although Zim entreated partnership of aid from his fellows, they all, through fear, refused it—it was, we say, no holiday task for one such dwarf as Zim to cover so huge a frame as the Giant's, from his breast to the soles of his feet. Nevertheless, this Zim after some hours accomplished: and there lay Bakkuk, the Giant, all save his face and head, green as a grassy hill in June, covered, clothed with the medicinal herbs prescribed and administered by the Dwarf Doctor.

And it was beautiful to see—and Zim's heart opened and melted at the sight—the eyes of the Giant. For as the delicious coolness of the herbs allayed the malice of the fever, as their healing beneficence carried health into every pore, quenching the fire of the disease, it was beautiful to see the looks of the Giant; looks that erewhile were lurid and savage as the sun that sets with threat of tempest—looks that now were filled with the soft, mild gladness of a dawning May. Fuller and fuller the light shone in them—shone with new consciousness, with deeper and deeper intelligence. The heart of the Doctor Dwarf leapt within him; and, having filled a large gourd, thrice the size of his own head—so big, so heavy, he staggered with it—filled it to the brim with the juice of herbs, he clambered up the Giant, toiling his weary way until he reached his chest; and there, panting from his labour, there stood the little Doctor, with his medicine under the brow of the giant's chin. How the islanders—for a few of the boldest had, one by one, edged into the cave—how they marvelled at the bold perseverance of Zim; and how, with a scream, they rushed back from the cave, when they beheld the giant drop his jaw, and show his terrible teeth! But Zim was stout of heart, and saw in the Giant's eyes that the Giant had a dawning sense of the further good prepared for him; and, so believing, accommodated his vast mouth to the puny endeavours of the Doctor. With much trouble, Zim emptied the gourd into the mouth of the Giant, who, with milder looks, and in his only manner, grunted thanks. Again and again did Zim perform his journey up the Giant's frame; again and again drenched his monster patient.

And for three days and nights Zim tended and watched the sick Giant; and for three days and nights beheld the countenance of the monster change from brute ferocity to passive gentleness. On the morning of the fourth day the fever was wholly subdued; and, as the early breeze from the sea blew into the cave, the breast of the Giant seemed labouring with a new emotion; his bosom gently heaved and heaved, as broad and gentle as the distant wave. And then his eyes grew softer and softer, and at length melted into floods of thanksgiving tears.

And Zim knelt beside the Giant—knelt, and himself gave thanks for the precious bounty, the teaching beneficence, of such tears; for he knew that they came from the Giant's heart. Grateful Nature had smitten the stone, and it gushed forth healing water.

And then the little island folk began to crowd into the den, the news of the change in the Giant having passed from mouth to mouth. And the Giant turned his looks upon them; and his former sullen, rugged face was softened and refined by smiles. And the islanders, wondering at the marvel, uttered prayers and gave praises to Zim. Now, who so great as Zim—the good Zim—the mighty Zim?

And days pass by, and every day brings strength and gentleness to the Giant; and every day takes with it some savage trace, some harsh and angry line. The storm of brutal passions that had darkened the features of Bakkuk was gradually dispelled, and simple goodness dawned throughout. Long and painful was the labour of the Doctor Dwarf, resolved to teach the Giant; who, from signs, grew into the use and knowledge of articulate sounds; and still his outward aspect became softer, gentler, with every acquitted task.

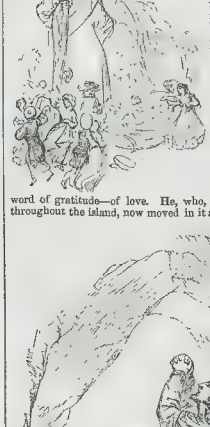
When Bakkuk had sufficiently mastered words whereby to attempt a revelation of his thoughts, Zim sought to know the Giant's history. How came he on the island? Where had he dwelt before? What his condition? And then Bakkuk would press his head with his hands; and, for awhile, pore dreamily upon the ground; then cast disordered looks into the heavens; then throw apart his arms, as though despairingly he would scatter the clouds that darkened him. No; he remembered nothing—nothing distinct. He would smile, and clap his hands at the murmur of the sea. And when Zim made the Giant place a shell to his ear, he listened and listened, and smiles crept over his face; and his eyes softened at the sound; and then he placed the shell at his heart, as though it spoke to that.

But the wonder of Bakkuk—his marvel of marvels—was a little child. He would hold his breath with awe, when Zim brought him his little son, that would stand in the Giant's palm, and laugh up in his huge face, softened into reverence and love. And Bakkuk would compare the child's arm with his own; compare finger with finger; and then laugh, and then look sad; and then new affection for the little one would gleam in the Giant's eyes. Then again and again he would wish to throw himself upon the earth, that he might worship Zim; who ever reproved the Giant, teaching him by his own motion to look into the heavens and pray.

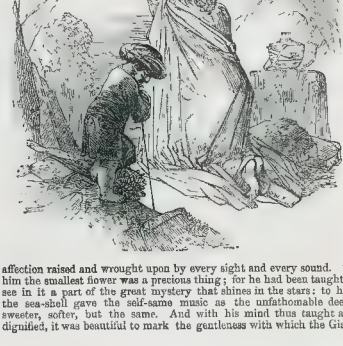
For many months Bakkuk remained in the cave, and was fed by the labour of the islanders, who—so willingly were they guided by the counsels of Zim—cheerfully worked for the savage; nay, sometimes stinted themselves, that Bakkuk might have his mighty fill. And still Zim taught his pupil, every week advancing: taught him the frame of the globe; its bones of rock and stone—its flesh of earth—its outward verdure. So taught him the beautiful mystery of a flower, that the Giant would look upon the simplest bud with all the awe and reverence that the savage brings to the foulest idol: taught him the fabric of the heavens, with the rising and the setting of the sun; taught him to know the stars as they came glittering forth; taught him to know the motion of the moon as she swam into the firmament.

And every lesson, we say, brought its added light, that, from the mind of the Giant, shone in his face, and gave to him the beauty of love and gentleness. And Bakkuk learned to know the wonders about him as only the shadows of a greater wonder—learned to listen to the beating of his heart only as an instrument whose every throb told of a nearer and a nearer world.

CHAPTER V.



OVE—love for his teacher was of daily growth in the heart of the Giant. And great was the joy of Zim when he beheld his patient, controlled by the grateful impulse, cast himself upon his knees, and heard him utter prayers for his preserver; heard the poor, enfranchised monster pour forth thanksgiving for the blessings of his redemption. With every touch of truth, of knowledge, Bakkuk had received a ray of light, a look of gentleness; and when, at length he stood before the assembled people—what a holiday was that time of triumph!—his face was beautiful in its mingled look of power and peace; and his every word, a word of gratitude—of love. He, who, with brute license, had raged throughout the island, now moved in it as in a temple; his wonder, his



affection raised and wrought upon by every sight and every sound. To him the smallest flower was a precious thing; for he had been taught to see in it a part of the great mystery that shines in the stars: to him the sea-shell gave the self-same music as the unfathomable deep; sweeter, softer, but the same. And with his mind thus taught and dignified, it was beautiful to mark the gentleness with which the Giant

bore himself towards the little people of the island. It seemed that he had lost all sense of his surpassing bulk and strength, in humility and thankfulness towards his benefactors.

After a time, Zim led the Giant to the spot where, in his ignorance, he had thrown down houses and temples. When Bakkuk saw the ruins he blushed; and then begged to be taught, that night and day he might labour to restore them.

"In good time," said Zim, and then led him to the forest.

"It was here," said the Dwarf, "here that you sought the means of madness." And then, to the questions of the Giant, Zim recounted the story of Bakkuk's frenzy.

"Now, then," said the Giant, "let me pay recompense. Give me this place: let me labour here."

"It is an evil place," said Zim; "all men shun it: a place whose shadows are as griefs—whose dews are as misery."

"Give it me," cried the Giant. "You shall teach, and I will work."

"Be it so," said Zim. "I can answer for the people; do what you will."

Next morning, at sunrise, the Giant went forth to work in the forest. Before the sun had set, he had plucked up every tree, piling them in many a heap. Then he went before to the piles; and for days and days tended the flames, fanning them as they failed, and feeding them with new offerings. At length, that ill-boding forest lay in so much dust upon the earth—the ground scathed and mortified by fire. Great was the rejoicing of the islanders, when they beheld the sun fall upon the earth so late deformed and blotted by that fatal wood.

The Giant's next task was to till the land. That land, redeemed from evil, should be his first offering to his benefactors. Corn should grow there, and his heart would rejoice and melt at the harvest. And so, indeed, it happened. Bakkuk, instructed by Zim, laboured early and late; and—how quick the seasons passed!—many a broad acre was covered with golden corn; corn of larger, fuller growth, than heretofore had flourished in the island. The Giant's harvest-home was, indeed, a holiday, and its memory held in celebration for many an age.

"Better to teach than to kill," said Zim, quietly, to the ancient doubter; as the Dwarf pointed to the large shocks of wheat sown, reaped, and piled by Bakkuk.

But there was no part of the island that did not bear some mark of the Giant's zeal and gratitude.

"We must have a star-tower," said Zim; "a mighty pile, from whose top we may better survey the heavens."

And Bakkuk quarried the marble, and carried the blocks; and, with his mighty force, laid stone upon stone, the brain of little Zim teaching and directing him. And when the tower was completed, Zim ascended to the top, taking with him the old sceptic. And as the stars trembled close above their heads, training down looks of peace and love, the doubter said—"Beautiful, beautiful stars! I could not have thought ye so glorious and so lovely."

And Zim replied, "You owe the knowledge to Bakkuk, without his help, this sight, in the fullness of its magnificence, had been denied you. Brother, I ask again, is it not better to teach than to kill?"

And thus the labours of the Giant filled the island with blessings; and the Giant was blessed in the reward of his labours—in the wages of respect and love he enjoyed of his masters. They had taught him the true dignity of life; and, whilst he ministered to their higher delights, they repaid him with gentleness and affection.

And at length, old, and very old, the Giant could no longer labour. His hair became as snow, and the light died in his eyes; and the old blind Giant was loved and cherished for the bygone days of his strength. He was, in his very helplessness, reverenced as the monument of departed vigour.

At length Bakkuk, the Giant, died. He died upon a hill, beneath the open sky, feeling, he said, though he saw them not, the stars upon his face.

And where Bakkuk was buried there grew a mighty banyan-tree—a tree in which the fancies of after-generations would see and trace the bones and sinews of the Giant; a tree that would give shelter and food to thousands. And, it is said, never did man seek the hospitality of its shade, or the nourishment of its fruit, that he did not bless the memory of the good Giant, that he did not think with love and tenderness upon the Doctor Dwarf.

BLACK-AND-ALL-BLACK.

A LEGEND OF THE PADEREEN MARE.

RELATED ON A CHRISTMAS EVE, BY AN OLD SENACHIE.

BY W. CARLETON.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY WEIR.

Poor Paddy Phats! I remember the little man like yesterday, and think I see him waddling along, making two parenthetical curves with his broad, flat feet, precisely after the manner of a duck, whose gait, or going his very much resembled; and, for this reason, he was never known by any other name than that of "Duck-foot." Poor Paddy was a very worthy little fellow, exceedingly civil, obliging, and good-natured; full of fun and drollery, and a perfect miser in everything relating to truth. He insisted that truth was a commodity much too valuable for general use, and that any man who possessed it ought by all means to keep it to himself, and communicate as little of it, in his conversation and dealings with the world, as possible. "What," he would exclaim, "is tellin' truth to the *boys* you meet, both man and women, but throwin' pearls before swine, and settin' them, besides, a bad example?" In accordance with this principle, he economised it to such a notorious degree, that not a single sort of his acquaintance for a moment dreamt of expecting it from him: and whenever any person had related an anecdote, or told a story that set all credibility at defiance, he was gratified by the compliment of being told that that was one of Paddy Phats's.

Paddy, in addition to this parsimonious use of truth, possessed also a snug

and comfortable relish for the good things of this life; and if there was one little delicacy in it which he loved better than another, it was a bit of mutton, in a quiet and unobtrusive way. It is true, he farmed no land, with the exception of a small garden, and kept no sheep; but, notwithstanding his disdain of agriculture and pasturage, he always contrived, somehow, to be able to treat himself without anything like ostentation, we must admit—to a tidy little joint of mutton. We know that there was a good deal of speculation abroad, as to who the fortunate individual could have been who stood to him in the capacity of butcher. Speculation here, however, as well as in many other affairs of our life, continued woefully at fault, and Paddy's butcher remained anonymous to the last. This, indeed, was the more surprising, inasmuch as we can assure the reader that many earnest antiquarian researches were made for the discovery of that important secret. It was supposed that Paddy must have had some private and insecurable crypts in his house or garden, the knowledge of which would have possessed much interest to those who were publicly engaged in the science of discovery at the time. We fear, however, that the cause of failure was altogether the fault of these antiquarians themselves; for, whenever they approached Paddy's house and garden, for the purpose of instituting these archæological investigations, they were foolish enough to dress themselves in the garb of police officers, in order to impress him with a belief that they were sanctioned by Government authority—a fact which induced Paddy to guard his own secret with tenfold caution. And in this he succeeded. Many interesting osteological relics they certainly were fortunate enough to get by digging in his garden, and a good deal of shorn peltry, to which Paddy made them heartily welcome; but, as to the name of the butcher whom he patronised, it remains, like that of Junius, a profound secret down to the present day.

Paddy was also remarkable as a Senachie, or story-teller; and, when not employed in negociating with his butcher, there could be no pleasanter companion in the chimney-corner nor in a wake-house, of a winter's night. Many a tale and anecdote, seasoned with his own peculiar unction, have we listened to in both places from his lips. It mattered not how great and startling was the fiction which Paddy heard in his intercourse with the world, he was always able at once, by the extraordinary force and prodigality of his invention, to make it appear as nothing. For instance, we remember once to have heard, one winter's evening, at our own happy hearth, a neighbour of ours, and of his also, stating that he recollected his father having in his possession a beautiful walking-stick, made of a stalk of heather! This thumper was received by the company present with shouts of laughter, the only exception being Paddy, who pretended never to doubt any fiction, no matter how extravagant.

"Oh! Tom," said we to Peter Sunonyeus, for such was the name of the narrator, "don't think we can swallow *that*."

"Indeed, then," observed Paddy, "he's tellin' yez nothing but the truth." For be it known that Paddy was liberal enough to support all rivals who opposed him, and generally indorsed their lies in such a manner as to make them perfectly ridiculous. "It's truth," said Paddy; "I seen the stick he talks of. And by the same token, Tom," he added, "you forgot to tell them that your father (God be merciful to him!), whenever he happened to go a long journey, always carried his razor, shaving-box, and a change of linen in the head of it. I mention the linen, bekaise this daicent man wore it *very fine* in his day, Tom, *especially during warm weather*" (by which he meant that Peter's father seldom wore any). "Talkin' of heather, however," he proceeded, "brings to my mind a discovery my father made when I was a mere chap. He planted two stalks of heather in our own garden, and in the course of about five and twenty years they were two of as purty trees as you could wish to see. My father God forgive him, he often did foolish things—was buildin' an inside kiln at the time, and what did he do, but cuts them down in order to make summer beams of them for the kiln?" Summer beams were two or more large beams placed over the kiln-pot, and which were traversed in an opposite direction, or, to speak more plainly, crossed by a number of removable ribs, which again were covered with straw; over which was spread the oats, in order to be dried by the heat of the fire from below. This description of kiln, which has now nearly if not altogether disappeared, has been replaced by that of sheet iron studded with holes; and again he went on: "That remimbers me of what I'm goin' to mention. My grandfather (God be good to him!) or my great-grandfather (the heavens be his bed!) once planted a tree in a field of ours when we lived in the town of Sky. Well now, do you know that that tree grew to a great size. However, *it took the drop*" (*i. e.* received the rain through a hole in the bark) "just where the branches divided from the trunk, and in the course of time the body inside the bark rotted out of it, and left nothing to keep it up but the bark itself. It was as large a tree now as you'd wish to see I remember myself, when I was a shot of a boy about eighteen or nineteen, we was breakin' a horse; and whenever there came a wet day I used to ride him inside the tree, and gallop him round, wavin' a long whip about my head all the time, but never could touch the bark. The time our house and outhouses were all burned, we lived in it till they were built again, an' had plenty of stablin' and other room for the cattle."

"And what became of the bark, Paddy?"

"The King hearin' of its great size, sent for it, and got three or four of the portiest ships that ever crossed salt water built out of it; and from that day to this, every ship built upon the same plan, in honour of the truth I'm tellin' you, was ordhered to be called a *Bark*. That horse, indeed, that I broke in, it was the best horse we ever had, barrin' his twin brother; and they were so well matched, that no one was ever able to say which was the best at anything. The name of the one was Whiskey, and the other Brandy; and sure it was upon them that that fine merry tune was made, that's known by the name of 'Whiskey and Brandy' to this day. Now that I'm spakin' about them, I'll tell you a thing my father did wid them, that he won a trifle of money by. He laid a wager wid a neighbour of his—one Pat's Flounather—that he would plough more wid the same two horses than the oth r would with the best three couple he could procure within the bounds of the whole parish. Well, to make a long story short, they met—but I forgot to tell you that the choice of the ground was to be left to my father; and what kind of soil should he pitch upon, but the side of one of the roughest mountains in the whole country. It was all full of stones and heathery hillocks; and as the saison happened to be Midsummer, the horses dashed on at sich a rate, and knocked so much fire out o' the stones, that by the time they had been about three-quarthers of an hour at work, the whole mountain, which was as dry as powder, became one sheet of flame, and upwards of four hundred acres of it was burned and reclaimed afterwards, and my father got a handsome present from the landlord. Well and good; but that's not all of it. My father on his way home happened to suck down a drap of poteen at a sheebeen-house, and his spirits got up in such a way, that by the time he reached the town of Aughnacloy, he took it into his head to propose another wager, that he would turn a furrow up the centhre of the street. Now all the world knows that the main street of Aughnacloy is one of the widest and best paved, considerin' the size of the town, in the three kingdoms. Well, at all events, he came in from the Trough side; and when he got as far as Mill-street, he enthers the plough, and touches up 'Whiskey and Brandy.'"

Here Paddy feigned a disposition to stop, for the roguish purpose of stimulating curiosity.

"Well, Paddy, and what happened then?"

"Augh!" said Paddy, with assumed indifference, "nothing to talk of. The horses danced up Tullyhogue, my brother himself, of coorse, handlin' the plough; and at such a rate they went, and put their shoulthers to it in such style, that the pavin' stones, every one of them as large as sixpenny loaves, flew off to the right and to the left, and shivered the windows to pieces on both sides as they went along. When he had got half the length of the street, the townspeople came out on seein' what was the occasion of it, and offered to make him up a sum of money if he'd go no farther. My father, who was as stiff as they were stout, said he should win his wager. They then offered to double the amount of the wager on him, which they did, and on that account he went no farther. The glaziers of Aughnacloy made him a present of a silver snuff-box, and hoped that he'd soon make another wager of the same kind."

"But, Paddy," we asked, "didn't you shoot a great salmon some years ago? Will you tell us about that?"

"No," replied Paddy, gravely, "I shot no *great* salmon."

"Well, some big fish or other, at any rate."

"I never shot any big fish, but I once did my endeavours to shoot a salmon; and I'll tell you how it came about:—I was out, one day, shootin'; and it so happened that I found myself run short of shot. I was walkin' up the side of the Blackwather, and it was one evenin' in the month of September, and, happenin' to look into the river, I seen what I thought a middlin'-sized fish. It was purty high up near the surface; and it struck me, that if I had any shot in my gun, I might have a chance of it—in regard that I had often shot middlin' fair fish in size, say about 56 lb. or so. Well, I looked about me, and scratched my head; and what did I spy beside me but a fine thorn-bush, loaded wid beautiful large haws. I'll carry it, thought I; and, as the thought struck me, I pulled down a handful or two, and put them into my gun instead of shot. The salmon remained still in the same place, only a little nearer to the surface of the wather. At all events, I banged at it: but whether I hit it or not, was more than I could say at the time. At any rate, it was about eight or nine years afther wards that I was passin' along the same river, and seein' a beautiful whitethorn three, wid a blackbird singin' on it, I made for the white churn-staff bleaching in its branches, I thought nothing of the matther, and was passin' on; when, to my great amazement, I found that the thorn three was coming along wid me; and what made the thing more remarkable, it was goin' against the stream too, as I was myself. Well, to be sure, I began to feel timorous, and think it might be a fairy thorn, when, on lookin' close into the wather, what does I see but an immense fish, havin' a thorn tree in full blossom growin' out of his back! I then remembered the haws, and the shot I had made them into years before, and, as it was now near the bank, I jumps upon its back, and, seizin' upon the churn-staff, I broke the skull of it at the first whack. When measured, it was a purty good size, too, about sixteen feet long, and five wide: and little I thought, when I put the charge of haws into it, that ever they'd grow into a thorn tree out of its back. Indeed, that was as curious a shot as ever I made. But what was very odd, we had a great crop of blackbirds in the tree; and when I reared them, which I did, the devil a thing God pardon me for swearin'—could keep them out of the wather: they swam and dived like so many ducks, and no wondher, for, to tell you the truth, every one o' them was wobfoot d'."

"Well, but Paddy," we would say, "won't you tell us about the race between Black-and-all-Black and the Padereen Mare?"

Paddy, in general, made no reply to this, but took a whiff of the pipe in silence, after which he usually commenced the legend, something in the following manner:—

"There was once a race-horse, and some said it was in consequence of his colour that he was called Black-and-all-Black, whilst others said it was owing to a worse cause than that. Be this as it may, the raven's wing wasn't smoother or blacker than his skin; for you had only to look at it, and you'd see the whole country round you the same as in a lookin'-glass, and that, I suppose, was what made the people say that he had quicksilver in his veins. This 'Black-and-all-Black' was the admiration of every one who ever seen him. It was said he was swifter than the wind, and that he could run on a dead level, as fast as the crow could fly. At all events, one thing was well known on all sides, which was that no horse ever had a chance with him in racin'; and, indeed, when you come to understand everythin', you wont wonder at that."

"Why so, Paddy? what was there so wondherful in that? The horse was sompler than any other horse, and that wasn't extraordinary, sure?"

Paddy gave the speaker a look of calm and withering contempt, after which he puffed away the smoke from his dudeen and gravely proceeded:—

"You see there was an ould squire in the neighbourhood, a mimber of the Hellfire Club—the Lord guard us! and the same squire was so roguish and wicked, that no one ever made a bargain wid him that wasn't taken in. In spite of all his cheating, however, he was always poor; for, indeed, it's no lie to say that he went along upon the true Irish principle of livin' upon three times his income, for there's no man alive can watch an Irishman at *that*. This squire, whose name was Gunpowdher George, drank, and swore, and gambled, kept hunthers and hounds, and other cattle that shall be nameless; and the general opinion was that he had a crust of sin upon his sowl a foot thick. That, however, 's neither here nor there. At any rate, one morning he found himself hard pressed for money fairly run aground, and he took it into his head to sell himself to the devil—the Lord save and guard us from the dirty beast! and, accordingly, the bargain was struck; George signed the agreement wid three drops of his own blood, and everything went on well enough till the ould boy began to make enquiries into his character, when he found it was a regular bite, and that George had taken him in as well as he did every one else that had dealings wid him. The ould fellow was nettled, you may be sure, to find himself outdone, and thought he'd appeal to George's generosity to let him out of the bargain."

"What timptation came over me," says he to himself, "to buy sich a precious piece of goods at sich a price, an article that I was sure of in any case at the long-run."

"Accordingly, he went to George, and began to spake him as fair as he could.

"George," says he, 'I'll go down on my two knees to you if you'll only let me out o' this bargain.'

"'Are you there?' said George, laughing.

"'Troth I am,' says the other, 'and it's a shamed face I carry in regard to this unfortunate transaction betwen us. Nobody will place dependence in me for the future when it's known that I am honester than Gunpowdher George. My name and character's gone for ever,' says he.

"'So you *are* there?' said George again, still laughing.

"'I am,' said the other; 'and a purty figure I cut here.'

"'And the greater rogue's there,' says George; 'and it's a proud man I am to think that I have outdone you.'

"George had a gun in his hand as he spoke, and just at the moment a beautiful white pigeon flew near where he was standing. He put the gun to his shoulder, covered the bird, and was about to fire, when he checked himself. 'Pass on, poor bird,' says he; 'for once in my life I'll spare the innocent.'

"Satan got back in the ould way upon the words; for you see there was mercy and kindness to the harmless and moffensive in them.

"'George,' says he, changing his mind, 'let the bargain stay as it is; it must stand good. I'll perform my part of it; and I'll take care that you shall perform yours.'

"George laid his fore-finger along his nose, gave him a grin, and desired him, as the weather was could, to go and take air o' the fire.

"Now you see the nation I mintion the bargain betwen these honest creatures is this: it was almost immediately afterwards that Black-and-all-Black made his appearance in that part of the country. There was great mysthery about him; nobody knew where he came from; nobody ever saw where he went to; nor could anybody tell what became of him after the race was over: instead of that, he seemed to vanish like the shadow of an April cloud when the sun suddenly bursts out in the sky. However, as was known, wherever this wondherful horse was, there was Gunpowdher George too, although he didn't pretend to be his owner. The same he won upon him, however, were beyant all count, for no horse had any chance at all wid him. He was as black as night; his jockey, too, was dressed in black; the saddle, bridle, stirrups, and stirrup-irons were all black; and it was said by thousands, that when he was going at full flight the fire was seen to come out of his mouth, and he touched the ground so lightly that the sharpest ear could not hear the sound of his fut."

"Now it so happened, that, at the time I'm spakin' of, there was livin' in the same parish wid Gunpowdher George and this name he got bekaise he was the greatest fighter in all that part of the country, barring Fighting Fitzgerald himself, that fought forty-four duels: and, by the same token, no person could become a mimber of the Hellfire Club that hadn't killed two men in a challenge. Well, there lived, as I was saying, a priest in the same parish w.d George, named Father M'Sod, who owned such a racer that never had been beaten any more than Black-and-all-Black. This mare had no name at the time; but, whenever she ran, no doubt she left all those horses that ran against her little chance. She did not appear, however, until some time after Black-and-all-Black had the country to himself; and she was looked upon now as the general that had any chance against him. All the kingdom was loud for a trial of speed between them; and, as Gunpowdher George met Father M'Sod, one day, he challenged the white mare to a trial wid Black-and-all-Black.

were both going in the same direction, that is, towards Father M'Sod's house; when George asked his reverence to let him get a sight of his famous mare. The priest nodded towards the stable, and told the other he might go in if he liked. George, accordingly, went in; but sorra a white mare was there for him, nor anything but the priest's hay back that he always rode to the chapel, as well as to the christenings and stations of the parish. There was an empty stall, to be sure, but never a thing could he see but a white pigeon sittin' upon the top of the rack.

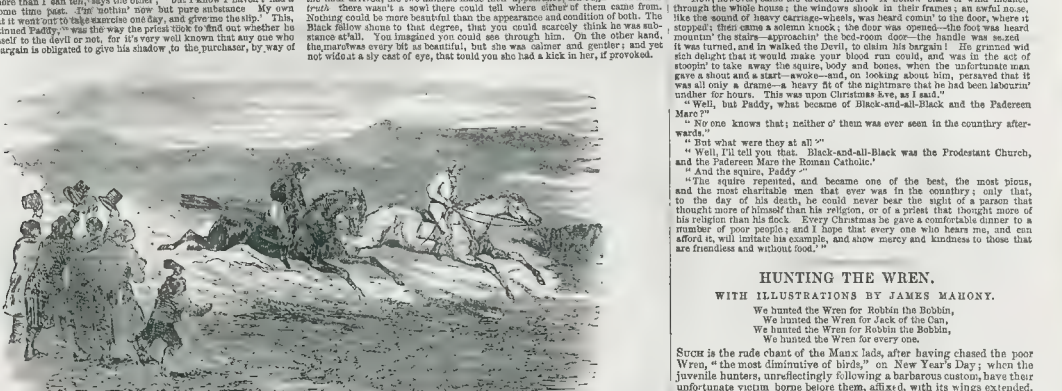
"'Father M'Sod,' says he, on joinin' his reverence in the house, 'this wonderful mare isn't in the stable.'

"The priest said nothing, only asked him to take a glass of wine, which the other agreed to; but—*Ah, this is truth*—the priest, you see, was in the habit of making the sign of the blessed cross over everything he either ate or drank, or dreamt of by night. The people, he thought, were walkin' about in some happy land, where there appeared to be neither care nor sorrow, but where all were filled with pleasure and delight. It was covered with lovely groves and rose-bows, beautiful rivers ran through it, and multitudes of happy beings walkin' along their green banks. Altogether, the sight wrung his heart when he compared it wid the terrible place that was preparin' for himself. On rubbin' his eyes, however, it all vanished, and he saw nothing but the beautiful milk-white mare, as she stood pretty and quietly before him. He then looked up to the top of the rack, after the white pigeon, but, whatever had become of it, he saw that it was no longer there.

"In the mane time, the races were comin' on; and it had gone abroad like wildfire over the whole country that the *Padereen* Mare (for so his reverence had christened her) was to run against Black-and-all-Black, that had beaten and distanced every horse that was ever put against him. Nothing, indeed, could siquil the state the country was in upon the subject. The Protestants all supported Black-and-all-Black, and se stuck like glory to the priest and the *Padereen* Mare. In truth, to tell yez the truth, the race and all the wagers depindin' on it took a religious turn; and it was said, that, if the mare had been a horse, his reverence would have called him 'The Cardinal,' for it appears, by all accounts, that some of the cardinals have a good beauty, and can go over a piece of rough ground with a very light foot, glory be to God! At all events, the bets and wagers were beyant count. All that part of the kingdom was in a blaze about it. The leadin' men on both sides, who were all well up to trap, were as active as lamp-lighters in makin' preparations for the great day that was to decide this wonderful race. The people could not sleep in their beds for it. Guid men raved upon it; young men, when they *did* sleep, dreamt of it instead of dreaming about their sweethearts: and the girls were as bad and as mad on'the other side; for, instead of dreaming of their bachelors, as they ought to have done, they dreamt only of the great race between Black-and-all-Black and the Padereen Mare. The very children had a mighty waistin for Bobby-horses, and ran races against each other in the names of the two celebrated cattle I am talking of.

"At last the day came. Such crowds—such thousands upon thousands as flocked to the race-course, were never seen at a race-course before or since. Two or three races went off, but nobody troubled their heads about them.

"'Where's Black-and-all-Black? Where's the *Padereen* Mare?' was the cry in every one's month. *This* race was to come off at two o'clock: and exactly as the hour arrived, the two animals made their appearance, although—*and that is truth*—there wasn't a sowl there could tell where either of them came from. Nothing could be more beautiful than the appearance and condition of both. The Black fellow shone to that degree, that you could scarcely think he was substance at'all. You imagined you could see through him. On the other hand, the mare was every bit as beautiful, but she was rather slimmer and gentler; and yet not wid out a sly cast of eye, that tould you she had a kick in her, if provoked.



"When the second bell was rung, the two jockeys went down to the scales to be weighed; Quagswobbler George accompanyin' Black-and-all-Black and his jockey, whilst Father M'Sod attended the mare and hers. The black jockey was exactly the weight—not a scrapin either more or less; but it so happened, hat the other was about three ounces light.

"'The worst o,' said the squire; 'three ounces is a great deal in a race like this. I have myself a pair of horses so aiquil in speed and bottom, that the weight of the kay of the stable is enough to make either of them beat the other. Thank you for nothing, Father M'Sod; make up the weight, sir.'

"Father M'Sod put his hand in his pocket, and pulling out his beads, hung them about his jockey's neck, and lo and behold you they just made him the exact weight! The race was to be a four-mile one, the best of three heats. The squire had bet all he was worth in the world upon his favourite, barrin' one or-two, and that he wished to keep for a rainy day. At length the two animals came to the start—got the word, and off they flew like the wind. By all accounts Black-and-all-Black's feet scarcely touched the ground. There he went—coal black far ahead of the mare; and it was thought at first that he would double distance her wid ease.

"'Am I doin' it purty?' said the horse to his rider."

"'Why, Paddy, said one of his audience, do you mane to say that the horse spoke?'

"'To be sure, I mane to say it,' replied Paddy; "isn't it well known he did sure the song tells you that."*

"'Am I doin' it purty?' asked the horse.

"'Beautiful,' said the jockey; 'and better than that; you're goin' it all to pieces. The fire's in you, my blackbird. It'll be a double distance against her at the least.'

"'Something's wrong, for all that,' replied the horse; 'I feel the wind goin out of me, and you're getting heavier and heavier at every stride I make.'

"'Be Gad, you're beginning to fight it shy, sure enough,' replied the jockey. 'Move on: by the powdhers o' war she's creepin' up!'

"'It's not *Padereen*,' said the horse; 'they'll be the death and disgrace o' me. However, here goes for a rush, at all events.'

"'More pewer,' said his jockey, as he pushed him on.

"The black racer, however, showed great bottom; he increased his speed, came in a good way first, and the Padereen Mare barely saved her distance.

"The course was now in an uproar. All the backers of Black-and-all-Black were on the high horse wid delight. There was no end to the wagers they made and the odds offered. The quiet betted like the rest, and last estate, his last acre, nice coat on his back, the shoes to his feet, and the hat on his head.

"'Come,' said he, patting the horse on the neck; 'if you don't win this, you leave me a ragged man, with neither sou nor bawbee that I can call my own. Put your right foot foremost, my boy, and tell them you'll see them when you come back, but not till then.'

"The friends of the Padereen Mare, on the other hand, weren't a bit cast down. They saw that, although the horse ran away from her at the beginning, she gained upon him at the close, and at any rate saved her distance. Father M'Sod had crowds comin' to consult him as to what they should do. His reverence, however, gave them a knowin' wink, and only said '*Na bocklish*. Take all the bets you get.' This gave them courage, and the betting was a miracle to see.

"Well, they started for the second heat, and off went Black-and-all-Black as if he had wings, and off went the beautiful Padereen neck for neck beside him. A rouk! There was no runnin' away from her now. It wasn't run she did, but fly. As the horse, he outdid all his former doin's; but go as he would, there was the darlin' at his side. The day was dark—oh, this is truth!—and what do you think was seen? Why, then, I'll tell yez. As the horse flew along so they could hardly keep up wid him, the people were amazed, astonished, and frightened to see that he left a train of deep red fire behind him, whilst the mare, on the other hand, left behind her a beautiful line of light. Oh, you needn't shake your heads; it's gospel I'm tellin' down to yez. If I was a man in the habit of tellin' things that never happened, you might misdoubt me—but you all know that as I said, it's only gospel I dale in.

"At all events, devil a one of the horses but did his best—and wonders, how somever there was that against him that he couldn't outdo. On their way back the winnin' post, the mare, to the admiration of all, shot before him wid the end of a cannon-ball, leaving him hard set to save his distance; but save it he did, and, between ourselves, it was as much as he could do.

"And now may be the coorse didn't become mad in airnest. That bout was over, and, so far, they wereeven—the mare beatin' him about the same distance he bet her at first. This was the first time that ever Black-and-all-Black was overcome; and the beautiful mare was kissed and hugged by men, women, and childre, whilst the Protestants showed very long faces, and began to tremble for their money.

"'Come,' he went on, 'I'll bet five thousand pounds against all you're worth in the world, if you have the spirit.'

"To make a long story short, the wager was drawn up on paper, signed by each, and witnessed by Father White's curate, who had just returned from a sick call.

"'I suppose your mare has been out takin' her gallop,' said the squire; 'and, as it's likely she has returned, I'll have a peep into the stable again before I go.'

"'To be,' said the priest, 'and I myself will go with you.'

"On entering the stable, sure enough, there she was—a milk-white beauty that the world could not surpass. Not like Black-and-all-Black, her eye was mild and clear; there was a small frown there, too, like that of roses; her skin shone like ivory; and what was most wonderful, when the squire looked into it, he thought he saw one of the most beautiful countries that ever was seen or dreamt of by man. The people, he thought, were walkin' about in some happy land, where there appeared to be neither care nor sorrow, but where all were filled with pleasure and delight. It was covered with lovely groves and rose-bows, beautiful rivers ran through it, and multitudes of happy beings walkin' along their green banks. Altogether, the sight wrung his heart when he compared it wid the terrible place that was preparin' for himself. On rubbin' his eyes, however, it all vanished, and he saw nothing but the beautiful milk-white mare, as she stood pretty and quietly before him. He then looked up to the top of the rack, after the white pigeon, but, whatever had become of it, he saw that it was no longer there

"In the mane time, the races were comin' on; and it had gone abroad like wildfire over the whole country that the *Padereen* Mare (for so his reverence had christened her) was to run against Black-and-all-Black, that had beaten and distanced every horse that was ever put against him. Nothing, indeed, could siquil the state the country was in upon the subject. The Protestants all supported Black-and-all-Black, and se stuck like glory to the priest and the *Padereen* Mare. In truth, to tell yez the truth, the race and all the wagers depindin' on it took a religious turn; and it was said, that, if the mare had been a horse, his reverence would have called him 'The Cardinal,' for it appears, by all accounts, that some of the cardinals have a good beauty, and can go over a piece of rough ground with a very light foot, glory be to God! At all events, the bets and wagers were beyant count. All that part of the kingdom was in a blaze about it. The leadin' men on both sides, who were all well up to trap, were as active as lamp-lighters in makin' preparations for the great day that was to decide this wonderful race. The people could not sleep in their beds for it. Guid men raved upon it; young men, when they *did* sleep, dreamt of it instead of dreaming about their sweethearts: and the girls were as bad and as mad on'the other side; for, instead of dreaming of their bachelors, as they ought to have done, they dreamt only of the great race between Black-and-all-Black and the Padereen Mare. The very children had a mighty waistin for Bobby-horses, and ran races against each other in the names of the two celebrated cattle I am talking of.

"At last the day came. Such crowds—such thousands upon thousands as flocked to the race-course, were never seen at a race-course before or since. Two or three races went off, but nobody troubled their heads about them.

"'Where's Black-and-all-Black? Where's the *Padereen* Mare?' was the cry in every one's month. *This* race was to come off at two o'clock: and exactly as the hour arrived, the two animals made their appearance, although—*and that is truth*—there wasn't a sowl there could tell where either of them came from. Nothing could be more beautiful than the appearance and condition of both. The Black fellow shone to that degree, that you could scarcely think he was substance at'all. You imagined you could see through him. On the other hand, the mare was every bit as beautiful, but she was rather slimmer and gentler; and yet not wid out a sly cast of eye, that tould you she had a kick in her, if provoked.

"Well, and off they went; but, if their speed was great before, it was wonderful now. Nothing like it was ever seen or dreamt of. Padereen, the darlin' o' the world, shot before him, and gained on him at every stride. At long last, as they were on their return, she set out at a new pace; and, before he knew where he was, she passed the winnin'-post, leaving him two distances behind—so that she beat him by a double distance, and won this great and extraordinary race. But what was most amazin' was this the fire that came from Black-and-all-Black in the last heat used to flame out terribly at times, but by degrees it became less and less, and darker and darker, until at last it disappeared altogether, and ended only in smoke, that smelled very strongly of brimstone; whilst the light that the beautiful Padereen left behind her grew larger and larger, and brighter and brighter, until, when she came home to the winning-post, she was surrounded by a brightness so great that the people were hardly able to see her. Now, yez needn't laugh; for if I tould yez a word of pure gospel to-night, *this is it.*

"Well, when the Prodestants found that their great favourite was *bet*, there was no keepin' them widin bounds. They rushed in crowds to revenge themselves on the horse that had so completely deceived and ruined them. They might as well spare themselves the trouble, however; go where they might, and search where they might, there was no Black-and-all-Black to be found. It seemed as if the earth had swallowed both him and his rider. Ay, and it was the very same case wid the Padereen Mare. When her frinds, that had won such oceans of money by her, strove to get near her, to pat and hug and kiss her as a friend, she too could n't be seen, any more than her jockey. While they were all looking for her a white pigeon rose from the crowd, and flew away in the direction of the priest's house. Well and good although it was anything but that for the mare, he, rode homewards, a ruined man, and broken-hearted. That very night at midnight—and it was upon a Christmas Eve—the Devil, Lord be about us! was to come for him; and how to act, or what to do, he knew not no more than the man in the moon and water.

"'There is no hope for me,' says he; 'I see nothing but destruction before me. I may as well despair at once. What an unfortunate doom is mine! I led a life of pleasure, and yet it wasn't quite a sinful one, for you can any man have that violates the commandments of God, and is an enemy to his kind? Many a happy heart I might have made by my riches: but, instead of that, what did I do but scatter misery, and shame, and sorrow around me.'

"Just as he had spoken the last words, a white pigeon flew towards him and lit upon his right shoulder

"'Don't despair,' said the pigeon, 'but repent. I know that Satan is to come for you at midnight. He is now on his way home, you must pass the priest's door; call on him, and let him be with you when Satan comes, and you have a chance yet. But if every one should desart you, I won't, provided you repent. I am kept back your hand from the defenceless and the innocent, and that's a proof that your heart is not *all* evil.' After saying this, i iflew away, and left him to pursue his journey. Well, he did so; he called upon the priest; and, in order to have two strings to his bow, he called also on the parson. He told them both his circumstances, and mentioned especially the visitor he was to have at midnight, and the cause of the visit. The parson was the man he called on first; and havin' mentioned his business, together with his intention of having the priest also, that worthy gentleman, who was drinkin' his wine after dinner, said, 'I have always been maintainin' a warfare against Satan and his works; but my hand kept back your hand from the defenceless and the innocent, and that's a proof that your heart is not *all* evil.' After saying this, i iflew away, and left him to pursue his journey. Well, he did so; he called upon the priest; and, in order to have two strings to his bow, he called also on the parson. He told them both his circumstances, and mentioned especially the visitor he was to have at midnight, and the cause of the visit. The parson was the man he called on first; and havin' mentioned his business, together with his intention of having the priest also, that worthy gentleman, who was drinkin' his wine after dinner, said, 'I have always been maintainin' a warfare against Satan and his works; but my stronghold against him is the pulpit. To meet him face to face would be—them!—to give him aiquil terms. I could not think, my friend, of doing that—he is every way unworthy of it. Besides, I have another still more serious objection: you are calling in the aid of that Papist priest. Now, I tell you that, in attempting to save your soul by connecting myself with an idolator, I would run a great risk of losing my own. Besides, I should miss my pulpit cushion; for you don't know, my friend, how the energetic thumping of a pulpit cushion carries fear and dismay into the spirit of Satan; it makes him, in fact, quake in his fingers into his ears. No, my friend, excuse me; not that—ahem!—I fear the comin' to personal encounter with him—hem!—I am not, I trust, a cowardly soldier; but I

* Paddy was quite correct. The victory gained by the famous Padereen Mare over Black-and-all-Black was celebrated in a song which was once very popular in Ireland. In that production, as in Homer, both the horse and the mare were represented, not only as speaking to their respective jockies, but as holding a hot polemical controversy during the race, in which, by the way, the horse was certainly beaten. We may observe that in Ireland the people have a strong and a surprisingly ready tendency to allegorise, and to give any legend at least a possible air of it a polemical hue. We remember being present at a race where a horse called "Dan O'Connell" ran against another named "Peacemaker;" but the people on that occasion did not look upon "Dan" as a mere common horse, but immediately allegorised him into the representative of a principle, an embodiment of their religious and political feelings.

HUNTING THE WREN.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JAMES MAHONY.

We hunted the Wren for Robbin the Bobbin,
We hunted the Wren for Jack of the Can,
We hunted the Wren for Robbin the Bobbin,
We hunted the Wren for every one.

Such is the rude chant of the Manx lads, after having chased the poor Wren, "the most diminutive of birds," on New Year's Day; when the juvenile hunters, unreflectingly following a barbarous custom, have their unfortunate victim borne before them, affixed, with its wings extended, to the top of a pole, the company, out of the chimney-hood wall, form a circle, and dance to music especially provided for the occasion.

A tradition lies at the root of this ceremony. Once on a time, a fairy of uncommon beauty by the sweetness of her voice fascinated the men of the Isle of Man to follow her footsteps, till by degrees she led them into the sea, where they perished. At length, a knight-errant resolved on counteravailing the charms of the Syren; but, on attempting the task, and almost in the moment of success, the subtle minx took the form of a Wren, and escaped him. The evil-disposed fairy thus evaded instant destruction; but was, nevertheless, subjected to a spell, by which she was condemned, on every succeeding New Year's Day, to re-animate the form, with the definitive sentence that she must ultimately perish by human hand.

Elsewhere, Christmas Day and St. Stephen's Day are dedicated to this barbarous hunting. Aubrey, in his "Miscellanies," records that, at the last battle fought in the north of Ireland, between the Protestants and the Papists, in Glinsly, in the county of Donegal, "near the same place, a party of the Protestants had been surprised, sleeping, by the Popish Irish, were it not for several Wrens, that just awakened them by dancing and pecking on the drums as the enemy were approaching. For this reason the wild Irish mortally hate these birds to this day, killing them the 'Jove's servants,' and whipping them whenever they can catch them. They teach their children to thrust them full of thorns; you'll see sometimes, on holidays, a whole parish running like madmen, from hedge to hedge, a *Wren-hunting.*"

Alas, poor Wren! of what guilt wert thou the doer, in the state of pre-existence, that they race should thus have become the victims of a various superstition? For we read, that, not only in the Isle of Man and in Ireland, but in France likewise, this little bird is, in like manner, superstitiously sacrificed. Once, however, as name imports, it had been participant of better fortune. By the Druids it was esteemed the King of Birds, and of the augurs of old it was held to be the favourite. These distinctions, however, were fatal to its continued happiness. The superstitious respect shewn to it gave offence, it is said, "to our first Christian missionaries, and, by their commands, he is still hunted and killed by the peasants on Christmas Day; and on the following (St. Stephen's Day) he is carried about, hung by the leg in the centre of two hoops"—(such is the account given by Colonel Vallancy, in his "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis")—"crossing each other at right angles; and a procession made in every village, of men, women, and children, singing an Irish catch, importing him to be the King of all Birds."

By some authorities, the antipathy of the Irish to the Wren is connected with the invasion of the Danes, respecting whom a similar tale is told us by Aubrey of the Protestants.

Disputes among the learned have arisen touching the proper day of the Hunt—whether St. Stephen's or Christmas Day? The latter is that on which the Hunt now takes place, whilst the doggrel rhymes anent the Hunting, quoted, "good St. Stephen's Day" is that of merriment. Young and old join in the sport, as illustrated in the accompanying Sketch.

To the sport, the ceremony of the "Wren-bush" succeeds, wherein, as above stated, the feathered sacrifice is borne in funeral state from door to door. The bush is composed of holly and ivy, which deck, on Christmas Eve, the kitchen, the parlour, and the hall, and from which portions are contributed by rich and poor. "Bedecked with ribbons gay," the royal bird was, of old, borne aloft by selected attendants, and paraded in a processional group as picturesque as it was fantastical—hobby horses, fiery dragons, and rampant serpents, whisking terribly their tails about, having been amongst the accessories of the scene, to the intense enjoyment of the assembled crowd. But of these ancient honours the ceremony is now

"HUNTING THE WREN," AT CHRISTMAS.

ORIGIN OF HUNTING THE WREN.—THE BIRD AWAKING THE DANES.

HUNTING THE WREN AT CHRISTMAS.

sborn. It has dwindled down, we are told by a Correspondent, to "a gay affair;" but amongst the celebrators may yet be seen examples of the costumes of the last century, such as linger yet among the people. The still unextinguished wit, too, of the peasantry, with the usual incidents of Irish fun, frolic, dancing, and love-making, enliven the occasion.

"I can never forget," says our informant, "a visit from the 'Bush Boys' to the house of a dear relation. Upon making our appearance in the yard, we found such a group! such a clatter!—all seemed to have had but one thought—pure fun and merriment. All, from the crowing cock, the chuckling turkey (whose day had not yet arrived), the squalling pig, the hurraing and unfortunate multitude, up to the dancing squireen with his creaking whip, and the girls and children, created such an uproar as can only be imagined, not described. Meanwhile, the laughter-exciting Drolleen held forth his old stocking to receive the largess, and sang the following ditty:—

The Wren, the Wren,
The King of all birds
St. Stephen's day,
He was caught in the firs,
And, although he is little,
His family's great,
So arise, landlady,
And give us a treat.

And if you fill it
Of the small,
It will not do
For our boys at all;
But if you fill
It of the best,
We hope in heaven
Your soul may rest!

Oh, Mr. —— is a worthy man,
And to his house
We have brought
Our Wren
Sing holly, sing vy,
Sing ivy, sing holly—
And he'll give us a drop,
Just to drown melancholy.

"The recollection of the cordial welcome with which the 'Wren boys, sy, and girls too,' were greeted in the farmer's yard or at the landlord's porch, where the 'drop just to drown melancholy' was given by the landlady, or some young damsel of the house, with a kindliness of spirit that drew around them for the coming year the warm affections of their dependants, is still dear to many a heart. Of these the great mass of the crowd was constituted, who then and there sincerely offered up the fervent orison for the health and prosperity of the donors."

The office of the Drolleen on these occasions was a post of ambition and required divers qualifications. He must be the wittiest and readiest of the group, quick at repartee, armed at all points; for by the amount of his fun was regulated that of the *largesse*. The receipts were, of course, spent in the evening in a seasonable jollification, not omitting dance and song, and the sparkling eye of the merry colleens who had joined in the day's sport, willing to encourage the boys with an opportunity for "a bit of coortin'." This latter is carried on until Shrovetide, when the willing fair ones learn which of them must visit the bleak and dreary cliffs of Skillig on the old maid's penance, and which may seek the cosey little parlour of Father Tom, with its bright and cheerful fire, its bowl and benediction, and its kindly wishes for the future. Many such a merry Christmas! many such a happy New Year!

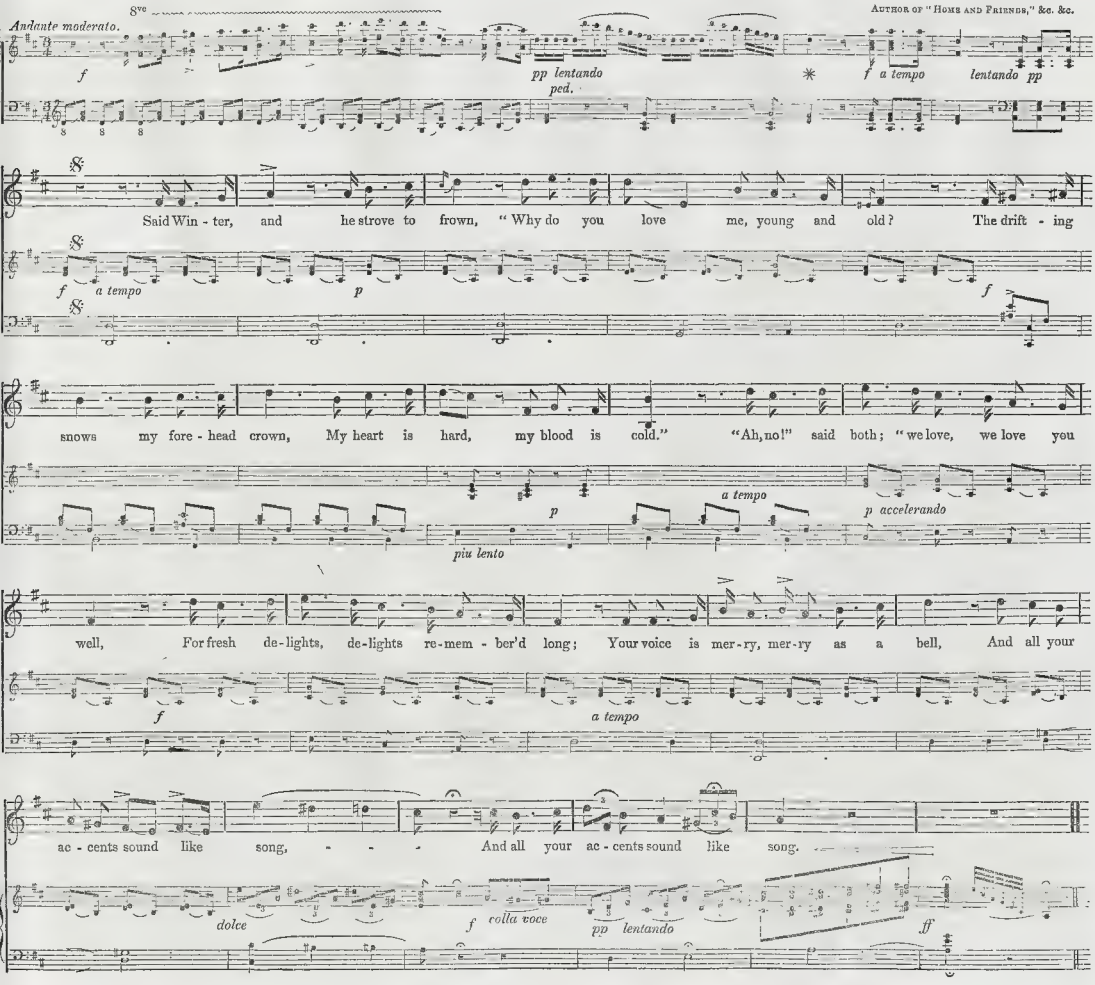
PROCESSION OF THE WREN BUSH AND WREN BOY.

A SONG FOR CHRISTMAS.

SMILE, OLD WINTER.

A Christmas Ballad.

Poetry by C. Mackay, LL.D. Music by Blewitt, Author of "Home and Friends," &c. &c.


8ve
Andante moderato.
f
pp lentando
ped.
f a tempo
lentando pp
Said Win - ter, and he strove to frown, "Why do you love me, young and old? The drift - ing
f a tempo
p
f
snows my fore - head crown, My heart is hard, my blood is cold." "Ah, no!" said both; "we love, we love you
p
a tempo
p accelerando
piu lento
well, For fresh de-lights, de-lights re-mem - ber'd long; Your voice is mer-ry, mer-ry as a bell, And all your
f
a tempo
ac - cents sound like song, - - - And all your ac - cents sound like song.
dolce
f colla voce
pp lentando
ff

Sprightly, but not quick.
So smile, old Win - ter, smile a - gain, You but pre - tend our foe to be; You warm and cheer the hearts of men; We
love you for your jol - li - ty, We love you, love, We love you for your
Repeat in Chorus.
jol - li - ty.
à la Waltz.
Da capo &
2d and 3d Verses.

SECOND VERSE.

Said Winter to the maid I love,—
"What makes thee prize me, maiden fair?
I strip the verdure from the grove,
And hush the music of the air."
Sweet was *her smile*, as she replied,—
"Oh, Winter wild, though this be true,
You come with *Christmas* at your side—
You give affection work to do:
The suffering and the poor you seek,
With kindly words and offerings free,
And dry the tears on sorrow's cheek.—
We love you for your charity."

THIRD VERSE.

Old Winter kiss'd the blushing maid,
To old and young he held his hand;—
"Who loves me in this guise," he said,
"Need fear no winter in the land;
On them *I'll ask* my daughter Spring
Her choicest blooms and balms to pour,
The *Summer* on their path shall sing,
And Autumn bless them with its store.
So be ye happy on the earth,
Whate'er your name or station be,
Who mingle with your Christmas mirth
Your bounteous Christmas charity."

*** The words in *italics* must be repeated in singing.

EDITH THE SWAN-NECKED.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

[After the Battle of Hastings, the body of King Harold was sought by two monks of Waltham, an abbey which he had founded. Not being able to find the remains of their benefactor, they applied to Edith, surnamed the "Swan-necked," who had been the mistress of Harold before he came to the throne. She accompanied them to the field, and, with the keen eye of affection, recognised the body of him whom she had loved.—*See Thierry's History of the Conquest.*]

Christmas has its merry tales,
And Christmas has its sad;
But there be some the sorrows
That make the true heart glad.

Ancient Manuscript.

The battle's rage is past and over;
Silent lies the field of blood:
Save that alone the vultures hover
Where the hearth-defenders stood,
Nought is there of life or motion
Not a sigh, and scarce a breath;
While slumber, as a slumbering ocean,
The last-born in the Land of Death!

The night-clouds wave like waving palls,
In sweeping folds the banner falls;
With unclosed eye, and lips dasparted,
Lowly lie the eagle-hearted!
From the white hairs of warriors old
The livery cesque ath back'ard roll'd,
And many a cheek in youth's first spring
Lies in the night air withering.
As mast and spar on some rude shore
Where angry waves contend no more—
So, scatter'd o er that lonely field,
Lie the tall spear and shatter'd shield;
And Saxon swords in broken row,
So late returning blow for blow,
Rest powerless by the alien bow!
So late, yet blood hath ceased to flow,
For closed is now the day of woe.
Each light is quench d, each spirit fled:
Yet o'er those slumberers' darken'd bed
No mass is sung, no prayer is said,
Nor loving hand the dust has spread:
Not yet the kindred tears are shed,
Nor yet the living mourn the dead.

Two monks alone that field are pacing,
Like eager spoilers of the dead;
But oh! not theirs the hands defacing
The slumbering forms around them spread
They, where her best and bravest met,
Behold the star of England set:
And while in deep and utter woe
They mourn'd their benefactor low,
Yet only ask'd from 'midst his foes
To bear him to the grave's repose.
And see the earth around him close!

In vain their toil: the field was wide,
And many a corse lay side by side,
Disfigured all, or blood-bestrew'd,
Or in one pile together heap'd
In vain they sought the red plain through,
Amid the battle's baleful dew;
Still, darker gloom'd the lowering skies,
And veil'd him from their searching eyes.

Sad, weak, despairing, and dismay'd
They wander'd to a woodland dell,
Where dwelt, beside a hermit's cell,
One who alone their search might aid,
For she had loved that sleeper well:

'Twas night, in night's most dreary hour;
A hush like death was in the dell,
And not a struggling moonbeam fell
Upon the hermit's lonely cell
And long forsaken bower.

The walls with dews of years were damp;
The hermit's solitary lamp
Through latticed window shone no more;
The beams with moss were crusted o'er;
The rushes moulder'd on the floor.
Within the cell, half veil'd in dust,
The wicker cage, deserted, clung;
And from a nail all red with rust
The holy beads in order hung;
But cold was now the hand that strung!
Far from the light of living day
The saint's meek step had pass'd away;
And she whose foot alone might press
That threshold's dark desertedness,
With stifled heart, nor sees nor heeds
The creeping moss, the gathering weeds.
Before a cross of crumbling stone
The Saxon woman knelt alone;
A being in her second youth
A child of sin, but full of truth!

With hair unbound, and flowing veil
Down-hanging from her drooping head;
With cheek and brow as marble pale,
And arms across her bosom spread;
Like to a form of sculptured woe,
So knelt she in her meekness low:
Like to a lily of that vale,
Once even as pure, and once as frail:
And though a fatal food bel ef
In human truth had stain'd its leaf,
Now purified in holiest eyes,
By breath of penitential sighs,
And through the long remorseful years
Wash'd by the precious dew of tears.

No tedious tale their lips unfold,
A few brief words and all is told;
And she hath risen and pass'd them by,
With a strange gladness in her eye,
And with a look which seem'd to say
"Death waiteth for me by the way;
For one who sleeps my prayer is said,
And I go with him to the dead!"

A change had fallen o'er the field of repose,
As the night of the battle drew near to its close;
And many were there who never before
Had gazed on the clay where the soul dwelt no more:
Some in the crush of their agony bow'd,
Some weeping in silence, some mourning aloud;
The partner of years, and the bride of a day,
The serf from his labour, the child from its play,
The sire and the grandsire, the matron and mother,
The playmate of childhood, the sister and brother—
All mournfully bent o'er their cherished clay.

And where is she whose truth must burn
Brightest in sorrow's darken'd urn?
Like some lone pillar of the waste—
A column by the clouds embraced
Apart in her stricken hour they found her
With the shades of death already around her.
They saw by her eye that her moments were number'd,
And a corse at her feet in its royalty slumber'd.

It needed not a seer to say
That *there*, before her face, he lay,
The earthly-born, by death perfected,
Thus found by love, thus love protected!
While tearless all, and soul-subdued,
And like a dove by her slaughter'd brood,
The love-lorn in her anguish stood:
With dull or inattentive ear,
That heeded not, or could not hear
The voice of wailing wild and loud:—
Her eye upturn'd to the rolling cloud,
Time, place, and presence, all forgot;
With lip that moved, but utter'd not,
And forward step that yet delay'd,
But knew not where nor why it stay'd.
Had one beheld them where they perish'd
Who both with equal love had cherish'd,
I know not which had most been wept,
The living corse or him that slept!
As when a cloud its gloom disparts,
So night had sunk on both their hearts.

And suddenly, like night, she fell
Upon that life-deserted breast;
And made the heart she loved so well,
The pillow of her rest.
Like night she fell! but never more,
Like the young morn, on earth to rise—
A joyful world to wander o'er,
Or cast the dew-mist from her eyes;
Yet both shall know, though life be gone
A resurrection like the Dawn,
When, from the grave of buried night,
She cometh forth, a Soul of Light!

PROLOGUE, BY BARRY CORNWALL,

To "Recollections of Old Christmas," a Masque, by T. Crofton Croker, F.S.A.; to be performed on Tuesday next (Christmas Eve), at Grimston Park, near Tadcaster, the seat of Lord Londesborough:

When winter nights grow long
And winds without make moan,
We sit in a ring round the warm wood-fire,
And listen to stories told
And we try to fan graves (as maids should be)
When the mead bring in boughs of the mistletoe.

O the laurel, the evergreen tree!
The gods have loved—and why not we?

How pleasant, when night falls down,
And hides the wintry sun,
To see them come in the blazing fire,
And know that their work is done;
Whilst many bring in, with a laugh or rhyme
Green branches of holly for Christmas time!

O the holly, the bright green holly!
It took (like a tongue) that the times are jolly!

Sometimes,—(in our grave house
Observe this happeneth not:)
But at times, the evergreen laurel boughs,
And the holly are all forgot:
And then! what then? why the men laugh low,
And hang up a branch of—the mistletoe!
Oh, brave is the laurel and brave is the holly!
But the mistletoe banisheth melancholy!
Ah, nobody knows, not ever *Merlin* knows
What is done under the mistletoe!

Now that far country reach'd have they,
Have now subdued, now rule it o'er;
And every harvest bless the day
Whereon they left their native shore.

Prepare thee, Soul, to quit this spot,
Where life is sorrow, doubt, and pain:
There is a land where these are not,
A land where Peace and Plenty reign.

And, after all, is Earth thy Home?
Thy place of Exile, rather, where
Thou wert convey'd, ere thought could come,
To make thy young remembrance clear.

Oh! there in thee are traces still,
Which of that other country tell—
That angel-land where came no ill,
Where thou art destined yet to dwell.

Yon azure depth thou yet shalt sail,
And, lark-like, sing at heaven's gate;
The bark that shall through air prevail,
Even now thy pleasure doth await.

The Ship of Souls will third the space
'Twixt earth and heaven with sudden flight:
Dread not the darkness to embrace,
That leads thee to the Land of Light!

THE EMIGRANT'S HOME.

BY JOHN A. HERAUD.

Is Earth thy Home, where thou would'st stay
Where thou far ever would'st abide;
Though of that Country far away,
Bright rumours come with every tide?

Let calm reflection make thee bold,
The perils of the deep to brave;
Think of the Emigrants, untold
In number, who have cross'd the wave.

Friends stood upon the shore in grief,
And watch'd the bark dissolve and fade;
And whom it bore, in their belief,
Were lost to sight in endless shade.

What think ye in that bark, meanwhile,
Charmed with the adventurous spirits there?
Hope, joy, and triumph, jest and smile,
Laughter and mirth their voyage cheer.

They scorn the pauper left behind,
His scanty diet paning o'er;
And fee themselves for sway design'd,
Once landed on that other shore.

The fathers of a future race,
Progenitors of realms unborn,
Whose memories shall hold a place
Made radiant with the beams of morn.

CHRISTMAS EVE IN DEVONSHIRE.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY STOCKDALE.

CHRISTMAS is a season when the heart of man is evidently enlarged by sympathies of hospitality towards his fellow-creatures, in providing good cheer for himself and those whom Fortune has less favoured. Nowhere is this more substantially realised than amongst the farmers of Devon, who also preserve forms and ceremonies which the march of intellect has swept from other places. Ourselves wishing to see some of the sports in which our forefathers revelled, stepped over on Christmas Eve to Farmer B.'s. Passing the village, we were surprised at the silence prevailing; but an old woman cleared the mystery, by saying, "All the volk be up at the varm:" and, approaching this, the loud laugh and cheering light streaming through the chequered glass—making more dark the dull cold night without—told of a warm reception within. Entering the kitchen, amidst steam reeking from huge rounds of beef, joints of pork, heaps of turnips and potatoes, with puddings of monster rotundity, we discovered the burly host dealing out with unsparing hand to gladden the hearts of his lusty labourers. And truly, each seemed possessed of an appetite equal to the occasion—and, we trust, with powers of digestion such as we dyspeptics know of but by hearsay. Cider also flowed abundantly; and we felt that this meal to the man who receives but 6s. or 7s. a week as wages, must have proved a feast on which he could dwell with a satisfying delight. We could not but consider that the scene before us disproved the landlords' assertion so frequently made, and responded to by the gallant yeomen, "that the farmers are in a starving condition;" nor could we see that our host's provisions enjoyed protection, for all seemed to make free-trade with them.

"Bring in the fagot!"

"Behold him here!"

Fagots, like most other things, are by many in these parts termed of the masculine distinction.

"Clear the way!"

Now the ashen mass of 3 cwt. is raised on the dogs of the hearth, and in a few minutes the blaze from the scissing, crackling sticks,

heightened the ruddy hue of the rustic guests. Song succeeded song and when one presented more stupidity than another, shouts of laughter and bravos applauded to the skies. Now and then a fine voice broke upon the ear, leading us to regret that it was possessed by those whose souls had never been attuned to harmony. Many of their tunes were of the old English ballad class, and charmed us, not only as beings of the past, but having beauty in melody. Our hostess singing the song of "Barbara Allen," awakened the memory to emotions of the past; for we had listened to this song on a similar festivity, now thirty years agone. Thou rapid, rolling flood—O Time! where hast thou borne those lips that sang, those ears that listened, those hearts that warmed with ours, leaving us alone to live again the associate scene?

Hark! what shout is that on which confusion seizes all—men, women, and children, rushing pell-mell, scrambling to the highest bench—"The mummers are coming, hurrah! The mummers are coming, hurrah!" And then entered six or seven youths fantastically bedecked with ribbons, and gay, antiquated garments, ransacked from the bureaus of the grand-dames; here and there, a new bright silken bow, worn as a favour from their own dear Marys. Space being cleared, the play representing the unconquerable of Old England partially attracted the attention of the noisy audience. A warrior, lip corked *à la moustache*, personating the ambitious Napoleon, is brought to encounter St. George, who, after a fierce encounter, lays the vaunting Gallic dead upon the earth, the walls echoing the boisterous applause that greets his downfall. However, by the interposition of old Father Christmas, he is restored, to partake again of the season's blessings.

Near this point our Sketch is taken. At the right are seated those whose hunger craves relief, which the farmer's wife is labouring to accord. Facing are they who, with their senses quickened by the juice of apple, shout at the valiant heroes. Inclining against the chimney, behold the farmer watching to supply the wants of any of his friends. Beneath are placed a group of children, whose minds are wondering at so strange a sight. The old sheep-dog, from custom, appears a complacent observer; whilst the younger one barks at the gaunt intruders. Above the door the fiddlers three add discord to the din; and from confusion worse confounded we gladly made a retreat.

S.

BOW BELLS.

BY JOHN TIMBS.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION.

Far as loud Bow's stupendous bells resound.—POPE.

A VAST amount of antiquarian pleasantry and amusing research have been expended upon the history and practice of Bell-ringing. It was once a favourite pastime with grave and learned men, though there are few of us who care to recollect our forefathers as *bell-ringers*. Still, Sir Symonds D'Ewes, who was lord of the manor of Lavenham, in Suffolk, and one of the most accomplished antiquaries of his time, was fond of bell-ringing; as was Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas: as was also the great Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. Time, however, rings as many changes as bells themselves: our high functionaries no longer seek recreation from their official cares in bell-ringing; and Sir John Jervis and Lord John Russell are not very likely to ascend into the belfry of Bow, to shake off the unusual labours of the Common Pleas, or the weightier cares of Downing-street, by ringing a Christmas peal.

We must not be tempted to stray among the poets for their love of bells, else it may be as difficult to stop as the peal itself. Nor do we feel disposed to meddle with the *quesito vexata*—when bells ought to be rung. Certainly, they are sometimes rung on very strange occasions, as when a gentleman, become very unpopular, has been most unjustly defeated in a lawsuit; and when the Beer Shop Bill was passed. We agree with a writer in the "Parish Choir," that there can be no harm in ringing the bells in honour of any important public event, or the arrival of any distinguished personage, or of any other event at which *a Christian may lawfully rejoice*; whilst to ring them for any party triumph, or for any malicious purpose, is abominable. "Let me," says this intelligent correspondent, "express my regret at that lamentable want of Christian feeling in the public and amongst parochial authorities, of which the prevalent abuses in the ringing of church bells afford an example. The weddings of the rich are graced by their mercenary sounds, whilst those of their poorer brethren are unheeded; and any political triumph or secular anniversary is greeted with merriment, whilst the leading events of the Christian year are passed over, unbonoured." From this kindly indignation must, however, be excepted CHRISTMAS, when, although much of the custom of profuse hospitality has passed away, this is yet universally recognised as a season when every Christian should show his gratitude to the Almighty, for the inestimable benefits procured to us by the Nativity of our Blessed Saviour, by an ample display of goodwill towards our fellow-men. And we do not know how this feeling can be better quickened than by a joyous peal of Bells. "the poor man's only muse," "the mosaic of the air." Dr. Burney, the great authority on matters musical, has pointed out the innumerable rich and strange melodic passages that flit across one's ear in listening to a good peal of bells, which the writer in the "Parish Choir" cleverly compares to a *musical kaleidoscope*.

The writer just quoted, "John Clapper," remarks that any one who walks from the City of London westward at night (say on Christmas Eve) cannot fail to notice how vastly more soft and silvery are the tones of the City bells than of the more modern ones. The peal named at the head of this paper are a harmonious exemplification of this fact, and their history is of curious celebrity.

"The Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, or Bow Church," in the words of old Stow, "for divers accidents happening there, hath been made more famous than any other parish church of the whole City or suburbs." If not originally a Roman temple, as was once believed, it was one of the earliest churches built by our Norman conquerors. It has been destroyed by storm and by fire; was at one time garrisoned and besieged, and was afterwards the scene of an assassination. Our present business is, however, specially with Bow Bells, of which the citizens of London have ever been proud; and it was from their extreme loudness for them in old times, that a genuine Cockney has ever been supposed to be born within the sound of Bow Bells. According to Fynes Moryson, "the Londoners, and all within the sound of Bow Bells, are in reproach called Cockneys and eaters of buttered toasts." Beaumont and Fletcher speak of "Bow Bell suckers," as does Mr. Dyce properly explains it, "children born within the sound of Bow Bells." *Anthony Wood*, a countryman, addressing *Gettings*, a citizen, in Shirley's "Contention for Honour and Riches," says, "Thou liest, and I am none of thy countryman: I was born out of the sound of yo r pancake bell," s e the Apprentices' Shrove Tuesday Bell, when pancakes were in request, as they still are, and the London apprentices held a riotous holiday.—(*Cunningham's* "*Hand book of London.*")

"In the year 1549 (says Stow), it was ordained by a Common Council that the Bow Bells should be nightly rung at nine of the clock. Shortly after, John Dowse, mercer, by his testament, dated 1472, gave to the person and churchwardens two tenements in Hosier-lane (now Bow-lane) to the maintenance of Bow Bell, the same to be rung as aforesaid, and other things to be observed, as by the will appeareth. This Bell being usually rung somewhat late, as seemed to the young men, 'prentices, and others in Cheap, they made and set up a rhyme against the clerk as followeth:—

Clarke of the Bow bell, with the yellow lockes,
For thy late ringing thy head shall have knockes.

As well as the clerk's reply—

Children of Cheape, hold you all still,
I or you shall have the Bow bell rung at your will.

William Copeland, churchwarden, either gave a new bell for this purpose, or caused the old one to be re-cast in 1515—Weever says the former."

This ringing of Bow Bell, observed to the present day, is a vestige of the Norman curfew. It is also observed at Charter House; St. George the Martyr, in Southwark; and in a few other parishes of the metropolis. At the same time that the order was given, in 1549, for the ringing of Bow Bells, lights were to be exhibited in the steeple during the night, to direct the traveller towards London.

The Bells, Steeple, and Church all shared the common fate in the Great Fire of 1666. The tower is shown in the View of London, 1543 (in the Sutherland Collection, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford); it is somewhat lofty, has a central lantern or bell-turret, and a pinnacle at each corner. The church was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren; and on the steeple being finished, in 1679, part of £400 paid by the City to the united parishes for the site of Allhallows Church and churchyard, on which to build the present Honey-lane Market, was appropriated to a set of bells; Dame Dyonis Wilkinson having given £2000 towards erecting and beautifying the steeple. The belfry was prepared for twelve bells, but only eight were placed: these got sadly out of order, and after various repairs it was reported, in 1739, that *the Great Bell was cracked*; however, the peal was made good at the expense of £290.

In 1758, a petition was presented to the vestry from several respectable citizens, setting forth that on all public occasions the Bells of Bow are particularly employed, that *the tenor bell is the completest in Europe*, but the other seven are very much inferior, and by no means suitable to the said tenor. "Your petitioners, therefore, request that they may be allowed, at their own expense, to re-cast the seven smaller bells, and to add two trebles." This the parishes permitted, after an examination of the steeple by Dance and Chambers, the two ablest architects of the day, who reported that "such additional weight, nor any weight that can be put upon the steeple, will have any greater effect than the number of bells now placed there." Accordingly, the act of ten bells was completed by subscription, and was first rung June 4, 1762, the anniversary of the birth of King George III.

The weight of the Bells is as follows:—

	cwt.	q.	lb.		cwt.	q.	lb.
1st	6	3	7	6th	17	0	11
2nd	9	2	0	7th	20	2	26
3rd	10	1	4	8th	24	3	5
4th	12	0	6	9th	34	2	6
5th	12	0	24	10th	53	0	23

In 1820, the steeple was repaired, at a great expense, under the able direction of Mr. George Gwilt. The belfry was then surrounded with strong iron braces, both internally, and also in the masonry itself; the ashlar, or external face, being cut through to admit the same, and space being left to admit of the expansion of the metal: the weight of these braces is about six tons. At the above time it was said, or sung—

They're cut a yard off Bow Church steeple,

which was believed to be considerably lower than before the repairs: the fact, however, is, that, from some slight difference in the new work, the spire is four inches higher; the whole height from the bottom of the old Church being 239 ft. 6 in.

In the year 1822, some fear was expressed that the use of the bells would endanger the steeple; but, at a vestry, it was decided, by a large majority, to ring them for a trial; and as, *from a subsequent examination of the steeple*, there did not appear to be any cause for alarm, the amateurs of bell-ringing, and the Cockneys at large, have often since been gratified by the *sound of Bow Bells*.

The present set is much heavier, and more powerful in tone, than the first peal of Bells. It requires two men to ring the largest (the tenor, 53 cwt., key C), in consequence of its not being properly hung about two years since, on account of an accident having befallen it.

The ringers belong to a society called the "College Youths," founded in 1637, by Lord Bereton, Chief Justice Hale, Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Dacre, joined by several of the City Aldermen. The Society takes its name from the College of St. Spirit and Mary, founded by Sir Richard Whittington, on College-hill, Upper Thames-street, which was burnt down in the Great Fire. Its church had a peal of six bells; but the present church (St Michael's), at the same place, has no bells. A book recording the names of the founders and members of "the College Youths," from 1637 to 1724, was lost about that time, and only recovered ten years since. It was found in the possession of a Bristol bookseller, who, having purchased it at a sale of a private library in Gloucestershire, advertised it in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, when it was repurchased by the members for six guineas. Each member subscribes 1d. a week for the expenses of keeping up the register, hand-bells, &c.; the certificate costs 6d.; admission fee, 2s. 6d. All the members (who are competent) can ring if they choose. There are about 200 members in the society, residing in different parts of the country, and fifty in London: they ring principally at St. Saviour's, Southwark (twelve bells); but they formerly rung at St. Martin's for sixty years. They generally ring the peal for pleasure; but, on Christmas Day, and other holidays, they are paid two guineas among the eleven. They ring once a month for practice and to gratify the neighbourhood. On Christmas Eve they ring at nine, New Year's Eve, from half-past seven to half-past twelve. At St. Saviour's, on Christmas Eve, they ring at twelve. Another society, called the "Cumberland Society," rang for a few years at Bow Church. There is a peal called the "Whittington Peal," which can only be rung on twelve bells; and the College Youths are anxious to have two bells added, to the present number, as the peal is considered incomplete.

The accompanying Illustration shows the Bow Church Belfry, during a peal; and we agree with John Clapper, that "an awful thing it is to be in the belfry chamber, and witness the actual ringing of a set of Bells: what with the ponderous masses of metal swinging round and back again, the wheels in perpetual motion, the stunning sound, and the whole fabric trembling, with a constant hurtling humming sound, and the shaking of the tower itself, you might well be excused for feeling a little nervous."

THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.

BY JOHN HERAUD.

THE Bells will soon ring. Open the window, that we may hear the earliest sound of St. Paul's, or of the old bells of Bow. The Land of the dial-plate is on the stroke of Twelve, then will the merry peal begin. It will continue till the same hand is on the stroke of One, and then cease. The Old Year will have been thus tolled out, and the New Year tolled in.

Open the window. How suggestive is the Silence in the Air, like those quiet places in the best poems and dramas, which, with a few words, thrill and awe the thoughtful student! Such is the influence of Repose in all great works of art. Of all such works, Nature is the greatest; but then her Artist is Divine. This sacred Silence is the isthmus that connects two periods of Time—the Present is over the bridge between the Past and the Future. The Dying Old Year a second will transfigure into the New-born, wherewith the universe now teems in expectation.

Time, however, is older at the moment of the New Year's nativity than it was at that of the Old Year's demise. Time is older than the year by nearly six thousand of such annual revolutions as that which has just accomplished its destiny. The Years are his Children, he being of all the common Parent—they for ever new, and he for ever old.

Well may the moment of transition be celebrated by Silence; distinguished from the evanished and the advening, it stands for the present—ever an express image of the Eternal. And now, it has itself evanished, and, with its precursor, merged into the abyss of indistinction.

But there is Silence no more. As the Morning Stars sang together at Time's beginning, so now sang, or ring, both solemnly and merrily, the Bells at the New Year's. The infinite has been taken into the voice of a Principle is heard in their harmonious chime—their chorus is the manifold utterance of an Idea, the concert of many Thoughts. The Past has had its History, so will have the Future; and such history has been, and will be, the evolution of a Truth.

How significant have been the teachings of the year just passed away! Like the moment already referred to, it, also, was a period of transition—a path leading from Anarchy to Order. But what Order? There have been those who have "made a desolation, and called it Peace." Ere now, "Order" has "reigned at Warsaw." Non-resistance to oppressive tyranny has been eulogised as the most desirable state of social comfort. But this, we trust, is neither the kind nor condition of Order contemplated in the Future. No! we look forward with Hope, not with Dread. We have left behind us the Plain of Terrors, and journey with glad heart toward the Land of Promise.

Yes, the Old Year syllabled us Days and hours and months a Principle. It has had a Beginning, a Middle, and an End; and thus, categorically, has announced the Idea, which was once a Mystery, and is now a Revelation. The weeks and months were a series of Thoughts—the moments, in their rapid succession, appeared as a cluster of Sensations. With the Old Year expired a Power that had exhausted all its forces.

The Year of Transition, with its suppressed treacheries and ambitions, with its one instinct of Peace and Order; with its fears, but not with its hopes, has descended to the shades, become a shade itself, and may henceforth haunt the world only as a ghost. Its Napoleonisms and its Changarnierisms have perished. No shadows even remain of them; themselves never having been substances, but figments—vague desires of mistaken self-interest, demoniac equivocations, chaotic illusions,

"Pinnacled dim in the intense inane."

The world, like that part of it called France, now "desires Repose above all things." Yet "wars and rumours of war" are and become more and more prevalent. Prophetic heralds of a new Power—foretellings by an aspiring potentate touching his successor—the coming pre-interred in the present and the passing—ye were, indeed, rife in the latter days of 1850, and your echoes are heard in this first hour of 1851. Phantom armies then traversed "the Fatherland" of Europe. Antagonistic principles drew themselves up in martial array; and the year closes, declaring the antagonism, but leaving the decision to its successors. Papal bulls, also, having the same meaning, reached England, fulminating Hibernianisms; and Guy Fawkeses in our Protestant country made their "Pilgrim's Progress" through our streets in double state and of more than double size—the Bunyan effigies of Worldly Wiseman. To sum up all, Germany and Rome, as of old, are once more opposed. What then? And wherefore, O benevolent Diocesan! who startest at the spectre of an Archbishop of Westminster, and wouldest drive away the "horrible shadow" of Papal usurpation, risen from its burial-place with "twenty mortal murders on its crown"—wherefore, O respectable Prelate, dost thou charge thy clergy with the unreasonable admonition that the criticism of the Teuton are more to be dreaded than the blasphemies of the Italian? O worthy Episcopus, fearest thou Philosophy more than thou latest Superstition? Verily, I know that by such an absurd incubus many clerical minds, otherwise enlightened, have been hag-ridden. The true Churchman, meanwhile, sees but one object of dread—Superstition! For such negations as infidelity and atheism a more positive teaching is a facile and appropriate panacea. Be thus warned, O ye flamens of the capital, by one of the Disconnate, lest ye be found wanting in the day of trouble.

"Something too much of this." And yet, whatever subordinate political or ecclesiastical signification events may have, the antagonism now suggested, let the word of a thoughtful man be taken for it, is the chief and fontal one. France, Russia, and Austria, so far as they are identified in interest, mean this element of it; and Prussia, Germany, and England, so far as they are identified in interest, mean that. Each has its Shibboleth; neither will pronounce the other's. Protestantism signifies Philosophy—Papalism, Superstition. These are the two watchwords, under these banners must the belligerents take the field, and to one of these must victory pertain. No well-beloved and charitable metropolitan will be permitted to trim an even balance between these two; but one, it is destined by "the Watchers," shall kick the beam.

Listen! Yes; such are the sayings of the Bells, as they ring from all our church steeples, faithful to the churches that support them.

Ring out, ye bells! a merry peal for the year 1851, when its Industrial Exhibition, the child of Philosophy and Science, and the grandchild of Art, progenitor of both. The world, under the sway of Superstition, has lived in fear of Love and Beauty. But Philosophy solicits both; and the great aim of the future, to make life ornamental, is at last intelligibly enuncned. Wherefore a Crystal Palace rises, as if by magic, in the midst of an enchanted Circle, and in the National Pleasure-ground sets wide its gates for the reception of the Congress of Peoples. At this solemnity a Prince presides, the Consort of England's Queen; even she at whom Pio Nono from the Vatican launches his idle thunders; but who, from her Temple of glass, needing no defence, serenely appeals to Truth, whose invisible ægis protects the sacred edifice with its rich contents, and the multitudes that defile through its long, extensive galleries, contemplating in its gathered treasures the accumulation of ages of invention, the history of social progress in many lands.

Life should be ornamental. The beggarly elements of asceticism are not at all in harmony with the truly pious soul. Activity and production are the laws of well-being. The most poetic minds are those that *do* most; the worthiest are the most poetic. The hero is a poet. To be the Husband of a Wife, and the Father of a Child, is to be one of the best of poets, and of heroes. Such was the first poet and the first man. The celibate is indolent and barren save of evil, loves no woman that is virtuous, owns no issue that is lawful, does no work that is profitable. His talent is concealed in a napkin, and his heart lies stillborn in his bosom, alike its cradle and its coffin.

Some vital dynamic sages have stated that the animals are abortive men. Such an imperfect example of the perfect human is that man, be he priest or not, to whom, by his religious creed, Love and Beauty are prohibited. Without both these, what were the Soul, with her sentiment of Immortality, with her sense of Immutability and her self-satisfaction with her one unchanging Form? Both, nay, both she creates in her own sublime substance, and also creates for her perception in the world of fancy and of fact. Love, the impulse deprived of desire, and from its object, she *here* no more in existence, but simply lends vitality to death, and slumbers a carrion corpse in the mausoleum of the universe. Embalmed or not, sacred or profane, the corpse is but a corpse, and the mausoleum not a temple for the living, but a tomb for the dead.

And the Old Year is dead; and this bright cope of Heaven, "fretted with golden fires," has lighted forth the obsequies of the departing Phantom, as shade by shade it melted into distance. And, behold! a little Angel, having "on his baby brow the top and round of sovereignty," ascends as it were from the Sea of Space, and in the Orient precedes the Sun, like an infant Aurora, impatient to dispel the darkness. It is the New-born Year, attended by Beauty and Love. Ere long the Night that has so long veiled the nations shall dissolve before the breath of the Morning and the glory of the Day. Call the Cherub that now appears by the name of Hope; baptize it with the dews of the dawn, and crown it with the radiance of the day-spring, which from on high anon revisits the awakened earth, relinding the year of promise.

And, lo! the Bells have ceased pealing, as the steeple-clocks boom out the hour of One. They have celebrated both Death and Birth—the departure of the Old, and the arrival of the New. And now again there is Silence in the Air; and, through it, the Stars and Planets shed benignant influence and consolation. So still, yet move they in harmonious dance; so hushed, yet "ever singing as they shine." That music to man, "grossly bemused in" by the "muddy vesture of decay," is now inaudible; those "unexpressive notes" to the unsphered spirit of a Plato may only apprehend; or if, as sometimes we vividly believe, they have power to touch our senses—then, in the language of Milton, "Ring out, ye crystal spheres!"

Nay, let us instruct our joy to be proud, and credit that in this auspicious hour a choir of Celestials might descend to welcome the New-born. Methinks, they do already. Such Hope reanimates the enthusiastic bosom, that, with its warmth, the Past and the Future are interfused. Not only hath Time run back, and "fetched the age of gold," but we have dreamed of the Millenium, when—

"Truth and justice
Will down return to men,
Orbed in the rainbow; and, like glories wearing,
Mercy will sit between,
Throned in celestial sheen,
With radiant feet the tissued clouds down steering;
And Heaven, as at some festival,
Will open wide the gates of her high palace hall."

"But wiser Fate says, No." Teeming with Promise, the New Year lies yet but "in smiling infancy," though, it is confessed, with more of "Heaven about it" than the majority of its predecessors. Let us remember that the Law of Progress supposes contest and suffering, because of old antagonisms in new shapes, of distinct superstitions galvanically renewed, and of audacity perverted both in Church and State. There will still be "philosophies falsely so called," and "religions falsely so called;" and the latter will still oppose the true philosophy, as the former will the true religion. But, in both cases, the issue concerns the honour of Truth; and Truth, in vindication of her sacred character, will put forth her greatness and prevail.

Of the "full and perfect bliss" that we all expect, my present faith maintains that the present Hour is the last bowed beginning. But the bright-eyed oracles above, if not dumb, are yet beyond our mortal hearing; and Astrology has long ceased to deceive the scientific. Truly, this Stillness itself is ominous of Error's fall. Better, it is more to say, absolute Silence than a lying Utterance; for, now is it that Falsehood, both in word and act, has become enthroned among the Principalities and Powers? Is it not that Conjecture has substituted Knowledge, and Language preceded Experience? Shames of Philosophy, let days of Grace duplity are numbered; and popular Delusions, belying their name, hold now rather of the few than of the many. The sullen Moloch of the Past has become fugitive, and

"Left in shadows dread,
His burning idol all of blackest hue
In vain with cymbals' ring,
They call the grisly King,
In dismal dance about the furnace blue."

Ay, in vain. The "War of Principles," foretold by a British statesman, has commenced; but even at this first hour of the New Year, the prophet-soul may appropriate the victory and adjudge the laurel. The two triple powers now antagonised are unequally matched. Divided France believes not in the Pontiff whom she has restored; Austria nurtures revolution in her bosom; and Russia, besides being schismatic, is no longer secure from the influence of European opinion: whereas England, having survived Chartism, and pledged to self regeneration, were equal to the emergency, even though Germany with its learning, and Prussia with its education, should prove deficient in the hour of trial. To me this New Year with its triumphs of industries, with its appeals to peace, with

CHRISTMAS EVE IN DEVONSHIRE.—THE MUMMERS COMING IN.—(SEE PAGE 498.)

its scorn of Papal Aggression, with its cosmopolitism of sentiment, and its youthful vigour, shows, in the first hour of its existence, like an infant Alcides [illegible] the huge Typhon, even in his cradle.

And now the Dawn appears. We have outwatched the stars, and even

"The yellow-skirted fayes
Fly after the night [illegible]

Wherefore hail we the rising sun, saying "Hail! hail!" bare-headed, humble-[illegible] the prayer of hope, that the "New [illegible]

THE BOW-BELL PEAL ON CHRISTMAS EVE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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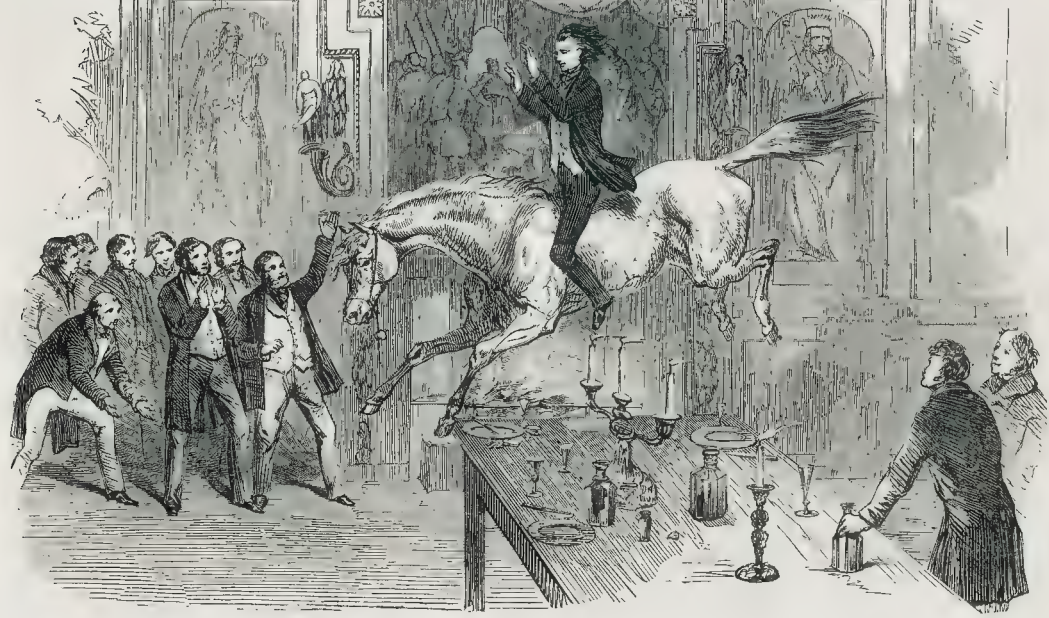
ENGLAND IN 1850.

In the affairs of individuals, the point of time between the infinite past and the infinite future is always present; but it is only on great and rare occasions, such as the close of an old, and the commencement of a new year, that the mind attempts to halt upon it—to pass in solemn review the deeds of the past, either for good or for evil, or to take courage from the promises of the unborn seasons. Many an aching, and, it is to be hoped, many a happy heart, will perform this duty for the year 1850. Many a life will be weighed in the balance of self-judgment; many a bright promise of past years will be compared with a comparatively dim and dull performance; and many a debtor and creditor account of good and bad actions will be drawn up for the impartial examination of the great auditor, Conscience, to the advantage, present or proximate, of every one who submits himself with an earnest and humble spirit to so wholesome a scrutiny.

In the affairs of nations, as well as in those of individuals, it is right that those whose function it is to record the progress of events, should conform to the practice, and, on behalf of the public, take a review of the history of the expiring year, and draw from it such auguries of the future as may seem fairly deducible from it. We offered in our last Number a few remarks upon the general state of the world in 1850; we now proceed to trace, in a similar spirit, its domestic history. The events of the year now approaching so rapidly to its completion, are but few. Calm in the midst of turmoil—at peace when her neighbours are either in actual warfare with one another, or engaged in preparations for it—Great Britain has offered to the perplexed nations of the world an example worthy of their imitation. Her old civilisation—by many deemed so old as to be effete—has bequeathed her many evils to endure or to remove—an immense debt, a fearful pauperism, an uneducated multitude, a divided Church, and an impatient public spirit.

The past year, if it have not done much to diminish any of the deep-rooted evils of the nation, has at least shown, in the clearest manner, one great and cheering truth, in the bosom of which lie enfolded the germs of future progress. It has shown that the energy and resources of the British people are unsurpassed by those of any nation in the world; that, with a fair field for her industry and free scope for the commercial genius of her sons, not even the pressure of an unparalleled debt can impair her vigour or prevent her from running the race of improvement with the youngest and most untrammelled of her compeers either in the Old World or in the New. The year has been the trial and the triumph of Free Trade, proving, even after a period of difficulty, distress, and peril, after a time of rash or insane speculation, succeeded by famine and pestilence, that the British nation, strong and self-reliant, and warned by past experience of error, has resources within itself sufficient to meet all demands upon its justice, its credit, and its charity. While taxes have been diminished and expenses increased, the national revenue, under the operation of the wise principles of Free Trade, has presented a surplus scarcely expected, and not the deficiency so confidently predicted by those whose commercial ideas are based upon a contrary theory. In this respect Great Britain has set an example which only requires the verdict of success to command imitators among all civilised nations. The state of the revenue has been the true index to the social condition of the people. Pauperism and crime have alike diminished; and every able and willing hand has found remunerative employment. Even the agriculturists, who have too long been in the habit of laying the blame of their distresses upon the wrong shoulders, and exonerating themselves at the expense of others who were in nowise responsible for their commercial success or failure, have shared in the general prosperity. Those who predicted their own ruin have not been ruined; those who alleged that land would go out of cultivation if the corn-laws were repealed, have seen tract after tract of improvable soil taken into the common stock of corn-growing country; and might, if they had wished, have heard of the approaching reclamation from the sea-shore of a district as large as a county. Farms have let as readily as usual; and landlords and tenants, finding none to help them from above or below, have quietly begun to accommodate themselves to the new order of things, and to adjust, on an equitable basis, their future relationship towards each other.

Such, in few words, is the social history of the year 1850. The drama, however, had its tragic episode in the untimely death of Sir Robert Peel. The nation, in comparison with whose high destinies, the life or death of one man, however eminent, and however able, is but of little moment, will long regret that the victor was snatched away in the moment of his triumph; that the lofty head was suddenly laid low just as those who had long misunderstood were beginning to appreciate him, and as the voice of hostility was about to be converted into one of commendation or gratitude. Beyond the appreciation of an approving conscience, he sought no other reward, than the kindly judgment of the people whom he had served. He tasted the former, we cannot doubt; and, if he did not receive the latter to the extent he deserved, posterity will, to all appearance, do justice to his memory. In the times of difficulty that may yet arise, many will, doubtless, continue to deplore the loss of a statesman so honest, so clear-headed, and so practical as Sir Robert Peel; but let these take comfort. In the future, as in the past, new times will produce new men. We may be well assured, however much it may be the fashion among the crowd of



DARING LEAP IN THE DINING-ROOM OF THE WHITE HART HOTEL, AYLESBURY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

mediocrities to disparage their great contemporaries, that hearts large enough for all perils, and intellects clear enough for all difficulties, will be found among our statesmen wherever a demand shall be made by the public necessities upon their wisdom or their energies.

Upon the theological history of the departing year we would not stir up unpleasant feelings, by dwelling at any length. We therefore make but little addition to our statement of last week. The first heat of the controversy has subsided, and the dust and smoke of the battle have, to some extent, cleared away. The future progress of the question may be expected to be less acrimonious and more rational than it has been, and the real objects in dispute to be more clearly and satisfactorily defined. As to the foreign Prince who has so wantonly provoked the feelings, traditions, and the belief of three centuries, the nation may well afford to pity him. The troubles of the Papacy are but in their beginning: France is too impoverished to maintain 40,000 men in Rome for a much longer period; and M. Mazzini, when he next proclaims a Roman Republic, will not be quite so much misunderstood, or so deficient in friends and admirers in this country as he was in 1849 and 1850. Many a voice will bid him "God speed" at a future time, that in the time past had not a good word to say for him or for the cause of Italian freedom. It is not the least extraordinary event of the year, that such a Prince, at such a time, should have looked abroad instead of at home, and that he should have committed so huge a blunder as his late aggression upon the independence and Protestantism of this country. In conclusion, we may affirm in one sentence, that the triumphs of 1850 in England, are twofold—the triumphs of Free Trade, and of Free Opinion. With unshackled commerce, and with thought at free to express itself in religion as in politics, this country will maintain its high social, intellectual, and intellectual position. One thing alone is wanting; and, if our progress in wealth and knowledge shall lead us by degrees to eradicate from amongst us the plague spots of pauperism and criminality, we shall not only be the wealthiest and most religious, but the happiest of nations.

DARING LEAP.

THE feat represented upon the preceding page reminds one of an incident in the life of Mr. John Mytton, of sporting fame. The following are the details of the present feat:—At the stewards' ordinary, at the White Hart Hotel, Aylesbury, after the late aristocratic steeple-chase, the conversation turning on the feat of bringing a horse up into the dining-room in which the company were then assembled, which had once done by Lord Jocelyn and Mr. Ricardo, during the meeting of the Royal Hunt some few years ago, Mr. Charles Symonds, of Oxford, offered to bring a grey horse of his upstairs and lead him round the table. The animal shortly announced his progress by a loud clattering on the old oak staircase. In a few minutes the horse was gazing on the assembled company. His owner then led him over a flight of chairs, which he jumped beautifully. Nothing then would satisfy the company but that he must jump the dining tables. The proprietor of the hotel, fearing lest some serious accident might occur, as the room is of great antiquity, having been built by the Earl of Rochester in the time of Charles II., strongly objected; but he was overruled, and the horse was led over the tables, everything standing. The champagne glasses rattled, the plates quivered, the candlesticks shook, but nothing was displaced, back again he went, clearing everything at a bound. Whereupon Mr. Manning, of Wendover, volunteered to ride him barebacked over, and he did so without bridle or saddle. The celebrated gentleman jock, Captain Barlowe, next essayed, and managed to make a smash of one table with its contents. This was only a temporary check; for, in the face of a tremendous fire, and the clearing of all present, he cleared the feat gallantly. It was now time to desist, and to get the horse down stairs; this was sooner said than done, for the stairs and passages being kept polished, the gallant grey slipped about dreadfully, and was evidently afraid of the descent. Nothing daunted, however, at the suggestion of a worthy Baronet, he was blindfolded, and thus descended into the entrance-hall, but managed to break about a dozen of the carved oak banisters in his progress. (*Bucks Chronicle*). The above has been but a feeble imitation.

The fine old room of the above scene is now occupied by Mr F. Calvert's Committee, who are conducting his election for the borough and hundreds of Aylesbury. The length of the apartment is 40 feet by 22: the stove is traditionally said to have once belonged to Henry VIII.'s palace. The sides of the room present a tasteful display of carved oak and panel painting.

NORTH LONDON SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—A very valuable institution, intended to afford to the working-classes more extensive aid than they may be disposed to join in it, the means of learning the art of design, on the principles taught at the Government School at Somerset House, was opened some time since, and we had great pleasure in attending the fact. In order to assist the funds, and generally to further the object of the institution, several artists of high rank have interested themselves in the formation of a collection of works connected with the fine arts, for public exhibition. Amongst the artists whose works are here exhibited are Mulready, Sheffield, Cattermole, Armitage, F. Madox, Brown, Hunt, Harding, Topham, Pyne, &c. Some sketches by Etty are also there. The majority of the works exhibited are oil and water-colour paintings, some of which have been sent by their owners, but we also some sindies, sketches, and casts that are wholly new. Mr. Baily has contributed the cast of a statute of Flaxman, and a statuette of the late Sir Robert Peel. The exhibition (which has been opened this week) also includes some illustrations of the art of design in connection with manufactures. As a whole, the collection is extremely interesting, and those who may attend it for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity and taste, will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing to an institution of a very useful kind, likely to advance the art-manufactures of England in the department where they are at present most deficient that of design. The exhibition is held at the school itself, in St Mary's-terrace, Camden Town

MOVEMENT AGAINST THE PAPER DUTY.—We are glad to find that an organisation has been effected for the purpose of securing the repeal of this obnoxious impost, which operates so injuriously, not only upon the diffusion of knowledge among the people, by means of a cheap press, but also upon the industrial interests of the country. An influential and effective committee has been formed, and, we hope, the plan of operation which it is proposed to follow, embraces the following particulars:—1. The supply of statistics, and other matter illustrating the evils of the paper duty to the country press. 2. A series of large public meetings, and the delivery of lectures in the metropolis and principal towns of the kingdom. 3 Petitions from every class of the community affected more or less directly by the tax, and from every mechanics' and literary institution, &c. We are glad to see the matter taken up so energetically, and heartily commend the movement to public favour

THE COUNTY RATES EXPENDITURE, &c.—At a very fully attended meeting of the vestry of St Marylebone, on Saturday last (F. H. Bridgman, Esq., churchwarden, in the chair), Mr. Nicholay brought forward a motion which had been given notice, for the appointment of a committee to prepare a petition to Parliament to co-operate with the other parishes to obtain a representative and responsible board in reference to county expenditure, upon the principle that taxation without representation was an injustice. He complained of the irresponsible character of the magistracy with regard to the expenditure of county rates. They were elected for life, and the ratepayers had only to find the money for these gentlemen to spend without any control. What they wanted was to have some representatives at a financial county board to control the expenditure, that those representatives should be elected annually; and then, if they did not do their duty, the ratepayers could turn them out. The resolution was carried unanimously.

IMPROVEMENT AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—Workmen are busily engaged in a very extensive improvement at the General Post-office, in St Martin's-le-Grand; the yard from the grand portico to the north entrance having been excavated for the purpose of forming a range of workshops (carpenters', plumbers', &c.) underground. The roof will be of glass, and externally there will be no alteration in the appearance of the edifice. The improvement has been deemed necessary in consequence of the vast accumulation of papers in the vaults, in some of which were the workshops. The new foundation will be carried out as far as the outer railings in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and it is contemplated to continue the works on the south side towards Cheapside.

On Saturday last the election to the scholarship of the Royal Academy of Music, took place. The successful candidates were Miss E. Sadler and Mr. W. H. Aylward, an academy student

The contract for the supply of 50,000 lb. of Congou tea for the use of her Majesty's navy—the largest contract yet submitted to the trade—has just been taken by Messrs. Stericker and Co., of Fenchurch-street.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Wednesday (Christmas) morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a robbery was committed at some houses belonging to J. Croxford, Esq., of the firm of Combe, De Mafeld, and Co., situate in Union-court, Holborn-hill. The thieves entered an empty house, broke a hole through the roof, and then stripped the houses of a large quantity of lead. The neighbours opposite saw them in the act, but thought they were the plumbers at work; and the robbery was not discovered till the bricklayers went to look over the houses, which were undergoing repair.

The National Council of Switzerland, in the sitting of the 18th inst., voted 6000f. for the expenses of the Exhibition of London.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell, youngest son of the "Liberator," has met with a serious accident while shooting at Killarney, a barrel of his gun having burst and shattered his right hand. Serious fears are entertained that it will terminate in lock-jaw.

The vessel *Ada*, which has arrived in the docks from Mogador, has on board at the very large number of 5000 tortoises as a portion of her cargo

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Christmas Day in Paris is at best but a dreary affair. To those who are accustomed to the hearty and kindly welcome, the honest, joyous cordiality of our Christmas in England, the hollow-hearted frivolity, the unmeaning *politesse* and the rouged elegance of the Parisian festivities of this season are but a miserable substitute. There is no dearth here of complimentary interchange; indeed, the Parisians far excell us in the vehemence of their ejaculations and expressions on this occasion; but "we start, for soul is wanting there." The jovial greetings which on this day in England come trooping upon us at every step, appear but ill at ease in the tawdry attire of the French language, and, to the Englishman in France, Christmas is a day rather *sombre* than *creêt notanda*. However, it comes but once a year, and this is not the season for moaning. The blue-devils must not be permitted to triumph on such a day as this, even over those who happen to be distant from the roast beef of Old England.

The Republic takes but little note of this sacred feat-val. This, which is to all Christians the most joyous event in the year, is unrecognised by the Republican Government. The Bourse and some of the public offices are closed earlier than usual, and the Cafés, and Champe Elysées, and Tuileries, and Palais Royal Gardens are more crowded than usual; but there are none of those family gatherings, those gladdening greetings, for the hallowed laughter of merry children ringing in one's ears, to remind one of the healthful joyousness of this day. Lord and Lady Normanby give a great dinner to-day; as also does the President, who will entertain his guests with roast beef and plum-pudding, for which he will probably be rated to-morrow by the ill-natured Republican Journals.

Vast multitudes of English continue pouring into Paris, and the "cry is still they come." As the railroad disgorges its prey, you meet cabs full of our disconsolate countrymen driving about in search of shelter, rejected at every hotel, and searching in vain for quarters. There was a great ball at the opera on Saturday night, a charity subscription ball for the relief of the poor of the 8th *arrondissement* of Paris, and, on a moderate computation, two-thirds of the persons present were English. The President remained until a late hour, and walked about the "Foyer" with Lord Normanby and M. Drouyn. The entire *corps diplomatique* and all the Ministers were there also: indeed, the glories of this ball were scarcely eclipsed by those of the Assembly the other night, at the Hotel de Ville, which, *by the way*, was one of the most gorgeous festivals that ever was seen.

And yet, despite all these gaieties and grand entertainments, the shopkeepers are all complaining that trade is dull, and that the purchases made by the English, they would be ruined. The workshops in the Faubourgs are, however, ringing with the preparations for the forthcoming Exhibition in London; and let our manufacturers look to their guard, for the French are straining every nerve to obtain the supremacy among the nations which are about to contend for the prizes. M. Dupin has already granted the applications for space which have been sent in by no less than 1721 exhibitors in Paris and the environs; and from other parts of France there will be 2480 exhibitors. The looms of Lyons are striving to outstrip those of Spitalfields in the race for public favour; and in articles of *bijouterie*, and more especially clocks, you will see some of the most exquisite designs and beautiful workmanship that the imagination can conceive. There will be some lamps and candelabra of surpassing splendour and elegance; but, nevertheless, when the nations of the earth are assembled at this grand banquet, we shall find that England will retain that place which it has occupied with honour and dignity for centuries.

FRANCE

Amidst the matters of trivial import which wholly occupy the political world in Paris at present, there is one which shows how little progress the French people have made towards a just conception of "the liberty of the subject," even though they have thrown off what they regarded as the fettering influences of Royal authority, and rushed forth untrammelled upon the wide domain of Republican self-government.

In monarchical England, the employment of spies would not be tolerated one moment after it became known that there was any attempt at base corruption to have recourse to such a mode of managing the affairs of the country. In Republican France, not only is a system of Government espionage, publicly and openly recognised as useful and necessary, but a deputation of the Assembly, elected by the Bureaux and by members of the Legislature, no desirable, that, when a secret agent of the police has been found to denounce innocent men as accomplices in a conspiracy which never existed, it is deemed a boundden duty to screen him from the consequences of his wicked ingenuity or malicious folly. Whether he was the dupe of his own credulity or the wilful inventor of a pretended plot, the wrong done to his proposed victims and the injury to society at large, would be equally the same in the eye of justice.

During the late parliamentary recess, the public in Paris were alarmed, and the Legislative Assembly was on the point of being hastily re-assembled in consequence of M. Yon, Commissary of Police attached to the Assembly, having reported to the Parliamentary Committee, to whom the interests of the country were entrusted during the prorogation, that an agent of his, named Allais, had discovered a plot for assassinating the President of the Assembly and General Changarnier, both of whom at the time had assumed an attitude of hostility to the President of the Republic, on account of his rumoured intention to raise himself to the Imperial throne, by means of a *coup d'état* supported by the military, with whom it was supposed he had successfully laboured to become popular during the autumn; and the persons denounced as the conspirators were workmen connected with a mutual aid society, called the "Tenth of December," which was composed of the partizans of Louis Napoleon. Thus a train was laid for entangling the President of the Republic in suspicions of complicity with a band of assassins. The plot, on investigation, turned out to be a pure fabrication, either of Allais himself, or of persons who made him their dupe. Had the scheme succeeded, an outcry would have been raised against Louis Napoleon, whom would go far to enable the Orleanists to carry out their plans for the restoration of the Royal family. The scheme, however, failed, and Allais was ordered to be tried for perjury.

The trial, which commenced on Tuesday, was resumed on Thursday; and has not been yet finished. In the course of his examination Allais, who seemed as if prompted by persons in a superior position, stuck to his original story about the pretended plot, but was contradicted by the witnesses on every point. M. Yon, the Commissary of the Assembly, endeavoured to shield him; but his own conduct in the affair has been so strange that he appears to be more culpable than a witness. There were not wanting, however, some members of the Assembly who volunteered their services to give him a good character. The Questors of the Assembly still declare that they will make a struggle to retain M. Yon as Commissary of the Assembly.

The most lamentable, as well as the most astonishing part of the matter, however, is, that the public at the present time look upon this public exposure of a worse than Austrian system of *espionage*, with the utmost indifference.

On Tuesday the Court of Assizes of the Seine passed judgment on two persons named Vitou, sen., and Courtin, who had not made their appearance on the trial concerning the affair of the secret society called the Nemesis. The Court condemned, by default, each to one year's imprisonment, 500f. fine, and two years' interdiction of civil rights.

The publisher of *La Voix Universel* was tried on Monday for two libellous articles published in that journal a week or two since. On one charge he was acquitted, but on the second he was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 500f.

Lord Brougham was the lecturer at the Academy of Sciences on Monday, when he read a paper on light, which excited much attention.

It is said that an English gentleman has offered to engage Mdlle. Rachel for the whole time of her *congé* (fifteen months), at the enormous sum of 800,000f., for St. Petersburg and other places. The *Union* mentions the name of Mr. Mitchell, the late lessee of the St. James's Theatre, as the bold speculator, and states that the United States is one of the countries to which he proposes to take Mdlle Rachel As Mr. Mitchell would have to engage actors to accompany her, the total risk to him would not be much less than £50,000 sterling.

M. Hitzoff, brother of the Minister of Commerce of the Emperor of Russia, and Inspector-General of Customs in that country, has just arrived at Paris. He is charged with a commercial mission to France and England.—*Galignani*.

GERMAN STATES.

The "Free Conferences" of the Plenipotentiaries of the several German States, which it had been agreed on, in the treaty of Olmütz, to convene for the purpose of making a satisfactory adjustment of their international disputes and differences, were opened at Dresden on the 23rd inst., but the business transacted was only of a preliminary character. From the general feeling manifested by the representatives present, the best results were anticipated. The next sitting was fixed for the 26th inst.

The King of Prussia has granted an amnesty to all those who, having entered the army in obedience to the order of the 6th November, are now suffering punishment for crimes and misdemeanours, not exceeding six months, or a fine not amounting to more than 100 thalers.

By accounts from Hamburgh of the 23rd, we learn that the Danes were vigilantly watching every movement of the insurgents; and that, two days before, the Danish troops attacked one of the outposts of the enemy, killing two of the peasants, and taking five prisoners.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 10th inst. have been received. A treaty with Mexico had been concluded, and a copy despatched to that Government. It was reported that the Lower House is resolved to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, but the report rests wholly on the known opinions of honourable members, rather than upon any declared "intention."

Nothing of moment had occurred as yet in Washington.

From Boston it is stated that the cloth factory of Messrs. Hamilton and Co. had been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about £40,000

Mdlle. Lind continued to enjoy recurring triumphs. On the 9th she appeared at Baltimore, when the receipts were about £300 sterling

Rumours were current that the wreck of the screw-steamer *Helena Sloowan* had been picked up off the coast

A large amount of United States Government bonds had been stolen from the mail-bags of the *Helena*, and had been offered in the New York market. Some of the suspected parties had been captured.

By the United States Mint returns, it appears that nearly 5,000,000 dollars worth of gold came into the country in the month of November alone.

Panama and Chagres accounts state that large numbers of passengers had arrived on the Isthmus, *en route* to and from the States to the Pacific coast. Much rain had fallen, and the roads were in a terrible condition

From San Francisco we have accounts to the 1st of November. At San Francisco, on the 20th of October, a steamboat explosion occurred, by which from 80 to 100 lives were lost. Cholera had also broken out in the city and was spreading with rapidity. Fire had destroyed the city hospital on the 31st of October, but all the inmates were saved.

WEST INDIES.

Intelligence from Jamaica to the 1st inst. states that the cholera had considerably abated, particularly at St. Catherine's, Port Royal, and Kingston, where it had hitherto been so dreadfully fatal, upwards of 5000 persons having died in the latter place: but this consolatory information is somewhat marred by the fact of its having assumed a more deadly form in the country districts. Such mortality and destruction was said to exist in those places where the cholera had prevailed as well as where it had departed, and an appeal to the public had been made in behalf of the orphans, and it was hoped that an asylum for the fatherless would be the result of the appeal to the public sympathy

The Hon. House of Assembly had passed a bill to afford additional pecuniary relief to the parishes suffering with the cholera, voting the sum of £10,000 for the purpose, which was placed in the hands of the Central Board Commissioners.

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

DIRECTORS AND THEIR ENGINEMEN.

Differences have arisen between the enginemen on the northern division of the London and North-Western Railway and the locomotive committee of directors, which have at length caused the latter to decide upon such a course as to render an interruption of the traffic on the line an event of not improbable occurrence. The principal cause of dispute has originated in a resolution recently come to by the directors, requiring from all new enginemen and firemen taken into the employ of the company an engagement not to quit the service without giving three months' notice. The directors state that their object in imposing this condition upon the new hands is not to bring about a reduction of wages, but simply to prevent the possibility of sudden stoppage of the line, occasioned, perhaps, by some misunderstanding between the enginemen and the locomotive superintendent; and, in order to make it apparent that their views extend no further than to the accomplishment of this object, they announce that the usual fortnight's notice shall be considered sufficient in the case of any engineman who desires to make a *bond fide* engagement with another company, or who, from any valid reason shall feel unconnected with a general strike, shall wish to separate himself from the service of the company. The imposition of this condition on the new hands having excited a strong feeling of dissatisfaction on the Northern division of the line, a meeting of the enginemen was held, at which resolutions were passed, demanding the total abolition of the three months' notice system; the erasure of the names of those who had already signed the three months' undertaking; and the restoration to their former position of those men who were reduced for declining to sign it. The resolutions were forwarded to the directors of the locomotive committee, and underwent a long discussion between them and a deputation of the enginemen.

Subsequently a written reply to the demands contained in the resolutions was sent by the committee, in which they set forth the reasons that dictated the enactment of the obnoxious condition, and returned a direct denial to the statement that any registered engineman or fireman had been, or was intended to be, reduced for refusing to sign the three months' notice, though they avow their determination of giving a preference to all candidates for promotion who are willing to conform to the regulation. In regard to another demand, that no engineman should be obliged to take any but his own fireman, except in case of emergency, the committee offer to engage that every engineman shall be provided with a competent and efficient fireman; and, as a general rule, offer no objection to their remaining together, according to the present custom. It appears that the answers of the committee have failed to give confidence to the men, whose dissatisfaction is so great and general, that it is apprehended that a general strike will be made by them on the northern division of the line immediately.

Several meetings have been held by the enginemen of the southern division of the line, at Camden Town, at which deputations from the northern enginemen were present, urging them to make common cause with the latter, though the southern men are not brought under the three months' notice; and on Monday night a deputation of the latter men, who had seen Mr. M'Connell, the locomotive superintendent, announced to a meeting that that gentleman stated he had Mr. Glyn's authority for declaring that the directors had no intention whatever of reducing the wages of the firemen, and that he (Mr. M'Connell) never had contemplated, and did not contemplate, the introduction of the three months' notice, which had been so much objected to by the men of the northern division

No resolutions were passed on the occasion.

On Tuesday Mr. Glyn, the Chairman of the Company, received a deputation from those of the southern division of the line, at Euston-square, who stated to him their impression that the determination of the authorities on the northern division of the line, to compel the engine-drivers and firemen on that division to sign the three months' notices, was with the view to reduce the wages of the men; and that, in May next, in lieu of the present northern and local management, the entire line would be consolidated in one management, they apprehended the same system would be extended to the southern division. After hearing the statements of the men, Mr. Glyn replied that he (Mr. Glyn) would act as mediator between the men of the northern division of the line and the present locomotive superintendent and management of the division, Mr. Allen, deceased, the men to be the judges of the effect:—That with respect to the long notice, so far as he was aware, no intention existed to make any change whatever in the southern division. Speaking his own individual views only, he was bound to say, no man that wished or might be the views of the directors, the proceedings which the drivers were now pursuing would, if persevered in, inevitably force the Government to bring about, by legislative enactments, that which but for such proceedings might never have been mooted as respected the southern division. He then cautioned them very earnestly not to come to any rash conclusion, and not to continue the present excitement, as their perseverance in such a course must of necessity compel the directors to make other provisions for the conduct of the business of the company. He, as a director, had on a former occasion been the means of bringing about an arrangement by which the old hands who had sent in their notices were restored to their former situations, and he hoped he was enabled to say—not as a threat, but giving it as the advice of a friend—that if the men should elect on this occasion, without personal complaint, to quit their duty in furtherance of the objects of another and distinct body of men, he could not accept of their being, either by his interference or otherwise, reinstated in the company's service. It was for them, therefore, to consider, not merely what was due to themselves but to their families, before they took any rash proceedings

The directors are already taking measures to ensure the safety of the public by a reduction of the trains in the event of the men carrying out their determination to strike, as shown by the following notice:—

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—REDUCTION OF TRAINS.—The public are informed that, in consequence of a threatened strike of the engine-drivers, it is probable that a very considerable reduction of passenger trains may be temporarily made on the line, and their attention is directed to the time tables, which will be issued.

By order, (Signed) R. H. S.

General Manager's Office, Euston-station, Dec. 24

It is stated, upon what is considered undoubted authority, that out of about 154 trains running daily on this enormous trunk line and its numerous tributaries, the company, rather than submit to the dictation on the part of the men, are determined to stop for a time no less than 238 trains, confining them, of course, principally to the branch lines. The company, it is said, have made arrangements to secure the efficient and safe working of the remaining 110 trains, and that in the course of two or three weeks they will also be enabled to restore the working of the entire line to its present efficient condition.

THE ROYAL BARON OF BEEF.—The baron of beef which graced the royal dinner table at Windsor Castle, on Christmas Day, was put down to roast at Mr. Redwood's, Windsor, on Monday morning, and the process of cooking was not completed before ten o'clock at night. The noble baron was taken from an unusually fine Scotch ox, supplied by Mr. Minton, the Royal butcher, and weighed 368 lbs. It was served up cold, and placed on a side table in the dining-room on Christmas Day

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL BALL, BIRMINGHAM.—The annual dress ball, for the benefit of the above excellent institution, will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening next. Weippert's quadrille band has been engaged; and the band of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards will also attend. The institution extends to fancy dresses. The list of stewards, is headed by W. Lucy, Esq., the Mayor. As most institutions of expenditure now-a-days are supported by voluntary subscriptions, the Queen's Hospital has no funded property at present, no great musical festival to fall back upon. The charity has to rely on the generosity of the benevolent; the fees from students, generously given up by the medical officers; and the proceeds of the Christmas ball.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—This society, at the last annual meeting, awarded the Royal Medal to Benjamin Brodie, Esq., F.R.S., eldest son of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., her Majesty's serjeant-surgeon, for his papers on "The Chemical Nature of Wax." It is now nearly forty years since the Royal Society awarded the Copley Medal to Sir Benjamin Brodie for his paper on "Poisons and the influence of father and mother" receiving the same distinction

SEASONABLE BENEVOLENCE AT DE ELMS.—A society, having for its object the relief of the necessitous and deserving poor of the neighbourhood, has been established at the Railway Hotel since 1848, the funds of which are raised from weekly subscriptions of a penny each member. On Tuesday last the committee distributed 5lbs. of prime beef, 12lbs. of bread, 2lbs. of flour, 14lbs. of fruit, 4lb. of suet, 14lbs. of potatoes, and 2 cwt. of coal, to 137 families, including 574 persons. We consider this movement to be highly creditable to all parties concerned, and there can be no doubt is afforded to many widows and orphans (who otherwise would have spent a cheerless Christmas-day) a hearty meal, with plenty for the remainder of the week. Looking at it in any means by which all this is done in so contracted a neighbourhood, it is much to be hoped that other localities will immediately set about establishing similar societies, and thus induce many others to "go and do likewise."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THIN CUT CAM.—Don't permit a problem in four moves to conquer you. Try it again and [illegible].

F. I. G.—When a player gives "double check," that is check with two pieces, the adverse King must move. He has no other way of releasing himself from the danger.

R. D. M.—Rodgers. No. 678 we can vouch for. It is perfectly correct, and well deserving all the commendation bestowed.

ROTTERDAM.—1. Q to her 3 6th. 2. Kt to K 4 th. 3. Q to her 4th. Mate. Will our correspondent favour us with the names and addresses of two or three of the most influential Chess-players in Rotterdam?

CHARLTON.—Why have they safely arrived, and shall be reported on in our next.

CHESS-IENUS.—You will get all the back numbers of the *Chess-Players' Chronicle* of Hastings, the publisher, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

A Mc C, Hyde-park Gardens.—We have much pleasure in accepting the challenge, and propose the moderate stakes of a set of the large Staunton Chess-men in ivory.

I. L, Ireland.—I White cannot under such, or any other circumstance, move his King into the range of the adverse Bishop's action. 2. A player can have a second or a third Queen on the board at the same time with his first Queen.

INDUSEN.—We hope next week to give the names of the gentlemen who compose the committee now organising in Paris in connexion with the Central Committee of which Monsieur [illegible] is George's Chess Club, London.

A CHESS AMATEUR.—Inserted games and communication from Mr. Horwitz, of Breslau, may be directed to our office.

PATER-FAMILIAS.—A set of the new Chess-men, and one of Meehi's beautiful Chess-boards, form about as elegant and appropriate a prize as you can offer to them.

W. C. KEMORTH.—We are glad to hear from our Correspondent W C again. His communications are always acceptable.

P, of Graham's Town.—1. Problem No. 360 cannot be solved in three moves. 2. It can. 3. We referred to the Problem 357.

ALPHA.—There is no law which limits the time within which a player must make his move.

TEMOLEON.—We cannot undertake to receive subscriptions in the absence of the Secretary for next year; they should be sent to Mr Robert Longbottom, 3, Cavendish-square, by whom they will be paid into the appointed bankers', to the account of the managing committee.

AP JENKIN.—Country members are admissible to the St George s-Club at an annual subscription of one guinea. *Provincial players desirous of witnessing the contests at the Great Congress* [illegible] *to avail themselves of the few vacancies, and join the club with at delay.*

W. W. [illegible] It is an abuse of terms to call such things Problems. Pray content yourself, for the present, by solving the compositions of others, and don t attempt to construct yourself.

HASTINGS.—Parties in the country to whom subscription lists in aid of the Congress next year have been sent, are requested to return them before the end of February.

X, Paris.—Enquiry should be made at the Post-office. Two copies of the magazine in question were dispatched on the 2d of this month, to Messrs Cochrane and Morton, of Cavendish-square, by Mr. Staunton, Professor Williamsbeck, of Altona, Kisseritzky, of Paris, private communications have just been forwarded.

SOLUTIONS RECEIVED to 359, by F. of Graham's Town, Milo, Argus, C A W, of Birkenhead; Rotterdam, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS RECEIVED No. 360, by Belamy, Flash-chess, Amicus, Pila, Cattle, S G, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 361, by W B W, R Mc C, Sigma, Jack of Worcester, P G R Jody, Bellary, St Edmund, M P, Clarens, P T M. C G R, Mitre, F R S, Cape Town, Alfred and Conway, J P H B, Dereven, W R T, T J. of Feltham; J B, of Wrotham; W B J, S, of Worcester; Tib, Col. Cam, N E R, An Amateur, A Constant Sub, E S, D W F, S G, Lancastrensis, H M T Kitra, J A W, P, of Graham's Town, are correct. All others are wrong

Solutions of Enigma by Jack of Worcester, F G R, Sigma, Jody (except 6th), Bellary, Cape Town, Dereven, Trin Col Cam, B W F, Florence, R D M S G, H M T Kitra; P, of Graham's Town, W H W, of Bristol; J A W, are correct. All others are wrong

C H C—Ingenious, but somewhat too evident. B W F—Whenever we have space for it C A W—They are both obviously wrong JUDY—Accept our best wishes in return

* * Numerous communications on Chess must necessarily stand over till next week

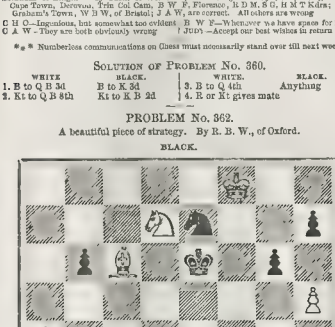
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 360.

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 3d	B to K 3d	3. B to Q 4th	Anything
2. Kt to Q B 6th	Kt to K B 2d	4. R or Kt gives mate	

PROBLEM No. 362.

A beautiful piece of strategy. By R. B. W., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

GAME PLAYED BETWEEN TWO BATH AMATEURS.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (S. R. C.)	BLACK (Mr.).	WHITE (S. R. C.)	BLACK (Mr. —).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B to Kt 3d	K to his 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	16. P to K B 4th	B to K Kt 5th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. P to K B 5th	Kt to K B sq
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. B to K R 4th (ch)	K to Q 2d
5. K Kt to his 5th	Q R to K sq	19. P to Q 6th	Q R to K sq
6. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	20. Kt to Q B 4th	B to K 7th
7. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B	21. P to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to B sq	22. B to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to Q sq
9. Q takes B (ch)	P to Q 3d	23. Kt to Q 6th	R to K 2d
10. Q B to K Kt 5th	P takes Q	24. K R to K sq	B to K Kt 5th
11. B takes Q	P to Q B 3d	25. B to K 6th	P to K Kt 3d
12. Kt to Q 3d	B to K 3d	26. B takes R (ch)	K takes B
13. B to K R 4th	Kt to K 2d	27. Kt to Q B 8th (ch)	K to his sq
14. Castles on K R's side	Kt to K Kt 3d	28. P to K 7th	Kt to Q 3d
		29. Kt mates.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 632.—By JUDY

White: K at Q 7th, B at Q 2d, Kt at K B 7th; P's at K Kt 2nd and 3rd, K 2nd, and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q 5th, P at K 4th.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 633.—By C. M. J., of Birmingham.

White: K at his 5th, B's at K Kt 8th and Q Kt 7th, Kt's at Q B 3d and 6th; P's at K Kt 2d, K 2nd, K B 4th, and Q 4th.

Black: K at K R 4th; P's at K B 4th and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE GREAT CHESS TOURNAMENT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—All doubts respecting the Congress of 1851 must now have been removed from the minds of even the most sceptical; the Committee of Management appointed by the St. George's Club, being one that cannot command the confidence and cordial sympathy of every well-wisher to the game of Chess. It now rests with provincial amateurs to support the good cause by their assistance. Often have they complained that so few games, contested by really first-rate players, have lately appeared in print. It has been urged that there were many matches played between De La Bourdonnais and M'Donnell, but that only one contest has taken place between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant. The Congress must show them that there exists no longer the spirit of lethargy. My object in troubling you with these remarks is to point out how, by a very unobjectionable process, the funds of the Congress may be increased. Besides subscriptions from individuals, which, I trust, will be numerous, I would propose that a series of matches be at once played in all the clubs of Great Britain. These matches can be played, each for a small stake, which should be appropriated to the general subscription. Let provincial clubs rest assured that they themselves will be gainers by the adoption of this plan. This Congress, properly managed, and these matches all pointing towards it, will not be of temporary influence, but add an energy to the cause of Chess which will be felt throughout the world. Can we forget, sir, the impulse given to Chess by the great match between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant?—an impulse which vibrated, perhaps unconsciously, through the minds of this kingdom. Its effect in the provinces was electrical. The players who sprang from it exceed the fabled brood of the Hydra. How much greater, then, ought to be the result of a Congress, with players from all parts of the world as its representatives! I thought it to be the duty of a provincial rather than a London player to point out the immense importance of this Congress in its future influence on provincial clubs, as well as in the momentary pleasure which it will afford all zealous amateurs. It was for this reason that I was not reluctant to take up your valuable space.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Oxford, Hermes Chess-club, December, 1850. OXONIENSIS

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The pupils of this institution held their second social soiree on Monday evening: Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, M.P., the Mayors of Manchester and Salford, and other influential merchants and gentlemen being present. Mr. Thomas Bazley, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided on the occasion, and delivered an interesting address, in which he dwelt upon the important influence which the Exhibition of 1851 would exert upon the arts in general, and upon that of design in particular. Mr. Joseph Brotherton recommended the establishment of a museum in connexion with the school. There, he argued, was not in-tuitive; the eye must be tutored, and it could only be tutored by comparisons, facilities for making which such museums would afford. Mr. Brotherton referred to the Museums bill, which he and others had been instrumental in carrying—a bill which empowered the levy of a rate of a halfpenny in the pound to provide buildings for the reception of works of art, &c., and he recommended the directors of the school to endeavour to bring their institution within the operation of this act. Mr. Cobden, M.P., also made reference to a local rate for the support of the school. He was not fond, he said, of Government interference; but he would say that, if a local rate in Manchester could be legitimately raised for anything in the shape of education, it might be raised for the purpose of supporting a school of design. He would rather have money raised by a local rate than derived from the Exchequer. Local rates, if locally raised, it would be better applied. If money was raised where it was spent, it was well looked after; there was very little jobbing about its disposal, while there was a great deal of jobbing about money dispensed from the central Government. One halfpenny in the pound upon the Manchester assessment would realise the sum of £2300 a year, while, if Salford were to join in the movement, upwards of £4000 might be secured for the support of the school, and for the establishment of a museum. (Hear, hear.) The company were afterwards addressed by the Mayors of Manchester and Salford; by Mr. J. A. Hammersley, head master of the school; and by other gentlemen. The rooms of the institution, all of which were thrown open, were decorated with the productions of the pupils, some of the paintings and drawings being of a very superior character.

DARING BURGLARIES.—UPWARDS OF £600 STOLEN.—One of the most daring burglaries which has disgraced Herefordshire was perpetrated in the parish of Longtown, during the night succeeding Saturday last. Between twelve and one o'clock the house of Mr. Pritchard, a freeholder, living in the above parish, was forcibly entered by means of a pane of glass in the back window sash, broke open the door, at which one of them then kept guard, whilst the other two entered the house to search for money. Mrs. Pritchard had contrived to remove from a cupboard some gold and silver coin into a bag of barley-meal. The men, however, succeeded in finding a £5 note, a sovereign, 2s. in silver, and a bank receipt for £600, after which they sat down and regaled themselves with the best fare which Mr. Pritchard's cupboard could afford. Drunk, and in high glee. During the time they were this employed Mr. Pritchard made his escape from the house in his shirt, to the house of Mr. Griffiths, about half a mile distant from his own; but, on his arrival, the villains had fled. At the time they entered the house there were no other persons therein, except Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard and a little girl. Each of the gang had a handkerchief tied round his head, so as to conceal his features, his eyes, nose, and mouth being only left distinguishable. During the night of Tuesday week the shop of a poor widow, named Parry, in the same place, was broken into, and a number of things were stolen. It would appear that the parties who perpetrated this burglary had previously practised and adopts in their calling, as they effected an entrance through the panel of a very thick door.

CONFLAGRATION AT THE CHARTHAM PAPER-MILLS.—One of the most destructive conflagrations known for many years in the county of Kent broke out at an early hour on Monday morning, involving the destruction of highly valuable property, and throwing some 130 or 150 workpeople out of employ. The scene of the disaster was the extensive paper-mills of Messrs. Smith, Iverby, situate at Chartham, about three miles from Canterbury. The premises were 260 feet in length, and of proportionate width, and were divided into separate buildings used severally for boiling, drying, &c. Large stacks of waste paper finished, or in various stages of manufacture, were on hand. The fire was first accidentally discovered by the workmen who went to get the machinery into gear, and it was at first attempted to stifle the flames, but found necessary to send for the engines from Canterbury; and, before these could arrive, the whole range of building was wrapped in flames. When the engines had been brought to bear on the fire, several hours elapsed before the progress of the flames could be stopped. The engine-houses, machine-rooms, drying-house, and stores, were more or less consumed; and, although a considerable portion of the machinery has been saved, the loss is estimated as great as the amount of the united insurances effected in the Kent Sun, and National Mercantile Offices for £16,000. Of the origin of the fire nothing is as yet known, further than that it was in or near the drying-room.

TRANSMISSION OF BARE COIN BY RAILWAY.—On Friday week a parcel, supposed to contain base coin, lying at the London and North-Western Railway parcel-office, at Manchester, directed "William Johnson, Railway Station, Manchester; to be left till called for," was claimed by a man, who signed "William Johnson." He was followed to No. 12, Clock-alley, Manchester, and on the police going in shortly afterwards they saw the parcel lying on a table, and found, wrapped up in a quantity of rags and paper, 72 half-crowns and four crowns, all base coin. The parties in the house were taken into custody.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.—On Sunday last, the chapel recently erected in North Woodside-road, Glasgow, for the use of the Catholic body, was opened for divine worship according to the formulæ of their communion. After the celebration of high mass, the Right Rev. Bishop Murdoch, the senior Vicar-Apostolic of this district, delivered an appropriate discourse, embracing the opportunity to give utterance to the gratulations suggested by the event of the day. The chapel was crowded, admission being by ticket. It is dedicated to Saint Joseph, and is really a neat and handsome edifice. Externally there is little ornament presented—the plainness and simplicity, but the interior is richly decorated. It is calculated to accommodate nigh 800 persons. The Rev. Daniel Gallacher has been presented to the pastoral charge of the congregation. Thus a fourth chapel of this kind has been added to those formerly existing in Glasgow, while another, situated in the Townhead district is rapidly approaching completion.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident, attended with the loss of three lives, occurred on the Leeds and Selby Railway on Monday. The place where the fatal occurrence happened was not far from the Milford junction, where the Leeds and Selby line joins the York and North-Midland line. A heavily-laden luggage train had proceeded from Leeds, and, on arriving at a rather steep ascent on the line called the Milford Bank, the engine was found incapable of dragging it up, or the speed at which it would be able to accomplish the ascent was so slow that those in charge of the train deemed it advisable to divide it into two parts. With the former part they proceeded to the summit of the bank, intending to return with the engine for the portion left behind. That portion, however, by the merest accident, or some other cause, was set in motion, and went back with increasing velocity down the incline, where it came into collision with another luggage train proceeding from Leeds on the same line of rails. The collision was literally tremendous and tender were smashed to pieces, and the engineman, the stoker, and another man (employed as a pointsman), were all killed, or received such injuries as caused their death the same evening. Two of the unfortunate men who lost their lives, if not all, were married, and have families for whom to provide.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Monday morning, between four and five o'clock, as Mr. Fearn, a butcher, in Birmingham, was proceeding thence in his gig, accompanied by a friend, to a farm-house near, when about six miles from Birmingham he was attacked by six ruffians, who dragged him from the gig, while the reins having been cut, his friend was started off in the gig at a furious rate towards Solihull. Mr. Fearn, after a severe struggle with the villains for some time, but ultimately was laid insensible on the ground, and they succeeded in carrying off £223 in cash. His friend, when the horse came to a pause, gave the alarm, and brought assistance to Mr. Fearn, who was dreadfully beaten about the head. Four men, two of whom Mr. Fearn identified as amongst his assailants, were taken during the day.

SUPPOSED BURGLAR SHOT.—A young man, giving the name of Tyrell was brought before the magistrates at Manchester on Monday, charged with shooting a young man named Joseph Haigh, about seven days ago. The prisoner, who had surrendered voluntarily, said he was sleeping at a lodging-house in Burton-street, and about three o'clock in the morning he heard some one attempting to force the back door and the back window-shutters alternately. He looked out from the back bed-room window, and saw two men there. He told them to desist, and threatened to fire if they did not. One man still persisted, and Tyrell, having a large gun in his room, and fearing from what he had these men had some knowledge of it, he in his alarm fired a pistol at the man who was still vigorously attempting to force the door. The man then exclaimed "D—n you, impudence!" and went away. He did not know whether the charge took effect at the time, but called a policeman, and told him what he had done. Haigh, it appears, received the charge in one shoulder, and went away. Next day he called at a neighbour's for medicine for it, as it was in a shoulder with, not telling that the perforations had been produced by a pistol wound, but stating that he had fallen down some cellar steps. The neglect had been considerable, and mortification had set in. Information was subsequently made for the gentleman who fired the shots, which induced him to surrender. Haigh has been once convicted of burglary. The prisoner was admitted to bail in two sureties of £50 each.

PLANK ROBBERIES.—Nottingham has for several weeks past been the scene of several robberies of plate, jewellery, &c., and the manner in which an entrance has been effected into the premises so nearly accords that the police are inclined to entertain the opinion that the robberies have been committed by the same gang. On Sunday night, a robbery of jewellery, &c., took place on the premises of Mr. Joshua Driver, jeweller, &c., Long-row, in that town. The plan by which the robbery was effected is curious. Mr. Driver's back premises are connected with the Crown Hotel yard; and it appears that the thieves scaled a very high wall in that yard, broke a pane of glass in Mr. Driver's kitchen, and the aperture thus formed was sufficiently large to allow of a boy being put through. It is supposed that the lad, having thus gained admission, supplied the robbers with all the valuables he could lay his hands on. Mr. Driver does not sleep on the premises, and the boy had, therefore, the whole range of the premises without fear of being disturbed. Amongst the property stolen were upwards of sixty valuable brooches, a number of Geneva watches, a quantity of costly chains and watch-guards, &c. The value of the property stolen has not yet been ascertained; but, from the quantity of plate and jewellery scattered about the premises, there is every reason to suppose the robbers were disturbed.—Similar small apertures, allowing just sufficient room for the body of a boy, were made on the premises of Mr. Bayley and Mr. Travell, at Nottingham, on a short time ago.—Another daring burglary was effected on the premises of the late Mayor of Nottingham (W. Heworth, Esq.), of Sherwood Hill, near that town. This robbery took place on Sunday morning, while the family were attending Divine worship; and, although the property stolen was considerable comprising a valuable assortment of plate and £22 in gold—the thieves, in this case, also, are supposed to have been disturbed. A burglary was also effected on the premises of Mr. Williams, bookseller, &c., Carlton-street, Nottingham, on the previous Friday night, and gold to the amount of £15 and other valuable property stolen. The police are actively on the alert, and we trust the burglars will ere long be apprehended. The town and neighbourhood were never, at any former period, so infested with thieves.

CAPTURE OF DARTMOOR CONVICTS.—On Friday week, three convicts, that had made their escape on the previous Wednesday from Dartmoor Prison, were seen to pass through West-street, Exeter, and were shortly afterwards captured. They stated that they had entered Plymouth during Wednesday night, and, being informed of the London road, for which they enquired, passed several policemen in Exeter-street, and arriving at the Lairs-gate, toll being demanded, and not having any money, got over the walls, and proceeded through Heybridge, through Buckfastleigh, and on to Ashburton. Their sufferings and privations during the three days were very great, having existed for some time on corn which they pulled from a stack, and some field turnips.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT RAMSGATE.—On the afternoon of Saturday last, two men, known as Bob Kidd and Jerry Quigley, left the harbour for the purpose of hauling their cod lines. When they started the weather looked very dull and windy, and it is presumed that a sudden squall upset the boat, as it was seen at sea bottom upwards. No tidings whatever have been had of the men, and the presumption is, that they are drowned. Two widows and nine children are left destitute.

ALARMING COLLISIONS ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

On Monday evening, during the density of the fog, two very serious collisions happened on the Eastern Counties Railway, which involved serious injury to a number of individuals. The first mishap occurred to the half-past four o'clock train to Enfield, and was followed by instantaneous stations between Bishopsgate and Stratford. A quarter of an hour after its departure from London, viz. at a quarter to five, the express-train to Enfield leaves, and, it appears, does not stop between the terminus and Tottenham. At that time the Hertford train was behind its time on arriving at Stratford; but this was unavoidable, from the density of the fog. While the Stratford passengers were alighting, the Enfield express was heard approaching, and it dashed into the rear of the Hertford train, dividing up a second-class carriage, wherein were seated, it is said, upwards of twenty passengers, and throwing the latter part of the train off the line. The screams of the injured occupants are described to have been of the most painful character; and, as if to add to their sufferings, the fog compelled with the steam and smoke, completely obscured the position of the unfortunate parties. Although the numerous staff of officers attached to the works at Stratford were immediately on the spot, much delay necessarily transpired ere they could all be extricated. It was then discovered that the chief portion of the persons in the carriage were sadly hurt, more or less. Having been carefully removed to the refreshing-rooms of the station, and several medical gentlemen having been sent for, it was found necessary to despatch several to the London Hospital, while others had their injuries attended to on the spot, and were removed to neighbouring taverns.

The second collision took place shortly before eleven o'clock, close to the Brick-lane goods *dépôt*. It was the last train up from Colchester, due at Bishopsgate at half-past ten. It was proceeding at a very cautious rate, and, within a short time after having the Mile-end station, it was run into by the Norwich express. The shock was fearful. The last carriage of the Colchester train was a third-class, in which were a number of passengers on a Christmas visit to their friends in London. So great was the concussion that it appears a perfect wreck; the end, roof, and sides were demolished, and how the unfortunate passengers escaped mortal injury, appeared to the casual observer most miraculous. Many of them were bleeding from wounds in their heads and several parts of their bodies. As in the former instance, the density of the atmosphere added to the alarm. Several passengers in other parts of the train sustained bruised injuries. On the arrival of the train at Bishopsgate many persons were seen in a similar predicament; but it is gratifying to state that no broken limbs were amongst those injured. Mr. Hancorn, a surgeon residing near the terminus, and who had been called by the company to those injured on the previous occasion, was in the train, and immediately offered his services in alleviating these most hurt.

An official inquiry has been instituted by the Directors into the circumstances of this two-fold calamity, but nothing further of importance has been elicited than the details above given, except that the aggrieved trains, in both instances, were going at a rapid rate, instead of the cautious pace of three miles an hour fixed by the company's rules, to be observed in fog.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE SUFFERERS AND THEIR INJURIES.

The following is an accurate list of the passengers who sustained injury by the collision of the Enfield and Hertford trains at Stratford, compiled by Mr. Hancorn, the surgeon

IN THE LONDON HOSPITAL.—Miss Ann Oliver, aged 38, of Enfield; committed fracture of both legs. Mr. John Kirby, aged 35, a plumber and glazier, carrying on business at Tottenham; compound fracture of right thigh, and fracture of the left leg. Mr. Thomas Airey, aged 31, clerk at the Bank of England, residence at Totenham; fracture of both bones of the right leg

SUFFERERS FROM OTHER PLACES.—Miss Mills (at Stratford), residence not mentioned; toes cut off, next one fractured, right leg seriously bruised, and various contused wounds on both legs. John Pay, a labourer in Norfolk, seriously bruised. Mr. James Robinson, of Edmonton; contusion of elbow joint, amputation requisite. A man, name unknown, laceration of the nose, and other injuries. Mr. and Mrs Head (of the firm of Courrington and Co., the brewers); the wife, contused right leg; similar injury received by Mr. Head, but not so extensively. Mr. Child, laceration of the knee. Mr. Hooper, of Brighton, contused with the East India House; face lacerated. Mr. Hooper, jun.; bruses leg. Mrs. Greaves of Waltham; bruised, and other injuries; and Master Greaves; thigh broken

The sufferers by the second collision are thus described in the same report.

Alfred Turner, apparently a farm labourer, belonging to Norfolk; bruised legs. Charles Taylor, a boy about seven years old; laceration of the head. Mrs. Griggs, of 19, Princes-street, Tottenham-court-road; injured. Mr. Blunderfield, 36, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square; bruised shoulder. Daniel Cliff, contused leg. Mr. Maidon; eye lacerated. Sara Turner; severe blow on the head, and otherwise much injured. Mrs. Elizabeth Gowers; contused wounds. Harriett Turner; bruised leg. John Sutherwood; severe cut and blow on the head: and Mrs. Hart and her child, severely bruised and otherwise injured.

The last accounts of the state of the unfortunate parties in the hospital pronounce them to be going on favourably.

SAN FRANCISCO, IN UPPER CALIFORNIA.

We have to thank Mr. Frank Marryat, author of "Sketches in Borneo," son of the late Captain Marryat, R.N., for the original of the accompanying Illustration. Mr. Marryat is now in California, with a view of writing a descriptive account of that auriferous country.

On one side of the picture is the beach, and in front are the extensive premises of Starkey, Brothers, and Co., including a large iron warehouse, the first erection of the kind in California. The motley population in the street includes Chinese labourers, Kanakas, or Sandwich Islanders, drivers of bullock-carts; whilst horseback is a Californian Mexican, in the rich and picturesque costume of the country.

Among the latest received intelligence from the Gold Region, is the following from the *Placer Times*, of October 26

"It is very difficult at the present time to collect information as to the produce of the various mines of California. From the manner of persons employed upon the various rivers is but to a limited extent known. Those who have travelled extensively through the country, and explored the various rivers high up into the mountains, of course can form very correct conclusions; but these are comparatively few who have done this. Most miners have but partially explored the country, and even those who have made extensive examinations, have felt but little inclination to convey the information to others. For this reason we are not more willingly by the estimates which we give below before our readers, believing, although they are somewhat imperfect, that they will be of use to those who have not had the leisure or inclination to make thorough examinations. We commence with the southern mines, and proceed northward. Feather River, upon the north, to the Cosumnes, upon the south, which contains, at the least, two-thirds of all the miners employed in the country. The mining region upon Feather River commences below the foot-hills of the mountains, about 30 miles from Marysville, and extends back upon the mountains for something like 80 miles. There are probably not less than 9000 persons at work upon this river. The most productive portions of the past season have been in the foot-hills and upon the south fork of the river. It is the general impression that the sum averaged by miners upon this river has been about six dollars per day to the man. This, allowing 24 working days to the month, would give, for five months, (which, probably, as most of the miners will labour during the rainy season), for each miner 120 dollars per month, and 600 dollars for the five months, producing an aggregate of 5,400,000 dollars. The Yuba, with its tributaries, Dear Creek, Gold Runs, &c., has a population of about 6000. The mines in this region have, in many instances, paid more than those of any other portion of California; but there has been a large number who have succeeded but poorly, which has reduced the average to each man to something less than that upon Feather River. Upon this stream we believe the average has not been over four dollars to each person employed. This would give for the total amount of gold that taken out in five months 14,400,000 dollars. Bear River, the next stream upon the south, contains, probably, a population of 3000. This stream, although no very large amounts have been realized by persons, has produced a fair average, say 4 dollars to each miner, which will give in the aggregate 1,440,000 dollars. The American River, we presume, contains a population of 16,000, distributed on its tributaries as follows:—5000 upon the North Fork, 5000 upon the Middle Fork; and 6000 upon the South Fork, which, at 5 dollars

BEDOUINS OF THE DESERT.

as the average, would produce, as above, in five months, 9,000,000 dollars. This would give, in the aggregate, for Feather, Yuba, Bear, and the American Rivers, together with their tributaries, the sum of 30,240,000 dollars, as the product of the labour of 87,000 persons. This sum, we believe, is as near an average of the produce of the mines upon the rivers named for the past five months as can well be ascertained at the present time. We have, in our estimate, taken but a portion of the mining region of California, as our readers will see; but we presume the quantity of gold dust taken from these streams, or from their immediate neighbourhoods, constitutes at least two-thirds of all the gold taken from the mines of California. The quantity obtained by miners during the last winter was small in proportion to what it ought to have been. Miners then looked forward to the opening of spring, anticipating far richer diggings in the beds of rivers when the waters should subside. In anticipation of rich harvests, the winter was suffered to pass without proper exertions upon the part of the miners."

THE MASSACRE IN ALEPPO.

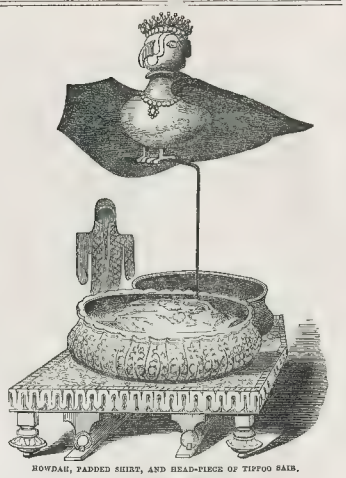
BEDOUINS OF THE DESERT.

The large and formidable tribe of Bedouins occupying the country around Palmyra acted a conspicuous part in the recent revolt and massacre at Aleppo. The Bedouins consider themselves the primitive aristocracy of the Desert, and it is true enough, so far as that they have never been conquered, nor were they ever in subjection at any time to foreign powers. The few who become permanent residents near large cities acknowledge a kind of submission to the powers that be, but more from necessity than choice; as, by this means, they can favour their own tribes in the Desert, and thus carry on an intercourse with the bazaars, which their brethren of the Desert dare not do with impunity when at variance with the town or city authorities, which is very generally the case. This tribe exert their authority over travellers and caravans very often in no very agreeable manner—exact their black mail, and pillage whole villages like a flight of locusts, as they sweep through a country. Their Sheikhs are generally mounted on thoroughbred Arab mares, whose speed exceeds that of any of our first-rate racing steeds in Europe, for a given time.

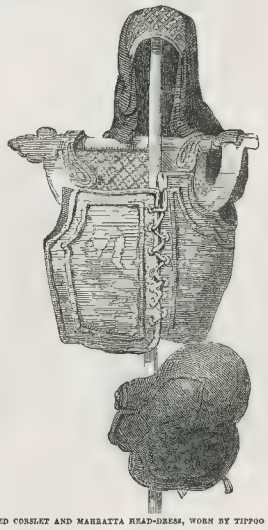
The Bedouin, on going on an express, prepares his favourite mare, by allowing her some camel's milk at night, and some raw beefsteak to masticate and champ in her mouth in the morning, an hour before starting. The writer of this lived for a considerable period in an encampment of the Anyzee tribe of Arabs, one of the largest and most powerful of the Desert, and can speak from observation. They are remarkably hospitable, yet still a strange compound of humanity—treat you well to-day, and send out scouts beyond their frontier and plunder their guest on the next, if he were not as liberal in his presents as they hoped, from the deference and attentions shown him during his stay. Their tents and mode of life are exactly the same now as in the days of Ishmael; and it is very remarkable that their mode of cooking animal food—entire animals especially—resembles in every particular that of the New Zealanders; their war-cry and dance is also somewhat similar, or at least as nearly so as pure Arabic and the Maori language can assimilate.

The only object the Bedouins could have had in joining the Moslems of Aleppo on this late occasion, was from the hope of gaining something by pillage they are independent of the Government as regards conscription, and they are less fanatical towards Christians than the town Moslems. There are Christian sects amongst some of the Bedouin tribes in the Hourane, east of Damascus. Bedouins have a great dislike to stay, for a night even, in or near any of the large towns or cities, and live very simply; partake of very little animal food; enjoy good health to a very advanced period of life; never suffer from the diseases incidental to the natives of the East, resident in large populous cities, are never known to suffer from epidemic disease—a strong argument in favour of the fact, that all such subjects resolve themselves into a question of pure air, and thus simplify our future sanitary precautions very materially. The tribe of Bedouins represented in our Engraving, range the country from the Euphrates to the south, as far as the Jordan, indeed, may be said to be in the possession of the whole country from Dan to Beersheba, and from the Mediterranean to the eastward as far as Medina and Mecca. They obtain a bagsheesh from the Turkish Government for the safe escort of the Mecca caravan, which leaves Damascus, sometimes as large as seventy and eighty thousand people, and are joined by the great Cairo caravan, consisting of as many more; but of late years there is a great falling-off in the numbers, pomp, and importance of these caravans. At one time the train of camels and baggage of a noble descendant of the Prophet extended along a desert track some fourteen miles in length, strung together at a short distance as camel or dromedary caravans are harnessed in marching order. The Bedouins imagine that people partake of the qualities of the animal food they live upon consequently, they not only reject strong meat as unclean, but, from this motive, those tribes that live on camels' flesh are said to be very vindictive, and those tribes eating dried locusts are exceedingly volatile.

*** In our next Number we purpose giving a Portrait of the Pasha of Aleppo, and a brief memoir of his life, as being, at this moment, an interesting personage. His deposition is not likely to affect his promotion in another Pashalic, for he could not have acted otherwise under the circumstances.



HOWDAH, PADDED SHIRT, AND HEAD-PIECE OF TIPPOO SAIB.



QUILTED CORSLET AND MAHRATTA HEAD-DRESS, WORN BY TIPPOO SAIB.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MUSEUM.

MEMORIALS OF TIPPOO SAIB.

The Museum of the Hon. East India Company, at their House, in Leadenhall-street (liberally opened to the public without fee), is rich in what may be termed the curiosities of conquest. We have engraved two interesting specimens.

First is Tippoo Saib's Howdah, being the seat used in elephant riding. It is composed of silver, and contains two seats; the inferior one being for an attendant. The bird, which forms a canopy, is likewise of silver; the inside of the wings is coloured, and the eyes are said to be composed of precious stones. The padded shirt and head-piece in the same group belonged, it is stated, likewise to Tippoo Saib.

Next is a quilted Corslet, formerly worn by Tippoo Saib. It is lined with blue diaper. With it are two quilted Mahratta Head-pieces, belonging to the same.

STREET VIEW IN SAN FRANCISCO, FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

NIMROUD SCULPTURES, AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Foremost among the novelties at this truly national establishment, and especially fitted for the gratification of the holiday visitors, are the Nimroud Sculptures, the last arrival of which we have already in part illustrated.—(*See page* 484.) We now resume our descriptive details:—

No. 3 of the present series is a colossal figure of a winged man or divinity. It is in higher relief than the former Sculptures from Nimroud, and of greater dimensions, being 13 feet in height. The head of this figure is turned towards the spectator; but he resembles, in position, the other winged figures of the collection, holding in his right hand the fir cone, and in his left the square basket. The dress is also like those we have formerly described, consisting of the egg-shaped two-horned cap, the short fringed tunic, and long furred mantle. We have Illustrated this magnificent specimen.

No. 4 is identical in all respects with the last described, except that the body is turned towards the left, from which we augur they were companion guardians of some Assyrian portal, or, as painters say, pendant subjects. These slabs have been sawn in two, for the convenience of transport. The alabaster employed is of a mottled kind, differing in this respect from the material of the other sculptures. In point of style, we are inclined to think these figures inferior to the other works of art in this collection; the hands are large, the wrists thicker than the ankles, and the legs feeble for the upper part of the figure. Both these figures must have been long exposed to the rain, for the whole surface is corroded, and the features are water-worn in a remarkable degree.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, we presume, were taken from the same chamber of the palace at Nimroud, as the slabs are nearly of the same size, measuring all of them 7 feet 8 inches in height, and about 6 feet 8 inches in width. No. 5 represents a winged divinity, with the egg-shaped and two-horned headdress, the hair and beard curled in the mode so often described. He faces to the left of the spectator, and upholds in his upraised right hand the fir cone, and in his left the basket. As usual, he wears the short fringed tunic and long fringed mantle, which has likewise the embroidered border; but in the present situation of these *reliefs* it is impossible to make out the device. In his belt appear two daggers. The usual tassels, sandals, earrings, bead necklace, armlets, and rose and star clasp bracelets, so frequently described, are all duly exhibited. The second figure of this slab, having his back to the last, and therefore facing to the right, is that of one of the King's beardless chamberlains or officers. He is clad in a long fringed embroidered robe and short furred mantle, and wears earrings, necklace, armlets, and bracelets, and he holds his bow in his left hand, and in his right the whip-like instrument we have before mentioned, as apparently indicating command. Over his shoulder is slung his quiver full of arrows, the heads of which are so perfect as to show the indentation for receiving the bow-string. His sword scabbard is ornamented with two fighting lions, but the hilt has no device. Across the entire slab run twenty lines of cuneiform inscription.

Nos. 7 and 8 were Engraved in our Journal of last week.—(*See page* 484.)

No. 9.—In this slab are two figures, both facing the left. The eunuch precisely resembles the last in his dress; but, instead of the fly-flap, he holds in his right hand the instrument of authority, and in his left the bow. Behind this officer is a divinity, in every respect resembling the others of this series, exhibiting in the contour of the limbs an herculean strength, and in the position of the legs an unchangeable stability.

No. 10. This slab is the only one of the series unbroken. It contains a figure of a divinity precisely like the former, and the whole-length portrait of the King holding two arrows in his right hand, and resting his left on his bow. His dress is so exactly similar to that before detailed, that further description is unnecessary. It may be observed that his bow is less angular in its curve than in the other representations, although its efficiency is still very problematical.

No. 11 was also Illustrated last week.

Numerous fragments, some of which are those of an enormous bull, in the same style of art as Nos. 3 and 4, complete this collection.

The foregoing includes the whole of the last arrival from Nineveh; but next week we purpose continuing the catalogue by describing and explaining those subject pieces of the former importation which we have not yet furnished in detail. Thus, in the absence of any regular or numerical arrangement of these remarkable records, the minuteness with which we have entered into each particular piece of sculpture, will render our catalogue a guide available to every visitor to the British Museum, and one which will possess the further advantage that it can be resumed from time to time, as fresh discoveries reach this country, without interfering with the arrangement of those which we have previously published. J. B.

NIMROUD SCULPTURES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—COLOSSAL FIGURE OF WINGED MAN OR DIVINITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

I have no doubt that to many of your readers the question contained in this letter will be nothing new; but as none have given expression to it, I venture to do so. It is stated that the ruins of Nimroud have been buried for a period of not less than 3500 years; now I find in those ruins that the Assyrian Empire, or at least the object of Assyrian worship, is represented by a winged lion or a winged bull; and I have little doubt that the Empire was known in the days of her existence, and in the periods immediately subsequent, under this symbol, since which period in ancient history we do not hear of its use as symbolical in reference either to the Assyrian or any other empire or kingdom. Venice, it is true, has, for a long period, had a winged lion for its symbol; but this does not affect the question. Now, I find, in the 7th chapter of the prophecies of Daniel, that the Babylonian Kingdom (which was a part of the Assyrian Empire) was represented under this very figure of a lion with eagle's wings. Might not this be used justly as a strong argument for the antiquity of Daniel's prophecies, and that they were written at a time when the Assyrian Empire was remembered, or the Babylonian Empire (its most important part) was known by this figure. Allow me to refer your readers to the whole of the 7th chapter, and to the 2nd chapter also, in which (under the figure of an image of divers metals) the same successive empires are spoken of. On this point all writers are agreed.

I write only a first impression.

A. M.

St. Bartholomew Medal.—Mr. Peter Whelan, has just produced a handsome fac-simile (about the size of a half-crown) of the medal, with the inscription of *Stragies Hugonottorum*, struck by order of Pope Gregory XIII. to commemorate the St. Bartholomew's Eve of 1572, when more than 3000 Protestants were massacred in Paris only, and many thousands more throughout France, by order of King Charles IX.

Presentation of Plate.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., the students in the classical department of the Manchester Free Grammar School, presented the Rev. N. Germon with a handsome silver epergne, as a memorial of their respect and esteem for the uniform kindness and impartial conduct which he has shown whilst fulfilling the duty of "High Master."

The estates of the following nobility and gentry, recently deceased, have paid probate and administration duties on the following amounts:—Lord Newark, £20,000; Countess of Marlborough, £1800; Countess of Blessington, £1000; Sir J. W. Marshall, £14,000; W. Marshall, £50,000; F. Tadlock, £50,000; W. Willett, £85,000; T. Wing, £50,000; T. Wade, £40,000; J. Hasler, £140,000; and J. B. Boothby, £25,000.

PLYMOUTH A GOVERNMENT MAIL-PACKET STATION.

Monday, the 16th instant, was an important day for Plymouth, or then the port was first opened as a Government Mail-Packet Station. The Corporations of Plymouth and Devonport conveyed the first despatch of Cape mails from the Post-office in grand procession through the town to the screw-steamer *Bosphorus*, waiting to receive them.

Our Artist has sketched the procession passing the theatre. In the evening the Mayor and Corporation gave a grand dinner to the directors of the Screw Steam-ship Company, in honour of the occasion.

The procession consisted of flags and banners, bands of the Royal Marines and the Royal Welsh Fusileers from the Citadel; flags and banners borne by sailors from her Majesty's ship *Billerophon*, &c. In an open carriage, drawn by four white horses, were seated the Mayor of Plymouth and the Mayor of Devonport, in their full robes; and the town-clerks. On the box of the carriage were two mace-bearers in robes. Next was a carriage containing the Rev. the Vicar of St. Andrew's and others; on the box, two corporation mace-bearers in robes. Then followed about twenty carriages, containing members of the corporation and many influential persons; the band of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment; banners borne by sailors; omnibus, drawn by four white horses, and containing the postmaster of Plymouth and other authorities, with the letter-bags piled up on the top; flags, &c.

GRAND PROCESSION AT PLYMOUTH, ON THE FIRST DESPATCH OF THE CAPE MAILS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 29.—First Sunday after Christmas.
MONDAY, 30.—Order of the Jesuits founded, 1545.
TUESDAY, 31.—Sylvester.
WEDNESDAY, January 1, 1851.—Circumcision. Irish Union, 1801.
THURSDAY, 2.—Lavater died, 1801; born, 1741.
FRIDAY, 3.—General Monk died, 1670; born, 1608.
SATURDAY, 4.—Sun rises 8h. 8m., sets 4h. 2m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 4, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
10 50	11 25	11 35	Tide	0 20	0 40	1 10	1 35	1 55	2 15	2 35	2 55	3 15	3 35

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—On MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1850, will be performed Shakespeare's Play of HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. James Anderson; Ophelia, Mrs Wallack Lacy. With the most successful Pantomime of HARLEQUIN HUMPTY DUMPTY; or, ROBBIN DE BOBBIN, and the first LORD MAYOR of LONDON. The Box office open from Eleven till Four.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, DEC. 30th, HENRY IV. (Part I.), and the Pantomime. On Tuesday, Dec. 31, THE TEMPLAR, and the Pantomime. On Wednesday, January 1, HENRY IV. (Part I.), and the Pantomime. On Thursday, Jan. 2, TWELFTH NIGHT, and the Pantomime. On Friday, Jan. 3 HENRY IV. (Part I.) and the Pantomime. Saturday, Jan. 4, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, and the Pantomime

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Christmas Holiday Entertainments.—Enormous Success of the New Pantomime, which will be repeated every evening until further notice, in addition to the wonderful performance of the Stage Fairy [illegible] on MONDAY next, DECEMBER 30th, and the Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN and O'DONOGHUE or, the White Horse of Killarney. Box-office open from 11 to 4.—Sole Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

MR. ALBERT SMITH in LONDON, for Two Nights only, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30th, and MONDAY, JANUARY 6, at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, being the 190th and 191st representation of his highly-popular Entertainment, THE OVERLAND MAIL, to CALIFORNIA and back again. Stalls, 3s. to be had at Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer's, 201, Regent-street; Duff's, 65, Oxford-street; and at the Hall.—N.B. An early application for the stalls and reserved seats is particularly requested.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT. MUSIC-HALL Store-street, Bedford-square. Mr JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES Vocal and Instrumental, at the above Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7th, commencing at half past eight, being his LAST performance in London until Easter. Tickets to be had of Messrs. C and E. Gallvich, 41 and 42, New Bond-street; at the Music Hall, and at the Hall

DISTIN'S CONCERT.—MR. DISTIN and HIS SONS will perform on the SAX-HORN on MONDAY, DEC. 30, at the COMMERCIAL HALL, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA. Tickets to be had at the Hall, and of HENRY DISTIN, 3, Cranbourn-street, where may be seen the largest stock in London of Cornets, Sax-Horns, Sax-Tubas, admirably adapted for Christmas Presents

THE JUVENILE HARPISTS, ADOLPHUS, ERNEST, and FANNY HOCKWOOD, will appear at the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION on MONDAY NEXT, December 30, under the direction of Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON, who has arranged several novelties for them to play at their re-appearance in London They are also ready to receive Engagements for Concerts and Musical Parties.—Terms may be known of Mr Hockwood, [illegible] Duchess-street, Portland place

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains.—NOW EXHIBITING at the EGYPTIAN HALL, a GRAND MOVING PANORAMA, illustrating the Overland Route to Oregon, Texas, and California, as surveyed by Colonel Fremont.—An Extra Exhibition each day at Twelve o'Clock, during the Christmas Holidays. Mornings, Twelve, Afternoons, Three; Evenings, Quarter to Eight. Open half an hour before each Exhibition.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.

MORNING and EVENING CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT. The NEW DIORAMA, Illustrating "LIFE and SCENERY in INDIA," with Mr Macquier's Entertaining Descriptions, now OPEN every Day, at Two P.M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Eight in the evening, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. The Views comprehend Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Agra, Delhi, Domestic and Military Life, Native Processions, Wild Sports, &c. Admission, One Shilling and Half-a-Crown, to be obtained at the Rooms; Sam's, Mitchell's, Olive, &c.

EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART.—This Exhibition is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society, 5, Pall-mall East, Daily, from 10 till dusk. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, Half-a-Guinea.
SAMUEL STEPNEY, Secretary.

PHILLIPS'S LITERARY, VOCAL, and SCENIC ENTERTAINMENT, including a Magnificent DIORAMA of CORK HARBOUR, COVE of CORK, QUEENSTOWN, and PASSAGE, BANTRY BAY, VALENTIA, the BLACKWATER INISFALLEN, CROMWELL'S BRIDGE, ROSS CASTLE, and the far-famed LAKES of KILLARNEY. Open Daily, at the APOLLONICON ROOMS, St. Martin's-lane, at Three and Eight o'Clock.—Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The MOVING DIORAMA of the OVERLAND MAIL to India, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is NOW OPEN Daily: Mornings at 12, Afternoons at 3, Evenings at 8.—Admission, 1s. Stalls, 2s. Stall Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.—The New Diorama of our Native Land will shortly be produced, in addition to the above. The Diorama of the Life of his Grace the Duke of Wellington has also been some time in progress.

DIORAMA OF THE GANGES. The PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, Langham-place (opposite the Polytechnic Institute) NOW OPEN with a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA of the GANGES, with Calcutta and Juggernaut. The entire Scenery painted by Mr. T. C. Dibdin, assisted by Mr. Louis Haghe, Mr. Ferguson, Esq., Commence daily at Twelve, Three, and Eight P.M.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY in the REGENT'S PARK will be open to Visitors on Tuesday next, DECEMBER 24, EVERY DAY (except Sunday), from CHRISTMAS EVE to JANUARY 6th, inclusive. The HIPPOPOTAMUS is exhibited from Eleven till Four o'clock.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Celebrated JUVENILE HARPISTS (the Lockwood Family) will perform Trios, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Chatterton, daily at Four o'Clock.—LECTURE, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY.—At Seven o'Clock, by the Former, Mr. ne. FIRE: NEW LECTURE, by Mr George Barker, entitled an ENGLISH CHRISTMAS, illustrated by appropriate ballads. NEW HYDRO-PNEUMATIC DISSOLVING VIEW of SILVER and DIVING-BELL &c. &c.—Admission Schools, Half-price.—Open each day from Eleven till Five o'Clock, and every Evening (except Saturday) from [illegible] till Five.

TO INVENTORS, PATENTEES, AND OTHERS
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A NEW CASE OUT will be published forthwith. Particulars of the forthcoming Repository of Working MODELS of MACHINERY, and Illustrations of Improvements in Machinery may apply for insertion in the New Edition, to Mr. LONGDON, 26, PALAMPORE PLACE, POPLAR. Applied goods to those parties wishing to exhibit any process of manufacture.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. MANCHESTER SUBSCRIBER.—No. Catholic ordination holds good in that case
J. W. G.—Ireland was, at that period, essentially Catholic
A SUBSCRIBER.—Such an article would be too long for our columns. Apply to a Catholic bookseller for a work describing the ceremonies
A CORRESPONDENT.—A view of the monument to Sir Benjamin D'Urban will appear in a week or two
B. B.—Roman Catholic Bishops are paid in the Colonies by the British Government
H. B. B.—Cheap works on the Art, which treat the matter very fully, are the "Poor Man's Lawyer," "Public Characters," "Bells' Christian Reasoner," Bishop Hay's "Sincere Christian, and Lingard's "Catechetical Instructions," all of which can be purchased for sixpence
A FIRM PROTESTANT. The second commandment is acknowledged by the Roman Catholics; but they adopt a different division of the Decalogue, their first commandment embodying the "first and second commandments" of the Protestant Church
W. B. (Dublin). A letter addressed [illegible] 126, Strand, shall be forwarded
S. G.—The date, or high place, is the raised floor at the upper end of a hall. Mr. Mayhew's [illegible] Labour and the London Poor," will best define a "Costermonger"
F. F. S.—Sunderland.—The Publishers are not aware that any other notes of North America than in Lane See Mr. Catlin's book
F. J. Waldorf.—Hughes's compendium of Rome and Smollett's "History of England," is an accredited work
ALPO. Tooting, should apply to the Secretary of the Society of Arts
ALIBAUD.—The three attempts upon the life of Louis Philippe to which you refer were by Alibaud, June 25, 1836; Meunier, December 27, 1836; Darmes, October 15, 1840
R. H. Bristol.—A. S. Suffolk, and R. B.—We cannot inform you
D. S. T. should apply to the Comptroller at the General Post-office
A SUBSCRIBER, Dublin.—The Siamese Twins have not been examined
X. Y. Z. Clayne.—The badger is not amphibious
G. Exmouth.—The sketches shall appear as soon as possible
J. O. M.—The [illegible] on the Nelson Column was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Vol. [illegible]
W. W. L. Dorchester.—Mr. Jackson's shop—Bird-cage Trainer in Cock and Watch Maker's [illegible] Whitechapel.—We are not aware of [illegible]
D. S.—Portraits [illegible] thousand for the street [illegible] we have not room to print it
A. A. [illegible] Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—See No. 416 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
Z.—See the Shilling "Handbook of Oil-Painting"
M. W. M.—Mr. J. H. Parker, of the Strand, has announced an Almanack with a full List of Public Schools
AQUILA, Ainsworth.—Apply to Mr Van Voorst, publisher, Paternoster-row
J. S. Edinburgh.—The Portrait suggested will appear shortly
ANGLO-CYMRO, Brecon.—Apply to D. J. and Hughs, lithographers, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields
J. T. Boston.—A [illegible] structing French Grammar and Surname a Dictionary
A TRAVELLER. [illegible]
GEORGE J. Dawlish.—[illegible] s of Messrs Houlston and Stoneman is Paternoster-row
F. Maidenhead.—The impression received is from a [illegible] and [illegible] Satellites
R. H. H. Alston.—The numeration received is from [illegible]
E. A. S. Dublin.—Letter [illegible] apply to the Secretary
The National Anthem may be had of any musicseller
J. J. Sheffield, suggests that an India-rubber ring placed about a pocket, is a better form than its being "packed"
A SUBSCRIBER and CONSTANT READER, Liverpool.—Received
MARTIN CAUZELEWITZ.—The charge is improper
J. R. H. Harlequeal—See Bohn's "Handbook of Games"
W. A.—Dr. Cumming—[illegible] to Rev Dr Bates' Year of Jubilee, exemplify High Church doctrine
XMAS.—Mr. Forrester's pamphlet is on Fort Wine
A. JONES.—By [illegible] numerals and Herdler's works have been translated; the other two—Wackernath's "Universal History" and Wilken's "Crusades" have not been translated into English. They may be had in German of Mr Nutt, foreign bookseller, Strand

J. E. C.—We have not room for the lines
F. B., Chesham, is thanked
G. H. Charlottetown.—Declined
Z. C. M.—We cannot advise you
SALVATOR ROSA.—The media is Italian
ALAISTER had better consult a solicitor
E. B. G. Beckington.—Declined
PHILAMMON.—Lines declined
Q. R. Lymington.—Declined

*** For remainder of Notices to Correspondents—See Supplement.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
Companion to a Cigar.—The King of the Golden River.—Poetry of Incident.—Gold; by Alfred Crowquill.—Winged Thoughts.—The Spanish Inquisition.—Oracles from the British Poets.

THE CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS having received the stamp of approbation by the sale of 190,000 copies, on Saturday last, and the demand still increasing, a re-issue has been made, and Copies may still be obtained.
Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, ONE SHILLING. Orders received by all Newsmen and Booksellers throughout the Kingdom.
Office, 198, Strand, London.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS PUBLISHED
A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

*** The Title-page and Index to the present Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be given with the Number for January 11, 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1850.

THE Scotch people seem at present inclined to agitate for a National Poor-rate. Suffering under an incomplete, cumbrous, and antiquated Poor-law system, which does not go the length of recognising any right whatever in the able-bodied pauper to his subsistence from the public rates, but which throws him entirely on private charity and church-door contributions, they are yet overrun with paupers. The towns swarm with unhappy creatures who have been ejected by the distressed proprietors of involved estates in the Western Highlands and Islands, and who seem to have no legal claim either on their landlords or on the public. It is thought, if the Poor-rate were made national instead of local, that these highland properties would pay a fairer share of the public burdens than they pay at present; and that, if the rate were assessed upon income, and not upon rental, those best able to pay a poor-rate would be more effectually reached than they are, or can be, under the present system.

We differ altogether from this view of the case, and think, as we have already stated, that much of the distress existing in the agricultural and pastoral districts of the remote Highlands has arisen from the want of that very local Poor-law which, even in its present partial form, the Scotch ratepayers in the great towns seem willing to abolish. As long as the law does not recognise any right in the able-bodied poor to be supported from the public rate of the parish in which they were born, so long will impoverished lairds imitate the example of the Irish proprietors of past times, and "shovel" them out upon the towns, to live or die, as they please. A National Poor-rate, even if it went the length of the English and Irish Poor-law systems, as regards the relief of the able-bodied, would not mend the matter as regards the towns. If the relief were not local, the local proprietors would continue to evict the poor as at present, wherever they were themselves too poor to find them profitable employment, and would pay their share of a National Poor-rate without the trouble of looking after the paupers, or without the spur in their sides of being compelled to diminish the numbers on their estates by the best and only safe process, that of making them cultivators. A purely agricultural and pastoral country, where land is owned in large masses, cannot maintain a numerous population upon the large farm system. The inevitable result is pauperism. The question is upon whom the burden of the pauperism ought to fall; whether it should be upon the shoulders of those who own the land in these large masses, and thus prevent its cultivation by the people, or upon the inhabitants of the towns, whose proximity gives land additional value; or upon the towns and rural districts combined. It seems to us that the English system is the only just one; and that, in striving for a different one, the Scotch towns would struggle for a curse instead of a blessing. Under a national system of rating, either in England or in Scotland, the towns would become the great receptacles and *depôts* of all the pauperism of the country, and the proprietors of the soil would be relieved from a duty which is for the interest of the whole public that they should zealously perform—the duty of diminishing pauperism by the cultivation of the soil.

A Poor-law is itself an evil, as medicine is; but pauperism is worse, because it is the disease which the medicine is intended to alleviate or to remove; and the problem is how to make the necessary evil of a Poor-law as effective for its purpose as possible. It is curious, in elucidation of this subject, to note that the only two portions of the United Kingdom where large traces of cultivable land have been allowed to lie waste—where landlords have been wofully embarrassed—where the people have been physically deteriorated—where they have increased much too rapidly for their means of subsistence—and where they have been by sure degrees reduced from the nutritious diet of bread to the cheaper, less nutritious, and at the same time more precarious, diet of potatoes—are precisely those portions of the country where there has either been no Poor-law at all, or a Poor-law which only partially recognised the right of the aged and impotent poor to their legal quite ignorant the right of the strong man able to work, but unable to procure it. Those two portions of the empire are Ireland and Scotland; and if the southern part of Scotland has proved an exception, it has solely been that southern Scotland has not been a purely agricultural country, but possesses valuable mines of iron and coal, large textile and other manufactures, and an extensive commerce. Surely these facts, and the beneficial but rough change now in operation in Ireland, ought to open the eyes of the Scotch to the real nature of the remedy for the public pauperism which now afflicts them. A National Poor-rate would aggravate rather than relieve the disease, and would tend to keep land out of cultivation, and cause a very troublesome and perilous congestion of pauperism in all the great towns, to the advantage of no one, and to the great loss of the whole country. The English Poor-law system is by no means perfect, but it is by far the best of the three systems in operation in the three parts of the kingdom; and, severe as it sometimes proves, it has neither ruined nor impoverished the landlords, nor reduced the peasantry from a diet of bread into a diet of potatoes. It may be capable of amendment, and it may produce, with many benefits, a plentiful crop of mischief; but, compared either with the present Scottish system, or with the proposed system of a national rate, it is wisdom itself. Of all the forms of centralization a centralization of pauperism into the towns would unquestionably be the worst. There are some kinds of centralization which are good for the country; but any system which should abolish the local liability for the support of and the local control of the poor, would be a national calamity. Scottish pauperism is as difficult to deal with as that of Ireland, but it proceeds from the same causes, and can only be removed or reduced in the same manner. In justice to the peasantry, the labouring population must be raised above a potato diet; and in justice to the industrious dwellers in towns, they must not be called upon to support the poor of the rural districts in addition to their own. There is but one means of checking these evils. England first, and now Ireland, has set the example. The Scotch had better follow it as fast as they can.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The courtly hospitalities of the past week have been almost exclusively confined to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince came to town, travelling by a special train on the Great Western Railway. On arriving at the Paddington terminus, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the ladies and gent emen in attendance, entered two of the Royal carriages, and proceeded to the "Crystal Palace" in Hyde-Park. Lieutenant-Colonel Reid (Royal Engineers), Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Royal Commission, received the Queen and the Prince, and conducted her Majesty through the different parts of the building. Her Majesty and the Prince subsequently went to Gloucester House, Piccadilly, to pay a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. The Royal party returned to Windsor Castle early in the afternoon.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the diversion of shooting. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Earl of Lincoln, and attended by Lord Camoys, Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps. Col. the Hon. C. Grey, and Col. Bouverie.

On Christmas Day her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated. The Duchess of Kent was also present at the service. In the evening the Royal dinner circle included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Mary Howard, the Baroness de Speth, Major-General and Lady Isabella Wemyss, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps and Miss Bathurst, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey, Mrs. Bouverie, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Glover.

On Thursday his Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting, attended by Lord Camoys, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. C. B. Phipps, Colonel Hon. Charles Grey, and Colonel Bouverie

The Royal family have taken their accustomed walking and pony exercise, in the grounds adjacent to the Castle, during the week.

Lord Camoys has relieved the Earl of Listowel in his duty as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty; and Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Captain the Hon. J. Denman, R.N., in his duty as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who has been indisposed for some days, was much better on Tuesday. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, visited their illustrious relative on Monday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz honoured the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock with a visit on Tuesday.

We regret to hear that the Duke of Beaufort continues indisposed at Beaufort House. The Duchess and the Ladies Somerset will pass the Christmas recess in town.

The Duke of Devonshire came to town on Saturday from Brighton. His Grace intends to pass the Christmas in town.

The Marquis of Bath was among the passengers in the Oriental Company's steam-ship the *Rupon*, which left Southampton on Friday week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne are surrounded by a large party at Bowood Park, Wilts

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to Broadlands on Tuesday, from visiting Lord Normanby and Marchioness of Lansdowne at Bowood. The noble Viscount and Viscountess will receive a large circle of guests during the holidays.

We regret to learn that Viscount Alford, M.P., continues seriously indisposed. His Lordship has not derived that benefit from his lengthened tour in the East which his medical attendants anticipated. The family are at present staying at Ashridge-Park.

Lord and Lady John Russell have gone to Woburn Abbey on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford.

We regret to learn that Lord and Lady Rivers have sustained a severe domestic affliction by the demise of their eldest son, the Hon. George Horace Pitt, who died on Friday afternoon after a short illness. The hon. deceased was in his 17th year, having been born in March, 1834.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence has left town on a tour of visits during the festive season.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Notice of the following academical prizes for the ensuing year has been issued; viz.:

1. The Royal Highness the Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, being pleased to give annually a gold medal, for the encouragement of English poetry, the Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the prize will be given this year to such resident under-graduate as shall compose the best poem on "Gustavus Adolphus."

2. For the Most Noble the Marquis of Camden's gold medal, for the best exercise in Latin Hexameter verse, the subject for the present year is "Scythæ."

3. The representatives in Parliament for this University, give annually two prizes, of fifteen guineas each, for the encouragement of Latin prose composition. To be open to all Bachelors of Arts, without distinction of years, who are not of sufficient standing to take the degree of Masters of Arts; and two other prizes of fifteen guineas each, to be open to all under-graduates who shall have resided not less than seven terms at the time when the exercises are to be sent. The subjects for the present year are, for the Bachelors, "Quænam præcipue fuerint in casibi our Religio Reformata quæ vocatur fines quos in Europâ intra paucos annos attigit numquam superaverit?" For the Under-graduates, "Quonam Reformatum gentium indoles a priore earum statu explicari possit?" N.B. The exercises are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1851

4. For Sir William Browne's three gold medals, of the value of five guineas each, to such resident under-graduates as shall compose the best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho; the best Latin Ode, in imitation of Horace; the best Greek Epigram, after the model of the Anthologia; and the best Latin Epigram, after the model of Martial; the subjects for the present year are—For the Greek Ode, "Oraculorum defectu." For the Latin Ode, "Carolus Albertus Sardiniæ Rex;" for the Greek epigram, "σκότοσ ἐμὴν φάοσ" for the Latin epigram, "In vitium ducit culpæ fuga."

5. The Porson Prize is the interest of £400 stock, to be annually employed in the purchase of books, which are to be given to such resident undergraduates as shall make the best translation of a proposed passage in Shakspere, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse. The subject for the present year is Shakspere's "Henry IV.," part 2, act iv., scene 4:—"O King Henry. Come hither Harry, sit thou by my bed," to the words "May waste the memory of the former days." N.B. The metre to be Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH CENTENARY OF TRINITY HALL.—The five hundredth anniversary of this institution, formerly formed as a school of civil law, and still doing service in the cause of legal education, was commemorated on Monday, by a grand banquet in the Hall. Monie H. J. Fust presided, supported by the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P.; Sir A. E. Cockburn, M.P.; Mr. Baron Alderson; Mr. Justice Talfourd; Mr. Wigram, M.P.; the Hon. F. Campbell, M.P., Master of the Temple; Dr. Lushington, &c. The learned chairman having pledged the memory of the founder in a grace cup, and given the routine toasts, proposed "The Church," taking occasion to make a passing reference to the late Romish movement. "It is sufficient for us," said the learned chairman, "to know that this attack has been made—that it must be met by all means in our power—and that, if these are insufficient, others must be devised." In proposing the toast of the day, "The Old House," the chairman mentioned that Thomas Thirlby, once Bishop of Westminster, and to the present hour the only rightful possessor of that title," was a member of their fraternity.—Baron Alderson, in acknowledging "The Health of her Majesty's Judges," said that he could not feel alarmed because a silly elderly gentleman at Rome chose to imagine himself Gregory the Great instead of mere Pius IX.—Mr. Justice Talfourd proposed the health of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, and alluded to old Robert Herrick as once a member of their society which one of the greatest novelists of the present age, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, still enjoyed.—Mr. Justice Talfourd proposed "The English Bar," and paid a liberal compliment to Sir A. E. Cockburn, whose name, as Solicitor-General, was connected with the toast. The chairman having given the "Next merry Meeting," the party broke up, after partaking of coffee, and a large proportion then retired to the College Combination-room.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place.—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. Hawtrey, to the Rectory of Kingston-Seymour, Somerset; the Rev. — Wood, to the Rectory of Lydgate, near Newmarket; the Rev. G. Urquhart, to the Rectory of Andeley, with Combwich annexed, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. R. D. Kasterby, to the Vicarage of Lastingham, Yorkshire; the Rev. John Edwards, to the Vicarage of Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Carmarthenshire; the Rev. John Edwin Pelt, to the Vicarage of Acklam-in-Pelt; the Rev. William Hallen, to the Vicarage of Holewell, Northamptonshire; the Rev. J. W. Joyce, to the Vicarage of Dorking, Surrey; the Rev. J. Jackson, to the Vicarage of St. Sepulchre, London; the Rev. G. Ormsby, to the Vicarage of Fishlake, Yorkshire; the Rev. William Collings Lukis, to the Vicarage of Great Bedwyn, Wilts; the Rev. Abraham Le Sueur, to the Vicarage of the parish of Gronville, Jersey.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of their esteem and regard:—The Rev. Henry Curate of St. Nicholas, Rochester, from the parishioners, on the occasion of his marriage; the Rev. C. E. Carles, late Lecturer at St. Mary's, Warwick, from the congregation; the Rev. George Crosby, late Curate of Whickham, from the parishioners; the Rev. George Bellett, Incumbent, from the parishioners of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, the Rev. Nicholas Germon, High Master of Manchester Free Grammar School, from the scholars of the upper rclassical department.

VACANCIES.—*Rectory:* South Runcton, with Holme Rectory and Watlington Rectory, Norfolk, diocese Norwich; value £590, with residence; patron, R. Peel, Esq.; Rev. J. F. Edwards, deceased. *Lectureship:* Lincoln, St. Peter-at-Arches; Rev. T. A. Scott, promoted. *Clerical Secretaryship:* Additional Curates' Society; Rev. G. Ainslie, promoted. *Masterships:* Chesterfield Grammar School, Derbyshire; Third Mastership; W. J. Acres, promoted.

POSTSCRIPT.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

LORD CAMOYS has addressed a letter to the *Times*, stating why he, though one of the laity, refused to sign the address to Cardinal Wiseman. "Seeing how the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain," he says, "was prospering, I may well doubt the wisdom of petitioning for, as I may also question the policy of establishing the hierarchy. But be that as it may, when I contrast the quiescent state of the country as it was last September with the unfriendly animosities and recriminations, unaccompanied with danger to the public peace, which have since prevailed, and still prevail—a state of irritation unfortunately aggravated by other influences, yet all the direct consequences of the publication of the Papal document, and certain pastorals accompanying it—I cannot join in an expression of thanks to the chief, though, I am sure, unintentional promoter of this wide-spread and, to the Roman Catholic body, I fear, lasting mischief."

MR. BENNETT.—The Bishop of London, in answer to an address numerously signed, has stated that he is under the painful necessity of adhering to his decision to accept Mr. Bennett's resignation.

THE ROYAL BOUNTY.—On Monday and Tuesday, in the current week, her Majesty's Royal bounties, in various sums, were issued to upwards of 1000 poor and aged persons, under the supervision of the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner, by Joseph Hanby, Esq., Secretary and Yeoman of the Almonry in Ordinary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the governors of the above hospital was held in the board-room. The medical report stated, that from November last year up to the present day, there had been 18,683 persons admitted to its benefits, of whom 1194 were in-patients and 3932 were out-patients. 739 poor women had been attended in child birth at their own homes, 310 were ophthalmic cases, and 19,240 were sufferers from accidents, more or less severe.

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY DIRECTORS AND THEIR ENGINEMEN.—On Thursday night a meeting of the engine-drivers and firemen on the southern division of the line took place at the Railway Tavern, Hampstead-road, at which a deputation from the drivers of the northern division was present. There were also present deputations from the Great Western, Eastern Counties, Great Northern, South-Western, South-Eastern, and other important lines. After some discussion, the following resolution was agreed to:

That this meeting, knowing the desire the enginemen and firemen engaged on the London and North-Western Railway have to keep on friendly terms with their employers, and to avoid the inconvenience to the company and the public from sudden strikes, do recommend to their fellow-workmen throughout the line to consent to the establishment of a month's notice, instead of a fortnight, as hitherto; and that the directors, in accordance with their expressed intention, not interfering with the question of wages, will be pleased to pass a minute of the board, guaranteeing the men now employed, or to be employed during three years from this time, from any reduction of wages, or increase in their daily work; and that the question may be adjourned to obtain the opinion of the men of the various districts on this proposition.

SURGICAL VOLUNTEERS WANTED.—Communications were made on Thursday from the City electric telegraph to the medical authorities at Edinburgh and Dublin, requesting them to obtain volunteer surgeons for the proposed to Jamaica and other West India Islands to give assistance in the cholera cases.

STATE APARTMENTS, WINDSOR CASTLE.—The *Gazette* of yesterday (Friday) evening contains the following:—"Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 27.—Notice is hereby given, that the works at Windsor Castle connected with the State Apartments being now completed, the State Apartments will be open gratuitously to the public, from the 1st of January next, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's ticket may be had in London (gratis) of Messrs Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, printsellers, No. 14, Pall-mall East; of Mr. Moon, printseller, No. 20, Threadneedle-street, of Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, No. 33, Old Bond-street; of Messrs. Ackermann and Co., printsellers, No. 96, Strand; and of Mr. Wright, bookseller, No. 60, Pall-mall Of whom, also, Guide Books may be obtained, for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day they are issued. They are not transferable; and it is contrary to her Majesty's commands that payment for, or in reference to, them, be made to any person whatever. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are—from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, between eleven and four; and from the 1st of November to the 31st of March, between eleven and three."

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER AT THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.—Christian Schmidt, a German, who was under examination at Marlborough-street, on a charge of having defrauded Mr. Aram Marks, silversmith and jeweller, of Far-gate, Sheffield, of a quantity of valuable property, reported to be to the extent of £200, committed suicide on Thursday. The prisoner, it appeared, fastened his handkerchief to the gas-pipe, and was enabled to effect strangulation.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris, state that the trial of Allais, the spy, had not been yet brought to a close. With respect to this affair, the *Constitutionnel* charges M. Dupin with being the author of the explanation given in the *Débats* which first made known to the public the existence of the alleged conspiracy, the object of which was to have General Changarnier and himself assassinated. This is regarded as a new proof of the hostility of M. Dupin to Louis Napoleon.

The first-named journal contains a letter from Rome of the 14th inst., which states that the trial of the persons charged with the destruction of the confessionals in the churches of the Eternal City, in May, 1849, had terminated, and that the three principal individuals accused had been condemned to 15 years' imprisonment. The number of persons tried in the course of investigation by the criminal court, and it was said that there were more persons concerned in that horrid deed than had been generally supposed.

GERMAN STATES.

Accounts from Cassel of the 24th inst. state that rods had taken place between the South German troops and the Prussian garrison, which led to martial law being proclaimed, and to the arrest of the ringleaders.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.—The quarterly general court of this corporation, established for the relief of seamen and the widows and children of seamen in the merchant service, was held on Tuesday at the office in Birchin-lane: Mr. Cropper Lindsay in the chair. The minutes of the last court were read and confirmed. Receivers of dues for the outports of Inverness, Strangford, and Stranraer were then appointed, and the court adjourned. Immediately afterwards, a committee was formed for the consideration of cases for relief. Thirty-five applications were received by the committee, and relief was ordered in 30 cases. It appeared that during the present year upwards of 1100 applications for relief had been made, and in the greater proportion of the cases either permanent pension or temporary relief, as the circumstances seemed to require, had been granted.

BURIALS IN CHURCHES.—At a vestry meeting of the parishioners of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, held last week, it was stated that, in making the alterations necessary for the restoration of the church, no less than 4000 coffins had been found, in many places piled up to the very pavement of the aisles. The whole of the pestiferous mass now lies exposed, over which the floor will be laid, that again covered with concrete. The health of the congregation will, therefore, for the future, be preserved from the pernicious influences of the noxious effluvium.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORDINATION.—On Saturday morning last, Cardinal Wiseman, assisted by the President of St. Edmund's College and several of the priests of the London district, held a general ordination in the Spanish Ambassador's Chapel, Spanish-place, Manchester-square. There were eighteen candidates for various degrees of ordination—one priest from St. Edmund's College, three deacons from the Oratory, two deacons and one sub-deacon from the Redemptionists at Clapham, and three received minor orders. There was rather a large attendance of spectators, as this was the first general ordination that has been held since the Reformation, the ordination of deacons having always hitherto taken place in their respective colleges. There seemed also to be some expectation that the Cardinal would address the candidates with respect to their duties on the present occasion, but nothing of the kind took place, nor were there any ceremonies beyond what are usually attended to at ordinations observed on this occasion.

NEW POOR-SCHOOLS.—On Monday, the ceremony of "opening" a new school-room for the education of the poor, took place at a public meeting held on the premises, Little James-street, Lisson-grove: Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, the former being in a considerable majority; and amongst the more distinguished persons present were the Rev. Dr. Waagen, rector of the district, the Rev. R. H. Herschell, the Rev. Dr. Beaumont, Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, &c. The proceedings having been opened by prayer, resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were agreed to.

ISLINGTON PARISH.—A conflict is going on at this moment in the parish of Islington which is unprecedented in the history of parochial strife. The question at issue refers to the management of the Stonefield estate, and the redistribution of no less a sum than £18,000 a year. The Stonefield estate was bequeathed to [illegible] Catholic gentleman, named Cloudesley, *temp.* Henry VIII., to the Catholic Church for the salvation of his soul by means of annual masses as well as to give a dole to a certain number of poor persons of the parish of St. Marv. To obtain this estate from the hands of the Church for the use of the poor and the promotion of education in the parish is the object of a large body of ratepayers denominated the Parochial Reform Association. For several years past the association has been making efforts to apply the funds to the relief of the poor-rates. A meeting for this purpose was held last week in Islington Church, the Rev. the Vicar presiding. After a most uproarious discussion, the adoption of the report, which suggested further examination into the object and intent of the charity and the present application of the funds, was agreed to. The meeting did not break up till nearly three o'clock in the morning.

On Christmas Day, at eleven o'clock A.M., a very interesting scene took place at the English Presbyterian Church, Chadwell-street, Myddleton-square, Pentonville. The Presbytery of London met there at that time for the purpose of ordaining the Rev. Walter Smith, M.A., to the office of the holy ministry, and the pastoral charge of the congregation who assemble there. The Rev. Thomas Alexander, M.A., of Chelsea, preached and presided. After this, the Rev. W. Chalmers, of Marylebone Presbyterian Church, explained the Presbyterian polity, and Mr. Alexander offered up the ordination prayer, when the young minister was solemnly set apart by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. After this, Mr. Smith received the right hand of fellowship from the Presbytery, and Mr. Fisher, of Southwark, charged the minister and congregation. The audience was very large; in fact, the lower part of the church was full. It is a singular fact, that Mr. Alexander and Mr. Smith were fellow-collegians. We may add that, from the great talent and energy of all of the young minister, and the great esteem in which he is held by his congregation, that he will rapidly become a very popular preacher, and not only strengthen the cause of Scottish Presbyterianism, but, in these dark days, be found to stand forth another faithful witness for the truth in this great metropolis. At the conclusion, Mr. Smith received the right hand of congratulation from each member of this communion.

CHRISTMAS RELIEF TO THE INDIGENT.—The customary gifts to the poor in the metropolis and its suburbs were distributed on Christmas Eve by the parochial authorities. The annual gifts of several benevolent individuals were likewise issued. Those of the Duchess of Kent, consisting of coals, money, bread, potatoes, blankets, and warm clothing, were dist ibuted to the deserving poor of Kensington. The Duke of Cambridge gave directions to provide a substantial dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding for every poor family in Kew and its vicinity, as well as a supply of coals, bread, and potatoes. His Majesty the King of Hanover also transmitted £50, to be distributed amongst the deserving poor of Kew parish, which, with coals, bread, and beef, were sent to the recipients of his Majesty's bounty. The ward officers and parochial authorities throughout the city were indefatigable in their exertions to provide comforts for the poor: large quantities of coals and provisions were distributed in the several districts, and tickets were issued for coals from the City Kitchen. The Ladies' Association in Southwark distributed coals and oatmeal, and, in some cases of extreme destitution or illness, money and warm clothing, to the poor inhabitants of Bermondsey and Newington. In St. Marylebone, the Ladies' Visiting Society directed 1121b. of coals to be issued to each poor room-keeper in the parish: this gift is independent of the parochial distribution, which consists of bread, meat, potatoes, and coals; and in cases of old age or infirmity, tea, sugar, and a small sum of money are added. In other parishes similar distributions took place.

THE METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES, WORKHOUSES, &C., ON CHRISTMAS DAY.—The merry sound of pealing bells ushered in the great festival of all Christmas in the metropolis, and the morning, as it advanced, becoming bright and beautiful, a great number of persons started by the early trains to visit their country friends and enjoy the Christmas holidays. It was gratifying to observe that very few persons appeared in the street in a state of intoxication, as unfortunately too frequently happens to be the case. The day was observed as a legal holiday in all the Government and public offices, banks, and the Post-office, and no business of any kind transacted at them of a regular or ordinary nature. The inmates of the various hospitals were regaled with roast beef and plum-pudding. At the Royal Free Hospital, in Gray's-inn-road, cases are annually attended to and cured, a large party of the friends and supporters of that meritorious institution assembled to witness the distribution of the viands to the patients, between one and three o'clock. The inmates of the various and suburban workhouses were regaled with an extra allowance, consisting of roast beef, porter, plum-pudding, &c., in accordance with the decisions of the respective boards of guardians; whilst the out-door poor, in many instances, received additional donations in money and kind, so as to enable them to participate in the enjoyments and festivities of the season.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday (Christmas) night, a fire of a very destructive character broke out upon the premises of Mr. Cay, a stick manufacturer and turner, at No. 7, Grange-road, Bermondsey, and within a short distance of the scene of the previous extensive conflagration in the same neighbourhood. The whole of the building were enveloped in flames. Two spacious buildings, belonging to Mr. Jenkinson, a leather dresser, also caught fire, and appeared at one time to be beyond preservation. After three hours of hard work, the firemen succeeded in mortifying the fire; but not until Mr. Clay's premises were destroyed; two spacious buildings, belonging to Mr. Jenkinson, greatly damaged; and considerable injury had been sustained by the adjoining houses from the action of both fire and water. The property was all insured.

ST. BARNABAS, PIMLICO.—This church was re-opened publicly and ordered on Christmas Day, especially by its regular frequenters, though there was also a considerable number apparently drawn thither by curiosity to witness the innovations in the service. The square pews of modern date had undergone a complete removal, and the old-fashioned high pews had unanimously given place to open benches. The Litany was intoned as usual at this Chapel. Priests, deacons, and acolytes bowed, saluted, crossed, re-crossed, genuflected. The Rev. Mr. De Teissier being selected the 26th chapter of the 1st book of Chronicles, and the Rev. John, delivered therefrom a short discourse applicable to the day. The congregation quietly dispersed, and there was not the slightest manifestation of feeling either in the interior or in the neighbourhood of the building. Mr. Bennett did not appear at the church during the day.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Christmas-eve, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Charing-cross Hospital, on the body of Henry Scarlett, aged 54 years, who lost his life under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of Inspector Woollet, of the Thames police force, that on Saturday morning last, deceased had the charge of a sailing barge, which was drifting down the river with the tide. Deceased was on the after part of the barge, and his son and the watermen of the vessel were forward. Numerous accidents are constantly occurring at Westminster-bridge, in consequence of so many of the arches being blocked up. The tide sets to the centre of each bridge, and watermen have considerable difficulty in passing between the two channels of the bridge on the north and south shores, often the force of the current carries their vessels against the arches that are blocked up, and they are upset. The deceased's vessel was thus impelled to the north channel, and as he reached the bridge the barge appeared to incline towards the centre arch, upon which he became much excited, and left the rudder in haste, for the purpose of assisting his son. The boy, in fact, caught the iron bar to which the sails are fastened, and he was thrown violently upon the gunwale of the barge. He never moved; a little blood issued from his mouth, and he was carried to the hospital, but was found to be quite dead. There was only a small bruise on his nose, and no other marks of violence which could indicate the cause of death. Mr. Tingham, the house-surgeon, had not made a *post mortem* examination of the body, but he was of opinion that the deceased had received a dislocation of the neck, which caused instantaneous death. Verdict "Accidental death."

STREET ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED STRANGULATION.—William Thompson, *alias* the "Black Diamond," charged with having been concerned in committing a daring robbery, accompanied with violence, on the person of Mr. A. Dubois (the particulars of which appeared in last week's paper), was re-examined at Marlborough-street police-office on Monday. The evidence adduced on the former examination having been read over by Mr. Leadley, the chief-clerk, the prisoner's solicitor then proceeded to cross-examine the prosecutor as to his identity of the prisoner, but elicited nothing whatever to shake the evidence so offered on the previous occasion. Mr. Dubois (prosecutor) being confident the prisoner was the man who gagged and robbed him. Several gentlemen who had been robbed by similar means were in court, but could not distinctly swear that the prisoner was the person who committed the offence.—The prisoner, who persisted in his innocence, was fully committed for trial.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 21—Males, 729; females, 748; total, 1477. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 864; females, 602; total, 1166. The result shows a small increase on the average of corresponding weeks in the ten years 1840-9, which is 1146 (without correction for probable increase of population); the numbers several times returned in the same weeks having been less than 1000, and having risen to 1252 in 1846, and, by the force of influenza, to 1946 in 1847. During the three weeks which have just elapsed of the current month, 1904, 1690, and 1166 deaths have been successively recorded. It is to be observed that the favourable increase in the present return is caused not excitively or principally by an augmented rate of mortality, but by an influx of coroner's cases, which occurred at dates anterior to last week. In respect to registration of them has been postponed till the close of the quarter. Of the deaths on which inquests were held, the largest proportion fall under the category of "violence;" and of these, 4 are ascribed to murder and poison, 21 to burns and scalds, 9 under hanging and suffocation, 2 under drowning, and 27 under fractures and wounds (of which 14 occurred to men by accidental falls in the street, and by falling from windows and other heights). Two boys, 3 girls, and an aged woman were burnt by the clothes taking fire: 3 children were accidentally suffocated in bed; 6 children died from want of breast-milk; a woman was poisoned by an overdose of laudanum, and a child by Godfrey's cordial. Infanticide was fatal to a man and a woman, by drowning themselves; and a miller of 19 years died from "disease of lungs and knee-joint (about 4 months)," whose illness is stated to have arisen from inhaling the dust of his mill. Amongst the fatal cases of last week, those of "disease of the lungs and organs of respiration" are conspicuous on the list; they amount to 274, nearly the same as in the previous week, and still slightly exceed the average. Brain stands numbers 102, pneumonia 117, and hooping-cough 31. The tubercular class, there are 8 from scrofula, 16 from tabes mesenterica, 29 from hydrocephalus (or water in the head), and 112 from consumption. Amongst epidemics, small-pox carried off 21 children and 4 adults, nearly the same numbers as in the former week; measles 9, scarlatina 30, hooping-cough has risen from 42 to 74: croup numbers 10, diarrhœa 16, typhus 43, and erysipelas 11. A single case of cholera was registered, as follows:—In the workhouse, Mile-end New Town, on 19th of December, a boy, aged 3 years, English children (48 hours) consecutive fever (3 days.)" An analysis of the 1166 cases registered last week, shows that—

The causes of death were certified by written statements of medical attendants in 1044 cases	
Coroners' inquests on cases held on	100 "
Medical attendance was not obtained, nor inquests held, in	9 "
Causes of death were not certified, or only by oral statement of attendant or informant, in	22 "
Total	1166

Hence it appears that the causes of death, either certified by the medical profession, or which became the subjects of investigation before coroners' juries, form 97 per cent. of the total number.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer rose to 30.027 in. on Friday, and was 30 [illegible] in. on Saturday; the mean of the week was 29 4.2 inches. The mean dai[illegible] temperature, which was 48.9 deg. on Sunday, continuously decreased throughout the week, and was 33 deg. on Saturday; the mean of the week was 38 6 d[illegible]rather less than the average of the same week in seven years. Having been 8 deg. above the average of the same day on Sunday, it was 5 deg. below on Saturday. The wind, which was generally in the south-west on the first three days, afterwards changed to north-west.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the close of the poll on Tuesday in the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of St. Albans, vacant by the demise of the late Mr. Raphael; Mr. Bell, the Free Trade candidate, was declared elected by a majority over his rival, Mr. Alderman Carden, of 276 to 147.

As Mr. Morris, one of the *corps dramatique* of the Lyceum, was proceeding towards the stage to act his part on Saturday night last, his foot slipped, and he fell with such violence that he severely injured his leg, and had instantly to be removed to the King's College Hospital, where his injury was attended to by the house surgeon; and, there being no vacant bed in the hospital, he was conveyed to his lodgings in the greatest agony.

Mr. Joseph Hanby, long accounting to about 1100 in number, employed at the iron foundry and locomotive manufactory, Hunslet, near Leeds, known as Messrs. Wilson and Co.'s Railway foundry, have left work, owing to some alleged grievance on the part of Mr. Stetham, a newly-appointed foreman from Manchester.

Agreeably to annual custom, there was no delivery of letters within the limits of the London district post on the afternoon of Christmas-day. The collection of letters and newspapers from the different receiving-houses for delivery by the general post, and to be despatched by the foreign mails took place last week.

Sir John Athnell Bannatyne Murray Macgregor is appointed President and Senior Member of Council at the Virgin Islands; and Mr. Philip E. Wodehouse, for some years employed in the Civil Service at Ceylon, District Judge and Member of Council in that island, will succeed Major Fancourt as superintendent at Honduras.

The York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company have this week abandoned their staiths in the river Wear, and have commenced to load the whole of the coals brought down their Durham and Sunderland branch railway on the staiths on the Sunderland dock.

Nearly twenty vessels have been on the rocks near Flamborough Lighthouse during the foggy weather which has prevailed to such an extent since the commencement of the present month. There being little wind, and the sea smooth, they were eventually all here off, more or less damaged.

On Tuesday week, a fearful explosion took place at the Springfield colliery, Hindley, by which two youths, named William Weston, aged 17, and Thomas Beetham, aged 16, lost their lives.

Last week, J. Williams, aged nine, while observing some other children who were in a swing-boat, in "the Orchard," Peckham, was caught by a hook in the boat, which entered his skull, just above the ear, and in that position he was carried backwards and forwards by the swing to a great height, and for some time before he could be released. When the swing was stopped, the little sufferer was released from the hook, and carried to the hospital, when death quickly followed from the wound.

Mrs. Hindmarch, of the post-office, Belford, lately received a letter from her husband, Captain Hindmarch, master of the ship *Fanny*, of Liverpool, now at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, states that on making inquiry concerning Messrs. William and James Dinning, sons of Henry Dinning, Esq., formerly of Eiford and Newlands, he learned that these young gentlemen had lately gone to the gold mines, and that one of them had died of sickness and the other had been shot by the Indians, the body having been found two days after the murder had been committed.

The advices from New York, by the *Atlantic*, report the receipt at that port lately by the steamer *George* of 2,500,000 dols. from California; and a further sum of 1,500,000 dols. on its way by the steamer *Cherokee*.

Lord Kinnaird's Spirit-dealers' Licensing Bill, it is understood, will not be introduced into the House of Commons by Sir George Clerk, as the right hon. baronet has repeatedly intimated his disapproval of the bill, and said that, if any measure affecting licences were introduced, it should emanate from the Government.

Yesterday, says the *Edinburgh Post*, having purchased somefresh herrings on Friday, found in one of them a very neat figure of a child with book on knee, reading. The figure is rather less than a square inch, carved in a flinty substance. Such a morsel may have been nibbled in the Gulph of Venice, or at the mouth of the Tiber!

A grey horse, the property of Mr. J. R. Bedford, of Devizes, lately died suddenly. It had always been a good worker, and was a valuable animal. Not having previously shown symptoms of illness, curiosity was excited as to the cause of its death; the stomach was opened and a substance weighing 20 lb., and of the solidity of very hard stone, was extracted. Mr. Bedford has preserved it.

At Antigua, two shocks of earthquake were experienced on November 4, the second a quarter of an hour after the first. The first shock was rather a smart one, and continued long; the other happened about two o'clock.

The Tribunal of Commerce at Paris, on Saturday, delivered a judgment declaring M. Alexandre Dumas a bankrupt, on the ground of his having engaged in commercial transactions by taking part in a theatrical speculation with M. Doligny. Notice of appeal was immediately lodged against this decision; it being contended that M. Dumas has not made himself liable to the bankrupt laws.

On Sunday, the 15th inst., the society of ringers at Dronfield (Derbyshire), ascended the spire of the church, for the purpose of ringing, as they are most likely by the usual morning service; they had been thus employed for a short period, when, to their great surprise, they were arrested by the falling out of the clapper of the second bell, which, in its course, struck the first one, and split it from top to bottom.

From the returns published returns of railway traffic on railways in the United Kingdom, that, during 49 weeks of the present year, the receipts amounted to £13,036,164, and for the corresponding period of 1849, to £12,789,370, showing an increase of £246,370, or 1 per cent. The average receipts per mile, in 1850, on 6240 miles, amounted to £2111, and, for the corresponding period of 1849, on 5160, to £2183 per mile; the increase in the mileage being 1080 miles.

The *Pacific*, with a general cargo from Honduras, has put into Passage, Cork, and reports that in latitude 24. 30 N., longitude 25 W., she fell in with the ship *Charles Carroll*, of Boston, with a cargo of salt and coals from Liverpool, for Charleston, United States, in a sinking state, and took off her crew of fifteen.

Intelligence arrived at Wisbech, on the 12th inst., of the wreck of the *Laurel*, of that port, Mr. Luke Cooper, master. He was making his way from Leghorn with goods; and on the 20th of November, being a thick fog, ran on a rock of the island of Majorca. The crew took to the boats, and were saved; but, in consequence of the quarantine laws being in force, they were kept on the sea three or four days, and, when allowed to land, were not permitted to cross the shore until they had had a medical examination. Bread, however, was sent to them; and getting some poles and canvas from the wreck, they were protected from the weather. The vessel became a total loss, and broke up.

We learn, says the *Scottish Guardian*, that Lord Nigil Kennedy, a brother of the present Marquis of Ailsa, has embraced the Roman Catholic faith His Lordship, who resides near Ayr, is quite a youth, and held a pew in the episcopal chapel, but now waits on the ministration of Father Thompson, the Popish priest for that district.

The Society of Friends have agreed to place stones over the grave of their deceased relatives, at Bishopsgate Cemetery, with a brief statement of their names inscribed upon them, in the same way as a stone was placed over the grave of their founder, George Fox, at his decease.

In the *Newcastle Journal* it is stated that no less than seven couples from Northumberland and Durham were married at Berwick on Saturday last, one day last week, with a view to being married (broomstick fashion) over the border.

The *Limerick Reporter*, after mentioning the conversion of Mr. Monsell, M.P., to the Roman Catholic faith, says:—"We have also to mention the conversion to the Catholic Church of Lady Anna Maria Monsell, sister of the Earl of Dunraven. The conversion to the ancient faith of a nobleman with a hereditary Irish title, and the head of the aristocracy of his native county, whose name, however we cannot at present, for obvious reasons, publish, is confidently stated within the last few days."

The Irish Prelates who sit in Parliament in the ensuing session are the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Ossory, Cork, and Killala.

The office to which Mr. Flannegan, the late secretary to the Encumbered Estates Court, has been appointed, is not that of an additional commissioner, but a new office, created for the purpose of facilitating the business of the court—that of Master, whose duties will comprehend the direction of all surveys, examination of deeds, leases, &c.; and Mr. Carey, the present registrar, to do the duty of secretary as well as those of present office.

The Edinburgh committee for procuring the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Lord Jeffrey have decided that it shall take the form of a work of sculpture. It will probably be a statue, for the Parliament House. Proposals, with estimates, are to be received by [illegible].

Memorials have been drawn up in the City requesting the Colonial Secretary and the Lords of the Admiralty to take immediate measures for sending medical stores and drugs to Jamaica by the steamer leaving on the 2nd January next. The memorials lie at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Corn Exchange, Hall of Commerce, North and South American, Jerusalem, Baltic, and Jamaica coffee-houses.

The strike of the 1100 hands employed at the extensive railway engine works of E. B. Wilson and Co., Leeds, terminated yesterday by an amicable arrangement between the employers and the men.

The charter placing the borough of Hartlepool under the Municipal Reform Act was received last week. The elections under it will take place on the 6th of January, and there are already twenty candidates for the twelve seats in the corporation.

Mr. William Turner, of Norfolk-row, Sheffield, extensive cattle-dealer, has issued a circular, making reference to the fact of having, in the year 1826, been unfortunate[illegible] ouncing to his creditors, that from subsequ[illegible]f, and attair[illegible] that enables[illegible]s conduct so com[illegible] conveys its o[illegible]

The *Gazette* of Vienna of December 19, contains in its non-official sheet the correspondence which took place between the Cabinets of London and Vienna relative to the attack on General Haynau. Lord Palmerston not having instituted a Government prosecution in the affair, and General Haynau having refused to complain, the Austrian Government has resolved to let the matter drop, reserving to itself, however, the right of reciprocity in a parallel case.

DEPUTATION FROM THE COURT OF LIEUTENANCY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

PRESENTATION TO THE QUEEN OF THE ADDRESSES

FROM THE CITY OF LONDON, AND THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, ON PAPAL AGGRESSION.

We now present our readers with the promised Illustrations of the important ceremonial of the presentation of the addresses to her Majesty at Windsor Castle, as fully described in the Illustrated London News of Saturday, the 14th inst. The three deputations are portrayed upon the first page, and opposite is the impressive scene of her Majesty seated upon the throne in St. George's Hall, receiving the Address of the Corporation of London.

It will be unnecessary here to repeat the details of the forms observed upon each of these occasions. A characteristic anecdote is related of "the Duke" and the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford:—"The Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, arrived at Windsor Castle some time before the appointed hour for the presentation of the address. The City functionaries had

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY DEPUTATION.

been ushered into the presence of her Majesty—a portion of the Oxford deputation had assembled in one of the reception rooms—the illustrious octogenarian was seated by himself, arrayed in his robes of office—and all were waiting the arrival of Dr. Plumptre, the Master of the University College, who holds the office of Vice-Chancellor for the present year. About half-past twelve o'clock, Dr. Plumptre arrived in great haste, and mentioning something about the unexpected detention of the train, offered his most humble apology for keeping his Grace waiting. The Duke, with characteristic brevity, replied, 'No apology is necessary to me, sir; the Queen appointed twelve o'clock.' The Queen had ap-

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY DEPUTATION

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON TO HER MAJESTY, IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL WINDSOR CASTLE.

pointed twelve o'clock, but the citizens and scholars, less punctual than her Majesty, did not arrive in time to commence the ceremony of presentation at that hour. It was half-past twelve before the first address was presented, and the ceremony lasted forty-five minutes."—*Windsor and Eton Express.*

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

MEETINGS.

County of Devon.—This being Christmas week, the meetings are neither numerous nor important. Last week, however, there took place in Devonshire, at Exeter, an important county meeting. It was called in consequence of a requisition, and the High Sheriff presided. Earl Fortescue, Lord Ebrington, Lord Courtenay, and a great number of distinguished commoners were present. The attendance was otherwise numerous and respectable. Earl Fortescue moved the address to her Majesty, which expressed, amongst other things, an opinion that the step of the Court of Rome has been taken under a gross misapprehension of the feelings of her Majesty's subjects, and said that the meeting was under no alarm lest the principles of the Reformation, so dear to the hearts of all British Protestants, should be endangered by this Papal aggression. To this motion, Mr. Buck, M.P., moved an amendment, casting blame on the Puseyite party in the Church, and also saying, "We feel confident that this aggression has been encouraged by the grants to Papal institutions by successive Governments, and by the acknowledgment of the titles of Romish prelates in Ireland and the colonies." After very long debates, Mr. Buck's amendment was lost, and Lord Fortescue's address was carried. But an address moved by the Rev. Mr. Gorham, in which a strong opinion was expressed at the conduct of a party in the Church, Mr. Gorham's opponents, and declaring great alarm in consequence, was also carried; and the sheriff declared that he must present both addresses. The meeting gave, as usual, three cheers for the Queen, and then separated, after a very lengthened contention.

The Hereford County Meeting came off on Saturday. The requisition was signed by Earl Somers, Lord Oxford, Lord Eastnor, Lord Gifford, Lord Bateman, Sir H. Hoskyns, Sir Villiers Cornwall, Sir E. J. T. Stanhope, Sir Thomas Hastings, &c. Mr. Hooker moved the address, Mr. Goodenham, a Catholic gentleman, moved an amendment, which was lost; but an amendment, moved by the Rev. Mr. Fenn, calling on her Majesty to put down Tractarianism, was added to the address.

EVENTS.

Address to Cardinal Wiseman.—On Saturday about thirty English Catholic noblemen and gentlemen, at the episcopal residence in Golden-square, presented an address to Cardinal Wiseman. It was numerously signed. Lord Petre read the address. It alleged, as an additional motive for addressing him, the misrepresentations that have prevailed, and the unprovoked insults offered to the Holy Father, and to his Eminence, in addition to them misapprehensions on the Cardinal's answer states:—"Were it an expression only of kindness and attachment towards myself, I might be flattered by the public manifestation of sentiments of which I have had so many individual proofs. But far more do I value the declaration which you have here embodied in a higher and more sacred feelings, those of inviolable fidelity to the great principles of our holy religion, and of filial love and reverence for our supreme and venerable Pontiff. When, however, I see the names attached to this address, and know how many of them are present families as noble by ancestral religion as they are by their unblemished escutcheons—families which have remained faithful to God and to their Sovereign through ages of proscription, in spite of fine and confiscation—families which have proved their religious sincerity and steadfastness in the prison, as well as their unshaken loyalty in the field—I cannot be surprised at finding those who now bear those illustrious names at the head of the Catholic laity, when circumstances call them forward to avow their religious principles and their attachment to the Church. And on my own behalf, again tendering to you my sincere thanks, I earnestly pray God to bestow on you and your families every temporal and an eternal blessing."

Cardinal Wiseman concluded, on last Sunday, his lectures on the Papal Hierarchy.

St. Barnabas was on Sunday re-opened for worship. The Rev. Mr. De Gex, the Rev. Mr. Fyffe, and the Rev. Mr. Cowie officiating. There was no crowd, and the service was conducted without any confusion or infringement of decorum. The large wax candles which stand on the altar were not lighted, according to the custom which has been hitherto observed.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Sadler, an alderman of Oxford, and the Bishop of that diocese, in which the worthy magistrate handles the right revd. Prelate rather roughly, for countenancing semi-Popery in his diocese. The Bishop replies by showing, that Dr. Pusey is not under his jurisdiction; and two of the other cases quoted by Mr. Sadler are also out of his diocese

Mr. Moswell, M.P., has conformed to the Romish Church.

DOCUMENTS.

The Earl of St. Germans has explained his reasons for having taken no part in the country or other meetings that have been held to address her Majesty on the subject of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The mere substitution of territorial bishops for vicars apostolic is not in itself, he says, an infringement upon the Constitution, though he admits that it has been done in an offensive manner. He remarks that the titles of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops have been recognised in Parliament; and adds:—"The Protestant Episcopal Church is, by the Act of Union, the United Church of England and Ireland. The supremacy of the Queen is part and parcel of the Constitution in Ireland. The bishopric of Galway, created long ago by the Pope, was, to all intents and purposes, as much within the diocese of a Bishop of the Established Church as the archbishopric of Westminster. No complaint of its creation was, however, made. The law does not acknowledge the right to create territorial bishoprics, or to appoint Bishops with territorial titles, in Ireland any more than it does in England. Parliament, in proceeding to legislate on the subject, will, therefore, find itself in this dilemma—either that which exists in England, by which it permits in Ireland, or it must prohibit in Ireland that which has been immemorially done in that country without let or hindrance. By taking the former course, Parliament will perhaps destroy the unity of the Church; by taking the latter, it will cause great and general discontent among the Roman Catholics in Ireland, will increase the difficulty of governing that country, and will encumber the statute-book with a law destined, like so many others, to become a dead letter." His Lordship takes the opportunity of correcting a misrepresentation which has gone abroad as the diocesan titles of Irish Roman Catholic Bishops having been recognised by Government. He states and there can be few better authorities for the fact—that when the Charitable Bequests Bill was passed in Parliament, giving the Roman Catholic prelates a seat at the board, they were not, as is generally supposed, recognised as the Archbishop of Dublin and Archbishop of Armagh, but simply as Archbishop Murray and Archbishop Crolly. The same style, he adds, has been followed by the present Government in their official dealings with the Roman Catholic prelates; but, on the other hand, petitions signed by the Archbishop of Tuam—there being no Protestant Archbishop of that see—have been received by Parliament, after formal deliberation; so that there can be no doubt of the parliamentary recognition of that title.

The Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain.—The forthcoming "Roman Catholic Directory" for 1851 contains the following in its "Statistics of the Catholic Church in Great Britain:"—Total of churches and chapels in England and Wales, 897; ditto in Scotland, 97, besides 26 stations where divine service is performed. Colleges—Roman, 10; Scotland, 1. Religious houses of men in England, 17; convents in ditto, 53. Priests in England and Wales, 826; in Scotland, 118. Total priests in Great Britain, including Bishops, 972. Total increase of priests, as compared with last year, 43. "Our Colonies" also give the names of 45 Roman Catholic Bishops and vicars apostolic in the British colonies and possessions.

Munificent Charity.—On Saturday last a special meeting of the vestry of St. James's, Clerkenwell, was held in the vestry-room, adjoining the church, Piccadilly (Wm. Geesin, Esq., in the chair), to distribute to twenty poor persons, who are, or have been, householders in the said parish, sums of £13 3s. 7d. each, being interest, amounting to £263 11s. 2d., of a principal sum of money of £10,000, left by the will of Mr. Peter Le Quintrec, who, having come over to this country an exile, after a lengthened period in business in the parish of St. James, amassed considerable wealth. He left the interest of the £10,000 in an only daughter; and, in the event of her dying without issue, to the parish of St. James's, to be distributed in the aforesaid manner. A large number of poor persons annually apply for this grant, and, after a scrutiny of the cases, the vestry decide by vote upon those who are most entitled to it from their character and necessities

The Hungarian Refugees in Turkey.—The *Gomer Polski* announces that the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, who have requested to go to America has offered them an asylum which they have accepted, and has undertaken to provide for their wants; the Ottoman Government pays their expenses to Liverpool, and the English Government their expenses from thence to America. This arrangement was proposed by the Ottoman Government, and acceded to by England and America.

Civil List Pensions.—Pensions on the Civil List, of £100 a year each, have been granted to George Attis, Esq., LL.D., and Sir Henry, M.D. Mr. Petrie is a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, and Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy of Sciences. He is author of the well known treatise on the "Round Towers of Ireland," and of many other antiquarian works. Dr. Kitto has been deaf and dumb from an accident when a boy, in spite of which difficulties he travelled through many lands in connexion with the Missionary Society. With his physical failings, he has done much for the cause of biblical literature, and is the author of many works, such as the "Pictorial Bible," "History of Palestine," "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," &c.

Seizure of Illicit Spirits.—On Tuesday a large seizure of illicit spirits was made by Mr. Cartwright, supervisor of the excise, in the Old Fordroad, Victoria-park. Having some suspicions of a man whom he observed carrying a sack, he followed him as to which direction he was carrying, and he replied that it was varnish that he was going to take to his master's Knowing him to be an old offender, Mr. Cartwright determined upon examining the contents of the sack, which he found to consist of bladders filled with spirits of illicit manufacture. He then took the man into custody, who gave the name of Taylor, but whose real name is Allen. The officer had scarcely disposed of this same, when, passing along North-street, Mile-end, he saw two men, in the dresses of countrymen, calling at different houses. He watched their manœuvres, and eventually went up to them, and found upon them three bladders filled with illicit spirits, four pewter measures, and a bottle of colouring liquid to give the spirits the colour of brandy. They were then taken into custody, and the spirits secured.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The visit of her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, to the works on the 23d, is reported as very gratifying. Her Majesty was received by the Executive Committee, the contractors, and the architect, and, after an inspection of the more prominent parts of the building, she left, expressing her surprise at the extraordinary enterprise and skill of the contractors. The loud cheers of the workmen testified the interest and satisfaction which they felt in her Majesty's visit.

The advance in all departments of the works is rapid beyond parallel. The framework of the western extremity is set, and but little of the eastern end remains to be completed. The glazing of the transept is commenced, and the permanent flooring of the ground floor and the galleries has been laid down to a considerable extent. The ridges for the circular roof are formed, and partly fixed. The principle of the "ridge and furrow" is carried out in the glazing of the transept, as in the other portions of the flat roof; but the sash-bars are fixed obliquely, so as to carry off the rain. The ornaments and flag-sockets outside have in several parts been set; and the external appearance of the "Palace" testifies to an unpractised eye how much has been done during the past week.

Despite all the interruption and disadvantages which the industrial arts on the Continent generally have lately endured, there is still an unflagging interest aroused towards the Great Exhibition. Holland, Germany, Bavaria, Prussia, and Austria are now actively preparing to forward their contributions; and their cloths, stuffs, silks, metal, glass, porcelain, and jewellery we have on various occasions specially alluded to, as likely to be largely attractive. The German manufacturers in the several districts are also personally anxious to visit the great metropolis; and associations among some of their principal towns and factories have been commenced, on similar principles to those of our workmen's visiting clubs. The Austrian, Belgian, and French Governments have determined that *aliens* from some of the public schools shall specially report on the character and contents of the great assemblage of art and industry; a staff of some thirty or forty gentlemen, fully qualified, are to inspect and furnish accounts of the various departments by Austria; and a working commission, in cooperation with the Royal Commission in London, has been authorised by that Government to protect the interests of her exhibitors, under the presidency of M. Rusbeck, an eminent manufacturer: this is a judicious step, when we remember that the Austrian contributors nearly number one thousand. Hungary, it is said, will forward samples of silk, which will not fall far short of that furnished by the Italian provinces: the climate is so favourable for its cultivation, that it is likely to become largely produced.

Messrs. Lightly and Benson, of 123, Fenchurch-street, are the accredited agents for the French Government in connexion with the Exhibition: the Central Commission will consign all the articles it adopts from contributors to these gentlemen. Considerable anxiety prevails in Paris among the minds of the French manufacturers, not only respecting the protection of their goods, to which we have so frequently alluded, but also to the requirements of our Custom House authorities.

The regulations for the outports which may receive goods for the Great Exhibition, enjoin that all packages are to be entered separately, by a warehousing bill of sight, plainly inscribed "Goods for the Great Exhibition only" the special reports of their contents being dispensed with. Upon the production of the bill of lading, a landing order is to be issued as usual, and bond having been given for the value, or, in the absence of such information, then at the rate of 10*l.* per package, the goods are to be forwarded to Officer of Customs, Great Exhibition, Hyde Park. A letter of advice, enclosing the bill of sight (to be perfected in London) with name of London consignee, weight and dimensions of each package, to be sent forwardly by post; a receipt to be returned, which, if according with the entry in the landing book, will be attached to it in discharge of the account. All packages to be delivered *free*. Packages arriving at Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Leith, Greenock, Dover, Folkestone, or Southampton, to be placed separately in a bonded warehouse until the Hyde Park is ready to receive them.

The Custom House officers on duty at the building, will receive goods landed at London from the hands of licensed carmen, under charge of an officer, who will produce duplicate cart-notes of the weight, &c., of the packages. Goods from the out-ports will be forwarded by rail as one does, and a separate station number is to be affixed, but received at two doors, the rotation numbers are to be odd. At the one entrance, thus—Nos. 1, 3, 5, &c.; and at the other even, as Nos. 2, 4, 6, &c., each package marked with a number to be inserted in the compartment allotted to its nation. Then follow instructions for the landing waiters, whose accounts are to show the total number of articles taken out of each case before commencing the examination in detail. All goods not cleared, by payment of duty or for exportation, at the close of the Exhibition within a month, are to be removed to a bonded warehouse, and there fall under the usual regulations, but under no pretext whatever, are goods to be taken away before the closing of the Exhibition. Indeed, it is to be remarked, that the Board of Customs, appear to wish to meet all the demands of foreign exhibitors, and to place them on an equally fair footing with British subjects, instructions of a purely technical nature are also published for agents and consignees.

On their part, the Executive Committee notify that those packages only will be admitted into the building which are accompanied by a certificate from the Central Commission of the country from whence they are sent, or from the proper authorities in India, or the British foreign possessions. All other packages imported for the Exhibition should be placed in the Queen's warehouse, at the Custom House, and the bill of lading, with a description of the goods, to the Executive Committee, who will consider the question as to their admission; and they are not to be admitted to the Exhibition, until permission under the signature of the Chairman of the Executive Committee be given and received at the Custom-House.

An official circular from the Executive Committee, accompanied by the arrangements already made for the reception of the various classes of articles of designs only, has been forwarded to the local committees, so that each exhibitor may learn how far he may be benefitted by the steps taken to prevent piracy of articles which may be produced in this country, and also to assist in the friendships of the existing patent laws. The metropolitan Chairmen of Sectional Committees have allotted the spaces for the contributors under the several divisions. We regret to see that one or two gentlemen have been blundering forth their election to the post of chairman of a section, apart from the list generally declared of the whole of such officers. Such a vanity is only remarkable among those who are uncertain of their merit and position: otherwise, the performance of their several duties is highly to be commended, and has generally commanded satisfaction amongst interested visitors. It may be as well to remark that exhibitors in nearly every department will be allowed to fit up their counter or wall space exactly according to their own taste.

Letters from the Austrian empire confirm the public news of the efforts of certain manufacturers at Brunn, Reichenberg, Furth, &c. The Vienna committee has been untiring in its exertions to beat down certain prejudices as to the security of articles of novelty and recent inventions, and to negative the impediments thrown in the progress of the Exhibition by the agents and commission-houses, who do not wish their profits to be too narrowly examined by producers.

The great gold and silver-smiths of Malta, so renowned for their chains, bracelets, and personal ornaments, are fully prepared. Each master workman (says the *Malta Times*) will produce a specimen of his skill in the art of working in filigree. Lapidary work, stone-cutting, and inlaying of marbles are also mentioned: and the lace, and mittens so highly and justly admired, will be carefully selected among the special products of the island.

The editor of the Delhi paper has seen the seals which are being cut for the Queen and Prince Albert, to be shown in 1851. Budr-oo-deen Ulee Khan, the well-known chief of accounts at Delhi, at his own suggestion all the Native authorities for years, has exhausted his skill in producing these *chef d'œuvres*. The seal for her Majesty is a cornelian, with the corners neatly cut off; the size about one inch square. The device is cut:—

Shah-in-Shá Suleman Jah, Jeem Bargah Khaqan Sochtan-oo-buhr, Morei ultaf, [illegible] rihman Badshah Englistan-o-Ireland, Farmás Mómalik- Hind. Nasir-oo-deen-i-Museeh—Mulkh Mo-umma. Victoria.

Translation.—First monarch of the world, as Solomon in magnificence, with a court like Jemsheed, Emperor of the age. Sovereign of the Seas. The source of beneficence. By the grace of God, Queen of England and Ireland. Ruler of the kingdoms of Hindustan. Defender of the faith of Christ, the great Queen Victoria.

Prince Albert's seal is of the same size, but cut on a blood stone, and has the following:—

Ul Muhood ba tuyeed-i Ilahee, Fukhr Khandan Shah-in Shah Brunswick, umeen Mo-uris Mulkh Mo-umma, Shazada. Rufee od qudr wala shan o sur anud Burgah-i-Englistan. Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel.

Translation.—The distinguished by the aid of God. The noblest of the families of Emperors. The honoured companion of the great Queen. Prince, highest in [illegible] great in dignity, the chief in excellence of the English Court, Albert, A.

He has prepared two beautiful emeralds for seal rings, to be presented by himself as specimens of his art. One for the Queen, three-eighths of an inch in length by two-eighths in breadth, on which the following lines are beautifully cut:—

Badshah Ruhr-o-buhr.
Adil, bu tuyeed-i-Kuoda.
Hookm ran dar hoft
Kishwar. Malkah Victoria

Translation. Sovereign of the sea and land The just by the favour of God Governor of the world (or the seven climate- Queen Victoria.

The one for Prince Albert is of the same size, but has simply the Christian names before enumerated.

The Dumfries local commissioners declare that 180 superficial feet is sufficient space for the contributions of the town, which have been apportioned and passed in review.

One night's performance of Mr. Cooke's well-known travelling equestrian circus at Bristol secured an amount of £50 for the finances of the Royal Commission. The Mayor and corporation supported the entertainment.

The *Brymbophone Journal* affords the following particulars respecting the great specimen of coal from Tipton, for the Exhibition. The block was drawn from the Hange Colliery, Twidale, and such was its weight, that the nine-ring upon which the rope (or hoisting it was wound, broke in two places cast iron six inches broad and one inch thick. Its weight is about five tons; it is six feet high and eighteen feet in circumference, and is probably the largest piece ever taken out of the mine. None but the South Staffordshire coal seam co ild produce such a specimen. The men who got the coal and sent it to the wharf gave their services gratuitously.

A full-sized quilt, knitted by hand, is offered by the wife of a house-painter at Dorchester. It is lined with rose-coloured silk, and is knitted from one continuous unbroken thread on pins by hand, and in its style it resembles the finest and most perfect lace trimming.

Mr. Bianconi, the noted Irish car-proprietor, has publicly notified to the Limerick committee that he will afford every aid in his power to facilitate the transit of his country's produce, wherever he is enabled to do so.

The *Morning Chronicle*, in noticing the German enthusiasm respecting intending visitors to the Great Exhibition, gives an amusing extract from an "Exhibition Conversational Grammar." It is taken from a portion of the work devoted to "a conversation between the visitor and a policeman"

Visitor: Hallo! Are you a policeman.—Policeman: I am, sir.
Visitor: Is this Fleet-street?—Policeman: This is Fleet-street.
Visitor: Where is the path leading to the Exhibition?—Policeman: That is the pathway either towards the Exhibition.
Visitor: Good by, sir,—and is about to proceed on his path.—Policeman: Hallos, sir
Visitor: What is it?—Policeman: Would you not like to go in a coach? There is a coach; its fare is only threepence.
Visitor: Thank you, sir (steps in the coach). Good by

The mineral wealth of Great Britain will be adequately shown, *malgré* much apathy from the mineralogists of certain districts; the products of the north Derbyshire quarries, say the local journals, are to be contributed by the bosses of the marble works of Bakewell, &c.; while the spars, marbles, stalactite from Matlock, and the blue flour spar, locally called blue John, found exclusively at Castleton, in the Peak, and which is one of the most exquisite (in its combined colours of blue, red, and purple) of the Derbyshire underground riches, will appear in the shape of a colossal antique vase. The same contributor offers a collection of ornamental marble tables, vases, and chimney-slabs. The peculiar wealth of the country will be carefully and scientifically illustrated, and will compete with the rare specimens promised by the collectors of Irish and Scotch mineralogical treasures.

Reports from Jersey are similarly gratifying; the granite, &c., of the island are in preparation, and the allotments of space are to be presented to the subscribers of the fund for the Exhibition.

Prizes, it may be recollected, were proposed by the Bolton Operative Fund for the best design in figured textile fabrics to be forwarded to the Exhibition. The jury of manufactures have awarded £5 for the best design of a damask furniture, and £3 for the best design of a shawl pattern, £3 for the best design of a muslin for ladies' dresses. The subscriptions among the visiting clubs are reported in progress, and practically demonstrate the increasing interest of the working classes of the metropolis in the Exhibition.

We gave last week the principal features of the Catalogue, which the Executive Committee are now expediting. So as to ensure uniformity, forms have been prepared for sale to be recollected, when purchased, are to be written in a peculiar manner in black, machinery in blue, manufactures in red, and the fine arts in yellow ink: each of the four vary in size, so as to obviate confusion.

The Mayor and Council of Southampton have addressed the President of the American Republic regarding Southampton as the port of arrival of the line-of-battle ship conveying the contributions from the other side of the Atlantic. They express the earnest sympathies of the town with the purposes of the Great Exhibition, and add that their port offers suitable dock and railway accommodation; while the navigation to the Thames is notoriously insecure from the Isle of Wight. As the freight of the vessel is unique, we heartily sympathise in the spirit of the address; our own well-founded opinion being that two-thirds of vessels trading to London should discharge cargo at Southampton, from the insecure harbourage, currents, &c., of the whole river, even past the Downs. All charges on the vessels would be suspended by the dock company, and the railway company are to be asked to convey all the articles landed from the vessel free of charge.

The London accommodation for visitors, it is suggested, may be increased by the establishment of "mechanics' homes," temporarily erected near the termini of the railways running into town. Inquiries have already been set on foot in this direction by one of the largest hotel-keepers in the metropolis.

The pecuniary demand for additional strength to the police force is so considerable, that some idea has been entertained of watchmen, &c., appurtenant to the building, &c., only, under the control of the Executive Council. It seems to us that such a step would be more economical, more independent, and more agreeable to the public if adopted, than any considerable increase of the metropolitan police.

Northam, Bradford, Chatsworth, Gosport, Devizes, parts of Yorkshire, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Glasgow, and the great seats of industry at Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c., all report the satisfactory progress of the subscription clubs. Even in some of the agricultural localities, these associations are thriving; and it is generally acknowledged that they will be the means of begetting a sense of the value of providence and foresight among those classes who are rarely enabled to exercise those virtues. At Cirencester, Cheltenham, Farnham, Dorking, and Abingdon, steps have already been commenced in this direction—somewhat partially, but still sufficiently promising to evince the local feeling of labourers and others in the towns.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JAMES, LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

This nobleman, who succeeded his brother, 29th October, 1849, and had consequently held the title little more than a year, died on the 20th instant, at Evercreech House, Somersetshire, of which county he was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant. His Lordship was second son of the late Richard Talbot, Esq., of Malahide Castle, county Dublin, by his wife Margaret, daughter of James O'Reilly, Esq., of Ballinlough, county Westmeath, which lady was created, in 1831, Baroness Talbot and Malahide. He married, 26th December, 1804, Anne-Sarah, second daughter and co-heir of Samuel Rodbard, Esq., of Evercreech House, county Somerset, and leaves a numerous family, the eldest son of which is James, present Lord Talbot and Malahide. Few houses in the empire are of greater antiquity or more distinguished ancestry than that of Talbot of Malahide. The Castle of Malahide, which stands on the sea coast, near Dublin, have been possessed by the Talbots from a period contemporary with the first introduction of English government into Ireland, and, at this moment they furnish an example of a family of great antiquity in that country, which derived its name from the parish of Hawking in the hundred of Folkestone. There were two other daughters and co-heirs of the late Mr. Hawkins: one married to Henry Butterworth Lord Teynham, and the other to Henry Goold, Esq. The issue of Lady Knatchbull consisted of two sons and six daughters.

JOHN PETER BRUNO BOWDON, ESQ., OF SOUTHGATE-HOUSE, COUNTY DERBY, A MAGISTRATE FOR THAT SHIRE.

This gentleman, whose death took place on the 17th inst., aged sixty-three, represented, paternally, the old family of Bowdon, of Bowdon Hall, county Derby, and maternally, the equally ancient and still more eminent house of Erdeswick, of Hartley Green, county Stafford, of which was the famous antiquary.

Mr. Bowdon succeeded to the estates at the decease of his father, in 1833, and served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1841. He married, 26th February, 1812, Mary Martha, eldest daughter of Edward Ferrers, Esq., of Baddesley Clinton, county Warwick, and has issue by her (who survives him) two daughters, Helena-Mary, is wife of Peter Constable Maxwell, Esq., of the Grove, Richmond, Yorkshire; and the second, Barbara, of Edward Wright, Esq., of Kelvedon Hall, Essex, two sons—Henry Bowdon, now a Southgate Horse and Reighton-fields, Justice of the Peace, and John Butler-Bowdon, Esq., of Pleasington Hall, county Lancaster.

COLONEL WILLIAMS.

Colonel George Williams, formerly M.P. for Ashton, died at Woolton, near Liverpool, on the 19th inst. He was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, of which dependency his father was Chief Justice. At the age of twelve he joined General Prescott's army in America, and was present at the Battle of Stillwater: after which he accompanied Lady Harriett Acland on her memorable expedition down the Hudson to join her husband in captivity, but was not made prisoner by General Gates on account, it is supposed, of his juvenile youth; for afterwards we find him carrying the flag of truce into the enemy's lines on the capitulation of Saratoga. At the conclusion of the American war, he joined H.M 20th Regiment, and served with it during twenty-three years in Jamaica and St. Domingo, and in Holland; and on the staff of General Crampagnol in Ireland, during the French invasion of 1798. In 1800 he quitted the army; and from that time, until the passing of the Reform Bill, was present in the political history of Lancashire as the stern and consistent supporter of civil and religious liberty. He represented Ashton in the first Reform Parliament. He died at the age of 87, and is supposed to have been the last survivor of the army which surrendered at Saratoga.

The Late Lord Leigh.—In our Journal of last week, it was erroneously stated that the late Lord Leigh was a Roman Catholic: whereas, his Lordship was distinguished by "his steady adherence to the Established Church, in which he had been a most influential member through life in its close." Our information was derived from the Peerage list in the "Royal Kalendar for 1841" (about two years after his Lordship's elevation), in which the noble Lord is stated as a Roman Catholic.

One Hundred Years and more.—An old man named John Dixon, alias Scotch John, who was born in January, 1736, being now nearly 113 years of age, a farmer, resident at Knowl-hill, Spofland further-side, about five miles from Rochdale, on the Haslingden-road, sent word to the Rochdale board of guardians on Friday week, that his wife should him very much, and he wished to be removed to the workhouse. He had kept the farm above fifty years, and he had seven cows, but during the last six months he had been confined to his bed; he had neither been washed nor shaved for above half a year, and his wife exhibited him at two-pence for each person. The relieving officer was directed to go for the aged man and place him in the workhouse, and accordingly he has since been removed to Spotland workhouse.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the thick fog last Monday night, the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was, on the whole, magnificent. There were, however, some contrarieties amongst the principals.—Miss Birch having a bad cold, and Mr. Whitworth singing, as a very short notice, the part of *Elijah*, in the absence of Mr. Phillips from indisposition; but Miss Dolby and Miss M. Williams, who divided the contralto pieces, and Mr. Lockey, who had the tenor portion, were in excellent voice, and sang with their well-known skill. Miss Eliza Birch, a pupil of Manuel Garcia and Sir George Smart, shared, with her sister, in the soprano parts, and made a highly favourable impression, particularly in the lovely trio, with Misses Williams and Dolby, "Lift thine eyes." Mr. Whitworth, who was so effective in the "Messiah" a few nights since, was not so fortunate in the "Elijah;" but every allowance must be made for a first attempt under such circumstances: he has a very fine voice, and it will be his own fault if he should not hold the highest position as a basso.

The choral singing, despite of the choking mist, was excellent—we may notice the "Yet doth the Lord," "Blessed are the men," "Baal, we cry to thee," the call and answer," &c., as remarkable instances of the nice observance of light and shade. The "Thanks be to God" was most majestically rendered, the brilliant under-current of the orchestration being most exquisitely developed by Costa judiciously using the time shake somewhat slower than had been recently the case under other *bâtons*. The long and elaborate instrumental symphony, after the opening declamatory recitative, might, we think, be accelerated with advantage. In the second part, the "Be not afraid," and the "He, watching over Israel," by the chorus, left nothing to be desired. The point "Upon your faces fall," in the chorus "The fire descends from heaven," was made by the singers with thrilling effect, and such artistical beauties in the interpretation of solos compensate for any trifling casualties that might be indicated, if such a vigorous *ensemble* be analyzed with hypercritical spirit.

One word to the principals—they will they persist in making such exertions to "sing" the recitative portions, instead of declaiming them naturally, with the dramatic intelligence and force intended by the composer?

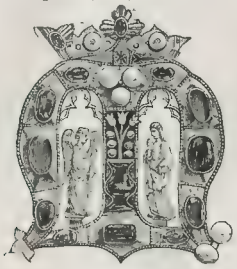
GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

These musical entertainments, which commenced on the 15th of October, terminated on the 23rd (last Monday). Sixty concerts have been given by the "executive committee, directors, and managers," at a loss, it is rumoured, of an average of more than one hundred pounds on each concert. This disastrous result, for the sake of art-progress, is certainly to be regretted; but so many mistakes have been made by the management, that little surprise can be felt at this financial ruin. The idea of the concerts was a national one, and the public and public conceived that "national" meant "English!"—the acts of the executive committee have proved that there has been no nationality of any kind in the undertaking. The programme has rested upon a foreign basis; and of the "talent" of the nation given to the concerts. This unfortunate programme, bombastic and inflated in tone, was impossible in execution: it played fast and loose with music, promising everything, from the oratorio down to the polka, and performing nothing. Of the performances never took place; and of the "monumental productions of Germany, Italy, France, and England, to be classed under one head," there never was, out of the sixty nights, one single example. Those are strong passage in this prospectus, verified by the result, as they are grossly exaggerated was already known, and, when the truth was, to a certain extent, observed. Down almost to the scheme of the last concert, the names of Berlioz and Meyerbeer David were retained in the bills as "principal composers," and not a note of their music has been heard no less, certainly, as regards David. Sivori's name was equally exhibited and turned to account long after it must have been known that he would not visit London before the next spring. "M. Thalberg," who, the bills stated, "will introduce several new *morceaux*, written expressly for these concerts," has never been forthcoming, although he has been for some time in Vienna. Mr. E. Loder's "Telemachus" or "Calypso" has been actually announced night after night, and yet was not produced. A new symphony by Molique, Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" were also advertised, withdrawn, advertised again, and finally never performed. In short, nothing announced, at last, became so uncertain, that not the slightest faith could be placed by the public as to the night's performance. On some of the administrative blunders it is now useless to dwell; it has been evident that there must have been considerable vacillation and timidity of purpose in the concerts. We prefer to mention the doings of the executive rather than to record the misdoings. The great event has been the importation of the Berlin Choir, not the "fifty male voices" mentioned in the bills, but twenty-four men and boys, one-half of the Chapel Royal body at Berlin; quite sufficient, however, in numbers, under their efficient conductor, Herr Kapelmeister Neithardt, to delight the public with the most perfect part-singing of the kind in this country. If this choir had remained the whole of the concerts, it would alone have sufficed to attract crowds to Her Majesty's Theatre. Two out of the three English serenata, by Macfarren, Bennett, Cooper, and Loder were produced; the first, "The Sleeper Awakened," although a great artistical success, was not calculated far a promenade concert; the second, "Hero and Leander," by Mr. Howard Glover, gave the cue to the German Reed Entertainment; and Mr. Loder's Overture, which, from the reputation of the composer of "Giselle," might have saved the credit of the management, so compromised by permitting the "Hero and Leander" to be produced, was not performed at all. The new symphonies by Spohr and Tanbert made no sensation, but it was praiseworthy to have tried them. Balfe's MS. Overture and Hunting Chorus were not worthy of his reputation. Lablatzky's "Quadrille of all Nations" and Rousselot's "Grand Galop Chinois" were the most not sufficiently clap-trap for promenade purposes; Jullien's highly-spiced "potage" being more to the palate of the "gents." The sixty schemes have presented the eighty pieces of Beethoven (the choral No. 9 alone the choral Fantasia), about Mozart's "Jupiter," and Mendelssohn's A minor, besides the following overtures:—"Gustavus," "Zanetta," "Fra Diavolo," "Domino Noir," "Masaniello," "Guillaume Tell," "Oberon," "Der Freyschütz," "Der Sommernachtstraum," "Fidelio," "Leonora," "Egmont;" Cherubini's "Anacreon;" Mendelssohn's "Melusina," "Isles of Fingal," "Midsummer Night's Dream;" "Der Freyschütz;" Spohr's "Jessonda" and Concert Overture; Beethoven's "Leonora," "Fidelio," and

CURIOSITIES.

RELIQUE OF WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

This elegant specimen of mediæval jewellery is presumed by some antiquarians to have been one of the elaborate enrichments of the jewelled mitre of the renowned Bishop of Winchester, William of Wykeham; other antiquaries have considered it to be a morse, or clasp; and we think this latter opinion is in some degree borne out by a representation, in the elaborate work of Felibien, "His toire de l'Abbaye Royale de St. Denis," of a similarly jewelled M, one of the treasures of the famed Abbey of St. Denis. The discussion of this archæological controversy, however, we leave to abler antiquaries than ourselves; we therefore briefly notice the character of the Jewel. In shape it is a capital letter M, crowned. The centre of the letter has a vase, from which spring three lilies, emblems of the Virgin, beautifully enamelled, and in the spaces on either side, which have beautifully wrought Gothic tracery in their headings, are figures of the Virgin and the Angel Gabriel, forming, in fact, the subject of the Annunciation. The Jewel is set with precious stones and pearls, in addition to the enamel work



LETTER-RACK.—WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM'S JEWEL.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BINHAM PRIORY CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Blomefield, in his "History of Norfolk," says:—"This celebrated Priory of Benedictine Monks, dedicated to St. Mary, as a cell to the Abbey of St. Albans, was founded (A.D. 1205) by Peter, Lord Valoins, the Conqueror's nephew, who endowed it with the lordship of the town, and other grants of land from the adjoining parishes, which were considerably increased by his successors. King Henry VIII. afterwards granted the site of this Priory, the manor and rectory, with other lands in Walsingham, Wells, Gunthorpe, Barney, and Thursford, to Thomas Paston, Esq., one of whose successors sold the lordship, with others, to a merchant in London.

"The Church was dedicated to the Holy Cross, and the rectory appropriated to the Priory. A print of the ruins, with the Church (a great part of the west end of which was then standing), was published by a Mr. Buck, in the year 1738."

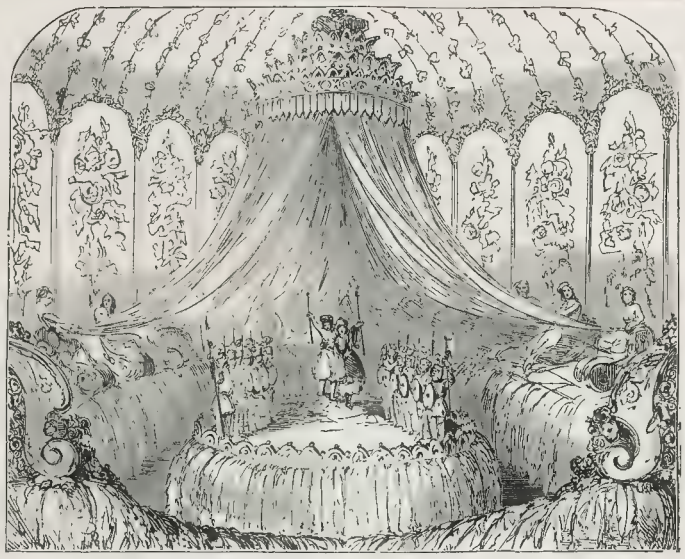
The west front of the Priory Church is very fine Early English. On the ground is a rich arcade, with perforated panels in the spandrils and under the heads of the side arches; the centre arch is a doorway with fine mouldings, and varieties of the enriched tooth ornament. Above the arcade is a magnificent west window, of two principal lights and a foliated circle in the head, each light subdivided in the same manner; but the whole has been long built up with bricks, with the exception of the foliated circle at the top, which was glazed a few years since at the sole expense of the late T. T. Clarke, Esq., the impropriator, the lord of the manor, and principal proprietor of the parish. The ends

SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF BINHAM PRIORY RUINS, NORFOLK.

of the aisles, which form part of the west front, had each a small doorway, and over it a tall window of two lights, with transoms and sub-arches, and a foliated circle in the head; the cusps of the large circle and some of the small ones have flowered points. On the gable is an early English bell-cot, with a bell in it. The pleasant and picturesque village of Binham is much frequented in the summer by families visiting at Cromer and other watering-places on the coast.

Proposed Park for Finsbury.—A deputation, consisting of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Mr. Wakley, M.P., and several persons of local importance, waited upon Lord John Russell, on Tuesday, at his official residence, in Downing-street, to present a memorial agreed to at a meeting of nearly 3000 inhabitants of Finsbury, on the subject of the new park, so much desired in that borough. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Wakley. Mr. Woodward urged the necessity of procuring an open space in the northern district of London for the healthful recreation and exercise of the vast multitudes it contained. He also impressed upon his Lordship that, as a sanitary measure, the proposed park had the strongest claims upon the favourable consideration of the Government. Lord Robert Grosvenor observed that he had presided at the meeting from which the memorial had emanated, from a strong conviction, not merely that a park north of London was necessary, but also because he thought it but just that the same provision should be made out of the public resources for Finsbury as had been made for the metropolitan inhabitants south and east of the Thames. His Lordship added, that the site of the proposed park was equi-distant from Regent's and Victoria Parks, and would, if adopted, complete the circle of parks round London. Mr. Lloyd then explained to the Premier, at the request of Lord Grosvenor, the plan and situation of the proposed park. Three plans were alluded to, viz. one containing an area of 540 acres, which, it was estimated, would cost £340,000; 480 acres, at a cost of £260,000; and 280 acres, for £180,000. Lord John Russell manifested some surprise that the City of London had not interfered, and pressed some open spaces as had been alluded to by Mr. Lloyd, to being combined with Finsbury.—Mr. Parsons said that Lord Seymour and Sir George Grey had both admitted the importance of the object, but had suggested difficulties, on the ground of expense; and it was for that reason the deputation had waited on his Lordship's assistance and support.—After some observations from Mr. Wakley and other members of the deputation, Lord John Russell remarked that it appeared to him that the proposed park was desirable, and he would confer with Sir George Grey and Lord Seymour on the subject.—The deputation, having thanked his Lordship, withdrew.

Public Park at Macclesfield.—At a meeting of the committee for establishing a public park and free library in this town, last week, it was stated that about £300 had been collected, almost exclusively in pence, from the working classes, the middle and higher classes not yet having been solicited. It was also mentioned that Mr. Frost, machine maker, had offered to provide palisading, and do any kind of ironwork that might be necessary in carrying out the undertaking, free of charge.



LYCEUM.—SCENE FROM "KING CHARMING; OR, THE BLUE BIRD OF PARADISE."

SADLER'S WELLS.—SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN AND THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT IN 1851."

HAYMARKET.—SCENE FROM "THE SECOND CALENDAR AND THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY."

THE THEATRES.

THE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

PANTOMIMES and Burlesque divide the dramatic throne at Christmas, in these days. The exclusive reign of the former no longer continues. Nevertheless, the number of Pantomines is rather increased than diminished; while in regard to Burlesques, they have of late years literally spawned at every holiday, and not infrequently at other seasons also. Judging from rumours, and also from the titles and subjects of the pieces, the present Boxing Night promised to be rich in entertainment. Nor has the result been a disappointment.

The note of promise recorded in our Journal of last week has been successfully responded to at the several metropolitan theatres; each producing a pantomime, or extravaganza, for the special gratification of the Christmas holiday visitors.

LYCEUM.

At this theatre, Mr. Planché presents us with an exquisite version of "L'Oiseau Bleu," from the famed repertory of the Countess d'Aulnois. It is entitled "King Charming; or, the Blue Bird of Paradise." The original story has been closely followed. Madame Vestris enacts *King Charming* with right royal grace: her dress was evidently taken from the state costume of the Nepaulese Ambassador. Mr. Frank Matthews and his wife, as *King Hempseik* and his spouse, were admirably comic; and Miss St. George was very fascinating as the heroine. It is impossible to bestow too much praise upon the scenery, painted by Mr. Beverly and Mr. Meadows: from the rising of the curtain to its final descent, all was perfect; some of the scenic effects even surpassing those of former wonders.

The principal characters are sustained by Madame Vestris, Miss Julia St. George, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews. With such actors, a piece from Planché's pen, and the exquisite scenic effects with which this theatre always augments its dramatic effects, we need hardly say that a pleasing and brilliant result was produced.

The plot of the piece hinges chiefly upon the resolve of a queenly step-mother to marry her own rather than her step-daughter to *King Charming*, who is accordingly tricked into eloping with the "wrong lady;" and when, on discovering his blunder, he refuses to wed the lady, is transformed by her fairy god-mother into a bird of paradise—a blue one (the "oiseau bleu" of the original story), and in this guise discovered and slain by the Queen-Mother; but, restored to life and the human form once more, on condition that he shall within six months marry the lady whom he does *not* love. The incidents of the first act bring us to this point of the history; and the second is devoted to the efforts of the heroine for the discovery and release of her lover, which are at length effected; and the fates relenting, forgive the "*condition* of the bond," and permit the union of the true lovers.

We have engraved one of the most splendid scenes of this elegant spectacle, in which author and artists have alike achieved new triumphs.

PRINCESS'.—SCENE FROM "ALONZO THE BRAVE AND THE FAIR IMOGENE."

HAYMARKET.

The lessee of this theatre was, as usual, prepared with a first-rate *Christmas Box* for the play-going public on Boxing night. After the comedy of "Every Man has his Fault" (very creditably played), an entirely new burlesque extravaganza was produced; it is called "The Second Calendar, and the Queen of Beauty who had to fight with the Genie;" by the brothers Brough, authors of several very successful pieces of this description. The piece is most splendidly got up, both as to costume and scenery, and was highly successful.

The plot of the piece is very well arranged; it is taken from not only the celebrated story whose name it bears, but also from another tale in the same work, the celebrated "Arabian Nights' Entertainment," the two stories being very ingeniously *done-tailed* with each other. The introductory scene is a picnic in the Desert, in which the *King of the Ebony Isles* (Mr. J. Bland) incurs the displeasure of a malignant genie, *Jarparkes* (Mr. E. Selby). The latter foregoes his intent of revenge which he threatened, on consideration of receiving the hand of the fair daughter of the *King*, the *Princess Gulnare* (Mrs. L. S Buckingham), and immediately starts for his demon palace with his fair prize in a Hansom cab. The *Prince Agib* (Miss Anne Romer, her first appearance at this theatre), has been robbed by banditti, and is discovered bound to a tree by *Codja*, a woodman (Mr. Buckstone), who kindly employs his axe and his woodcraft, liberates the *Prince*, and cuts down the tree. This done, they discover a secret entrance to the *Genie's* dwelling, in which *Gulnare* is imprisoned; of course the *Prince* falls in love with the *Princess*, and the *Genie*, in his rage on discovering it, transforms the handsome *Prince* into an *Ape* (played by Mr. Lebarr). The *Woodman*, the *Ape*, and *Zobeydeh* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam), maid of all-work to the *Genie*, make their way to the Court of the *Rajah of Mullingatawny* (Mr. J. Bland again), and find him in a sad dilemma: he has discharged his Ministry, and advertises for a Secretary of State; and submits, as a test of superiority, that he who writes the best hand shall have the *Portfolio*. There are many competitors; amongst them, the *Monkey Prince*, who, though transformed in person, still retains the use of his superior endowments. He is made the *Rajah's* secretary. The *Princess Zaida*, the Queen of Beauty (Miss Priscilla Horton), the *Rajah's* daughter, has been long trying to establish an Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at Mulligatawny, but has hitherto been foiled by *Jarparkes*, the evil genie. She herself has fairy powers; and, meeting her enemy, they fight. She conquers; restores *Prince Agib* to his former state, establishes her Grand Exhibition; and the piece ends to the satisfaction of all, except the *Genie*

The performance was capital. The *débutante* Miss Anne Romer was most loudly applauded and encored in her songs, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the company. Miss P. Horton sang with her usual taste and effect; some of her songs were excellent—a duet she has with the *Rajah*, in which she wishes to try her necromancy on him, was in capital taste. Buckstone, as the *Woodman*, together with Mrs. Fitzwilliam, was comic in the extreme. Mrs. Buckingham looked and played her little part well, as did in fact the whole of them. Bland and Selby are indispensable to this part of the drama, and did all the authors could wish them.

The whole of the actors, especially Miss Romer, was loudly called for, and appeared, as did the author. The piece is a decided hit.

We have Engraved the opening scene of the action between *Codja* and *Prince Agib*.

OLYMPIC.—SCENE FROM "PRINCE DORUS; OR, THE ROMANCE OF THE NOSE."

SADLER'S WELLS.

The pantomime here is a sort of *piece de circonstance* touching the forthcoming Exhibition of 1851, with the *apropos* title of "Harlequin and the House that Jack built in 1851; or, the Genie of the Ring and Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp." The enchanted workshop of *Jack-of-all-trades* opens the drama; who announces to his workpeople that he means to build a house of industrial exhibition. *Invention* ultimately intrudes, on the plea that *Jack's* exhibition cannot take place till May, whilst her's comes off on this present Boxing Night. The fairy part of the business is adapted from the celebrated Arabian story which gives the sub-title to the piece. This is very cleverly adapted to the scene. After which the transformations commence, and the pantomime proper proceeds with spirit. The scenery is upon a much more splendid scale than ordinary at this house with this class of entertainment. Notice is particularly merited by the scenes of the enchanted cavern, the Royal gardens, the flying palace, and the factory of invention. The hits and the tricks were of a popular character, and proved very effective. Cobden and the Army Estimates, Louis Napoleon, Haynau and Barclay's draymen, the Pope, and Lord Brougham were the principal butts. A morris dance by the pupils of Mr. Frampton was, in particular, very much liked by the audience.

The piece was preceded by Southern's play of "Isabella;" in which Miss Glyn supported the part of the heroine with that originality and power for which she is so remarkable. Her reading of this character is, indeed, entirely new; but on this we must take another opportunity to dilate.

We have engraved a ludicrous scene in the opening.

PRINCESS'.

After "The Stranger," followed the pantomime, already announced, "Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene"—a title implying an ambitious design, if not a poetical conception. The legend is followed with good effect. The quarrel between the fairies *Fidelity* and *Infidelity* is suggestive; and the scenic effect of moonlight melting into sunlight, and then of the landscape itself dissolving into another view, is eminently pleasing. Thus brought into the presence of Le Brave and the Fair, doomed soon to separate—he for the Holy Land, and she for her lonely bower—*Imogene*, however, as in the ballad, swears inviolable constancy; and, also as in the ballad, violates both her vow and constancy at once, being "dazzled" and "bewildered" by the gold and jewellery of an enormously wealthy baron. Previous to the wedding, however, the faithless fair one hears of the death of her lover; but this circumstance not absolving her from her vow, conjures up terrors in her looking glass. Nevertheless, under the direction of Soyer, the nuptial festivities proceed. At the hour of one a stranger guest appears seated at the banquet, with his countenance concealed by his beaver. He proves, of course, to be the ghost of *Alonzo*, come to claim or to reproach the lady. He demands the fulfilment of her oath:—

> If I be living, or if I be dead,
> I swear by the Virgin, no one in your stead,
> Shall the husband of Imogene be.

There is no chance either for the Baron or for her; and off she must have gone but for the interference of the fairies *Affirmative* and *Negative*, who decide upon giving the lovers another trial as *Harlequin*, *Columbine*, and *Pantaloon* (Mr. Cormack, Miss le Clercq, and Mr. Paulo); Mr. Flexmore being the *Clown*. In all respects the piece was well appointed, and admirably represented.

We have engraved the beautiful moonlight scene.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Tom Taylor takes the subject of Madame D'Arbley's "Prince Dorus" for his Christmas piece—the pet of the good and the prey of wicked fairies. The latter curse the child in its cradle with a big nose. *Furiosa* is the name of the "heldam," whose nasal malediction becomes so inconveniently objective in another. The consternation of the Royal pa and ma is excessive; but, in the second scene (by which time, with railway speed, the youth has become a man of one-and-twenty), they have got accustomed to the enormity of their son's "prominent feature." He now advertises for a wife, and receives in reply the portraits of all the princesses in the world—all at least who are marriageable. The portraits are cartoyant, and discourse with the lover, who thus holds a chat with the *Princess of Mopsonette*, and subsequently has an interview with the lady herself. But the nose! She would fly from that. Pursued, through earth, air, and water, she is at last caught napping by the *Prince*, who, in stooping to

DRURY-LANE.—SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN AND HUMPTY DUMPTY."

ADELPHI.—SCENE FROM "LA TARANTULA; OR, THE SPIDER KING."

kiss the sleeping beauty, finds his nose too long. On this discovery depended the spell. It is made, and the nose sinks from a non-natural to a natural organ of sense. No longer blind to his own defects, on their removal nothing thenceforth stands in the way of his cherished object. And thus successfully ends the "Romance of the N—se,"

with a splendid *tableau*,
The scenes being all in the style of Watteau.

We have engraved the cleverly-managed scene of the interview.

DRURY-LANE.

This theatre re-opened for its brief holiday season on Thursday, with the "Winter's Tale;" Miss Vandenhoff performing *Hermone*, and Mr. Anderson *Leontes*. The pantomime, in which the lessees has, we believe, been assisted by Mr. Fitzball, is entitled "Harlequin Humpty Dumpty; or, Robin de Bobbin, and the First Lord Mayor of London." The subject unfortunately lies under the disadvantage of not being generally known. The hero, who, in legendary lore, is mentioned in connexion with the *Old Woman of Finchley*, is *Humpty-Dumpty* and opposed to *Big Ben*, of Highgate, *alias Robin de Bobbin*, a giant, who is celebrated for his cormorant propensities. It is recorded of him that

He swallowed a cow and a calf,
A butcher and a half,
A church, the steeple,
And all the people;

During the absence of *King Richard* in the Holy Land, *Robin* becomes an outlaw, and levies black-mail on the good citizens of London. *Maude*, the "fayre maide of Chepe," is the heroine, who is loved by *Hal Fitz-Hearte-of-Oak*, whose ultimate happiness is secured by the agency of *Humpty-Dumpty*. But the old *Crone of Finchley*, determined to prolong their trials, transforms them into *Harlequin* and *Columbine*. All this, and much more, is not so clearly represented in the pantomime as might have been desired. The scenes are numerous and long; costly in their getting up, but requiring to be abridged both in their business and dialogue. Neatness and directness of purpose are required in all pantomimic exhibitions; for, unless they tell their tale at once, they are ineffective. The tricks, though numerous, and the hits, though well intended, were not quite palpable enough. The scene of the Glass Palace in Hyde-Park is one of the most effective; and that of General Haynau turned out of "a general thrashing machine," and attacked by the mob of draymen, excited most laughter. The whole concluded with a brilliant set scene, representing the "Fairy Abode of Britannia." The pantomime characters were well supported; Mr. Deulin being *Harlequin*; Mdlle. Theodore, *Columbine*; Mr. J. Deulin, *Pantaloon*, Signor Farkuil, *Sprite*; and Mr. Seymour, *Clown*. The performance lasted till past one in the morning. The music has been selected by Mr. Henri Laurent, and was of so pleasing a character that it went far to redeem the scene from the weariness incident to their too great length. When reduced in quantity, the pantomime may be more favourably received than it was on Boxing Night.

We have engraved a scene in which the hero figures in grotesque rotundity.

SURREY.—SCENE FROM "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR; OR, HARLEQUIN AND SIR JOHN FALSTAFF"

ADELPHI.

Here Mr. Albert Smith presents us with "The Tarantula; or, the Spider-King."

The piece opens with a scene, representing the Realm of Reptiles, in which *Spiderion*, the King of the Spiders, and other unearthly objects, are brought into notice, so as to constitute a Monster Meeting, which is terminated in a skilful manner by its transformation into a cloud. In a subsequent scene the height of the ridiculous is attained in a "coaching incident," in which a car is introduced, drawn by horses made of boys, two to each horse.

Luigi (Miss Woolgar) is the victim of the tarantula, receiving what is supposed to be a fatal bite; and, on the strength of this belief, *Luigi's* betrothed, *Loretta* (Madame Celeste) is affianced to *Dr. Gimcpanico* (Mr. Wright), but *Luigi's* recovery slightly deranges this secondary arrangement, and restores the *status quo*. In the course of the piece "the village in flames" furnishes opportunity for a very brilliant and effective scene.

[illegible] of the piece Madame Celeste greatly contributed, by the [illegible]; and Miss Woolgar played with her usual dash and high [illegible] Mr. Paul Bedford as the *Bandit*, and Mr. Wright as the *Quack Doctor*, were perfection. The scenery is throughout good; and the Magic Cave, at the close, is brilliant.

The Illustration is a most effective *tableau* of the principal characters.

SURREY.

This transpontine theatre has turned "The Merry Wives of Windsor" into harlequinade. The Christmas pantomime is, in fact, "Shakspeare Burlesqued;" and, as characterising the management of the theatre generally, it may, perhaps, be permitted to pass without censure. Windsor-Park and environs furnish the subjects of the scene, and the story of the drama is literally followed, up to the commencement of the transformation. *Falstaff*, *Ford*, and *Page*, with their wives, &c., being reproduced in exaggerated semblances. Sorry work; but to this profanation great poets are subjected by the irreverent and the selfish. All the appointments are of a costly description. The gorgeous pavilion of butterflies and the National Exhibition of 1851 are both attractive scenes.

The scene engraved is the never-to-be-forgotten incident of the back-basket, in Datchet Mead.

MARYLEBONE

It does not say much for the management, that the pantomime at this house was preceded by the long-discarded tragedy of "George Barnwell." The former is called "Harlequin Alfred the Great; or, the Magic Banjo and the Mystic Raven." *Blue Devils* in the playground of Despair, and in four *tableaux* lead off the piece, from which they are driven by *Hope* and *Old Joe Grimaldi*. The *Cupe*, the *King*, and the *Dame* form the chief historical incident, and the comic business ends with the transformation of an English oak forest into the English Fleet. The *Clown* was performed by Tom Matthews.

ASTLEY'S.

The equestrian drama at this theatre is altogether a grand affair. "Harlequin and Donoghue; or, the White Horse of Killarney" is unrivalled for gorgeousness of effect. It was preceded by the spectacle of "Kenilworth;" thus filling for an entire evening the eye with magnificence.

We have now gone through the principal theatres; others of less repute, however, have not been wanting. Nelson Lee's "Knife, Fork, and Spoon," at the City of London, is novel in its subject and striking in its development; at the Queen's we have "Cinderella and the Glass Slipper;" at the Victoria, "Harlequin Georgey Barnwell, the Fatted London Apprentice;" at the Grecian Saloon, "Harlequin and the Crystal Palace of 1851;" at the Pavilion, "Sugar and Spice, and all things nice;" and at the Standard, "Buttercups and Daisies."

Diorama of the Holy Land.—The very successful painters of the Panorama of the Nile have very nearly completed a large moving Diorama Picture of Syria and Palestine, illustrating not only the localities referred to in Biblical history, as the various scenes of Holy Writ; but also modern events and recent discoveries. The effects will be novel—the route the most attractive; and the whole will be painted from original sketches, so as to "present the Holy Land as it now appears to the traveller, in its picturesque beauty, and its many hallowed associations."

Mr. W. West, formerly of the Haymarket Theatre, was well received in his entertainment of a "Hit at Men and Manners," on Monday last, at the National Hall. Miss Vaughan was deservedly applauded and encored in all her songs.

An infant prodigy, armed *cap-à-pie*, *à la* Betty, was announced for Monday, at the Soho Theatre, in certain parts of "Hamlet" and "Richard III." Exhibitions of this kind are primarily objectionable, if successful: to the present we need not urge the censure, as the condition is wanting by way of motive.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Recruits.—Major General Brown, the adjutant-general to the forces, when examined by the select committee on army expenditure, stated that not more than one-third of the recruits were natives of Ireland; and that out of 12,000 men required for the service during the present year, 6000 or 7000 would be exclusively English. The greater number, and better men, are enlisted from London than from the agricultural or manufacturing districts.

Royal Naval Female School.—Lieut. Tattnall has given an additional donation of thirty guineas to this institution.

Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., his friends will be glad to hear, has perfectly recovered from the complaint (water on the chest) which at his time of life (above 80) it was expected would have been fatal.

Admiralty Agents to the Cape Mail-Packets.—The Admiralty have appointed a commander (Commander Wplrige) as the agent to the first Cape mail-packet, instead of a Lieutenant, as in all other mail steam-packets, and it is understood that in these packets their Lordships have determined to appoint all Commanders, in order that they may have an opportunity afforded them, in the voyages to the Cape of Good Hope in these screw-vessels, of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with their principle of propulsion which, there is not the slightest doubt, will in a few years be applied to every ship of war in the navy.

Deaths of General Officers.—Since 1846 so many as 108 general officers have died.

Naval Commander-in-Chief.—Vice Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, C.B., G.C.H., has accepted the appointment of naval Commander-in-chief of the West Indies, Halifax, and North American station.

Great Coats.—Circular.—Horse Guards, 18th of December, 1850. Memorandum.—Troops, when proceeding by railway during the winter months, and in cold weather at other seasons of the year, are, invariably, to wear their great coats.—By command, G. Browne, A.G.

New Pattern Coat for the Infantry.—The Duke of Cambridge has sent two red frock coats to the Board of General Officers, as patterns both for officers and men.

Retirement from the Foot Guards.—Colonel Lascelles, the senior officer in the Grenadier Guards, is, it is said, about to retire from the service by the sale of his commissions. The regulation value of these commissions is £9000, but it is notorious amongst military circles that much more is given in similar cases. Colonel Lascelles served with the Guards both in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The two great events of the week, which will certainly have great influence on fashion, are the ball at the Hotel de Ville (town-hall) and the opening of the President's drawing-rooms.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to describe the novelties; the fashions for balls and *soirées* are little sought after at present in Paris, as the gay season is but just commencing; and in London these toilets would create little interest. We shall, therefore, only describe the Morning Dresses.

Rich dress is the order of the day; not a bonnet but that is covered with ornaments, or a dress but of rich stuff; nothing but velvet morning cloaks, trimmed with fur, lace, or embroidery.

Dresses with the body open in front are so much the fashion, that even the severity of the weather cannot do away with them.

The fur which binds the velvet cloaks is always sable; this fur should form a tippet, to the end of the cloak. The shape of the close-fitting paletot is alone adopted for cloaks trimmed with fur.

Coins du feu are still rather short, but they all seem different from the variety of ornaments; they are also made of velvet, black, green, or garnet; corners rounded or square, and trimmed with a silk braid, or with embroidered lace-work; or completely covered with embroidery or braid.

We have seen in Paris, at Hervé Larchevesque's, Rue de la Paix, some *coins du feu*, which are quite Turkish ladies' jackets; they are made of brilliant coloured velvet, such as scarlet, bright green, or blue, and embroidered with small gold lace at the edge only. However, few, as yet, have dared give themselves up to this profusion of oriental braiding.

A charming novelty is the ornamented lining of the pagoda sleeves; the lining originally was made to show by means of their width; in order to obviate this unseemly sight, the sleeves are lined with white taffeta as well as the rest of the body; at the elbow, from the point where the sleeve widens, appear little flounces or puffs of taffeta ribbon, terminated by a quilling at the inside edge of the sleeve, matching the outside ornament. To this refinement we propose that the interior ornament should be a repetition of the exterior ornament of the sleeve, with this difference, that the inside should be white, and the outside should agree with the shade of the dress.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

For Evening and Ball Dresses, the bodices are still open and square in front (Louis XV.), and trimmed with an infinite variety of ornaments. The stuffs chiefly worn at the *soirée* of the 10th of December, and at the Presidence, are those which are mentioned in our last Number. The antique watered silks are in the majority. The skirts of the dresses are infinitely and variously ornamented. First come lace flounces, laid on flat, either relieved with knots of ribbon or flowers, or trimmed above with a top-knot of satin ribbon, No. 3; then a dress of warped taffeta, white ground with cherry-coloured flowers and stripes very wide apart, with a short tunic. Another dress of taffeta, with two skirts, the upper one trimmed with two puffed flounces, the under skirt forming a third flounce, which is pinked at the bottom with large teeth, similar to the flounces.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Mousquetaire or Talma Cloak, bell-shaped; small collar, trimmed with mousquetaire gimp, with buttons; lined with silk. The upper part of the cloak only is wadded, tippet-shaped, so as to keep the back, shoulders, and breast warm, the rest is simply lined with silk, without being wadded, which permits of the bottom of the cloak being flexible. Dress, of plain taffeta, trimmed down the

(*Continued on page 516.*)]

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The wines are from the Proprietor's table, and the spirits are the finest imported. Ready packed and forwarded on receipt of cash, or Post-Office Order, payable at Bow, to JOHN WATTS, 24, Bow Church Chape, street, Edgeware-road. Pale Champagne Brandy (twenty years old), quality as hereto fore, 36s per gallon, 6s 6d sample bottles

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GIOVANNI STITH'S CAPPER and GLOVAZZA STITH'S CAPPER and GLOVAZZA STITH'S CAPPER and GLOVAZZA

THE BOAR-HUNT,—PAINTED BY RUBENS,—FROM THE GALLERY OF THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

(*Continued from page* 514.)

front with a wide velvet ribbon and small lace of the same width. We have also seen dresses of Valencias with designs, one of which we describe: plain grey, or dark-coloured ground, with a large plaid ribbon down the front of the dress, which is surtout-shaped. Capote, with a flexible crown, trimmed with sloped satin to the middle of the front, trimmed at the edge with small lace, applied flat, and turning on the curtain, with a small ostrich feather.

Paletot, of chesnut, or black cloth; without waist, or buttons behind; lined with goffered stuff, in imitation of quilted silk; facing and collar of the same, edged with silk lace, as well as the pockets. Coats are still short in the skirt, and trousers rounded on the boots; the side stripes diminish daily.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Boys' Dress, of dark-coloured cloth or velvet, trimmed with a small braid down the edges, with gaiters similar to the dress, or drab only.

Girls' Dress is different: but only in the latter having, as in the picture, small bonnets, the front of which is slightly depressed towards the middle.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

FINE ARTS.

THE BOAR-HUNT, PAINTED BY RUBENS.

This magnificent picture was formerly in the gallery of the late King of Holland, at the Hague, disposed of by auction in August last. It represents a forest at day-break; the brilliancy of the rising sun brings out the forms of the trees with fine effect. A boar, pursued by two cavaliers, is furiously advancing; a throng of armed peasants, partly screened by an uprooted tree, are rushing to the onslaught with their spears, and the dogs are attacking in every direction. Other cavaliers and peasants, with dogs, form several groups in the picture, which, as a composition, possesses high merit, and is painted in the artist's best manner. Rubens's hunting-pieces, it will be recollected, rank among his finest works. The struggle and energy of the incident of this picture are most vividly depicted. "Action and life," says one of the painter's critics, "he never failed to represent as no other painter has done before or since; and this alone, in our opinion, entitles him to a place in the very foremost rank of artists."

The reader will find other Illustrations of some of the *chef-d'œuvres* in the above collection, at pages 133, 227, 308, 309 of the present volume.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XVII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1850. [GRATIS.

CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

THE Illustration which we present of *the Cooking of the Royal Christmas Dinner in the Kitchen of Windsor Castle*, is a domestic type of a domestic time. Circles that can hardly ever contrive to assemble without a gap, endeavour to meet on the festival which is not less remarkable for its universal celebration, than for its family and home inspirations. From the palace to the cottage, the consciousness of a pervading world-wide sentiment makes people fly inward to express what is everywhere outside. It is the only means of symbolising the ecumenical joy. Separate circles solemnise the general unity.

Here, then, in the Christmas Kitchen of old Windsor Castle, our thoughts on the time shall, not inaptly, take their starting-post. From that point "we will put a girdle round the earth." The first thing that we remark is, that everybody seems more confidential than usual. Christmas is like wine to many persons. It developes the full force of their individualities. The most secret characters written by nature on the soul become legible when held to the genial fire of joys and charities which the season lights up. The moroseness which had been little noticed amid the jarring noises of the year's work, becomes a painfully prominent discord in the softened festival sounds. Many amiabilities which had half slumbered, awake into pleasant activity. Their time is come.

Every age pays a tribute to the joyous season. The old make presents, and the young take them. The heads of schools announce the hour which ushers in the inevitable holidays, which are holidays to the givers also. And Christmas goes nodding about, with bays and red berries decorating his "frosty pow." The serenaders break the sleep of those who are too merry to be angry, and who hum a slumbrous accompaniment to a welcome disturbance. It is but the "wake;" and they sleep again under a serene influence peculiar to the hallowed time. Here are some such verses as might serve the purpose:—

O Christmas! I discern thy serious meaning,
But yet thy smile is very sweet;
And I have seen thee like a mother leaning,
While I have gamboll'd at thy feet.

When long ago the Christmas eve had darken'd,
I could not sleep with inward joy;
But to the crowing of the cock still hearken'd,*
Musing on mysteries, though a boy.

Yes, all a boy! there was a footpad creeping
About the galleries towards day,

* Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
This bird of dawning singeth all night long.
Marcellus, in *Hamlet*.

At every sound the urchin's heart was leaping
To be the first to say one to say.

"A merry Christmas! and a Christmas-box you owe me
And soft! beware how you proceed;
For there's another footpad just below me,
Resolved to win the self-same meed!"

And then the great church bells begin their pealing,
Scattering glad tidings far and near,
And blending rapture with a mystic feeling,
Deep awe with all that is most dear.

The rest is merriment and gratulation;
Bold Frolic plays his freest pranks;
Fond bands unite, who soon in separation,
Are doom'd to break their transient ranks.

If days be blest with frosty suns which spangle,
The vague low wavelike distant hare;
And diamond glories from the branches dangle,
Dying, yet smiling, with the blaze:

The skates are braced and o'er the ice-paved water
Swift gliding gamus of peril go;
Or wars demand (all innocent of slaughter)
The white artillery of snow.

Many bright seasons mark the year's gyration
But Christmas is the time of glee.
Many fond days bring mites of consolation,
But Christmas is the time for me!

Such are the verses. Judge them kindly; for they come from the heart. We have referred to Shakspeare's words—"*The bird of dawning singeth all night long.*" For all the nights, and all the night of all the nights, are but the dawning of a mystic day to come. A good time indeed—the day of peace to those who are but willing that peace should be theirs—has arrived. For eighteen centuries, in the cold of the north, amid the bloom of the south, in the forest hut, in the city mansion, in cottage, in palace, round the lake, in the plain, under the glacier of the mountain, even at sea on the deck of the far-wandering ship, throughout the world, this sweet time has been kept so festive that it could not but be holy, so holy that it could not but be festive, full of the joy which almost weeps (it is so joyous), and of the solemnity which—like that of the prophet king—must dance from its own oppressive exuberance. From every part of the earth ascends a harmonious voice, victorious over the confusion of tongues, reminding the adoptive children of many societies and nations that they are the sympathising members of one family.

In our hemisphere, Christmas is associated with the snows and storms of mid-winter. In Australia, Christmas comes with the bloom and perfume of midsummer. The calendar day which is setting here, is the calendar day which is rising elsewhere. All is different in the accidents, yet the same in the sense; and because the accidents are so different, therefore is the essential significance so one. It is no paltry local festival. It is kept by mankind, if not in the plenitude of actual fact, yet in this sense—that the children of those who do not now keep it, shall keep it hereafter. It unites all living men in one tender tie; and more than this, it binds the living with seventy generations of the dead in an equally tender recollection. And as this is so, is it not the time for making up differences, for flinging away rancours, for forgetting injuries, whether they be between individuals or between classes? Do we not all join in one common rejoicing, as our ancestors have always done, and as our descendants will do for ever? And is the scowl of estrangement befitting to the genius of a united witnessing of mirth, and sincerity, and social gratulation, overshadowed, as it were, and laterally tinged by the light of higher, and more solemn, more serene associations? Just look at the honest, shining countenance of friendly old Christmas, and then say can you cherish any bitterness in such a presence? As through a glass, darkly, he intimates the meaning of things more permanent than the miserable quarrels, distrusts, and heart-burnings of the hour. We are all united; and here in England we will have no half-Christmas feeling, but a right-jovial and right-earnest hand-shaking, hearty, and gleeful recognition of the prescriptive rights of the season. A truce to bickerings, if not a peace! Can less be said? And now, let us call the attention of the benevolent to a seemingly hard case, and a pathetic history. We allude to that of a year; any year you like. At the Antipodes, as we have already hinted, the year begins his career amid verdure, and all the smiles of nature, carolling, laughing, and jubilant. His storms and trials come on him in his prime of life, then begin to abate and leave the evening of his days full of peace and sunshine. His end again is sudden, amidst all that is blooming and splendid. We will take the case of the year of our own hemisphere; but it will be seen that, though not in form, yet in substance, the grievances which excite his anxiety are precisely similar to those under which the year of the Southern Cross is doomed to labour.

The year, then, as he is on this, with us, the upside of the world, begins life, like most infants, in the cradle of wintry cries and moanings; then he proceeds, gathering strength and courage, passes through the *lumen juvenescens juventæ*—the purple bloom of youth—and through the hardy prime of manhood, into the dignity and sedateness of his autumn. Winter meets him, and materially changes his aspect, his constitution, and his temper: still he marches steadily forward; but whither? He is not unendued with sentiment, and, like ourselves, shudders at annihilation—a thought which never entered his head, either in the merry days of youth or the robust time of manhood, and visited him but rarely in the first period even of declining age. But now, all those stages of life are passed, and he is much altered. First, bloom, and then vigour, have successfully abandoned his limbs. And yet he is still marching onward. He must do so. Fate—necessity, will it. He must

THE ROYAL KITCHEN IN WINDSOR CASTLE.

be must advance; but whither? Is he to die? A horrible question, to which when it first and again and again occurs to him, the only answer is his sensibly diminishing power. Inexpressibly depressed, the poor Year continues to totter on towards his last stage, filled with the deepest melancholy, shedding frequent tears, his head covered with the snows of sadness, blown upon and beaten by tempests, and enveloped in chilling and gloomy mists. "Alas!" he says, "must it indeed end thus? Did all the joyous, the bright days I have seen, which distanded my heart with exhilaration, portend no better conclusion?" And he bows his head, and he faints with his march, and he is in despair. Just then he hears the chimes of toy-bells. He looks up, and he sees the landscape, which, a moment before, had been so ghostly, suddenly assume an aspect which faintly reminds him of his long-past springtime. Bonfires illumine and cheer, and evergreens deck the prospect. While still marvelling what this can mean, he perceives a figure, if figure that might be which rather seems a shadow a little way before him, on the road. A dim hand outstretches a crown of laurels; and a voice that scarce seems earthly, says: "Dying Year, as you believe yourself to be—Dying Year! if you will abandon your terrestrial dispositions, your natural animosities, and earthly feelings, you shall not taste of that annihilation, the thought of which inpuls you now. You, who must soon pass away, to make room for successors, differing from you in a thousand particulars, shall be changed into something which never will itself know change. You, who are today, and to-morrow cannot be found, shall become that which will last always—which indeed for a space, during each revolution of the sun, but never dies—into Christmas, which will live till time itself be ended!"

The tottering Old Year accepts the conditions, is crowned with the laurel, recovers the beauty of high spirits, and becomes immortal. Whatever he has been that has passed away, he is now what will not pass away while the earth endures. He is metamorphosed into jocund Christmas, which belongs alike to the past, the present, and the future, ever ancient and ever new, sublime and imperishable, the delight of the young and the meditation of the aged, with a venerable but radiant face, the maker of many friendships and the destroyer of a thousand estrangements. One hand is pointed to the dim and distant past, towards an outstanding and august event, the memory of which concerns all men; the other hand scatters bounties and kindnesses far and near. Around the knees of the season, so to speak, around the knees of the mystic visitant who incorporates the closing year into his own glorious character, are grouped innumerable happy circles. A maze of gracious scenes, and a confused rhapsody of hilarity, surround the great central figure. In the distance, though not put utterly to flight, yet scared away for a time, are various evil shapes. If you pursue them, and overtake them, and bring them to close examination, you hardly know the late familiar troublers. They have half lost their wonted aspects. Harshness looks irresolute; Suspicion is timid; Avarice itself, with its rigid lineaments, seems touched, and, for a brief moment, softened. All that is bad stands rebuked, if it hides not its head, before the benign influence of that time in which the happiest event in human history is celebrated. Such is old Christmas, and as such let us welcome it duly.

THE ROYAL KITCHEN AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE Kitchen is a noble apartment of nearly 50 feet in height—situated on the northern side of the Castle. And the Christmas good cheer requires ample space. As many as 60 turkeys are roasted for the Royal table at this season. The household and the domestics help, of course, to consume them. Large fires at both ends of the kitchen look enormous, and, with the viands slowly revolving on the spits, present a wonderful picture. On either side there are also charcoal fires for the more delicate cookery—for the *chefs d'œuvres* of French invention—aided by certain mysterious utensils used in the process that sadly bewilder the uninitiated, whose astonishment is moreover excited by the great size and number of the culinary vessels displayed ostentatiously round the huge fire-places

Among the standing dishes, we are informed, on her Majesty's table, there is a baron of beef, an immeasurable pie, and a boar's head, two or three brawns, and a large woodcock pie, which, by old custom, is sent over by the Viceroy of Ireland

As might have been expected, the staff of persons employed in the kitchen is numerous. It consists of *chef de cuisine* (an important post, now filled by M. Morel), two master cooks, two yeomen of the kitchen, two grooms of the kitchen, two roasting cooks, two larderers, five scowers, one steam-man, three kitchen maids, two men in the green office, as it is called, their duty being to clean the vegetables; that of the steam-man is to cook them; and there are four apprentices, to learn the art and mystery of cooking.

The scene in the Kitchen is one of great order; no bustle, no confusion; all the details, even of the largest dinner, being so subdivided and arranged that each person has his own part to attend to, and, in consequence, there is no disorder. The quiet is remarkable. The chief scene of activity is when the footmen are in attendance to receive dishes from the boy slaves in the centre of the kitchen, on which they are disposed, to the apartments in which they are to be served. We say apartments, as it often happens that her Majesty dines in private; and, besides, there are many for whom provision is made that the supply seems at all times enormous.

FINE ARTS.

DECORATIONS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

A meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held on the 16th inst., when Mr. Owen Jones read a paper on "The Decorations proposed for the Exhibition Building in Hyde-Park." The attendance of members was unusually large, and the greatest interest appeared to be felt by those present in the subject to which the paper referred.

The chair was taken by A. Salvin, Esq. The usual routine of the Institute having been disposed of,

Mr. Owen Jones proceeded with the reading of his paper, as follows.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I propose to offer you this evening some observations on the mode of treatment of the interior of the Exhibition Building in Hyde-Park; and as the specimen I have already executed there has excited some attention from my professional brethren, and in some quarters met with very severe censure, I will say how you the more willingly guided me in the selection of the mode of colouring I have proposed, and explain the principles on which I have acted in carrying out that system in detail. I am in the position of a surgeon about to perform a difficult operation to whom it has been objected that he will kill his patient through want of skill, and who, therefore, invites objectors to come forward whilst the patient yet lives, not with vague prophecies of failure, but with a full knowledge of the case intended to be treated. No one can in this world hope to obtain the universal acceptance of his views on any subject, more especially on one so unsettled amongst us as decoration. What pleases one person will be distasteful to another. Yet as truth is always truth, however differently men may receive it with different impressions, if I can but arrive at an approximation to true principles in the decoration I propose, I may hope to obtain the votes of the greater number of my professional brethren, and I must bear, as best I may, the disapprobation of the rest. The man of cultivated mind will be supposed insensible to the beauty of colour, which nature distributes over the earth so lavishly; yet it is certain that, as there are many persons who have no ear for music, so there are many who have no eye for colour. Others, again, sing out of tune, and see colours falsely. Some may sing or play without knowledge of music; so may others colour well by natural instinct: but study and cultivation will improve both the ear and the eye. Of late in this country the improved appreciation of colour has made most rapid strides throughout Europe, but England has lagged far behind, which is the more remarkable as her painters have long been renowned as colorists. The Flemish, Italian, Spanish, and Venetian schools, in that we have too long neglected this essential portion of our architectural studies and practice. The interior of our houses have been given over to the upholsterer and decorators, many of them men of great taste and talent, I admit; but, still, we must regret that our architects have not directed more of their skill and learning to this subject, and been prepared to lead rather than to follow. (Cheers.) We are only now beginning to shake off the trammels in which the last age of universal whitewashing (laughter) had enthralled us. Everything but pure white was considered universally, and still is considered by many, as wanting in good taste. The evidences of colour on the monuments of Greece were, as we all know, at first carefully denied, and then supposed to be the works of after barbarous ages. When this position was no longer tenable, it was said that the ancients, though perfect masters of form, were ignorant of colour, or at all events misapplied it. Men were ordered to give up the long-established tints of the white marble of the Parthenon and the simplicity of its forms, and refused to regard it as a building coloured in every part, and covered with a most elaborate system of ornament in colour. Greece and Egypt left us, Gothic cathedrals has lost half its beauty from the entire absence of colour. He who without prejudice surveys a Gothic building, for the first time picked out in colour, will be forced to admit that until then he had not understood or appreciated Gothic architecture, and would find that many of the geometrical forms and ornaments before him depended entirely on colour for their full development. We are too apt to consider that which we find established around us as the right; and however deep-rooted the Puritan prejudices on colour may have been, we [illegible] making them off, and when we have done completely so there will be no reason to fear that England will be behind other nations in the race, as she may, we trust, make up by the increased energy, industry, and superior perseverance of her sons, when once earnestly set to work, the time lost in the commencement of the struggle. (Cheers.) Those who go first may, and perhaps will, necessarily fail; but as in the storming of a fortress the ramparts are at last reached over the dead bodies of the "forlorn hope," so will the mistakes of those who lead the way in coloured architecture contribute to the successes of those who follow. (Cheers.) It is not necessary for me to describe the building, the painting of which we are now about to discuss; it is well known to most of you, by its marvellous dimensions, the simplicity of its construction, and the advantage which has been taken of the power which the repetition of simple forms will give in producing grandeur of effect: and I wish now to show that this grandeur may be still further enhanced by a system of colouring which, by marking distinctly every line in the building, shall tend to increase its height, its width, and its bulk. The very materials of the building of which this temple is mainly constructed, viz. iron, requires that it should be painted. On what principle shall we do this? Should we be justified in adopting a simple tint of blue or stone colour, the common method of painting? Now, if it must be borne in mind that this building will be covered on the south side, and over the whole of the roof, with canvas, so that there can be but little light and shade. The myriads of similar lines therefore, of which the building is composed, falling one before the other, would lose all distinctness, and would in fact form one dull cloud overhanging the Exhibition. A line of columns, as even now may be seen at the building, would present the effect of a white wall, and it would be impossible in the distance to distinguish one column from another. This mode of painting would have the further disadvantage of rendering the building totally unconnected with the various objects it is destined to hold. Should the building be painted of a dark colour, like the roof of some of our railway stations? This, equally with the white method, would present one mass of indistinctness. The relief of the cast-iron would disappear—each column and girder would present to the eye but a flat silhouette. Let us now consider the building painted with some pale neutral tint—dull green or buff: in doing this we should be perfectly safe. Provided the colours were not too pale to be indistinct, or so dark as sensibly to reduce the height, we could hardly make a mistake. The same and monotonous would be the result. It would be necessary that this tint, whatever we might choose, should be of such a subdued neutral character as to avoid a difficulty well known to painters of drawings and pictures of perspective galleries, viz. that in proportion as you incline to any shade of colour, in that exact proportion you injure or destroy those objects it is intended to relieve which may have similar colours. We should then be reduced to a dull monotonous colour without character. How unworthy would this be of the great occasion! How little would it impress the public! How little would it teach the artist! It would be to cut, instead of patiently to unravel, the knot. (Cheers.) We are now brought to the consideration of the only other method of painting which presents itself, viz. parti-colouring. This, I conceive, if successfully carried out, would bring the building and its contents into one perfect harmony; it would fitly carry out with the objects for which this Exhibition was founded, viz. that of promoting the union of fine arts with manufactures. It would be an experiment on an immense scale, which, if successful, would tend to dispel the prejudices of those whose eyes are yet unformed to colour, to develop the latent power of appreciations of others, and save this country from the reproach which foreign visitors, more educated in this particular than ourselves, would not fail to make were the building otherwise painted. It would everywhere bring out the construction of the building, and I said before, would appear lighter, higher, and more solid. (Hear.) To produce this result, it is essential not to make a mistake—parti-colouring may become the most vulgar, as it may be the most beautiful, of objects. It is necessary therefore, to proceed with great caution, to calculate the effect of every step, not to be misled by the appearance of any one portion of the building; but to bear in mind always the effect the building will have when complete and furnished. I have not shrunk from treading a path beset with so many difficulties, and I willingly appear before you this evening to meet your criticisms, and to weigh any opinions which the experience of my brother architects may suggest. (Cheers.) If we examine the remains of the architecture of the ancients we shall find everywhere that in the early periods the prevailing colours used in decoration were the "primaries," blue, red, and yellow, the "secondaries" green, orange, and purple. We find this equally in the remains of Nineveh, Central America, of Egypt, and Greece, and throughout the earlier civilizations generally. We find also everywhere that, as time wore on, the secondary colours invaded the dominion of the primaries. Blue and red were supplanted by green and purple. In Egypt, in its temples built by the Ptolemies, blue, red, and yellow mainly prevailed; whilst in those built by the Ptolomies the greens and purples take their places. In those of the Roman period, colours are still further degraded to a dull and incongruous mundanedness. In the Greek temples, as far as we can gather from the few remains of colour we have, the same law prevails; whilst in Pompeii we find the secondaries and tertiaries as the ruling harmonies. In the Alhambra, the blue and red of the Moors were painted over with green and purple by Charles V. and his successors, and with the worst effect. In modern Cairo, and in the East generally, we have green constantly appearing side by side with red, where blue would have been used in earlier times. It is equally true of the works of the middle ages. In the early manuscripts and stained glass, though other colours were not excluded, yet the primaries were chiefly used; whilst in later times we have every variety of shade and tint, and rarely what is good success. It would seem, either that the human mind, ever seeking for change, became weary of the simple harmonies which the primaries afforded, and sought more complicated effects from the secondaries and tertiaries; or probably it arose from the decline of art, and the inability of the artist, who, unable to deal with the primary colours in their pure state, took refuge in the secondaries and tertiaries, where error in the balance of colour was less fatal, although it destroyed the grandeur and simplicity of effect. The tertiaries is no doubt much more difficult. (Hear.) Amongst modern examples of the use of colour, we may cite the Royal Chapel at Munich, in which blue, red, and gold form the harmonies, as far as regards the colour, and the character of the same city, in which the secondary and tertiary colours prevail. At Paris, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, decidedly the most perfect specimen of modern decoration as regards the colours and the blue, red, and gold, separated by white; this church contrasts admirably with the decorations of St. Denis, St. Germain des Près, and other churches of Paris in which the secondaries and tertiaries prevail. When the secondary colours were used in the best periods in conjunction with the primaries, they were kept subordinate to the latter in those parts of the building, following, in this, Nature, who uses for her flowers the primaries, and reserves the secondaries for her leaves and stalks. In the decoration of the Exhibition Building, I have proposed to use the colours blue, red, and yellow, in such relative quantities as to neutralize or destroy each other: thus no one colour will be dominant, or fatigue the eye, and all the exhibited objects will stand out and be assisted by the colours of the building itself (Cheers.) In house decoration we occasionally find a run upon one colour; we have a green room, a pink room, and a red room, &c. It would obviously be unwise to adopt any one colour for this building, where the contents will be of all imaginable hues, from white to black. Discarding, on the other hand, the perfect neutral white, as unfit for the occasion, we naturally adopt blue, red, and yellow, in or near the neutral proportions of eight, five, and three; but to avoid any parts assuming these primary colours when in contact, or any undesired complimentary secondaries arising from the immediate proximity of the primaries, I propose in all cases to interpose a line of white between them, which will soften them and give them their true values. It is well known that if blue and red come together without the interposition of white, they will each become tinged with the complimentary colour of the other: thus the red would become slightly orange, and the blue slightly green. If the coloured bodies reflect some white rays, the white in juxtaposition, by its superior force extinguishes these white rays, and we see the colours purer, at the same time that the white becomes tinged with the complimentary colour of the primary when in contact, or any undesired complimentary secondaries arising from the immediate proximity of the primaries, I propose in all cases to interpose a line of white between them, which will soften them and give them their true values. It is well known that if blue and red come together without the interposition of white, they will each become tinged with the complimentary colour of the other: thus the red would become slightly orange, and the blue slightly green. If the coloured bodies reflect some white rays, the white in juxtaposition, by its superior force extinguishes these white rays, and we see the colours purer, at the same time that the white becomes tinged with the complimentary colour of the primary against which it is placed, thus further heightening the effect. As one of the objects of decorating a building is to increase the effect of light and shade, the bands means of using blue, red, and yellow, is to place blue, which relieves, on the concave surface; yellow, which advances, on the convex; and red, the neutral tint, in the middle distance, on the horizontal planes; the neutral white on the vertical spaces. Following out this principle on the building before us, we have red for the undersides of the cornices, yellow on the convex mouldings, and white, divided in the hollows of the capitals. Now it is necessary not only to put the several colours in the right places, but they must also be used in their due proportions to each other. Mr. Field, in his admirable work on colour, has shown, by direct experiment, that white light consists of blue, red, and yellow, neutralizing each other in the proportions of 8, 5, and 3. It will readily be seen that the nearer we can arrive at this state of neutrality, the more harmonious will be the colouring of a building becomes; and an examination of the most perfect specimens of harmonious colouring of the ancients will show that this proportion has generally obtained. That is to say, that there has been as much blue as the yellow and red put together. Thus the light and the shade are made to balance each other. Of course we cannot, in decorating buildings, always command the exact proportions of coloured surface we require, but the balance of colours can always be obtained by a change in the colours themselves; thus, if the surface to be covered should give too much yellow, we should make the red more crimson and the blue more purple—that is, we should take the yellow out of them. So, if we had too much blue, we should make the red more orange, and the blue more green. The practised eye will as readily do this as a man may tune a musical instrument. It is here that science abandons the artist, who must trust to his own perception, cultivated by repeated trials and failures, for the requisite knowledge to do this in the presence of the world at large. In ordinary cases the architect may shut up his building till it is complete; here the public will watch every step from the first to the last. In this case I would request you to suspend your judgment; and beg of those who have already seen the specimen at the building, or who may see the work in its progress, to banish constantly from their minds all subjects by which it is surrounded. It is evident to all that a yellow and blue colour will appear very differently when seen with a carpet or other hangings for a back ground, to what it does now, with a background of deal boards, and a foreground of carpenters' benches. This I had the honour of pointing out to the Royal Commissioners a few days since, by suspending a series of carpets at a distance of twenty-four feet from the columns. The yellow and blue stripes stood out clear and solid; whilst on the red columns the red fell back to the level of the red floor cloth and the brown carpets, and the colours lost its brightness and solidity. I may as well here mention that this red colour, which has been the subject of some misapprehension, never formed any part of my plan. (Hear, hear.) I painted it in obedience to the wishes of some critics, who thought it would be preferred to the yellow and blue colours; but as it was in direct violation of the principle I had laid down to start with, I knew that it would not do, and as the event has proved. The column painted a neutral tint, when viewed in front of the carpets, lost all form, and might as well have been a round one, and all advantage would have been lost of the very beautiful form of the column, for which we are indebted to Mr. Barry. I would ask you, also, to banish from your mind the glare of light by which these decorations are now seen; to forget the rough foreground, where men are engaged in everyvariety of occupation for the completion of this great building; and I would ask you to supply it in imagination with the gorgeous products of every clime, which will be displayed in the finished building. I will ask you to picture to yourselves in the foreground the brilliant primaries, blue, red, and yellow, the rich secondaries, purple, orange, and green, moulded in forms of every conceivable diversity, and setting against them darker tertiaries fading into neutral perspective. (Hear, hear.) Such an effort, difficult even to the artist, accustomed to abstract his attention from present interruptions, and to calculate future harmonies, is impossible to the uninstructed spectator, who from the experimental decoration of a single column draws a premature, and necessarily a fallacious, inference as to the collective effect of the whole. (Hear, hear.) From my brother architects I hope for a more patient, a more comprehensive, and a fairer appreciation. For myself, I have a confident hope, grounded on the experience of many years devoted to this particular branch of study, that the principles and plans I have had the honour to propose to the Royal Commission for the decoration of this magnificent structure, will be found, when complete, not to disappoint public expectation, or prove wholly unworthy of the great occasion."

The reading of the paper was followed by considerable applause.

Mr. Fanson said that he considered the painting of the under side of the girders very a departure from that good taste which was doubtlessly displayed in the other portions of the building.

"Mr. Jones stated that the same opinion had been entertained by several members of the Royal Commission, who had looked upward to one or two girders which were coloured red; but, upon stepping back, at his suggestion, and looking forward instead of upward, their opinion immediately changed, and they stated that they would hardly have known it for the same thing. The spectator would, in viewing this portion of the decorations, have to consider that there were many thousands of girders in the building, besides the one or two immediately under which he was standing; and it was to the effect of the whole that he must look, rather than to the appearance of one or two isolated girders.

In answer to a question put by a member,

Mr. Jones stated that it had been intended to have had the arms of the different towns painted upon silk pennants in the spandrils of the nave. The offer of the person to supply these ornaments had not, however, been accepted by the Commissioners; and he believed it was now intended, at the suggestion of Sir Barry, to have flags of different countries placed in the angles of the roof of the nave. The defect of the building, for such it undoubtedly was, was its immense nave with a flat roof. Had a circular roof been adopted for the nave, similar to that of the transept, the building would, no doubt, have been one of the finest in the world.

Mr. D. Wyatt stated that there were difficulties in the way of constructing a circular roof of such a magnitude as would be required for the nave, independent of the question of expense, which had induced the Commissioners to decide in favour of the present flat roof.

Mr. Garling, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. O. Jones, for the valuable and interesting paper which he had read, stated that, whatever might be the differences of opinion on the subject of the decorations of this unique structure, there could be but one opinion with respect to the amount of skill, taste, and exactness which Mr. O. Jones had brought to bear upon the subject; and, for himself, he had no doubt whatever but that the result of his exertions would be completely successful.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously accorded to Mr. Jones; and the meeting broke up.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE MUSICAL TREASURY, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, for the FAMILY PIANOFORTE. G. H. Davidson.

A handsome volume has just been issued, with a full-length portrait of ELIZA COOK, and a prettily-illustrated title-page. The selection of pieces has been made for all tastes—sacred and secular works, and dance music, being mixed up, somewhat injudiciously, it must be confessed. Amongst the composers are Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Jackson, Kent, Mozart, Sir H. R. Bishop, Henry Russell, Yates, Dr. Calicott, Purcell, Schubert, Lindpaintner, Klüxen, Auber, Dempster, Meyerbeer, Keller, Whitaker, Pagni, Parmentier, &c.; and amongst the poets, in addition to Eliza Cook, are Charles Mackay, Mrs. Hemans, F. L. Blanchard, Planché, C. Dibdin, jun., &c.

FLUTINA OF ACCORDION MELODIST AND PRECEPTOR. DAVIDSON'S INSTRUMENTAL GEMS DAVIDSON'S PIANOFORTE DUETS. G. H. Davidson.

The above publications are continuations of those popular selections of music of every school, printed at a very low price, which Mr. Davidson has issued with such success. Thus, many excellent compositions and standard works are placed within the reach of amateurs of very moderate means. The tact and taste displayed in these gleanings are the result of the careful editorship of a musician, competent to execute his task with judgment and fidelity. The notation is clear and distinct, and the typography is unexceptionable.

THE HOME POLKA. By AMELIA EDWARDS. J. Williams.

Himmel's well known song, "An Alexis send ich dich," an English version of which was published in the "Vocal Gems of Germany," under the title of "Come away, love, come away," in four flats, three-four time, has been a very suggestive theme to divers composers, or rather arrangers. The fair writer of the above-named dance has been unable to resist the fascinating *motif*, and has, by transformation of the key and time in the original song, rendered it a pretty and exhilarating polka.

QUADRILLE FOR ALL NATIONS. By HENRY FARMER. POLKA D'AMOUR. Ditto. J. Williams.

Mr. Henry Farmer is a professor at Nottingham, whose reputation stands high in the provinces as a skilful musician. His "Quadrille for All Nations," dedicated to Prince Albert on commemoration of the Exhibition of 1851, we have published, as we are informed, prior to the quadrilles on the same subject by Labitzky and Jullien. National airs, of course, are transformed into quadrilles by Mr. Farmer, as they have been in the same style by all composers; thus we have "Rule Britannia," "La Marseillaise," "Yankee Doodle," German, and Russian melodies skilfully set in two-four, three-four, or six-eight time; and at the close, a combination of themes in each country. There is merit of such a quadrille in more than of arrangement than of invention: in the quality of rendering his subjects thoroughly dancing, Mr. Farmer has displayed no little ingenuity. The Polka is preceded by a very nicely written introduction, although the dance itself be not marked by peculiar originality, polka conception being now very nearly exhausted.

THE HANDBOOK to the PIANOFORTE, By J. AUGUSTINE WADE. Edited and Revised by JOHN BARNETT. Whittaker and Co.

The names of the two distinguished musicians on the title-page of the above elegant rudimental work, would alone suffice to guarantee the excellence and superiority of the "Handbook." J. Augustine Wade is more: this accomplished professor and profound scholar was cut off in the prime of life, after having afforded ample evidence, in his chequered career, of his great attainments as a composer, a theorist, and a critic. His pianoforte instructions are remarkable for their clearness and comprehensiveness; and the tedium of tuition is delightfully relieved by Wade's lucidity, terseness of manner, and enthusiastic style.

The chapter on the elements of harmony is full of classic research, and renders the study of it to the simplest capacity easy. The introductory essay is on the genius of the pianoforte, followed by the history of the origin, progress, and mechanical improvements of that popular instrument. In the new edition that has just been published, with the addition of a page to the Emperor of the pianists, numerous additions to Wade's labours have been made by John Barnett, one of the greatest musicians this country has produced, but who, in default of a Boswell, has left no memorial of his genius. The

BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.

Christmas and the New Year bring their gay bevy of books; and the tributes of the Season partake of a highly intellectual colour which invests the memories of the past with charming novelty. The multiplied resources of the sister arts of Engraving and Decorative Printing have largely contributed to the splendour and popularity of the gift-books of the present day, and, although they may occasionally take too imitative a turn for the advancement of design, it cannot be denied that they largely add to the artistic means of indulging liberal taste and rewarding meritorious ingenuity.

*Christmas with the Poets** is the first claimant upon our notice. This is a Collection of "Songs, Carols, and Descriptive Verses," illustrative of Christmas and its Festivities, ranging from the Anglo-Norman period to the present hour, and classed in Six Divisions: the first extends to the time of the Reformation, and commences with the Carol of the thirteenth century, as sung by the minstrels in the court-yards of the castles of the Norman nobility; and of such a scene, Mr. Birket Foster presents us with a very characteristic picture. To this succeed the Carols of the fifteenth century, which are imbued with high religious feeling. Next are the Carols of the Boar's Head, the Holly, and the Jug, which are most picturesquely treated by the Artist. The chase of the boar, and the bringing in of the head to the sound of trumpet are depicted—the latter, by the way, is kept up to this day in some of our College halls, and in the Royal Castle of Windsor. The Elizabethan era has furnished the Second Division of Poems: Tusser's Housekeeping, with the Dole to

The neighbour, the stranger, and all that have need,

supplies the first picture; with two other of Tusser's phases, the Husbandly Fare in the Hall, and the Singing of the Carol by the Firesides. Four charming illustrations of Shakspeare's Winter Song; a pair of pictures of the Old and Young Courtier; and Mumming and the Wassail Bowl, are among the more striking illustrations of this section. The third division is entirely drawn from the Christmas Poems of Herrick: we find illustrated the Bringing the Log into the Hall, the Carol in Whitehall, and a Party of Wassailers in the Snow. The time of the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth, and the Restoration furnishes the Fourth Division: George Wither's Merry Christmas has two spirited scenes; Wassailing Fruit-trees yields another; and the Singing of the Carol at the Old Hall is truly picturesque. The Fifth Division is mainly from Gay, Bampfylde, and Thom. The Sixth Division opens with Scott's charming picture of Christmas, from "Marmion," and the scene of the Baron's Hall; Wordsworth's Christmas Minstrelsy has a medallic illustration: there are two clever interiors—a decked Hall, and a Christmas Peal in a groined belfry; and the volume appropriately closes with a Dirge for the Year, by Shelley; and the Death of the Old Year, by Tennyson. The result is a very pleasant collection, hardly antiquarian and bibliographical enough for some tastes; but one that accords with the general character of these several phases of beauty: the classic which has its coloured counterpart—the Gothic, and a Christmas celebration. To complete the characteristics, the cover has an illuminated lettering-place, with a broad *bordure* of holly-leaves and holly and mistletoe-berries. This is, altogether a very charming production.

The *Court Album*† is, in every respect, a worthy successor to the *Book of Beauty*, with this difference—considerably larger, and are in the chalk style, instead of the elaborately finished line manner. The drawings are by John Hayter, and they are cleverly engraved. The gallery contains fourteen portraits of the fairest daughters of the Court of Queen Victoria: those of Lady Claud Hamilton, Miss de Burgh, Lady Victoria Talbot, Miss Caroline Wyndham, and the Hon. Helen Duncombe, are, we can testify, admirable likenesses. The series is a fair presentment of these several phases of beauty: the classic and the romantic, the sentimental and meditative, and the *ruinée*, with its "wreathed smiles," altogether, fascinating evidence of the superior loveliness of English women, set off by a *dapper* style of costume which is very winning. The plates are accompanied by neatly-written memoirs of the distinguished persons portrayed.

The *Keepsake*‡ is an established favourite, and almost the last of the guinea throng. The plates, engraved under the superintendence of Mr. F. A. Heath, present the usual variety of character portrait, incident, and scenic illustration. In the roll of contributors are Mrs. P. O'Neill, Mrs. Romer, the Hon. Julia A. Maynard, Mrs. Abdy, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and Mr. Newton Crosland; H. F. Chorley, Alfred Tennyson, Lord John Manners, Barry Cornwall, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, Mrs. Norton, Miss Costello, Mrs. Sperry, and Albert Smith. The staple of the volume is historic anecdote, gracefully narrated; the sketch of life that seizes the salient points of a class: mirthful, now plaintive, and then in dancing spirits; by all, the thoughts are not idly stirred, but led through some chastening sympathy. We quote two poetic specimens:—

STANZAS. BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

WHAT time I wasted youthful hours,
One of the shining winged powers
Show'd me vast cliffs, with crowns of towers.

As towards that gracious light I bow'd,
They seem'd high palaces and proud,
Hid now and then with sliding cloud.

He said, "The labour is not small;
Yet winds the pathway free to all:—
Take care thine own feet fear to fall!"

STANZAS SENT TO A LADY, WITH A BALLAD ON THE DEATH OF MONTROSE.

LADY! perchance thou'lt not disdain
To read this simple story,
Which tells how trial, shame, and pain
May end in deathless glory.

That hero-bard all things above
Placed high the claims of duty;
Above the lures of ease, or love,
Above the smiles of beauty.

All earthly hopes—all earthly fears,
By that iron will were shattered:
The foeman's curse—his young bride's tears
To Heaven's winds were scattered.

Thus, after conquest's bright career,
Unmatched for deeds of daring,
He met with calm, undaunted cheer,
The taunts of foes unsparing.

And while he felt those traitors' power,
Their threats and offers spurning,
He triumphed in that dreadful hour—
Disgrace to glory turning.

And thou, in early womanhood,
Hast known both care and sorrow;
And learn'd, in sad, desponding mood,
To trust not to the morrow.

Yet, in the darkest hour of grief
Would Faith thy gloom enlighten,
With daily duties luring relief,
And all the future brighten.

So courage and a constant heart,
Through all life's cares and changes,
Upbear the soul that will not start
At aught that God arranges.

LORD JOHN MANNERS.

A batch of pretty little books for very young children has fallen among some *tomes* of higher pretension, and, we perhaps, less amusement. These gracefully trifles bear the imprint of "Honeysuckle,"§ a sweet lure for childhood. They are filled with clever woodcuts, mostly coloured, the great merit of which is their artistic representation of natural objects—grouped in outline, yet truly picturesque in effect—a happy destitute combination in books for the young. Thus, we have "The Tiny Alphabet," "The Young Lady's Alphabet," "Spring Flowers," and "Ripe Fruit." "The Good Child's Alphabet" is a step higher, and "Wild Flowers for Children," and "Master Woodbine's Alphabet for all good Children," are an advance further in embellishment. "The Flower and the Star; or, the Courses of the Stream," is a Child's Story, with Dreameyes, Sancymouth, Sobsheek, and Brightface for its agents: the scene is laid amidst a romantic country of lake and mountain, amid whose sublimity the writer is at home; and the little book is profusely illustrated by his master-hand with some beautiful sketches of scenery: the moral is thus prettily conveyed: "Let the stream teach the young ones, that, though the Heartsease be lost, it may be found again. Seek it cheerfully; never despair; and the Star of the Flower shall light you ever homeward."

The love of travel and enterprise has never failed to yield the most attractive books for children of a somewhat advanced growth. Two works of this class have just appeared in the holiday lists. The first is a volume of "Adventures in Australia,"‖ by Mrs. Lee (formerly the wife of a traveller, Mr. Bowdich), and who has written achiever life of the great Cuvier. The scenes of the present work are laid in the Bush and the Wilds of Australia—a new country to readers of every growth: its natural productions and features, and the habits of its natives are ably pictured within the framework of "The Wanderings of Capt. Spencer." The "natural history" is very carefully and pleasingly conveyed: and the moral of God's providence to preserve the mariner in his perilous course. The scenes of chase and capture, of piracy, wreck, and marvellous escape, are vividly narrated; and the minor points of character relieve the sterner realities of the story. Mr. Duncan's able pictures of ships and whaling craft are admirable.

As good-natured satire is the humour of the day, we see no reason why it should not enter into our Christmas festivities. Mr. M. A. Titmarsh is evidently of this opinion, and has, accordingly, produced *The Kickleburys on the Rhine*,** a set of piquant sketches of tourists, by no means sparing the travelling English. Here is a specimen:—

"The chief of the party was evidently the stout lady. One parasol being left free, she waved it about, and commanded the luggage and the menials to and fro. 'Horace, we will sit there,' she exclaimed, pointing to a comfortable place on the deck. Horace went and placed the shawls and the guide-books. 'Hirsch, say you conty les bagages? tront sett moro ong too? The German courier said, 'Oui Miladi,' and went. 'Bowles, you will see that Hirsch is comfortable, and send her to me.' The gigantic Bowman, a gentleman in an undress uniform, with very large and splendid armorial buttons, and with traces of the powder of the season still lingering in his hair, bows, and speeds upon my Lady's errand.

"I recognise Hirsch, a well-known face upon the Europ-an high-road, where he has travelled with many acquaintances. With whom is he making the tour now? Mr. Hirsch is acting as courier to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Mildew. They have not been married many months, and they are travelling, Hirsch says, with a contraction of his bushy eyebrows, with Miladi, Mrs. Milliken's mamma. And who is her Ladyship? Hirsch's brow knits into deeper furrows. 'It is Miladi Giggleburv,' he says, 'Mr. Didmarsh. Berhaps, you know her.' He scowls around at her, as she calls out loudly, 'Hirsch, Hirsch,' and obeys that summons.

"It is the great Lady Kicklebury of Pocklington-square, about whom I remember Mrs. Perkins made so much ado at her last ball; and whom old Perkins could not be induced to support. When Sir Thomas Kicklebury died (he was one of the tenants of the square), who does not remember the scutcheon with the coronet with two balls, that flamed over No. 36? Her son was at Eton then, and has subsequently taken an honorary degree at Oxford, and been an ornament of Brown's and the Cowardly Club. He fled into St. James's from the great house in Pocklington-square; and from St. James's to Italy and the Mediterranean, where he has been for some time in a wholesome exile. Her eldest daughter's marriage with Lord Roughhead was talked about last year; but Lord Roughhead, it is known, married Miss Brent; and Horace Milliken, very much to his surprise, found himself the affianced husband of Miss Lavinia Kicklebury, after an agitating evening at Lady Pinkhurst's, when Miss Lavinia, feeling herself faint, went out on to the leads (the terrace, Lady Polkimore *will* call it), on the arm of Mr. Milliken. They were married in January—it's not a bad match for Miss K. Lady Kicklebury goes and resides with the Duke of Bayswater, her son-in-law's father and brother-in-law; and now that they are come abroad, she comes too. She must be with Lavinia, under the present circumstances.

"'When I am arm-in-arm, I tell this story glibly off to Bowles, who is astonished at my knowledge of the world, and says, 'Why, Titmarsh, you know everything.' 'I *do* know a few things, Larkin, my boy,' is my answer. 'A man don't live in society, and *pretty good* society, let me tell you, for nothing.' The fact is, that all the above details are known to any man in our neighbourhood. Lady Kicklebury does not meet with us much, and has greater folks than we can pretend to be at her parties. But we know about them. We'll condescend to some gossiping articles about *whom* we know; and she may overdraw her account, but of that, of course, I know nothing. When Lankin and I go down stairs to breakfast, we find, if not the best, at least the most conspicuous places in a corner of the coffee-room, and the lurking Londoner makes a darkness in the cabin, as he stoops through it bearing cups and plates to his employers.

"'Why do they always put round into coffee on board steamers? Why does the tea generally taste of boiled boots? Why is the milk scarce and thin? And why do they have those bleeding legs of boiled mutton for dinner? I ask you, my brethren of other nations, you are well fed. Is it impossible that Britannia, who confessedly rules the waves, should attend to the victuals a little, and that meat should be well cooked under a Union Jack?"

* * * * * * *

"The boat is full of all sorts and conditions of men. Forard there are peasants and soldiers; stumpy, placid-looking little warriors for the most part, smoking feeble cigars, and looking quite harmless under their enormous helmets.

"Yonder walks a handsome soldier who has just been marrying a wife. How happy they seem! and how pleased that everybody should remark their happiness. It is a fact, that, in the full sunshine, and before a couple of hundred people on board the *Joseph Miller* steamer, the soldier absolutely kissed Mrs. Soldier, at which she went Fanny Kicklebury red to blush.

"We were standing together looking at the various groups, the pretty peasant woman (really pretty for once), with the red head-dress and fluttering ribbons, and the child in her arms; the jolly fat old gentleman with the gold chain, the sentimental young students who came with us across Somn, with their national colours in their caps: with their picturesque looks, their yellow ringlets, their budding mustaches, and with cuts upon almost every one of their noses, obtained in duels at the University—most silencing to see these young fellows, indeed—but, ah, why need they have such black hands?

"Near us is a type too, a man who adorns his own tale, and points his own moral. 'Yonder, in his carriage, sits the man who won't go to work.' Without that dismal old chariot, though it is shabby, costly, and clumsy; and though the wicked Red Republicans come and smoke under his very nose—yes, Miss Fanny, it is the lusty young Germany, pulling the nose of the worn out old world."

The gambling propensities of the tourists are prominent enough:—

"So many thousands of English folks have been at Rougesnoirbourg in this and past seasons, that it is scarcely needful to alter the name of that pretty little gay wicked place. There were so many English there this year that the Hotel des Quatre Saisons the Hotel de Westminster, the Hotel de Londres, and the Hotel de Paris, were full—full to overflowing. There were judges and their wives, serjeants and their ladies, Queen's counsel learned in the law, the northern circuit and the western circuit, the Welsh circuit, the half-pay and full-pay military officers, naval officers, and sheriff's officers. There were people of high fashion and rank, and people of no rank at all—there were men and women of reputation, and of the two kinds of reputation there were Brummels playing cricket; Englishmen putting up the German partridges, and English guns knocking them down; there were women whose husbands, and men whose wives were at home, there was high church and low church; England turned out in force at Rougesnoirbourg.

From the motley gallery we select the polished Jonathan:

"Among the travellers in Europe, who are daily multiplying in numbers and increasing in splendour, the United States dandies must not be omitted. They seem as rich as the Milor of old days, they crowd in European capitals, they have showed our people of the old country from many hotels which we must to frequent; they adopt the French fashion of dressing rather than ours, and they grow handsomer beards than English beards; as some plants are found to flourish and shoot up prodigiously when introduced into a new soil. The ladies seem to be as well dressed as Parisians, and as handsome, though somewhat more delicate, perhaps, than the native English roses. They drive the finest carriages, they keep the handsomest rooms, they have the handsomest company, and, in a word, the Broadway swell has now taken his station and asserted his dignity amongst the grandees of Europe. He is fond of asking Count Reineck to dinner, and Grafton Laura will come and dine upon a gentleman who has millions of dollars. Here comes a pair of New Yorkers. Behold their elegant curling beards, their velvet coats, their delicate primrose gloves, and sambric handkerchiefs, and the aristocratic beauty of their boots. Why, if you had sixteen quarterings, you could not have smaller feet than those; and if you were descended from a line of Kings you could not smoke better or bigger cigars.

A bit of Rhine romance is thus disposed of: the party are persuaded to inspect the interior of a famed palace, and thus the charm is broken:

"There was no Sleeping Beauty in any chamber that we saw; nor any fairies, good or malevolent. There was a shabby set of clean old rooms, which looked as if they belonged to a prince about to put out his money, and whose ten-crown-jewels would not fetch more than King Stephen's pantaloons. A fugitive prince; a brave prince struggling with the storms of fate, a prince in exile may be poor; but a prince, looking out of the dusty windows, with a cracked pane or two of the carpets all hanging, and set them justly down at a low figure. 'These German princes,' she said, 'are not to be put on a level with English noblemen.' 'Indeed,' we answer, 'there is nothing so perfect as England; nothing so good as our aristocracy; nothing so perfect as our institutions.' 'Nothing! *nothing!*' says Lady K. An English princess was once brought to reign here; and almost the whole of the little Court was kept upon her dowry. The poor child would not hear her own family's name, and the Schloss, the rooms which she inhabited. Her old books are still there—her old furniture brought from home; the presents and keepsakes sent by her family, are as they were in the princess's lifetime. Every clock has the name of a Windsor maker on its face; and portraits of all her numerous race decorate the homely walls of the now empty chambers. There is the benighted old King, his beard hanging down to the star on his breast; there he perfects our institutions.' 'Nothing! *nothing!*' says Lady K. An English princess was once brought to reign here; and almost the whole of the little Court was kept upon her dowry. The poor child would not hear her own family's name, and the Schloss, the rooms which she inhabited. Her old books are still there—her old furniture brought from home; the presents and keepsakes sent by her family, are as they were in the princess's lifetime. Every clock has the name of a Windsor maker on its face; and portraits of all her numerous race decorate the homely walls of the now empty chambers. There is the benighted old King, his beard hanging down to the star on his breast; there he perfects our institutions, and sets them justly down at a low figure. 'These German princes,' she said, 'are not to be put on a level with English noblemen.' 'Indeed,' we answer, 'there is nothing so perfect as England; nothing so good as our aristocracy; nothing so perfect as

THE TRANSEPT BY NIGHT.—THE "BONFIRE."

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

(*Continued from page 454.*)

TRANSEPT BY NIGHT—LOOKING SOUTH.

PERHAPS the most beautiful and striking view of the works of the Crystal Palace, now rapidly approaching to completion, is produced at night, when occasionally the shavings and chips collected into some convenient spot are fired, partly in order to get rid of, by degrees, so great an accumulation of waste stuff, and partly to gratify the numerous lovers of the picturesque who have purposely remained behind amid winter's fog and cold, to behold what may truly be called a grand spectacle. By the kindness of the contractors, such a fire was specially lighted for our Artist on the evening of Friday, the 13th inst.; and we now present to our friends a view taken on that occasion of the southern division of the transept.

The principal features lighted up on the occasion referred to are the ribs or main timbers of the semi-circular roof—the three tiers of cast-iron columns on either side of the transept and south side of centre aisle, to the westward; the "diagonal bracing," about which a good deal has already been said; and, lastly, one of the stately trees which has been spared from the hands of the destroyer, which appears as though it had forced its way through the floor of the gallery, crossing the south end of the transept, and which connects the longitudinal galleries, extending to each end of the structure.

As the "diagonal bracing" has not, as yet, been represented in any of our Illustrations, we shall introduce a few words on the subject. We need scarcely say that the introduction of these diagonal ties, not only at the intersecting angles of the central aisle and transept, but also under all the gallery-crossings, has sadly destroyed many of the beautiful vistas which a week ago were visible in so many directions; but even the appearance of additional safety will have a charm for the million, far surpassing the scenic effects which are thus lost by the introduction of the bracing, especially after the stir which has been made by some of the brick-and-mortar adherents. This fortification, as we may call it, except at the angles of the transept and central aisle, was as sudden in its appearance as it was unexpected.

The diagonal bracing at the meeting of the central aisle and the transept consists of round iron rods of 1-inch diameter, strengthened at the lower ends by 1¼-inch square shoulders; and the upper ends are prepared with screws, which pass through an open boss, and are secured within by screw and nut. Iron plates are fixed round each of the columns, at about 2 feet from the lower ends of the ties; and four vertical iron bars are firmly secured to the plates at the top, and to the projecting flanches of the column and socket at bottom.

At each of the meeting angles there are altogether twelve sets of braces; there are likewise four sets of braces at each of the inner angles of the 24-feet walk or avenue.

Under each of the gallery-crossings, or passing-places, are four sets of diagonal ties, and in some of them we find an ornamental boss, introduced so that the screw-ends and nuts are entirely concealed.

UPPER PORTION OF COLUMN.

In the *View a, the upper part of one of the columns*, the ends of three of the *twenty-four* feet cast-iron trussed girders are shown at their junction therewith. The man on the left of the view, suspended from the scaffold-pole, by means of ropes and pulleys, is in the act of keying up the lower angle of the girder; the two men on the right are hauling up materials. In the central aisle and transept there are three tiers of columns, with as many junctions and girders in the direction of the length and breadth of the building respectively, and similar to those shown in the view; the lower tier is 22 feet 2 inches in height, the gallery tier 20 feet in height, and the upper tier also 20 feet in height to the under side of the framed wooden gutter; the columns are in horizontal section circular, 8 inches in diameter, with four straight and parallel projections of ⅞ of an inch and 3½ inches wide; the interior of the column, 6 inches in diameter, is open throughout, forming a water-way from the gutters to the drain-pipes in connexion with the sockets of the columns. All the columns and connecting pieces are faced by machinery before arriving at the works.

VENTILATION.

In a building destined to be occupied from day to day, and from morning till evening, during the hottest portion of the year, a large concourse of persons of all nations, including large numbers of those who regard not the bath as a necessary part of their daily occupation, it is of the utmost importance to pay very great attention to the mode of introducing continually streams of fresh air, so as to keep the internal atmosphere as pure and undefiled as possible. We need scarcely say that this important point has received the utmost attention, and, by the details which we shall presently give, it will be seen that the admission of almost any amount of fresh air can be effected at pleasure, and that in a way so as not to produce injurious draughts or currents.

In the spaces or panels formed by the iron and wooden columns *vertically*, and by the sill and plate *horizontally*, as already described, are introduced the lower tier of ventilators, originally intended to have been formed of *louver* or *louvre* boarding, similar to that so extensively

SOUTH END OF THE BUILDING, FROM THE PARK ROAD.

used in breweries, and whiting and other establishments; but, as scarcely any one detail in the construction of the "imposing structure" is the same as that at first designed, so in the present instance we find a vast improvement in the details of the ventilators, which, in their present form, have a light appearance, and are more easily *opened* or *shut* when required, than by the ancient and cumbersome luffer-board plan already alluded to. Each frame of the lower tier of ventilators is constructed of *seven-eighths* deal, is *seven feet* long, *four feet three inches* high, and *four inches and a half* deep, being dovetailed at angles, and further strengthened behind by angle-ties. The *blades* or *luffers* are of sheet-iron, forming a flat S curve. Each blade is hung as a swing dressing-glass, with two ⅜th-inch pivots resting in proper bearings fixed in the sides of the frame. The blades, which are placed horizontally, are *six inches* from *centre* to *centre*; the whole being connected together by a vertical deal chamfered bar by means of forked iron arms *three inches and a half* long, and fixed to the sides of a sinking or groove in the vertical connecting bar, which is *three inches* in width, and of sufficient length to embrace the *eight* blades. By the weight of a single pound, all the *blades* can be opened or shut at will, so that a simple lever apparatus will complete this very important part of the construction of the "Industrial Palace." The particular form of the blades is admirably calculated for excluding rain. A wooden stop is introduced, both at top and bottom of the frame, to prevent the upper and lower blades from moving beyond their prescribed limits, when closed. And here we would venture to suggest to those who have the special charge of the internal decoration, to avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the particular form of the blades of the ventilators, of introducing a mode of ornamental painting which is to be found in Switzerland and other countries, in which outside blinds form so important a feature in the exterior of their buildings: we allude to the mode of shading off each lath—say from a light blue to a grey, and then merging into a white; the effect is pleasing and elegant in the extreme, and would add considerably to the general effect of the internal decoration of the great building, if adopted with regard to the mode of painting the ventilators.

The construction of the upper tier of ventilators is similar to that of the lower tier; but, instead of *eight* blades, there are only *five* in each frame. The upper ventilators occupy the spaces above the close boarding, and are immediately behind the ornamental iron fan-lights, or panels, seen in the *View of the South front* (at page 432 of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 7th), which is taken from the carriage-drive running between the building and the Kensington-road. The close boarding is to be painted (externally) stone colour throughout.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage of a building having a horizontal area of roofing of something like eighteen acres, requires not a little skill in arranging the various lines of the main drains, and in apportioning accurately the sectional areas of the gutters, pipes, and drains, so as effectually to carry off the largest amount of rain-water likely to fall at any period, causing temporary stoppages, or, what is worse, that which is known among bricklayers as the drains "blowing up." Moreover, the "ridge and furrow" plan of roofing, so admirably calculated for covering in the Palace of International Industry, requires that every length, both of longitudinal or transverse furrow or gutter, should be so formed as to carry off half the rain-water received into it from the skylights in one direction, and the remainder in the other direction. This is effected by *cambering* every length of gutter, which not only secures the above important condition, but also prevents what is termed *sagging*—that is, sinking of the timber below its proper level line: thus, each gutter plate is considerably curved upward, and, looking along under a continuous line of skylights, the effect is very striking. The surface water from the skylights is received into the longitudinal or three-way gutters, and these again empty themselves into the framed transverse gutters at either end; the sectional area of the former being about 5 square inches, whilst that of the latter is 27½ square inches.

The iron columns which support the various gutters act as so many rain-water pipes, in conveying the water from the roof into the cast-iron drain-pipes, running in parallel lines along the whole length of the building, and which have each a sectional area of 28½ square inches. Thus it will be perceived, that, as the stream from its fountain-head, increases gradually until it widens out into a mighty river, so the system of drainage pursued in the model structure, for the use of all nations, following nature as its guide, presents the gradual increase of sectional area until it reaches the capacious culvert, which finally discharges itself into the intricacies of the sewers of the great metropolis.

The principal drain, or more properly culvert, runs along under the ground at the east end of the building. It is of egg-shape, or natural oval; its height being 2 feet 6 inches, its width 2 feet, and length 390 feet, to its junction with the metropolitan sewer under the carriage-drive on the south side of the Great Building. To the same outlet, a similar culvert, from the central transverse drain, runs under the same road just outside the outer line of the footpath, having a fall of 1 in 288, and extending altogether 855 feet.

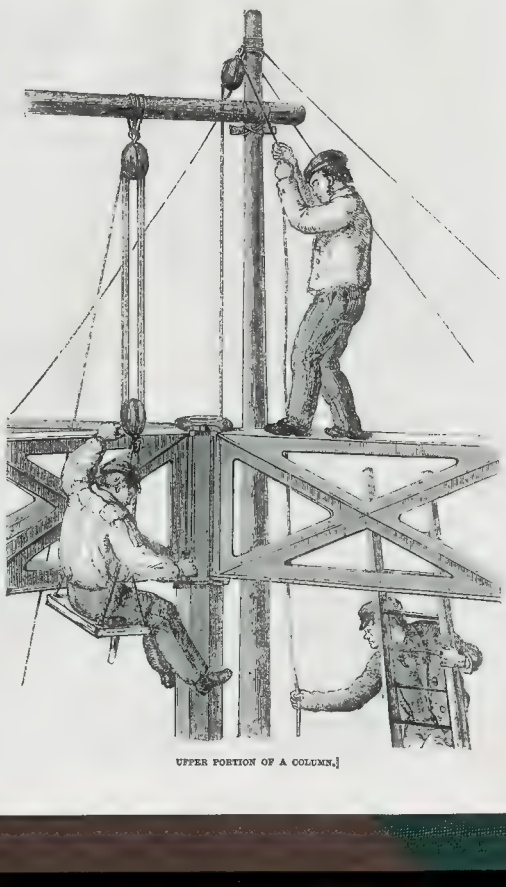
The main cross drain is placed 24 feet to the east of the central transverse line of the building, is 18 inches in diameter, extends 294 feet southward, and has a fall of 1 in 240. This cross drain is continued by a 24-inch drain, having a similar inclination to the last, and running into the culvert in front of the building, a distance of 190 feet.

The next to be noticed is a 12-inch drain-tube, extending westward under the same road, the rate of inclination being 1 in 288, and its whole length being 964 feet to its junction with another sewer. At the west end of the building, a 12-inch drain-pipe, 156 feet long, extends from the central line of the building to join the 12-inch drain-tube under the road.

On the north side of the building, and running eastward, is a 9-inch tube in connexion with one of the lines of 6-inch cast-iron pipes, 348 feet long, and falling 1 in 192. Then there is a 12-inch drain, also, on the north side of the building, 672 feet in length, and returning southward 78 feet; and further extended in the same direction 144 feet, to meet one of the lines of longitudinal 6-inch cast-iron drain-pipes.

Finally, there are 38 6-inch inlets from the bottoms of columns to the drain on the north side of the building, and which completes the entire system. We have been thus particular in describing the extent of drainage, because we are fully aware of its great interest.

(For the progress of the Exhibition arrangements, see the Number with which the present Supplement is published.)



UPPER PORTION OF A COLUMN.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A [illegible]—Lord Denman has never held the office of Lord Chancellor
A [illegible] to-day.
A [illegible] in question is an accredited work
I [illegible] Moss Villas, Newtown, Isle of Wight
W [illegible] M proved to a French name denotes the same as acquire appended to an
H [illegible]
M H, Dartmouth—"Shilling Handbook of Painting" is published at 86, Fleet-street
T W S [illegible] gave the check
[illegible] Inverness
B B B—See Watts's "Logic," for the correct definition of "Idea," and "Notion."
A [illegible] Cork—It will be 66 miles by 55 of 69 to the degree, and may be obtained by a friend or agent
[illegible] Archæological Institute at Oxford was described and illustrated in
[illegible] The address of Messrs Tallis and Co is St John-street, Smithfield
G H P—We can trace no name registered to the name in question
A SUBSCRIBER, Penzance—Apply to Messrs. Rimmel, 96, Strand, either
[illegible] James II. died at St. Germains, 5th September, 1701, aged 68. His son
[illegible] Count Tyrconnel, Mary Beatrice, Countess of Old Pretender, died at Rome, 1st
[illegible] 16th, leaving two sons, Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender, who
died at Rome, 31st January, 1788 aged 68; and Henry Benedict Maria Clement, known as
"Cardinal York," who died at Rome, 13 June, 1807, aged 82; being the last legitimate male
lineal heir of the Royal house of Stuart
J K—The cost of effecting a change of name by Royal License is about fifty guineas. If sufficient estate for the charges can be shown, there is no difficulty attending it
A SUBSCRIBER, A B—Apply at the Secretary's office, Somerset House
J J C, Bamburgh—The arms are correctly drawn
[illegible]
[illegible] Bridge-street, Blackfriars
JEREMY—There has been no result offered as you state
Y Y, Isle of Wight—See Murray's "Hand-books"
T T, New Scotland, is inhabited. Lighthouses are not sold separately
G C, West Hartlepool, is recommended to apply at the "Rome." We have no prospectus
ANTIQUARY—SIR—The "Worthy Catechumen" was attached by Sir Miles, of Brighton
[illegible] Number of our Journal may be purchased at the Office
[illegible] HEBER (whom we cannot further individualise) is thanked for his temporate letter on
[illegible] Papal Aggression
H L CLEANDER, Appleton—The rubbings are from two pennies of Henry III.; Edward I., Kingston penny, from 3d to 7s; Edward I. Dublin penny, as to 2s 6d; Henry VIII. Wolsey penny, as to 4s
ADOLPHUS is under some illusion We have never heard of Government offering a reward for an old sixpence, piece of Queen Anne
W W—A limited number of James VI. of Scotland; very common
CALYPSO, Needham—Edward I. farthing, 3s to 4s
F F, Ilminster, Bury—A small brass coin, with the reign of Constantine the Great; very [illegible]
A [illegible]—We have not seen the advertisement
S I G Are, an heraldic [illegible] *argentum silver*, or the white in coats of arms
A CONSTANT READER—The first steamer for the Cape, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 764, Nov. 3, 1849
R A V, and S M H (Christmas)—The Hues will not suit
J G B Apply at Messrs. Fenna, Newgate-street
M LESBOURNE—The office of the London Art-Union is at No. 444, West Strand. The subscription [illegible]
B U L A [illegible]—Such a engagement at the Grand National Concerts terminated [illegible]
[illegible] Mad[illegible]
H T, Liverpool—We should strongly recommend the Royal Academy of Music address a letter to the Secretary for [illegible] to send a young girl to the Continental *conservatoires*, without proper protection, would be perilous
A CONSTANT READER—See Beckmann on "Cage Birds"
C G—See the late Mr Hazlehurst's work on Heraldry
W S, Dorset—Address Messrs Jewell, Glasshouse, Whitefriars
W N and R H, Somerset—Hansom was the original inventor of the improved cabs
W B A—The proposed treatment of Safflower is practicable. You will, probably, find the information required in the papers read to the British Association, in 1848, by Dr Schunck and Mr Higgin, on Madder-dyeing
M T had better apply to a connoisseur of extensive business
J K S, Uxbridge—Davidson's system of Short-hand."
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Aldermanbury—Sir H F Young is Lieut-Governor of South Australia
SOMERSET, Ba'lysham—The sketch has not appeared
J W F—The Rev Mr Bennett, in his letter, refers to the late Dr Arnold, of Rugby. Meadows's Grammar. The biography has not appeared
C R A, Ampthill—The Print-room at the British Museum can only be visited by particular permission, apply to the keeper
M [illegible] find a full account of the Guildhall Gog and Magog in "Rome's Table Book," ii. 614
R J D, Glasgow, ANGLESEA, Wandsbeck—Your letter has been rectified
N D should apply at the Great Exhibition office
W G E—See "Stephens's Book of the Farm"
A H C, Chipping Norton—Apply to Madden and Co, publishers, Leadenhall-street
CURIOUS—The Koh-i-noor is expected to be one of the Great Exhibition of 1851
C A W—See "Hints on Courtship and Marriage"
A RECENT SUBSCRIBER—"Hints on Etiquette," published by Longman and Co, will answer your purpose
W G N, Weymouth—Each subscriber is entitled to the gratuitous numbers; and instructions as to changes of residence are duly attended to
A SUBSCRIBER, Exeter; and J R, Liverpool—We do not interfere in card-playing disputes
FORTUNATUS is thanked for his letter, though we do not insert the article
A CONSTANT READER, Ludlow—The Census of 1841 may be obtained at our Office, 198, Strand
A SUBSCRIBER & MECHANIC—We cannot interfere
MENSTRUO (M I T), and C G, Great Totham—We have not room for the lines
[illegible]QUIESCAT, Trowbridge—R I P. R. H. A. T. (Rake Newington) and M S, Gray's-inn-road—We cannot inform you
PUNCARDMER—The distribution will be duly announced
MENTOR—The best account of the Royal forests will be found in the late Parliamentary Reports
NESTOR—The distances of the planets can be calculated The list of planets, except the Asteroids, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune
E D—The bull at Groomwich is dropped daily at one o'clock. Kohl's "Travels in Denmark," &c., have been translated into English
EXPECTANCE—The late Sir Jacob Hamster, of Zurich, settled early in life in London, and carried on a trade in Dutch toys and veneering of mahogany, in Great Round-court, Strand
A SUBSCRIBER AS BITER—The variation of the needle at Liverpool is 20° 30' west
NEW HANDS—Viscount Kilcoursie is only a courtesy Lord, and not a nobleman
A SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER—Apply at the Horse Guards
A CONSTANT READER—The following arms and crest were granted, A.D. 1611, to the family of Mr. [illegible] Bow-street, Covent Garden, on June 7, 1849—Per pale ar. and sa. a chev. engr. [illegible] Crest: An eagle's head erased gu. ermined, ducally collared arg
MARIE—The arms of the wife represents the arms and crest of Bayley of Hoddesdon, Herts, A.D. [illegible] Barn, Arg Quis Separabit, two and one a chief gu. Crest Out of a ducal coronet per a sage's head arg
A WEEKLY READER—An application for a commission must be backed by influences, as well as paid for. An Ensign's commission costs £450; a Cornet's, £840. Commissions are not bought in the Militia Apply to the commanding officer
E V H—James, Duke of Monmouth, natural son of King Charles II., bore the Royal arms of that monarch, viz. 1st and 4th France and England, quarterly; 2nd Scotland; 3rd Ireland, debruised by a baton sin'ster arg
A CONSTANT READER—The second wife of Charles, Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1815, was Frances, daughter and sole heir of Char [illegible] Scudamore, Esq, of Holme Lacy, Herefordshire. The marriage was solemnized in 1771
B B—We do not think that John Berguer, Esq, of Rotherfield, Sussex, who served as High Sheriff of that county in 1795, was of the same family as the present Sir Charles M Lamb, Bart, of Beaufort, whose ancestors were of Graystock, in Berkshire, and distinguished in that shire during the great Civil war
R M C—The arms of Mr Tremenheere are "Ba. three Doric columns, palewise, arg. [illegible] a Saracen's head in profile. *Motto* Thryccyranough in Den a ne!"
A H W—The arms of Battie are "Sa. a chev. between three goats arg., each goat charged with two pellets; on a chief of the last a crescent between two annulets of the first" Crest Out of a ducal coronet per a sage's head arg
HERALD—The arms of Lister, of Burwell Park, county Lincoln, are "Erm. on a fesse sa. three mullets or. *Crest*. A stag's head erased ppr." The Burwell Listers are the senior line of the family. Lord Ribblesdale descends from Thomas Lister, younger brother of William Lister, Esq, of Thoraton, ancestor of Lister, of Burwell-park
R E The present John Newton Lane, Esq., of Kings Bromley, male heir of the family so distinguished for its preservation of King Charles's life, bears "Arg. on a fesse gu. between three mullets counterchanged; in a canton the arms of England, being the augmentation granted for the family's loyalty and services to the fugitive monarch. *Crest*: Issuant from a wreath a demi-lion rampant holding in the paws a sprig of oak all ppr." The surname is sometimes written Lane, Esq., of Kings Bromley, male heir of the family so distinguished for its preservation of King Charles's life, bears "Arg. on a fesse gu. between three mullets counterchanged; in a canton the arms of England, being the augmentation granted for the family's loyalty and services to the fugitive monarch. *Crest*: Issuant from a wreath a demi-lion rampant holding in the paws a sprig of oak all ppr." The surname is sometimes written Lane, Esq., of Kings Bromley, male heir of the family so distinguished for its preservation of King Charles's life, bears "Arg. on a fesse gu. between three mullets counterchanged; in a canton the arms of England, being the augmentation granted for the family's loyalty and services to the fugitive monarch. *Crests*: 1st a strawberry woman horse saliant, couped at the flanks, bridled sa., supporting between the feet a regal crown ppr.; 2nd, out of a ducal coronet or, a pair of wings endorsed ppr. *Motto* Gards le roy." The quarterings are too numerous to give here
A [illegible] Arms as of a crest and mitials would cause no trouble
[illegible]—Lord Combermere has a son, the Hon Major Wellington Henry Stapleton-Cotton, M P, who is married, and has issue. There is no pub lished life of his Lordship
A LATE CAVALRY MAN kindly corrects an error we recently fell into. The veterinary surgeons of cavalry are not of a inferior rank to the assistant-surgeons; they both rank as, and with, the subalterns of the regiment, according to the seniority of their commissions. Our correspondent gives his authority and reasons most clearly and accurately
A H has answer next week to T M P H, Jun.—Some of the family wear arms we gave above & be "Harvey, of Brookland"
[illegible]—The arms of Mr Tremenheere are those of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex
W S—Prince Albert's father was brother to the Duchess of Kent
RODERICK DHU—The daughter of a co-heiress has a right, when married, to have her mother's arms quartered with her paternal coat
A B, Bucks The usage of the seals would render the bearer liable to the armorial tax
PROFESSOR FORBES, Edinburgh—Your Correspondent at Aix-la-Chapelle to explain, that Professor Kinkel, of Bonn, was not condemned to death by the sentence of a court-martial, as stated at page 417. He was only sentenced by the first Imperial court, but the punishment was increased to imprisonment for life in a fortress. After this, General Herchfeld and the prisoner ought to have been condemned to death; but the King graciously condescended to confirm the verdict, instead of subverting it, and ordered Kinkel to be sent to a house of correction, which was, in fact, increasing his punishment

WINTER BIRDS.

As the mellow fruitfulness of autumn leads on to the barrenness of winter, when the woods, divested of their summer robes, assume a wilder aspect, except with regard to the class of evergreens which here and there decorate the scene, it is no small gratification to the lover of ornithological pursuits, as it must be also to every pedestrian who is a careful observer, to mark the arrival of those several migratory visitors which come under the general term of Winter Birds. Each returning season, indeed, brings with it its peculiar characteristics and its gratifying associations; and, although one portion of the year may, especially with regard to the weather, be more pleasant than the other, the intentions of Providence are manifested and his wisdom is perfected.

> How many things by season seasoned are
> To their right praise and true perfection!

The return of the several winter visitors to their respective localities may be traced to the fact that, when the winter sets in in the north of Europe, they seek a comparatively milder climate, which is not only more congenial to their habits, but provides them with food. Here is the true explanation; and however much we may wonder at the instinct which dictates so long a journey, however puzzled at the impulse, mysterious as it undoubtedly is, which points out their unerring course and destination, we cannot but be struck with the marvellous intelligence which is thus brought into operation. By the exercise of careful attention in visiting those several scenes which they frequent, whether it be the moor and mountain, the open common or the inclosed field, the swamp and the marsh, the margin of extensive woods, or in their most dense recesses, by running brooks, expanded lakes, or silent rivers, our old favourites may be met with, and welcomed with grateful feelings, viz.: Ringousel, redwing, fieldfare, royston crow, woodcock, snipe, jack snipe, wood-pigeon, wild swan, wild goose, wild duck, widgeon, pochard, teal, crossbeak, crossbill, silktail.

The three latter, however, are only occasional wanderers; and, unlike the others enumerated, are uncertain, not only with regard to their visits, but as to the localities in which they make their appearance. During the severity of last winter, at one period, the large open plains around South Shields, the moors, the wax-wing, or Bohemian chatterer, engravings of which appeared at the time in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. But all these strangers are thrice welcome. Their peculiar habits, and even their very plumage abound with interest and gratification. But, besides the pleasures arising from observation in a zoological point of view, there are others, certainly more exciting and adventurous in their character connected with the pursuit of some of these interesting favourites. Cockshooting, for instance, in well-managed and magnificent woods, has always been considered the most gentlemanly of diversions with the gun; especially if the bearer of the genuine Manton is accompanied by well-trained little springers and skilful keepers. The sylvan abode never rings with a more joyous roar than when the dappled favourite falls before the unerring shot; or the succeeding words, "Mark, cock!" prepare for another and another welcome and exhilarating scene, until the bag contains what is deemed a sufficient number, without any feeling of wanton destruction, much less a desire for utter extermination; although the habits of the bird may be closely observed, and the advantages of experience taken as a future opportunity for a renewal of the sport, varied, probably, by the state of the weather, when the more open brooks are coated with ice, and those sports are then resorted to under the lee of the wood, deeper in its recesses, or possessing those peculiarities in soil and surface which suit the habits and provide for the food of the woodcock.

The flight of the Woodcock is different from that of the Snipe; and, although many a good shot fails to bring down the latter, the "old hand, aware of the zigzag and twisting course of the latter, feels sure for a moment until such peculiarity has ceased, and then, with a steady aim, adds to his store as well as his reputation.

But the pursuit of the winter aquatic fowl is the more adventurous; requiring more exertion, more vigilance, more determination, and more alacrity than mere cover shooting. This arises principally from the nature and extent of the ground—namely, the lines of large open drains, over lonely carrs, through dreary and lonely swamps, along the lines of rivers, by large ponds, or noble lakes—to each of which they resort.

> Best of all pools, the fowler loves
> The great Lochmaben tarn.

It is also requisite that the dogs should be of superior description, well trained and accustomed to the sport; although the plan may be resorted to of lying in ambush, beside some lake, for instance, to which the ducks return in small parties early in the morning, after having visited their feeding-grounds, and which often lies at a considerable distance from their place of security by day.

Much interest is also attached to the arrival—sometimes in immense numbers—of the large family of the Wood-Pigeon. In severe weather they betake themselves to the beech woods, which fatten them amazingly. Since, however, the destruction of beech woods in various parts of the country, these visits in large flocks are not so frequent as was once the case. Still, however, they are not wholly banished from their old haunts, feeding upon acorns, and, during the prevalence of frost and snow, on the turnip lands; with this peculiarity, that watch-birds are almost invariably placed on the neighbouring trees to give alarm at the least indication of danger, when they immediately take wing, and sail away to the neighbouring woods.

Nor is the beautiful Fieldfare, and his congeners the Redwing and the Ringousel, devoid of interest. They are not unfrequently seen in small parties, lingering hither and thither, according to the state of the weather, and the supply of food; visiting the lines of the hedgerows, along the margin of woods, in ancient pastures, where old thorns abound from time immemorial, feeding upon haws and other berries provided for their subsistence, generally shy and difficult of approach, unless tamed by intense frost and deep snow; and, strange as it may seem, sleeping upon the ground. Having reached their southern destination, they pursue a like course in returning northward, only to take wing for their native haunts in summer; but affording diversion to schoolboys, and that ardent class of sportsmen who come under the general term of "hedge-peppers."

The Wild Swan is more rarely met with. But, by seeking much caution, the Wild Goose may be approached at daybreak, particularly if they had only arrived on the preceding evening; and, in visiting their temporary home, the Widgeon, the Pochard, and the Little Teal will increase the interest and contribute to the excitement; while, perhaps, the Royston Crow is winging his flight overhead, within shot; and the scene is enlivened by the "flaher Heron watching eels," and the shrill cry of the Golden Plover.

Thus, even the winter season, with its clouds and gloom, its "eager air," and ringing frosts, is not destitute of attractions. Diversion is afforded, and knowledge, in a zoological point of view, increased; and, while vigour of frame is maintained and the spirits enlivened, the blessings of health, which give an additional zest to all enjoyments, is happily promoted and firmly established.

FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

(Continued from page 468.)

CHAPTER IX.

While the events transpired which we have recorded in our last chapter, Fred remained at Margate, managing to get over his interview with his uncle before starting, without suspicion, and contriving to send a letter to Tollerton, as we have before stated, by an early coach, to meet him on the pier. That same morning his uncles had had a long conversation together, and the old officer had promised to walk out with Fred, and, if possible, to obtain his reasons for speaking and acting in so strange a manner as he had done; also to ascertain whether or not he had any dislike to his pretty cousin, or had formed any other engagement, all of which he was to communicate to his brother, the wine-merchant, when he returned to his country residence. Such anything the nephew might state in confidence should remain sacred between them, for on no other condition would the honest soldier undertake the negotiation. "What I pledge my honour to keep secret, brother," said he, placing his hand on the wine-merchant's arm, "you will not, I am sure, require me to divulge, knowing how much I have the interest and happiness of all at heart." And so they parted, with an understanding that if Fred wished to return on the morrow, he was to do so.

The Captain had a notion that he was unequalled in getting through a matter of delicacy or difficulty, having been the foremost to enter many a dangerous breach, and lead a forlorn hope when no other was found bold enough to occupy such dangerous posts; he thought there was nothing like coming to the point, and resolution might accomplish by coming at the point at once, for he had no idea of "round-about" policy, but hated all subterfuge. Straightforward himself in all he said or did, he believed that every one around him would be followed by others in thus dealing honestly with them. "Right or wrong, yes or no," he would say, "embody everything. If you ask a man a question, and he cannot or will not answer it, let him say so at once, and then there need be no further waste of words"

Upon this hint he spake

"Tell me candidly, Fred," said the Captain, as they were walking along the cliffs, after the steamer had started, "have you any dislike to your cousin?"

"Not the least in the world," replied Fred.

"Then why hum and ha about the matter?" said the uncle. "She is a worthy young lady. Fred, you will not deceive me."

"But there is an obstacle in the way which prevents me, uncle," said Fred.

"What is it?" inquired the Captain, twirling his cane, and inclining his head towards his nephew, so that he might hear his words.

"I do not like to tell you," replied Fred, looking on the ground, as if he had stolen something, and was about to confess to the theft.

"Pish! Nonsense! If you tell me in confidence, it goes no further," said the Captain. "If your affections are already engaged, why, there's an end of the matter. For I should despise you, if you broke your word with any one, especially a lady. I am certain whoever she may be, she will be no discredit to the old family of the Holderworths."

Fred winced at the latter remark, as if to say, "I am not so sure of that;" but he well knew how proud both his uncles were, and how much they delighted to talk about "gentle blood," and of the many wars in avoiding the one in a certain aunt who had married a tide-waiter in the Customs, and of whom Mrs. Holderworth, when compelled to speak at all, to make the best of the matter, always described the husband as holding a highly responsible situation under Government.

"I know, whatever I may have done," said Fred, "I can rely upon your forgiveness, and also that you will keep the matter a secret from your brother. I am engaged, and cannot have my cousin."

"That is speaking out as you should do," replied the Captain, "and we must now abandon the siege. You are sure you love her?"

"I do indeed," said Fred, raising his eyes; "and I also know how much she loves me; and it is this which makes me so unhappy; for I promised to return yesterday, and I have never been away from her before, since we were married."

"Married!" exclaimed the uncle, springing back as if a shell had exploded at his feet. "This is being engaged with a vengeance, and not a shadow of a chance of retreating." Then, pausing a moment, he added, "Well, I wish you joy and happiness. But this has been a sudden affair, and no mistake, drilling, too. Well, well! Who is she? What is she? Some old family, I hope? Property, of course?"

"Not much," answered Fred: "a little freehold. She herself is a treasure, uncle. I married for love, not riches; and I am sure, when you see her, you will approve of my choice. She is an angel."

"No doubt, no doubt of that," answered the uncle. "Bless them, they are all angels; that is, when they like. Freehold, eh? some old father, too, who will be damning us about his pedigree. Ah! we once had a mansion, parks, and lands, that still occupy a large space in the map of the county; but they are lost and gone, and have passed away from our hands, like what they may. Is the family large?"

"Only the mother; and the daughter I have married," answered the nephew, wishing the worst was known: "her father is dead."

"Where is their property?" said the Captain; "and what is the name of the family?"

"I will be candid with you, uncle," said Fred, thinking it better to plunge in overhead at once, than to stand with one foot in the water shivering beside the bank; "their property is the little cottage at which I took apartments. The mother is a superior kind of laundress, and I have married her daughter"

"Married the daughter of a laundress!" exclaimed the Captain; "quartered the *arms* of our house with a wash-tub, and two flat irons for supporters. Hang it, nephew, this is too bad! Had it been some broken-down gentlewoman that got her living by clear-starching, I should not have minded so much, so long as there had been the true blood; but to throw an old honourable name into a sea of soap-suds, it is unpardonable. When my brother knows this, he will disinherit you—cut you off with a penny, maybe, or something of that sort." Then his better nature again stepping in, and ostaining the mastery over this family pride, he said: "This must be kept a secret from my brother, and I must go and break the tidings as delicately as I can to your aunt and cousin, and let them know that you are engaged. Has there ever been a coat of arms, or anything of that sort, in the family? If there has, I can pull through it somehow with my brother. You must see to this."

Fred doubted very much whether any of the family could boast of armorial bearings, but said that his wife had a beautiful aquiline nose, and that, from all he had read, it denoted a high descent. He, however, succeeded in obtaining a promise from the wine-merchant-elect that the marriage should be kept a secret, and, further, that he would inform the pretty cousin of his engagement, but nothing more.

While the uncle went to reconnoitre, as he termed it, Fred continued his walk, bemoaning his hard fate, and sometimes peeping over the edge of the cliffs, to see if there were either pirates or smugglers moored beneath, to whom he might offer his services, and "do the romantic" for a few months, in huge water-boots, striped shirt, and cap, belt, and pistols. He could have been a Red Rover and such like represented on the stage. He had some dim notion that he might by such means capture a rich prize, come home and bed defiance to his rich uncle, then repose for the remainder of his days on the fortune he had amassed and the laurels he had gathered. Then he resolved he would take to drinking—plunge in somewhere and swallow a large tumbler of brandy; but he was afraid it might disagree with him, as he had never ventured beyond a few glasses of wine; so he abandoned that method of burying his troubles. Then he thought that he would immortalize himself by composing such a poem on the sea as never had, nor never would be again written. But he could not bring himself to fall to work forming the first line, and then for the life of him he could not find a rhyme to the last word; so he lit a cigar, and smoked "for want of thought," instead of thinking.

While he sat with his feet hanging over the cliff [illegible] memory once more wandered to his pretty little w[illegible] and before-mentioned cousin, and pictured her with her arms round him at his wharf, sew in disappointment and despair and the tears stood in Fred's eyes as his fancy pursued the vision; and he wished he and she were the two white sea-gulls which he saw wheeling and flying with the sunshine on their wings, without ever troubling themselves as to what their relations thought of their union.

Meantime, the Captain had taken Mary out for a walk, and kept every now and then clearing his cane, and carrying off the head of a nettle, while he studied how to break the tidings. After a few preliminary "hems" he thus commenced:—

"Before I joined the army, my dear, I commenced by inuring myself to a soldier's life and a soldier's fare, and you have no idea of the good service this sharp practice did for me when I arrived in India: I was ready prepared for anything, from supping off a raw tiger, to champing a leaden bullet when we were beyond the reach of bitted steel. Now I wish to prepare you for what I am about to communicate," and bang went his piece without hanging fire: "Fred is engaged!"

"Engaged, uncle?" said the niece, her face almost as white as the dress she wore; "how? to whom? when?"

"To a young lady, or something of the sort," replied the Captain; "he's engaged to marry her, so he told me this morning."

"Then he did very wrong to conceal it from me," she said, stifling a rising sigh. "I was not prepared for this," and she wiped her eyes, for the tears fell in spite of the effort she made to restrain her feelings. She then added, "and I am rejected."

"No, not rejected," said the old soldier; "the fact is he has exchanged his word and honour, I mean fairly enlisted, and I am sure you would despise him as much as I should if he deserted his colours. It cannot be helped. How to break the matter to my brother is now the difficulty, you must come to my aid."

"Oh, uncle!" she said, sobbing aloud, "it is hard to fix the heart on anything, and then have that thing taken from you, and be told you must forget it." Then, hand across her face, as if ashamed of the tears she was shedding, she said, "Let him go! What is he that I should care for him, or humble myself as I am now doing? I thought him not; it was my aunt's and uncle's wish. I will never to think of him again: let him go." And she hurried on as if Fred were behind her, and she was trying to outstep him, and held up her pretty haughty head, and stepped out manfully. The old officer was astonished to find so much spirit in such a little body. She strode along like a little Corinthian in petticoats after banishing his countrymen. But this lasted not long; pride and passion soon fled like distant thunder, and then the rain came down. She had far outstripped her uncle, and stood leaning her head on a stile, crying over her little foot with her parasol, and biting the fingers of her glove, and weeping bitterly when the old soldier again came up with her, and, raising her hand gently, said, "Take it not so to heart, darling: let Fred go, and think no more of him, or even of your own feelings."

"I know it is very foolish of me," she said; "but I cannot help it. Only this morning he said he would not deceive me for the world, and I believed him; and"

"What! did he say he loved you?" exclaimed the fiery old soldier. "If he did, I'll go back and beat every bone in him into a jelly. Hang him, if he wants two wives, let him get another in the pipe-clay and ironing line, then he'll be the same every Monday morning they traverse his beat. He's disgraced the family enough already by marrying a washerwoman."

"Marrying a washerwoman!" echoed the niece. "Dear uncle, you are surely not in earnest?"

The honest old soldier (as they say) "tried to look nine ways at once," and stood utterly dumbfoundered to think that he had divulged a secret which he had promised to keep. "Eh? what? It's not the case, niece; truth comes out as natural y when a man's drunk or in a passion, as lying does to a rogue when he's first seized upon by a constable. Then to make love to you, my dear! I'll beat him into powder-blue—make soft-soap of him, then send him home to his wife, and let her make the best use of him she can. And yet! Fred is more very wrong to break my promise: he's acted like a fool, and I unlike a gentleman. Niece, you will promise to keep this marriage a secret. Poor fellow! he will stand in need of friends. You must assist me."

"I will keep it secret," replied the niece, "for his sake. He never confessed that he liked me beyond a sister. Uncle, he did not deceive me. I see it all now, and I dread the effect these tidings will produce on your brother. I care not for myself. He will never forgive my poor cousin."

"He must not know it," answered the Captain. "It would be like springing a mine—ruin, destruction, and annihilation to every thing where my treasure. Neither must your aunt know a word of what has happened. has disgraced us, and there's an end of it."

"And yet she may be worthy of him, uncle," replied the forgiving niece. "You know your own favourite Shakspeare says—

> The selfsame sun that shines upon the court
> Hides not his visage from the cottage, but
> Looks on alike.

Fred was always romantic; but I cannot think he would select any one for—for a wife" (the last word seemed difficult to utter)—"unless she possessed some accomplishment. Many a once-proud family have been reduced by misfortune to labour for their bread. Let us not judge too severely. I forgive him."

"So do I, so do I, with all my heart," said the Captain. "But, confound it, love, he might have picked up a young woman with a more respectable profession, a governess, a genteel little milliner, or a pretty actress might have been pardonable; but washerwomen generally have such deuced red arms, and are so fond of indulging in gin and periwinkles; but I hope Fred's wife is an exception."

Poor Matilda! he little thought what thy true heart was then suffering—little dreamed what a priceless treasure his unworthy nephew had found in thee, now that he knows thee, the honourable old soldier would never have covered his tongue with gunpowder and fired it, than have uttered a single word against thee.

Nature so ordained it that none of us come into the world covered with horn-fly trumpery—naked we leap forth to win our own nobility, like the gladiators of old. Not that any one has a right to despise the

Tenth transmuter of a foolish race

But our business is now in London: for how Fred passed the remainder of that miserable day at Margate, or how he reached home on the following day, and was received by his pretty wife, would be of little interest to our readers.

CHAPTER X.

It may be fancy, but we have often thought that some people, after passing a few weeks by the sea-side, or elsewhere, making holiday and spending a few pounds, come back to business, keen, cross, and resolved to make up the amount they have squandered as speedily as possible. Such invariably present you with your I O U (if they chance to hold one), instead of holding out the hand of welcome when they return. Into renewing your bill, you might as well plead to the sea cliffs or green hills they have just quitted, as expect such favour until they have settled down for at least a week or two. The best thing to be done is to find out some one who owes the party money and can pay, and to present yourself under the shelter of his opulent wing.

It certainly does try a man's temper, after basking in the sunshine for weeks and watching the waves chase one another as if in play, hour after hour, and feeling the breeze blow about you as sweet and fresh as if it had come direct from the ever-green gardens of heaven, to come from such scenes and sit down in a dim dusty counting-house, reckoning up how many halfpence make a pound. Then

(*Continued on page* 524.)

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At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, held on Thursday, the 26th day of December, 1850,
BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair;
The accounts for the ninth year of the Society's business ending the 30th September, 1850, were laid before the Meeting, and the Report of the Auditors thereon having been read and duly received, the following Report of the Directors was also read:—
REPORT.
"The Directors are happy to be in their power to inform the Shareholders, that the financial year ending the 30th September, 1850, has furnished most satisfactory results which they feel will lead to a large bonus the Shareholders, whether as regards the amount of new business done, or the extent of losses incurred.
"During the year ending the 30th September, 1850, there have been issued no fewer than 569 policies for assurances, amounting to £234,549 sterling, and since the annual meeting, on the same period, 315 thus effected, of 49163 12s 7d.
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1842	130	£55,345 1 0	£1889 13 7
1843	206	87,830 16 11	4992 18 6
1844	197	80,415 4 6	4193 4 3
1845	256	102,014 11 0	5353 17 0
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Total	3791	£1,062,390 6 8	£47,492 1 6

"It is plain, from this statement, that in the course of a very few years, the Society has acquired a very large amount of business, equalled by few of the Assurance Companies in the metropolis.
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"It is also most gratifying to be able to report that the losses by deaths during the past year have been less than in any preceding year since 1844, from which period it appears that the exceptions of the three first years of the Society, when the number of policies in force was but small, the losses have steadily increased, but have never been less than in any other.
"The Directors have only further to state, that the Members of the Board going out of office by rotation are Edward Doubleday, Esq. and Thomas Hawkins, Esq., who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election by rotation are James Parker Deane, D.C.L. and Martel Lawrence Welsh, Esq., all of whom being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
"It would be unnecessary to add that the Directors have been duly re-elected without opposition, the usual votes of thanks were given."

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FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

(*Continued from page 522.*)

what is worse than all, people generally contrive to come back in the villainous cut-throat month of November, when the streets of London are filled with fog, and one old cough joins in chorus with another, as they come from under faded gingham umbrellas on each side of the street; and if you take up a paper at such a season, ten to one you begin by looking out for coroners' inquests. You envy the house results of paint, the hearth of coal-dust, and that there is a kind of boiled "cabbageiness" all over the place. You wish it were all darkness, instead of that dirty woolly sort of light which you cannot see through; for a room with closed shutters, wax candles, and comfortable fire, seems the only habitable spot in the city.

At such a season, Fred had to go to Peckham Rye every night, and come to town every morning. Sunday excepted, and, worse than all, to meet with a "freezing winter" in the cold looks of his wealthy uncle. True, his marriage was still kept secret from the wine merchant and his wife, but neither of them looked upon him as they had before ever since he had rejected the hand of their niece. Neither was there a word said about quitting the apartments he had taken; but he came and went unquestioned, and very often without exchanging such common civilities as—"Good night" or "Good morning;" for if he spoke, it was a great chance if either his aunt or uncle deigned to reply to him. As for his pretty cousin, she was like the matchless *Miranda* in the "Tempest"—"ten times more gentle than her 'uncle crabbed.'" Not that she would ever consent to see Fred's wife; but when over she had the chance, showed as much kindness to him as if she had really been his sister, for either she or Tollerton were ever at hand to cheer his despondency. Nor did the old officer at a l hang back, but had many a hearty battle with his nephew about his unluckiness in Fred. The very clerks and porters seemed to take their cue from the wine merchant, and to treat the nephew with disrespect; nor did the uncle care to check them, although he one day smiled when Fred floored one of the fellows for his insolence before his face.

Fred still staid at times to dine with them, as he always had done before his marriage, and although the Captain and cousin tried their best to make him comfortable while he remained, there were times when he felt as if his meals would choke him, so conscious was he that he "ate the bread of bitterness." Still he had not the spirit to rise up and repel these insults to resign his situation, and seek some other place where he might earn and eat the bread of independence. It is just probable that he would have turned round upon his uncle, while writhing under some "official" insult, but for the advice of the Captain and Tollerton, this very morning, have sprung from passion, more than the cool deliberate valour of self-respect

But Fred still yearned after the "flesh-pots of Egypt:" his cousin at her harp, the wine sparkling on the table, the blazing fire, and all the comforts of a splendid town house, formed a great contrast to the Cottage of Content in the dreary month of November. First, there was running in "hot haste" to get a seat in the omnibus among the many, who assemble at the same hour they at home—devourers of under-done chops and steaks, hard beer, and rum-and-water, after which they came steaming into the omnibus on a rainy or foggy night, and made the windows look like ground glass in a few seconds. Then all their conversation was about funds and failures, banks and bankrupts, discounts and defaulters, stocks and joint-stock companies; and sometimes they leant across and whispered to one another, and that whisper affected some poor tradesman on the following morning when he came to offer his bills to be discounted. And there Fred would sit in a corner and wonder what crime he had committed, to be shut up for nearly an hour amongst twelve men who were human columns of the money market, harmless enough to read in the papers, but odious when bodily before his eyes, in flesh and blood, instead of being ranged in the silent ranks of type.

Nor when he got home did things appear to him a bit more pleasant, for there was too often fog at Peckham-rye, as well as in the city: and in that little hive of industry there was ever something going on, very different from that ease and indolence which he had been accustomed to after business in his uncle's snug sitting-room. The parlour looked small and confined, and, as he said in his ill-tempered moods, "there was scarcely room to swing a cat." Then he cared not where he threw the things that chanced to be in his hand on the side-board, for he minded not the table cloth, as a spite" against everything that belonged to the unfortunate washing. Sometimes, when in these moods—seeming as if he would fall out with his own shadow—his sweet wife would look at him with her mild beseeching eyes as if to rebuke him, though it was very rarely that any angry word escaped her pretty lips. But if he hated one thing more than another, it was washing-day, which, as he said, "began before he was out of bed in a morning, and lasted until he couldn't tell how late at night."

The old woman who came to wash knocked at the door before it was light, then Matilda, who always studied her mother's comfort, had to get up and let her in: and there was no sleep after she entered, for the banging of tubs, and rattling of pans, and plashing of water, together with smoke and steam, which always ascends, and which Fred swore the old washerwoman, by some means or another, contrived to drive wilfully into his bed-room. Then, when he got up, there were pans boiling here, there, and everywhere: if he stept to the right, he stumbled over some steaming vessel where the things had been "firsted:" if to the left, he came in contact with another pan where they had been "seconded: if outside the door, he tumbled over a basket full of wet clothes which were ready to be hung out, or broke his shins against a pail which held the "fine things" that were about to be "blued and rinced." He found clothes-pegs in his hat, and the blue-bag in his boot, while starch and soda stared him in the face wherever he moved. If he sat down without looking where he placed himself, ten to one he came "squelch" upon a pile of wet things, or sat on the soap and squeezed it flat: as for pins, they seemed to have broken loose, and to have run everywhere where there was room enough for them to lie down. Fred could never make it out why they clapped the things between their hands, and made them crack again, like boys who burst bladders, or why they stood shaking them at the door, and making no end of reports, like scores of successive pistol shots; or why, after drying the clothes, they sprinkled them again to make the n wet, and sent the water in all directions, like a bird washing itself; but he believed that all this was done to annoy him.

If he went out into the garden, there matters seemed worse; for when the wind blew it seemed as if a dozen old washerwomen were beating him with coarse aprons and rough towels, for so did they come flapping about his ears and shoulders. And sometimes the clothes-line broke—and, oh! what a crushing of plants, and setting on dart, and preparations for fresh rinsings: it was splash here, and dabble there, and wringing this, that, and the other out, until it fairly made his teeth ache to see into what forms the disastrous clothes were twisted.

But even this was nothing to when a sudden rattling shower of rain came down, without so much as saying "by your leave." Out they all rushed helter-skelter, head-over-heels—pulling, dragging, tearing down the lines—throwing them anywhere—then running out for more. In vain did Fred storm; they answered him in some sort of unintelligible gibberish, for they all had their mouths filled with pins—it seemed a marvel they were not choked: over head, over his coat, over himself, they threw clothes out. He would have thought a band of robbers were at hand, and that they were clearing all away before the plunderers came, such consternation did a sudden shower of rain spread. At last Fred bought a large syringe, and a pennyworth of ink he kept the enemy at bay, after having stown them what he could do on a clergyman's surplice.

Sometimes, in wet weather, the clothes-horse was placed in the parlour, until he arrived; and when the worthy laundress heard him at the gate, she hurried off as if for "very life," to get it into the kitchen before he came. On one occasion, in her haste she tred on the dog, who in its anger flew at Fred's dog, when both got under her feet, and down came the old lady in the passage, "clothes-horse and all," just as Fred entered in the dark. The parrot was flying about as it to see what had happened, and the monkey jabbering as fast and then make less noise; and there was such a "confusion of tongues" in the Cottage of Content as one may imagine took place amongst the bricklayers of old, when they first began to misunderstand one another at the building of Babel

Sometimes, when he sat down to dinner, he found that there was rubbish, his fire was bad, the coal nothing but slate. Then he poked it; then the dust flew over the clothes; then the mother-in-law came in. "Oh! such a Cottage of Content as he had come home in his tantrums!" as the old woman said who came to wash, "she never saw in her life."

It is just possible that he became affected by the domineering spirit of his uncle, when he himself had been operated upon, and came home to discharge his overladen battery upon these defenceless women, because he could find no other vent for it As children who have been beaten and starved domineer over [illegible] selves, forgetful of their oppressors, and seem retailing the tyranny which they have had dealt out to them in smaller quantities to such as they compel to take it.

Like a patient angel his wife sat amid these domestic storms, and looked on

More s row than in anger,

rarely r epoaching him, but sometimes placing her hand gently on his arm, and giving him cause to the words "Dear Fred;" and we will do him the justice to say that she never unt died in vain

There was now no smoking in the garden, or whiling away the hour in the pretty summer-house; nothing but the rustle of the dry leaves, the autumn wind moaning about the cottage, as it came over Forest Hill, or sweeping across the naked woods that overlook Sydenham. The birds and flowers were gone; and it seemed as if the wilder elements, now finding "space and verge enough," came to fill up the pause, and lend their sea-like voices over the solitudes Fred's specimens were all dead, and his study of natural history, for the season, at an end

Then he began to think how he had sacrificed himself by marrying a laundress's daughter; how, but for that, he might then have been rolling in plenty a partner in his uncle's business a great man in the City, coming to town every morning in his gig, being bowed and nodded to by the wealthy merchants, and we know not what beside. Poor ungrateful mortal! what was all the wealth in the world compared to that love which was ever showered upon him, in a hundred little attentions—secret proofs of sincere affection, which sought for no other reward but a smile, which looked for no other return than to see that they gave pleasure to the receiver. She seemed to bestow no thought upon herself, but only to live to make others happy: she was like an image of Peace between Fred and her moth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WATERING-PLACES OF DEVON.

SIDMOUTH.

SIDMOUTH.

WE have the experience of a travelled writer in favour of a winter residence in Devonshire, in preference to a visit to Italy; and this opinion was given long before the classic land became harrowed up by Revolution, that has shaken the country to its very centre. "The more I see of Italy," says the writer referred to, "the more I doubt whether it be worth while for an invalid to encounter the fatigues of so long a journey for the sake of any advantages to be found in it, in respect of climate during the winter. To come to Italy with the hope of escaping the winter is a grievous mistake; this might be done by getting into the southern hemisphere, but in Europe it is impossible: and I believe that Devonshire, after all, may be the best place for an invalid during that season. In Devonshire, too, all the comforts of the country are directed against cold: here all the precautions are the other way. The streets are built as much as possible to exclude the rays of the sun, and are now as damp and cold as rain and frost can make them. And then what a difference between the warm carpets, the snug elbowed chair, and the blazing coal fire of the English winter -and the stone staircase, marble floors, and starving casements of an Italian house The only advantage of Italy then is, that your penance is shorter than it would be in England; for I repeat that, during the time it lasts, winter is more severely felt here than at Sidmouth, where I would even recommend an Italian invalid to repair from November till February, if he could possess himself of Fortunatus' cap to remove the difficulties of the journey."

Sidmouth is one of the most favoured of these western retreats. The mean temperature averages about three degrees warmer than London; and the difference is more decided during the winter months, at which time, in the more sheltered situations, its excess is from four to five degrees. Like Torquay, the town lies picturesquely sheltered. The beach is nearly in the centre of one of those hollows or curves which are abundant within the vast bay of Devon and Dorset extending from the Isle of Portland, on the east, to Start Point, on the west. At each end of the curve, east and west, rise two hills, about 500 feet high, running north and south, forming a deep valley between. Along the bottom of this valley lies the town of Sidmouth, with a considerable portion of its front towards the sea. On the slopes or sides of the valley, extending a mile or two inland, are the suburbs, studded with marine villas and cottages. These two hills, Salcombe and Peak, continue their shelter to the town till Harpford and Beacon hills on the one side, and Penhill on the other, take up its defence on the north-west and north. Sidmouth, by these hills, is sheltered from every quarter except the south, which is open to the sea, and may be considered as completely protected from all cold winds; for those from the south

EXMOUTH, FROM STARCROSS.

old or piercing in Devonshire. "Snow," says Dr. Mog- picturesque sketch of this place, "is seldom witnessed, and in very ... ons, when the surrounding hills are deeply covered, not a vestige, not a flake will remain in this warm and secluded vale."

The sea-wall, completed in 1838, not only defends the town from any further encroachments of the sea, but forms a dry and very agreeable promenade two- wards of 1700 feet in length. We need scarcely add that the town has the accommodation of a well-appointed watering-place.

The road to Exeter, with the lanes branching from it, and the Honiton road to the villages of Sidford and Sidbury, the former about two miles, and the latter three, on the same road (especially the latter), are scarcely to be exceeded for ruddiness and beauty of scenery. Whilst on this road, we would recommend the pedestrian or equestrian to endeavour to reach Penhill, merely to take a survey of the valley looking towards the sea. To attain the loftiest of the hills in this hilly neighbourhood—that of Sidbury—the stranger will take the road to the right, a little after leaving the town, over the bridge, and a zig-zag road or path will bring him there. From the summit of this cloud-capped cliff is seen the Dart and Channel, stretching far and wide on one side, and a most extensive land view on the other even to the Dartmoor Hills, forty miles distant.

EXMOUTH,

THE twin View, sketched by the artist from Starcross, is the oldest watering-place in the country, and was one of the principal ports of Devonshire in the reign of King John. In a chart drawn in the reign of Henry VIII., this place is set down at the mouth of the Exe, with a church and five or sixhouses surrounding it. For three centuries, the whole town consisted of a few straggling houses down the side of the hill to the east, and a few more towards the west, called the Strand. The sea at this time covered nearly the whole of the ground on which the north-western part of the town is now built, and washing the base of the cliffs on the north of the present turnpike road, on entering the town from Exeter. An embankment was commenced early in the present century; and a number of houses in the neighbourhood of the Parade and Beacon first gave to Exmouth the name of watering-place, and led to the buildings on the face or brow of the hill, called the Beacon-hill, which now forms the centre of its attractions. The Rolle family have been its great and generous patrons; the church and the market-house, the sea-wall, and nearly all the improvements have been made at their suggestion and expense. "The climate here," says Dr. Shuster, "partakes of the same character as that of the district, modified by the sea only; an inhabitant to whose opinion I would defer, thinks it more equable than on the coast, and that this may in some measure be owing to its exemption from the damp vapours so often experienced in the valley towns."

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

AN EXPLANATORY ANALYSIS OF THE RECENT STATUTE LAW AND REGULATIONS FOR GRANTING A PROVISIONAL COPYRIGHT IN THE DESIGNS OF SUCH ARTICLES AS ARE INTENDED FOR EXPOSITION IN THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

AN act of Parliament and certain regulations consequent upon it have provided for a danger which, without such caution, might have occurred to most of the exhibitors at the forthcoming mighty Exposition of 1851. The articles of ornament and utility—many, perhaps most of them, of curiously original pattern and design—which the exhibitors were about to display, were liable to be copied, even on the first day of the Exposition, by any one who saw them, and the copies to be sold everywhere, before the proprietors could have a chance of realising the just remuneration which would subsequently attend the application of their models to the purposes of sale or profit on their own account.

The law, as it stood, gave an expensive and somewhat unnecessary remedy for this. According to that law, the designs of articles of ornament and utility obtain a complete copyright, on condition of registration at the Designs Office and the payment of rather heavy fees, which copyright protects the designs, and the articles made from them, not only in their exposition, but in their sale also. Now, as selling is not contemplated or proposed at the forthcoming Exhibition, protection to this extent would not be required. A mode has, therefore, been adopted, of granting a temporary copyright for a year or eighteen months, at a little, and, indeed eventually, no expense, on a simple plan, which will, no doubt, answer the purpose just as well. To make this clear to all—especially to those about to exhibit—it is materially necessary that we here propose to explain matters by detailing, as plainly as possible, first, the previous still existing law; and, then, the recent new law, grafted as it is upon the former.

Before, however, entering upon the subject, we would have it clearly understood, that the law of copyright of designs—whether the prior or the recent law—has nothing whatever to do with the law of patents for inventions. The distinction between the one and the other is positive and clear. The invention for which a patent may be procured, is a new art of working or making manufactures or articles of commerce, without regard to their shape or appearance, whilst a design which may obtain a copyright consists in the application of a novel and original pattern or form to any article of wear, ornament, or use already discovered or made. This distinction must be kept in mind in referring to the law we are about to unfold; since it relates merely to designs, and not even to patents, which are a far more difficult and far more expensive means of protection.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT OF DESIGNS AS IT WAS BEFORE THE RECENT ACT.

To begin with the prior and still-existing law of copyright of designs. This law is based on two acts of Parliament, viz. the 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 100, called the "Designs Act, 1842," and the 6 and 7 Vict., cap 65, called the "Designs Act, 1843." The former of these statutes relates to ornaments, the latter (which is an amendment and extension of the former) to articles of utility.

As to Ornaments, the copyright (for terms of years, or for shorter duration—see the table below) to any new and original design (except designs mentioned in the Sculpture Copyrights Acts, of which we shall presently speak), whether such new and original design be applicable to the ornamenting of any article of manufacture or of any substance artificial or natural, or partly artificial and partly natural, and whether the design be so applicable for the pattern, the shape or configuration of the article, or for the whole or any part of such purposes; and by whatever means the design may be so applicable, whether by printing, painting, sewing, modelling, casting, embroidery, weaving, embossing, engraving, staining, or by any other means whatsoever, manual, mechanical, or chemical, separate or combined.

As to Articles of Utility, a copyright for three years is given to any new and original design for the shape or configuration either of the whole or of any part of any article of manufacture having reference to some purpose of utility, whether such article be made in metal or any other substance.

Under the copyright the authors or proprietors of the respective designs of articles of ornament or utility have the sole and exclusive property in them, either for the purpose of exposition or sale, or for any purpose whatsoever.

The duration of this copyright depends on registration, on certain conditions, at the office of the Registrar of Designs, and the payment of certain fees, varying from five shillings to ten pounds.

Any person, without the registered proprietor's written license, infringing such copyright, is to forfeit for every offence a sum not less than five, and not more than thirty pounds, to the proprietor, who may recover the penalty either by an action at law, or summarily before two justices of the peace. Instead of this penalty, the proprietor may bring, if he elect to do so, an action for the recovery of the damages he has sustained by the infringement of his copyright.

By this registration under the Designs Acts of 1842 and 1843, the complete copyright or property given to the author or proprietor of any new or original design for any article of manufacture or substance may be further shewn, with the various terms and the various fees as specified in classes, in the following table:—

ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES— Class	Articles.	Copyright.	Registration Fees.
1.	Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Metal	3 Years	£ s. 3 0
2.	Articles do. do. Wood	3 ,, ...	1 0
3.	Articles do. do. do. Glass	3 ,, ...	1 0
4.	Articles do. do. do. Earthenware, Bone, *Papier Mâché*, or other solid substances not included in Classes 1, 2, and 3	3 ,, ...	1 0
5.	Paper-Hangings	3 ,, ...	1 0
6.	Carpets, Floor-Cloths, and Oil-Cloths	3 ,, ...	1 0
7.	Shawls (patterns printed)	9 Months	0 1
8.	Patterns (not printed)	3 Years	1 0
9.	Yarn, Thread, or Warp (printed)	9 Months	0 1
10.	Woven Fabrics (patterns printed), except those included in Class 11	9 Months	0 1
11.	Woven Fabrics, Lace, Lace patterns printed, the repeat exceeding 12 inches by 8 inches)	3 Years	0 5
12.	Woven Fabrics (patterns not printed)	12 Months	0 5
13.	Woven Fabrics, Damasks, Copyright extended to ...	3 Years	1 0
	Lace, and all other Articles	12 Months	0 5
ARTICLES OF UTILITY		3 Years	10 0

By the recent act, the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 104, s. 9, the Board of Trade may order the period of copyright (in the case of ornamental designs (but not the copyright of articles of utility) to be extended for a period not exceeding three years in the above table damasks have obtained this extension, pursuant to an order of the Board of Trade, dated 8th November, 1850.

SCULPTURE COPYRIGHT.

For [illegible] law, it is enacted that every author, [illegible] the law so [illegible] the Act, [illegible] the 5th day of [illegible] original [illegible] part of [illegible] shape or [illegible] cast from nature [illegible] enjoys a copyright of [illegible] the first [illegible] publication; in addition to which a further [illegible] copyright is merely [illegible] before publication. [illegible] further [illegible] necessary to make the copyright by the above acts. Of registration, for further protection, we shall speak directly.

The remedy given for an infringement of this sculpture copyright, is an action at law, with double costs of suit, which must be brought within six calendar months after the discovery of the offence. We [illegible] see directly how the new law gives a more summary redress to the sculptor, on the fulfilment of certain further conditions.

THE NEW LAW.

This law is created by an act of Parliament passed last August. It is the 13th and 14th Vict., cap 104, and is to be called "The Designs Act, 1850." This act nowise repeals the former law under the above two Designs Acts of 1842 and 1843 and the two Sculpture Copyright Acts, but, on the contrary, it extends and amends it. The new law is made to [illegible] however, particularly and expressly intended for such exhibitions as that of 1851, and may, indeed, be said to have originated on account of that Great Exhibition only, though it is not merely confined to it.

The chief object of this new law is to protect the exhibitors in the original and useful designs in the Exhibition, and to give them the benefit of the copyright laws during the time of their exposition, without putting the authors or proprietors to the great expense of obtaining such a complete copyright as, not having a present sale in view, they might not require

We now proceed to detail this law.

By the new law, "The Designs Act, 1850," a provisional copyright of one year (which may be extended to a further period not exceeding six months, by order of the Board of Trade) is given to the author or proprietor of any ornamental or useful design mentioned in the above table. We may as well again briefly enumerate such designs:—

1. ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR ORNAMENTING
Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Metal
Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Wood
Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Glass
Articles composed wholly or chiefly of Earthenware, Ivory, Bone, *Papier Mâché*, and other solid substances
Paper-Hangings.
Carpets, Floor-Cloths, and Oil-Cloths
Shawls (patterns printed and not printed).
Yarn, Thread, or Warp (printed)
Woven Fabrics (patterns printed and patterns not printed)
Lace and all other Articles.

2. NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR THE SHAPE OR CONFIGURATION, either of the whole or of part of any Article of Manufacture, such new shape or configuration having reference to some purpose of utility, whether such Articles be made in metal or any other substance.

This provisional copyright is given strictly on condition that there be no sale or exposure for sale. If the proprietor of such copyright sell, expose, or offer for sale any article, substance, or thing to which his design is applied, he forfeits the provisional copyright. He may, however, sell or transfer his right and property in the design itself, without injuring the copyright.

The copyright is, moreover, not destroyed by the proprietor exhibiting or exposing his design, or the article to which the design may have been, or be intended to be, applied in any place, whether public or private, *in which articles are not sold, or exposed, or exhibited for sale, and to which the public are not admitted gratuitously*, or in any place which shall have been previously certified by the Board of Trade to be a place of public exhibition within the meaning of this act; nor will a published account, or description of such design in any catalogue, paper, newspaper, periodical, or otherwise, destroy the copyright.

This copyright, be it observed, ceases at the end of twelve or eighteen months granted, and no further copyright of any kind for the same design can then be had. But, *at any time during the existence* of this provisional copyright, may be converted into a complete copyright under the former two Designs Acts of 1842 and 1843, on registration and payment of fees pursuant to those statutes and the rules of the Designs Office.

The provisional copyright depends, moreover, on registration and the payment of some slight fees.

The registration required will be sufficiently explained in the rules issued from the Designs Office, 4, Somerset-place, Somerset House. The following is a brief sketch of those rules

ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.—Persons proposing to register a design for ornamenting must deliver or transmit to the Designs Office in Three exactly similar copies (drawings or tracings), or prints of it. 2. The name and address of the proprietor or proprietors, or the title of their firm.

These copies may consist of portions of the manufactured articles (except carpets, oil-cloths, and woollen shawls), when such can conveniently be done (as in the case of paper-hangings, calico prints, &c.)

2. DESIGNS FOR THE PURPOSES OF UTILITY.—Persons proposing to register a design for purposes of utility must deliver or transmit to the Designs Office the following particulars:—1st. The title of the design. 2nd. Three exactly similar drawings or prints of it. 3rd. The name and address of the proprietor or proprietors, or the title of their firm. 4th. Statement of the purpose of utility to which the shape or configuration has reference. 5th. Description in writing of the design. 6th. A short and distinct statement of such part or parts (if any) as shall not be new or original

The [illegible] about registering a design will obtain full particulars at the Designs Office, 4, Somerset-place, between four and five o'clock.

After registration [illegible] made according to the rules [illegible] the design must have, to preserve the provisional copyright, the words "Provisionally Registered," and the date of registration given to it.

By the Act for [illegible] this respect of ornamental designs, and [illegible] in respect of the designs for articles of utility. The registration is to be effected at the Designs Office, 4, Somerset-place, between eleven and three. But with regard to the Exhibition of 1851, the following special directions are issued: "When the designs registered have been certified as having been deposited in the Building of the Exhibition the fees will be returned; and on and after 1st February, 1851, the registry for the copyright of the Designs Office in Somerset House, exhibitors will be enabled to effect the registration at the Building of the Exhibition in Hyde Park without payment of any fees whatever."

The above necessary forms and conditions having been observed, and the provisional copyright being secured, the proprietor of the design may, from piracy, infringement, or fraudulent imitation, just as he would be under the Designs Acts of 1842 and 1843, viz. by a penalty of from £5 to £30 on the offender, to be recovered by action in the superior courts, or by summary proceedings before two justices; or, if the injured party prefer it, by an action against the offender for the actual damages sustained.

It may be also observed, that in all cases of infringement or piracy of copyright, the party injured, or likely to be injured, may apply to a Court of Equity to stop at once, by injunction, the further proceedings of the wrong-doers.

BENEFITS GIVEN TO THE SCULPTURE COPYRIGHT BY THE NEW ACT.

This copyright, as we have seen above, may be obtained without registration; and that its infringement has no other punishment under the Sculpture, Copyright Acts, than an action at law. By the new law, the Designs Act, 1850, a further protection similar to that granted for designs (i.e. the penalty from £5 to £30, and the summary remedy for piracy) is granted to the new and original sculptures, models, copies, and casts, as detailed above under the Sculpture Copyright Acts, during the whole or unexpired part of the fourteen or twenty-eight years given by those copyright acts. This sculpture copyright does not, for its further protection, depend on there being no sale nor exposure for sale. It is entirely independent of that, and is, in fact, absolute for all purposes. The condition for obtaining the further protection, consists in registration at the Designs Office, which is to be done on furnishing the registrar with a copy or description of the sculpture sufficient to identify it, with the proprietor's name and address, or the name or style of the firm under which he may trade. The sculptured article must also, after registration, be marked with the word "Registered," and the date of registration. The fee for sculpture registration is to be £5.

In conclusion, the following directions from the Designs Office may be useful:—

All communications for the registration of designs may be made either through the General Post-office, directed to "The Registrar of Designs, Designs Office, London," or by any other mode of conveyance and, generally, by the delivery of the parcel, &c., or a Parcel-Receipt order for the amount, payable at the Post-office, at No. 189, Strand, to James Hill Bowen Esq., Chief Cashier, the designs will be duly registered, and their fees duly paid, the parcels are free of expense. Postage-stamps, orders upon bankers or other persons, country and foreign bank-notes, and light gold, cannot be received in payment of fees. The Designs Office, No. 4, Somerset place, Somerset House, is open every day, between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon, during which time inquiries and searches may be made. Designs and transfers are registered from eleven until three, after which latter hour no money can be received for the same. Directions for registering designs for articles of utility may be procured at the office.

Finally, we would again call the reader's attention to the important fact, that the provisional copyright cannot be applied where protection by letters patent is necessary—a circumstance that may be easily ascertained, when we consider the extreme difficulty and great expense that at present attend the obtaining of a patent in this country. With regard to the law of patents, no short explanation will suffice. For that subject, as also for further details with regard to copyright, Godson and Peter Burke's works may be referred to.

Translations of the above Analysis, in the French and German Languages, will be found in the Number with which this Supplement is published.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

58, Pall-mall, 3rd January, 1851.

SIR,—In my letter of the 16th ultimo to your contemporary, I took the liberty to suggest, on the principle of truth in architecture, that the metallic character of Mr. Paxton's clever handiwork should not be destroyed by covering the same with any colour or colours misleading the mind with respect to the nature of the material.

Now, as iron, exposed to the atmospheric influences, requires coating, we cannot for a moment dispute the propriety of covering the present structure with a coat of paint as a preventive against rust. The question then arises, which is the proper and most appropriate mode of proceeding in this matter?

I suggested that a pale bronze, of moderate depth of tone of colour (neither too dark, nor too light) be introduced. My reason for so doing was, that, in my humble opinion, such a colour embodied the indisputable and unalterable principles of truth with respect to the nature of the material. The building is a metallic structure; *glass* and *metal* form its chief compounds—and if we attempt anything at all, it should be subservient to the main features of this material. And, as neither the cold and muddy colour of iron, nor the effect of a dismal British atmosphere, as seen through a plain white sheet of glass, will satisfy the discriminating artistic eye of a British or foreign public, I propose to ennoble both materials in a manner concordant with their true nature—the one, by transforming the iron into the nobler metal of bronze, and the other, from the simple state of common white sheet glass into the glowing brilliancy of the best specimens of York and Cologne Cathedrals.

There is an additional reason that induced me to recommend the use of a delicate bronze colour, inasmuch as it possesses a tranquillising—or, if I may use the expression, a peace-making medium—between the multiplicity of objects to be exhibited.

I consider we should not do justice to our exhibitors by applying to their wonderful and differently coloured productions such frames as would certainly, by their gaudiness, totally paralyse the effect desired by their producers. In a picture of Rubens, Tintoretto, Guido Reni, Joshua Reynolds, or any other artist delighting in the enchantment of colour, I need not say it would be right-down Vandalism to enclose the same in a gaudily decorated frame; and, therefore, on that account also, I maintain that the colour recommended by me is the proper one. I would carefully guard myself, however, from being misunderstood that the bronze colour is applicable to flat surfaces of walls. The flat surfaces of walls should receive a much lighter, and, in fact, a cheerful neutral tint, effecting (if I may take the liberty of so calling it) an harmonious contrast with the numerous exhibited objects.

A [illegible] more might, in my humble opinion, be done by the judicious introduction of coloured drapery; but I dare say, when the time of the Exhibition approaches, the clever discernment and sound judgment of the talented Committee will naturally be led to carry out many improvements so desirable in a national affair of so vast a magnitude, and in which the good repute of national taste is involved.

Meantime I cannot very well reconcile my architectural or artistic conscience to the taste of one of the numerous correspondents of the daily papers, who recommends cool sage greens, on the same grounds as mentioned before, that such tint, although pardonable, and even passable, in itself as a colour, does not at all remind us of the character of a metallic structure, and is only allowable on a moderate scale in the very bronze which I have proposed.

In leaving, then, the sage and pale onion greens proposed by one correspondent to the Capitolian feathered tribe in art, and the gaudy poles proposed by another to a gathering of the barbers,

I am, &c., FREDERICK SANG.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. The Duke of Wellington was born in Dublin, May 1, 1769

R P Q H. Madame Grisi has not sung at Her Majesty's Theatre since 1846

F. de. High-Sheriffs, Essex—Wentworth, the Earl Lauderdale, died April 21, 1850

I B C, Clerkenwell, will find Galloway's Rotary Engine engraved in No. 291 of our Journal

A. B. Holborn—See the Emigration Supplement to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No 434

A Z, Liverpool. Mr Macaulay was born in 1800

A SUBSCRIBER SINCE 1842—The customary charge for binding the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is 5s 6d

A. C. DUBLIN, and A FOOTMAN.—See the Emigration Number (434) of our Journal

A M M.—See the article on Greina Green in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept 9, 1848

W H Hull and a Series of Illustrations of the new Palace at Westminster in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Vol 12

W H Hull, Hessle-terrace, Yarmouth, will doubtless recollect that a Portrait of General Bem appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov 18, 1848

A CONSTANT READER.—Mr Hudson last appeared at the Haymarket Theatre, before his departure for the United States

A. B.—The Venus engraved in our Journal for Sept 14, exhibited at the Cosmorama Rooms, Regent-street

SEREA.—We really cannot spare room. The Coventry Show legend is given in No 323 of our Journal

CATHOLICUS, Belfast.—The sketch of the meteor in our Journal of Nov 30, 1850, was made by [illegible] who witnessed the phenomenon

G H, Cork.—The charge for copy or an abstract of any part of a Will from the Prerogative Will Office is eighteenpence per folio. A professional person need not be employed: but, if the party cannot call at the office for the will, he will be [illegible] to do so. Otherwise, it must be done through a friend or agent, who is required to leave a sufficient deposit. If obtained through a professional man, the charge would be about one shilling per folio more

MUS. BAC., Oxon.—The melody, of which the notation was sent is used in the finale of "Inkle and Yarico," but its origin is disputed, both the French and Eng ish claiming it. "La belle Catherine" is the French title

J. E, Tyne.—British chronicle does implicate the Queen in the murder of Hamlet's father, and so did the first draft of Shakspeare's tragedy; but subsequent criticism softened the character of *Gertrude*, and omitted every reference to her guilt

A SUBSCRIBER.—"The Siege of Athens" was last performed by Edmund Kean at Drury Lane

LADIES' CADDET FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Apply to Mr J W Parsworth, 144, Great Marlborough-street

WILLOUGHBY.—Yes

WEXFORDSURY AND INDIGNANT BRITISH MAN.—Ireland

JOHN BULL, Manchester.—The address is Downing-street

WHO-DUNNO.—Apply to Day and Martin, Gate-street Lincoln's-inn-fields

A CONSTANT READER, Fort E.—Lead coffins are no protection from the gases generated by dead bodies

E H, Nottingham.—See "Hints to the Consumers of Gas," published by Parker, 445, West Strand

M M M.—Miss Romer, late of Drury-Lane Theatre

ONE OF THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS.—Johnson does not give the derivation of "Cannibal" and Ash says it "is not in use"

J. B, Birmingham.—We regret that we cannot answer it

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Yes, unless in the case of a parish or charity apprentice. The stamp duty is 20s

JELLEY, Enquire of a Proctor at Doctors' Commons

[illegible] do not know of any record of the offices in question

[illegible] Yes, a man can [illegible] transmit real or personal property by his will, although he dies without issue, and [illegible] solves the bond of marriage, is a vulgar error. It no doubt arises from the [illegible] statute, which makes [illegible] felony, but [illegible] marriage. Marrying a second wife or husband during the [illegible] time whose [illegible] shall have been continually absent from such person for the space of seven years last past, and [illegible] have been known by such person to be [illegible] within that time." But, though such person, under such circumstances, would not be liable to the penal consequences of bigamy, his second marriage would, nevertheless, be [illegible] null and void. While the husband or wife of a straggler must [illegible] for the space of seven years, in this country, or in Ireland, render a second marriage valid, short of [illegible] provision made by Act of Parliament or that some good and legal [illegible]

JOHN JUNES.—Under the 11 & 12 Vict., c. 29, the party in actual occupation of any enclosed land may [illegible] the hares upon such enclosed lands without paying duty or having [illegible] certificate [illegible] it would seem, without any one's leave, provided they do no agreement to the contrary

E. [illegible] the ships that composed [illegible] Drake's fleet at Cadiz [illegible] the *Generalife* (flag-ship), Capt. Fairfax. *Monarch* [illegible] *Russell* 11 [illegible] *Triumph* [illegible] *Merlin* [illegible] *Swallow* [illegible] *Scout*, Williamson, *Ardent*, R. R. Rugges; *Peterson*, G. [illegible] *Bonnet*, Parker; *Ann*, Mitchell; *Adventure*, W. Hudson. Frigates—*Bonnillon*, Fayerman; [illegible] *Martin*, Hon. C. Rugg; *Active* (cutter), J. Hamilton. *King George*, [illegible] *Diligent*, Randall, and *Spendthrift*. The present Earl of Camperdown son of the Admiral

CANTAB.—Bachelors of arts of the two Universities are exempted from service in the militia [illegible] the examinations

A CONSTANT READER.—Consult to bear his father's arms, with the proper [illegible] distinction

A. B. Sheffield.—The Duke of Derbyshire, as shown in the Ki[illegible]n of 1851, are—"Ermine a quarter pierced gray four fire-balls proper."

A [illegible] pass, guardant [illegible] another pass, with another pass a fret of the [illegible] Motto [illegible]

W. [illegible] Yes, for a borough, and 4,650 a year for a county. It is not necessary that the amount should consist of landed property

J. W. C. Holborn; and C. W. Canonbury Park—Thanks

A. [illegible] Monastery for Nuns of the Order of St. Benedict

ALFRED BEAUMONT.—The sketches will be accepted

CONVICT.—Sir Smith O'Brien was, according to the latest intelligence, at Van Diemen's Land

AVERTON.—The Duchess of Orleans is the direct descendant of James, Duke of Berwick, the celebrated Marshal of France, illegitimate son of King James II, by Arabella Churchill, sister of John, first Duke of Marlborough

J. A C.—The title of Newburgh is derived, we believe, from the town of the name in Fifeshire

I. K. T.—Address your [illegible] Inspector in Waiting, Herald's Office, [illegible] College, [illegible] Mr. Arthur [illegible] between the hours of [illegible]

[illegible] Yes

[illegible] The Seals will be [illegible]

[illegible] to be gathered from the patentee's specification

REREDARIAN should continue to memorialize the Colonial Office

A SUBSCRIBER OF JERSEY should address, The Secretary of the Commission, &c.

H. C. Calne—Mr. M'Culloch's work on the British Empire will give the information required.

A LADY is thanked for "The Vision," though we have not room to print it

SUBSCRIBER.—Perrot's "Lady of the Lake" was written in 1809, and published in 1810

HARRIET Elizabeth Georgiana, Duchess of Sutherland

JOHN E. Southampton.—Apply to Ackermann and Co. Strand

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER will find the full account in the Observer

M C may obtain casts of the 68 Bartholomew Massacre medal of Mr. Whelan, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury

R P S Leicester.—See the "Journal of Design"

PETE.—Dates as to each of the author's pictures

Q V, Southam.—Apply to Mr. Thorpe, bookseller, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden